

1 4 4

THE MANUAL OF DATES.



THE MANUAL OF DATES:

A DICTIONARY OF REFERENCE

TO

ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND TO
BE FOUND IN AUTHENTIC RECORDS.

BY

GEORGE H. TOWNSEND.



LONDON:

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, & ROUTLEDGE,

FARRINGDON STREET;

NEW YORK: 56, WALKER STREET.

1862.

II 9

174

LONDON:

COX AND WYMAN, PRINTERS, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

P.

D. of Int.

14 0'03

P R E F A C E.

IT has been the aim of the Author to render THE MANUAL OF DATES a concise and trustworthy compendium of the principal events of Ancient and Modern times. As the value of a Book of General Reference must necessarily depend upon the character of the sources whence information is derived, the Writer has, in all cases, consulted the best authorities; and their statements have been carefully considered and compared. On disputed points, conflicting accounts have been submitted to rigid scrutiny, and the view supported by the most conclusive evidence has been invariably adopted.

Biographies, with the exception of short notices of English sovereigns, are not included in the alphabetical arrangement; but the reader will find that the lives of many great men of every age and country are illustrated in various articles.

In so large a collection of facts—the number of Articles in the volume being nearly double that contained in any similar work—certain errors and inaccuracies could not by any possibility be avoided. The critical reader, who understands the labour involved in the extensive researches required for a Book of this kind, can make due allowance for the same. The Author will feel greatly obliged to

Critics and Correspondents if they will kindly point out inaccuracies, that they may be corrected in a future Edition.

The work is furnished with a carefully-prepared Index, and a list of the principal Authorities.

The Author deems it only an act of justice to Messrs. COX & WYMAN, to express his warm commendation of the very great care which they have bestowed on the Printing of this Work.

LONDON, *September*, 1862.

LIST OF AUTHORITIES.

AMONGST the numerous Works which have been consulted in this Manual, the following may be mentioned:—

- ALISON's History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. 9th edit. 12 vols. 1853-55.
- ALISON's History of Europe, from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1853. 8 vols. 1852-59.
- Almanac de Gotha. 1787 to 1862. 16mo.
- Anderson's History of Commerce.
- Annals of England: an Epitome of English History. 3 vols. 1855-57.
- Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century. By Sir E. Cust. 5 vols. 1858-60.
- Annual Register.
- Arnold's History of Rome. 3 vols. 1838-43.
- Asiatic Register.
- Baker's Chronicle of the Kings of England, with a Continuation by E. Phillips. 1730.
- Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary.
- Berry's Dictionary of Heraldry. 4to.
- Bohn's Antiquarian Library. Various Works.
- Bohn's Classical Library. Various Works.
- Bohn's Scientific Library. Various Works.
- Bohn's Standard Library. Various Works.
- Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art. 3rd edit. 1853.
- British Almanac and Companion. 1829, &c.
- Broughton's Historical Dictionary of all Religions, from the Creation of the World to this Present Time. 1756. Folio.
- Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, by Robert Phillimore. 9th edit. 4 vols. 1842.
- Calendars of State Papers.
- Camden's Britannia. By Richard Gough. 2nd edit. 4 vols. 1806.
- Carte's History of England. 4 vols. 1747.
- Cave's Antiquitates Apostolicæ.
- Cave's Antiquitates Ecclesiasticæ.
- Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. 7 vols. 1849.
- Clinton's Fasti Hellenici. 3 vols. 1834-51.
- Clinton's Fasti Romani. 2 vols. 1845-50.
- Collier's Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain.
- Comyn's History of the Western Empire.
- Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ. 4 vols.; supplement, 1 vol. 1847-60.
- Creasy's History of the Ottoman Turks.
- Cunningham's Handbook of London. 1850.
- Dictionnaire de la Conversation, et Supplément.
- Disraeli's Amenities of Literature. 2 vols. 1859.
- Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature. 3 vols. 1858.
- Ducange's Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis. 6 vols.; supplement, 4 vols. 1733-36.
- Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum. 6 vols. 1817-30.
- Dugdale's Origines Juridicales. 1666.
- Ecclesiastical and Civil History. By the Rev. Geo. Townsend, D. D. 2 vols. 1847.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. 8th edit.
- Encyclopædia Metropolitana. 4to edit, and the revised treatises in 8vo.
- Encyclopædia of Antiquities. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke. 2 vols. 1843.
- English Cyclopædia. By Charles Knight.
- Fairholt's Costume in England. 1846.
- Finlay's Greece under the Romans. 1844.
- Finlay's History of Greece and Trebizond. 1851.
- Finlay's History of the Byzantine Empire. 1853.
- Foss's Judges of England. 6 vols. 1848-57.
- Froude's History of England. 6 vols. 1856-60.
- Gibbon's History of the Fall and Decline of the Roman Empire. By W. Smith. 8 vols. 1854-55.
- Grote's History of Greece. 12 vols. 1846-56.
- Guizot's History of Civilization.
- Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture. 3rd edit. 1854.
- Hale's New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, History and Prophecy. 2nd edit. 4 vols. 1830.
- Hallam's England. 9th edit. 3 vols. 1857.
- Hallam's Middle Ages. 11th edit. 3 vols. 1855.
- Hallam's Literary History. 5th edit. 4 vols. 1855.
- Hamilton's East-India Gazetteer. 2 vols. 1823.
- Herbelot's Bibliothèque Orientale. 1697.
- Historical Notes, 1509-1714. Compiled by F. S. Thomas. 3 vols. 1856.
- Historical Register.
- Hook's Church Dictionary. 6th edit.
- Horne's, Rev., Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scripture. 10th edit. 4 vols. 1856.
- Humboldt's Cosmos. Bohn's edit.
- Hume and Smollett's History of England, continued by the Rev. T. S. Hughes. New edit. 18 vols. 1854-55.
- Knight's London. 6 vols. 1841-44.
- Knight's Popular History of England. Vols. I. to VI.
- Koch and Schoell's Histoire abrégée des Traités de Paix. 15 vols. 1817-18.
- Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.
- Lascelles' Liber Munerum publicorum Hiberniæ. 2 vols. 1724.
- Layard's Nineveh and its Remains. 5th edit.
- Layard's Nineveh and Babylon.
- Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ. By T. Duffus Hardy. 3 vols. 1854.
- Lewis's Credibility of Early Roman History. 2 vols. 1855.
- Liber Albus.
- Mahon's, Lord, History of England. 2nd edit. 7 vols. 1839-54.
- Marsden's History of Christian Churches and Sects. 2 vols. 1856.
- Martin's Histoire de France. 4th edit.
- McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. 1859.
- Mill's British India.
- Milman's History of Latin Christianity. 6 vols. 1854-55.
- Montfaucon's L'Antiquité expliquée. 5 vols.; supplement, 5 vols. 1719-24.
- Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique.
- Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. 4 vols. 1850.
- Müller's History of the Literature of Ancient Greece. 3 vols. 1858.
- Mure's Language and Literature of Ancient Greece. 5 vols. 1850-57.
- Nares's Glossary, edited by James O. Halliwell and Thomas Wright. 2 vols. 1859.
- National Cyclopædia and Supplement.
- Notes and Queries. 1st and 2nd series.
- Palmer's Origines Liturgicæ. 4th edit. 2 vols. 1845.
- Parry's Parliaments and Councils of England.

- Petrie and Sharpe's *Monumenta Historica Britannica*. 1848.
- Pictorial History of England. 8 vols. 1849.
- Prescott's Charles the Fifth. 2 vols. 1857.
- Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella. 2 vols.
- Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico. 2 vols. 1860.
- Prescott's History of the Conquest of Peru. 2 vols.
- Frideaux's Old and New Testament connected. 2 vols. 1845.
- Public Records and State Papers.
- Quarterly Review.
- Rapin's History of England. By N. Tindal. 2nd edit. 4 vols. 1732-47.
- Rawlinson's Herodotus. 4 vols.
- Rees's Encyclopædia.
- Richard et Giraud's *Bibliothèque Sacrée*. 29 vols. 1822-27.
- Riddle's Ecclesiastical Chronology. 1840.
- Robertson's History of the Christian Church.
- Robinson's Theological Dictionary. 4th edit. 1841.
- Ruding's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain. 3rd edit. 3 vols. 1840.
- Russell's History of Modern Europe. 4 vols. Edit. 1856.
- Russell's Modern Europe epitomized.
- Rymer's *Fœdera*. Folio.
- Salmon's Chronological Historian. 3rd edit. 2 vols. 1747.
- Sharon Turner's History of England.
- Sharpe's History of Egypt. 4th edit. 2 vols. 1859.
- Sheppard's Fall of Rome. 1861.
- Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
- Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. 3 vols.
- Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography. 2 vols.
- Statutes at Large.
- Statutes of the Realm.
- Stephens's New Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4th edit. 4 vols. 1858.
- Stevens's History of the Ancient Abbeys, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. 2 vols. 1722-23.
- Stowe's Survey of London and Westminster. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 1720.
- Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. By James Nasmyth. 1787.
- Thirlwall's History of Greece. 8 vols. 1845-52.
- Thornton's Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East-India Company. 1858.
- Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of England. Folio. 1840.
- Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales. Folio. 1841.
- Tomlin's Law Dictionary. 4th edit. 2 vols. 1835.
- Townsend's Historical and Chronological Arrangement of the Bible.
- Turner's History of England. 6th edit. 12 vols. 1836-39.
- Tytler's History of Scotland. 3rd edit. 7 vols. 1845.
- Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. By Robert Hunt. 5th edit. 1860.
- Wade's British History. 5th edit. 1847.
- Wharton's Law Lexicon.
- White's History of England. 1860.
- Wilkinson's Dalmatia and Montenegro. 2 vols.
- Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians.
- Wright's History of Ireland. 3 vols.

A NEW MANUAL OF DATES.



AARGAU, or ARGOVIA (Switzerland), which for some time formed part of Berne, was made an independent canton by the Act of Mediation, published Feb. 19, 1803. Part of the Frickthal, which Austria, by the sixth secret article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, in 1797, had relinquished, was incorporated with it, in consequence of which a treaty between Argovia and Baden was signed at Aarau, Sept. 17, 1808. By the new constitution, finally settled in 1815, Aargau ranks amongst the twenty-two Swiss cantons. A diet assembled at its chief town, Aarau, on the invasion of Switzerland by the French in 1798, was the last summoned under the old confederation. An insurrection occurred in Aargau, Jan. 10, 11, and 12, 1841; and in 1844 the people demanded the expulsion of the Jesuits. The castle of Habsburg, the seat of the ancestors of the imperial family of Austria, is situated in this canton.

ABACOT.—Mention of the cap of state worn by some of our kings occurs in the Chronicle of Fabyan, who includes amongst the spoils that fell into the hands of Edward IV., after the battle of Hexham (1463), Henry the Sixth's "bycocket, garnysshed with ii. crownes of golde, and fret with perle and ryche stone." This account is repeated by later authors. Grafton uses the term "abococket," and Camden says: "In that fatal battle fought here, 1463, on the plains called the *Levels*, was taken the cap of state called *Abacot*, adorned with two rich crowns."

ABANCAY (Battle).—At this place, in Peru, Almagro, during the civil war amongst its Spanish conquerors, gained a complete victory over Alvarado, July 12, 1537.

ABATTOIR.—By 4 & 5 Hen. VII. c. 3 (1490), butchers were made subject to a fine for slaughtering beasts within the walls of the city of London. The act extended to all towns of England except Berwick and Carlisle. The butchers having constructed drains to carry off the filth, &c., petitioned to be relieved from its operation, and this was done by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1533). Stow (Survey, b. v. ch. 12) relates that on the visitation of the plague in the reign of Elizabeth, an ingenious Italian gentleman and physician assigned one great cause of it to be the killing of cattle within the city, and proposed that slaughter-houses should be erected in the suburbs of London and other cities. By a decree of Napoleon, dated Feb. 9,

1810, it was ordered that five abattoirs, or public slaughter-houses, should be erected in the vicinity of Paris. They were opened in 1818. Roule and Villejuif each contained 32 slaughter-houses; Grenelle 48; and Menilmontant and Montmartre each 64; making in all 240 slaughter-houses. Similar establishments have been erected in the precincts of all large towns in France. The abattoir erected in Edinburgh in 1851 was the first introduced into the United Kingdom. Petitions for the removal of Smithfield, and the substitution of these useful establishments, were presented to Parliament April 23, 1833; and abattoirs form part of the new Cattle-market in Copenhagen-fields, opened June 13, 1855.

ABBACOMITES.—Lay-abbots, who, during the Middle Ages, obtained from the sovereign certain monasteries in the way of benefices, became very numerous in France, and several decrees on the subject are found in the records of the period. Fosbroke (British Monachism, c. vii. p. 83) states that "there were anciently lay-abbots, which, it seems, was owing to the laity seizing the church lands, and leaving only the altar and tithes to the clergy. Lay-abbots were also called *Abbacomites*, and *Abbatas milites*,—'noble abbots,' and 'knightly abbots.' They were great persons, under whose protection the monasteries voluntarily placed themselves; but these protectors became their oppressors. They had another title, that of 'Commendatory Abbots,' and often filled the first offices in the court and army." Bernard, the youngest of Charles Martel's six sons, was lay-abbot of the monastery of Sithin, or St. Quentin, in the middle of the 8th century; and Prince Eugene, when he made his first campaign (1683), was commendatory abbot of two ancient monasteries.

ABBASSABAD.—This Persian fortress was captured by the Russians July 31, 1827, a battle having been fought here June 20; and another, called the battle of Djevan-Boulak, July 18. The Russians were victorious in each encounter.

ABBASSIDES.—This race wrested the sceptre of the Saracens from the house of the Om-miades, and occupied the caliphate for more than five centuries. They were descendants of Abbas-Ben-Abul-Motalleb, uncle of the Prophet. Gibbon remarks: "In the visible separation of parties, the *green* was conse-

crated to the Fatimites; the Ommiades were distinguished by the *white*; and the *black*, as the most adverse, was naturally adopted by the Abbassides. Their turbans and garments were stained with that gloomy colour: two black standards, on pikestaves nine cubits long, were borne aloft in the van of Abu Moslem; and their allegorical names of the *night* and the *shadow* obscurely represented the indissoluble union and perpetual succession of the line of Hashem." They rebelled against the Ommiades, 746, and gained several victories. Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of the Ommiades, having suffered a terrible defeat on the banks of the Zab, fled into Egypt, and was slain in a mosque at Busir, on the banks of the Nile (Feb. 10, 750). Abul Abbas, or Al Saffah (the Sanguinary), became the first caliph of the Abbassides; and their empire lasted until Feb. 20, 1258, when the Mongol leader, Hologon Khan, stormed Bagdad, and put Mostasem, the last of the race, to death. The Abbassides removed the seat of empire from Damascus to Bagdad, in 762. The following is a complete list of these caliphs, with the date of their elevation to power:—

	A.D.		A.D.
Abul Abbas	750	Al Radhi	934
Al Mansur	754	Al Motaki	940
Al Mahdi	775	Al Mostakfi	944
Al Hadi	786	Al Moti	945
Haroun Al Rashid	786	Al Tai	974
Al Amin	809	Al Kader	991
Al Mamun	813	Al Kaim	1031
Al Mutassem	833	Al Moktadi	1075
Al Wathek	841	Al Mortader	1094
Al Motawakkel	847	Al Mostarshed	1118
Al Mostanser	861	Al Rashid	1135
Al Mostain	862	Al Moktafi	1136
Al Motaz	866	Al Mostanjed	1160
Al Mohtadi	869	Al Mostadhi	1170
Al Motamed	870	Al Naser	1180
Al Motadhed	892	Al Zaher	1225
Al Moktafi	902	Al Mostanser	1226
Al Moktader	908	Al Mostasem	1240
Al Kaher	932		

ABBAYE (Prison of).—Among the fearful scenes enacted under the rule of Danton, Robespierre, and their associates, may be mentioned the terrible massacres at the prisons of Paris in the year 1792. The prison of the Abbaye, in which many of the Swiss soldiers, and members of the aristocracy, were immured, was the first assailed. The attack commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd of September, when many of the wretched inmates were put to death, under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. A mock tribunal was formed for the trial of the unfortunate captives.

ABBESS, the lady superior of a religious house of females. Martene says that the abbesses, in early times, exercised some of the spiritual functions belonging to the priesthood, and even confessed their nuns. This practice having led to various inconveniences, was suppressed. Bingham (Antiq. b. vii. c. 3, s. 13), referring to the statement in the Saxon Chronicle, that abbesses were present at the council held at Becancelde, in Kent, in 694, remarks: "It is justly noted

by learned men as a new thing, to find abbesses, as well as abbots, subscribing in the council of Becancelde, in Kent, anno 694, and that before both presbyters and temporal lords, as the author of the Saxon Chronicle reports it. For this is the first time we meet with any such thing in the records of the ancient church."

ABBENVILLE (Treaties). — Wolsey met Francis I. here, and, on the part of Henry VIII., concluded three treaties with the French king, Aug. 1, 1527; they were ratified at Amiens, Aug. 18.

ABBEY, a religious house, presided over by an abbot or abbess, into which persons retired, dwelling in seclusion from the world. In times of persecution, the primitive Christians took refuge in mountains, caves, and desert places, and were afterwards collected together and formed into religious communities. The practice arose during the Decian persecution, in the middle of the 3rd century. St. Antony, one of the fathers of Christian hermits, formed his cell at Phaim, in Upper Egypt, between the Red Sea and the Nile, in 305. Hilarion, about the same period, according to Mosheim, introduced the system into Syria and Palestine. St. Pachomius was the first to introduce regular monasteries. He built several in the Thebais, in Egypt, during the 4th century. Bingham says (Antiq. b. vii. c. 1, s. 4), "Till the year 250 there were no monks, but only ascetics, in the Church: from that time to the age of Constantine monachism was confined to the anchorites living in private cells in the wilderness: but when Pachomius had erected monasteries in Egypt, other countries presently followed the example, and so the monastic life came to its full maturity in the Church." By some decrees of the council of Saragossa, in Spain, 381, prohibiting clerks from leaving their ministry to take monastic vows, and also specifying the age at which virgins might take the veil, it is evident that in this part of Europe monastic institutions were established at an early period. St. Martin, bishop of Tours, built a monastery at Poitiers in the 4th century. Cassian founded two, one for monks and the other for nuns, at Marseilles, about 409. Twelve religious houses were established in Italy, within 40 miles of Rome, by St. Benedict, in 529, that of Monte Cassino, erected on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo, in Campania, being the chief. St. Benedict was the first to institute monastic vows and rules. One founded in the isle of Bardsey at the end of the 5th, and another at Bangor-Iscoed in the beginning of the 6th century, are supposed to have been the first monasteries in England. An establishment of the kind was founded at Benchor, in Ireland, about 520. St. Columba founded one in the isle of Huy, or Iona, in 565; and the abbey of Old Melrose was founded before the end of that century. By 27 Henry VIII. c. 23 (1536), all monasteries and religious houses not possessing more than £200 per annum were suppressed; and by 31 Henry VIII. c. 13

(1539), all institutions of the kind were abolished. They amounted to 186 greater and 374 lesser monasteries, besides 48 houses of the Knights Templars; making a total of 608. The income was estimated at £137,000 per annum.

ABBOT, or ABBAT.—The term is derived from the Syriac *abba* and the Hebrew *ab*, the Greek form being *abbas*, a father. When hermits, or holy men, formed themselves into religious societies, one of their number was chosen as a chief. The monks must not, however, be confounded with ascetics, for, as Bingham states, "there were always ascetics in the Church, but not always monks retiring to the deserts and mountains, or living in monasteries and cells, as in after-ages." The practice of dwelling together in communities, and under a chief, arose with St. Pachomius, in the reign of Constantine. They were first styled Archimandrites, and the use of the term "abbot" commenced in 472. The custom for an abbot to be in orders originated in the 6th century. Abbots gradually grew important, were called to councils, and aspired to an ascendancy over bishops. In order to check this tendency, the council of Chalcedon (451) enacted that "all monks, whether in city or country, shall be subject to the bishop, and concern themselves in no business, sacred or civil, out of their own monastery, except they have his license and permission upon urgent occasion so to do." In spite of this, and other stringent laws, the abbots managed to engross power. Hence arose mitred abbots, who wore a mitre, and had absolute authority. They were exempt from diocesan jurisdiction, having episcopal authority within their precincts. In England, they had a seat in parliament, and were called abbots sovereign, or general, to distinguish them from other abbots. At the Reformation, according to some authorities, there were 26 and two priors. Fuller mentions 27 parliamentary abbots and two priors. There were also crosiered abbots, from the crosier or pastoral staff, which they bore in the right hand, and not as the bishops, in the left. Abbots ruling over establishments having several branches, were styled cardinal abbots, and, on the continent, the titles of prince-abbots, field-abbots, and abbot-counts were used. In olden times, instead of the benediction since employed at what is called the consecration, the abbot was invested with the cowl, the pastoral staff was placed in his hand, and the shoes on his feet.

ABBOT OF FOOLS, or MISRULE, called in Scotland, the "Abbot of Unreason," was a master appointed during the Middle Ages, to preside over the Christmas festivities. This mock prince was frequently crowned, and attended with all the paraphernalia of royalty. A similar custom prevailed in many parts of France, and is evidently derived, as Prynne declares, from the ancient Saturnalia. The Abbot of Unreason was suppressed by the Scotch legislature in 1555.

The allowance granted to an abbot of Misrule by a nobleman early in the 16th century, according to an entry in the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book, was one pound. The "Abbot of Misrule" was changed into "Lord of Misrule," at the Reformation.

ABBOT OF HUY, or IONA, also Icolmkill, an island on the west coast of Scotland. This island, Bede (b. iii. c. 4), writing at the commencement of the 8th century, says, "was always governed by a presbyter-abbot, under whose power the whole province, and the bishops also, were subjected, after an unusual manner, pursuant to the example of the first founder, who was not a bishop, but only a presbyter and a monk." This statement gave rise to a controversy on church government, in the 17th century. Bingham (b. vii. c. 3, s. 14), referring to Bishop Lloyd on Church Government, contends that Bede speaks of "only one small part of Scotland;" and this subjection was not in spirituals. Indeed it seems to have been "an acknowledgment of some civil jurisdiction over the bishops, which may very well consist with their superiority in spirituals." (See ABBEY.)

ABBOTSFORD (Scotland) stands near the abbot's ford on the river Tweed, between two and three miles from Melrose, and 30 from Edinburgh. Scott purchased the property in 1811, and the present residence was completed in 1824.

ABDICATION.—The most remarkable instances of the abdication by rulers, of supreme power, are those which have occurred under no pressure of political exigencies, but from the promptings of purely personal motives. The act of abdication committed by James II. of England was not formal, but constructive: he had deserted the throne, and parliament declared it vacant. The abdications of Napoleon I., of Louis Philippe, and of many other rulers, were compulsory; and it is only by a perversion of the meaning of the word, that it can be applied to such transactions.

B.C.

79. Sylla, the dictator.

A.D.

- 305, May 1. The emperor Diocletian, called by Gibbon "the first example," Maximilian abdicated at the same time, but re-assumed the purple in 306.
- 747. Carloman, eldest son of Charles Martel, abdicated and became a monk.
- 1294. Peter Morone, the hermit pope, elevated to the papal chair as Celestine V., July 5, abdicated Dec. 13, and retired to his old mountain hermitage, above the pleasant valley of Sulmona, in the Abruzzi.
- 1555, Oct. 25. Charles V. resigned the imperial dignity. He abdicated the Spanish throne in 1556.
- 1654, June 16. Queen Christina of Sweden abdicates.
- 1730. Victor-Amadeus II., Sardinia.
- 1809, March 29. Gustavus IV., Sweden.
- 1814, April 6. Napoleon I., France.
- 1830, Aug. 2. Charles X., France.
- 1848, Feb. 24. Louis Philippe, France.
- 1848, March 21. Louis Charles, Bavaria.
- 1848, Dec. 2. Ferdinand I., Austria.
- 1849, March 26. Charles Albert, Sardinia.

ABECEDARIANS.—This branch of the sect of Anabaptists was founded, in the 16th century, by Stork, a disciple of Luther. He maintained that all knowledge only prevented men from attending to the divine instruction inwardly communicated, and refused to learn anything, even the alphabet: hence their peculiar designation.

ABELITES, sometimes called **Abelians**, a sect of heretics that sprung up at Hippo, in Africa, during the 4th century. They married, but abstained from matrimonial intercourse, following, as they pretended, the example of Abel, because no mention is made in Scripture of his children. When a man and a woman entered this society, they adopted a boy and a girl. The heresy was not of long duration. It is generally supposed to have commenced just before the final separation of the Eastern and Western empires, under Arcadius (395), and to have terminated during the reign of Theodosius the Younger (414–450).

ABENCERRAGES and **ZEGRIS**, two Moorish families, whose quarrels are said, by some writers, to have deluged Granada with blood (1478–1490).

ABENSBERG (Battle), April 20, 1809, between the Austrians and the French. “The Austrians,” says Alison, “were not routed at any point, and no artillery was taken; nevertheless, they had to lament the loss of 8,000 men; the archduke Charles’s communications with Landshut were thrown open to the enemy; they had been deprived of the advantages of the initiative; and, what is of incalculable importance, had been unsuccessful in the first considerable action of the campaign.” The results were, that Landshut fell on the 21st, the battle of Eckmühl was fought on the 22nd, and Ratisbon captured on the 23rd of April.

ABERDEEN (Scotland) is supposed to have formed the seat of a settlement during the 3rd century. The episcopal see was transferred hither from Mortlich, Banffshire, by David I., in 1137; and George Haliburton, promoted in 1682, was the last bishop. Old Aberdeen was made a free royal burgh in 1154. In 1296, Edward I. passed through this city, after defeating and deposing John Balliol. The castle was taken, and the fortifications were levelled, in 1308; and the city was burned by the English in 1336. New Aberdeen was then erected, and became an important seat of commerce during the Middle Ages, but suffered greatly from the wars between England and Scotland. King’s College, Aberdeen, was chartered by papal bull in 1494, and completed in 1500. It is an extensive building, containing a chapel, library, and museum. Marischal College, in the new town, was founded in 1593 by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal. The two colleges were united by a deed of union in the reign of Charles I. It was repealed in 1661.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, known as the “Coalition Ministry,” was formed soon

after the resignation of Lord Derby’s first administration, Dec. 17, 1852, and presided over by the fourth earl of Aberdeen. The feeble prosecution of the war against Russia by this cabinet rendered it unpopular, and its resignation followed the motion for inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, carried in the House of Commons on Jan. 29, 1855, by a majority of 157. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council ..	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary	Lord Palmerston.
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty	Sir James Graham, Bart.
Board of Control	Sir C. Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Public Works	Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.
Without Office	Marquis of Lansdowne.

The following changes occurred:—the earl of Clarendon became Foreign Sec. Feb. 21, 1853, in place of Lord John Russell, who retained a seat in the cabinet, without office, and became President of the Council in the place of Earl Granville, who was made Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, June 9, 1854. The War department was separated from the Colonies, June 8, 1854. The duke of Newcastle retained the former, and Sir George Grey acceded to the Colonial secretaryship. Lord John Russell resigned office Jan. 23, 1855; but as the ministry retired on the 1st Feb., the vacancy was not filled up. (*See PALMERSTON’S First Administration.*)

ABHORRERS.—The elections of 1679 having proved unfavourable to the court party, Charles II., by repeated prorogations, prevented the assembling of the new parliament. Petitions praying for the immediate commencement of the session poured in from various parts of the kingdom. The church and court party encountered these demonstrations by addresses to the king, abounding in loyal expressions, supporting the prerogative, and declaring the deepest abhorrence of those who sought to interfere with the same by dictating to him with respect to the meeting of parliament (1680). Hence the rival parties were called “Addressers, or Petitioners,” and, “Abhorrrers.” These appellations soon gave place to the well-known terms Whig and Tory, that have come down to the present day.

ABINGDON LAW.—On the capture of this town by the earl of Essex (May 25, 1644), a garrison was placed in it by the parliamentarians. During the various attempts made by the royalists to regain this important place, a singular custom is said to have prevailed; and from this the term “Abingdon Law” arose. The cruel practice of the garrison was to hang all the Irish prisoners without trial; and many Englishmen suffered, either by design or from accident, under this barbarous custom.

ABJURATION OATH.—The last act (13 Will. III. c. 6) to which the royal assent was given by William III. on his deathbed, March 2, 1702, required all persons in office, members of the universities above 18, members of the legal profession and schoolmasters, peers and members of parliament, to take the oath abjuring the claims of the Stuarts. The oath was altered in the reign of Queen Anne and put into a new form by 6 Geo. III. c. 53 (1766). It was changed for Roman Catholics by 31 Geo. III. c. 32 (1791), and in 1829 by the Roman Catholic Relief Act. By the statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (July 23, 1858), one oath was substituted for the three oaths of Abjuration, Allegiance, and Supremacy.

ABJURATION OF THE REALM, was an engagement, on oath, to quit the realm, and never return to it without the king's license. The ancient common law of England allowed a person who had committed any felony, except treason and sacrilege, to make such an oath before the coroner within forty days after taking sanctuary, under the penalty of death by hanging if he broke it, unless he was a clerk; in which case he was allowed benefit of clergy. Abjuration underwent several modifications in the reign of Henry VIII., and was abolished as a privilege, together with that of sanctuary, in 1624 (21 James I. c. 28, s. 7). By 35 Eliz. c. 1, Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters convicted of having refused to attend the service of the Church of England, might be required to abjure the realm. From this act, which was passed in 1593, Protestant dissenters were exempted in 1689 (*see TOLERATION ACT*), but Popish recusants not until 1791.

ABO (Finland).—This city was built by Eric IX., king of Sweden, 1157. It was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1713 and 1808; and was, with the whole of Finland, to the Tornea, finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Fredericksham, Sept. 17, 1809. A fire occurred here Aug. 22, 1775, by which above 200 houses and fifteen mills were consumed, and some lives lost; and another, Sept. 4, 1827, destroyed 780 buildings, with the university, founded in 1640. Abo was made an archbishopric July 20, 1817.

ABO (Treaty of), between Russia and Sweden, August 18 (O.S. 7), 1743, terminated the war commenced in 1741. Sweden ceded to Russia, Livonia, Esthonia, and Ingria, together with the eastern portion of Finland, making the river Kymene the boundary between the two states; whilst Russia relinquished to Sweden the remainder of her conquests in Finland.

ABORIGINES, or ABERRIGINES.—Some writers consider the term to represent a colony of Greeks, who settled in Italy long before the Trojan war. Niebuhr states that the name means the inhabitants of the country from the beginning, answering to the Greek *autochthones*; and Sir G. C. Lewis declares the obvious Latin etymology of

aborigines to be the true one, adding, "The name was applied to a primitive Italian race, at a comparatively early date; but there is no ground for adopting the view of Dionysius, which makes it a national appellation, and identifies it with the people having an historical existence." Hence the later application of the term to the primitive inhabitants of any country.

ABOUKIR (Egypt).—The Turks were defeated here by the French, under Napoleon I., July 25, 1799. On the 8th of March, 1801, an English army, under Abercrombie, effected a landing near this place, and compelled the French to retreat. (*See NILE.*)

ABRAHAM (Æra of), so called from the patriarch Abram, commenced, according to the best authorities, Oct. 1, 2016 B.C.

ABRAHAM-MEN, beggars, who roamed about the country, on the dissolution of the religious houses in the 16th century. They were also called "Tom of Bedlam's Men." The term "to sham Abraham" is supposed to have been derived from the tricks of these vagrants.

ABRAHAMITES, ABRAHAMIANs, or IBRAHIMI-MIAH.—A sect of heretics, the followers of one Abraham of Antioch, called by the Arabs, Ibrahim, who attempted to revive, towards the close of the 8th century, the errors of the Paulicians. Several Syrians were seduced; but Cyriacus, patriarch of Antioch, vigorously opposed the new heresy, and it was extinguished in the commencement of the 9th century.

ABRAHAMITES.—An order of monks were thus named. They rose in the 9th century, and were exterminated, on account of their idolatry, by the emperor Theophilus (circ. 835).—A modern sect of Abrahamites was discovered in Bohemia in 1782. They professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, and held various peculiar opinions: some were Jews by birth, others Protestants, and a few Roman Catholics. They are said to have been called Abrahamites from their doctrine, and Adamites from their real or supposed practices. Joseph II., in 1783, banished a large number of these sectaries to Transylvania and Temeswar, on account of their obstinate refusal to incorporate themselves with one of the religions tolerated by law. These Abrahamites are sometimes called Deists, or Nihilists.

ABRANTES (Treaty).—Disgusted at the provisions of the treaty of Badajos, concluded between Portugal and Spain, June 6, and ratified June 16, 1801, Napoleon overran the former kingdom. The war was brought to a close by the treaty of Abrantes, signed Sept. 29, 1801, by which Portugal agreed to shut its ports against England, relinquished one half of Guiana to France, making the river Carapanatuba the boundary between the possessions of the two states in that part of the world. The commerce of France was to be placed on the same footing as that of the most favoured nations; and, by a secret article, Portugal agreed to pay £800,000 for the immediate evacuation of

the country by the French troops. This treaty having been ratified at Madrid, is sometimes named after that city.

ABSENTEE TAX.—Parry (Parliaments, &c. of England, p. 142) notices a petition on Irish absenteeism presented to parliament in 1380, during the reign of Richard II. Complaints were frequently made on this subject; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., the estates of several non-resident landlords were seized. In 1715, a tax of 4s. in the pound was levied on all profits, fees, pensions, &c., derived from Ireland, in all cases where the recipients did not reside in that country six months in the year. The crown reserved the right of giving leave of absence. The tax ceased in 1753, and attempts at its reimposition were tried, but without success, in 1773 and in 1783. A curious debate occurred in parliament (Saturday, Dec. 12, 1801) respecting a proposal to fine absentees from church 12 pence every Sunday. It was to be levied by a distress warrant from a justice of the peace. The proposal was rejected, the numbers being, ayes 105, noes 106. Some member called on the Speaker to give his vote for the bill; but Cecil said, "The Speaker hath no voice; and, though I am sorry for it, the bill is lost, and farewell to it."

ABSTINENCE.—Many cases of extraordinary cures effected, and a great age attained, by use of spare diet, are mentioned by different writers. Abstinence from particular meats was enjoined upon the Jews by the Divine law, and many of the early Christians adopted a similar practice. The Roman Catholic church has selected special seasons and days on which particular kinds of abstinence are strictly enforced. Among the primitive Christians in the East, several hermits, who retired to the deserts, and lived upon bread and water, and even roots, are said to have attained an extraordinary age. Amongst the most celebrated may be mentioned,

	Years.
St. Paul the Hermit born in 228, who lived 113	
St. Antony..... " 251 " 105	
St. Simeon the Stylite .. " 350 " 112	
St. Arsenius, tutor to the emperor Arcadius about 350 " 120	

ABSTINENTS, ABSTINENTES, OR ABSTAINERS, heretics who appeared in France and Spain, early in the 4th century, during the persecutions of Diocletian and Maximian. They condemned marriage, and the use of flesh and wine: some of their opinions were borrowed from the Gnostics and Manichæans. Baronius believes these heretics to have been identical with an Egyptian sect called the Hieracitæ, or followers of Hieron, that arose at the same period, and held similar opinions.

ABYDOS, an ancient town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles. It is said to have become the seat of a Milesian colony B.C. 715. Xerxes constructed a bridge of boats from this place to the European side of the Hellespont, over which his

immense army passed into Greece, B.C. 480. It is celebrated from the story of Leander, who, being in the habit of swimming from Abydos to the other side of the Hellespont to visit Hero, was at last drowned. Lord Byron, who frequently performed this feat, ridicules the story.

ABYDOS (Sea-fight), between the Athenian and the Peloponnesian fleets, in Aug. 411, B.C. The former were victorious.

ABYDOS (Tablet of), containing a genealogy of the early kings of Egypt, was found, in 1818, by Mr. W. Banks, on an interior wall of a building at Abydos, an ancient city of Upper Egypt. The tablet consists of three compartments, and contains twenty-six shields of the predecessors of Rameses the Great. It has been deposited in the British Museum.

ABYSSINIA (Africa), part of the ancient Ethiopia, of which the capital was Auxume, or Axum. The Abyssinians had a tradition that Cush, Noah's grandson, was their first progenitor, and that Axum was built in the time of Abraham. The fragments of statues collected by Bruce (Travels, vol. ii. p. 303) are regarded as proofs that the Abyssinians embraced Sabaism, or the worship of the heavenly bodies, a superstition into which Noah's descendants fell. The Abyssinians were powerful in the 6th century, about which period Yemen was subjugated by them. In 925 a Jewess, named Sague, subverted the native dynasty, and destroyed Axum. The kingdom was restored in 1255 by the emperor Iquon Amlaq. Little is known of its subsequent state until the 16th century, when the Portuguese assisted the Abyssinians against a powerful enemy. The introduction of Roman Catholicism, and the various struggles to which it led, will be found under **ABYSSINIAN CHURCH**.

ABYSSINIAN ERA. (*See* **MUNDANE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA**.)

ABYSSINIAN CHURCH, had its origin, according to the best authorities, about the year 330, when Frumentius was ordained bishop of Axum, by Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria. Some writers are of opinion that the Abyssinians were first converted in the apostolic age, by the eunuch of Queen Candace, Sept., 37. (Acts viii. 27—39.) The Abyssinians formed a branch of the Jacobite or Coptic church, holding the Monophysite doctrine of one incarnate nature; into which heresy they fell in the 6th century. Little was known in Europe of the Abyssinian church until John II., king of Portugal, heard of it from some of his subjects who had penetrated to the kingdom of Congo, in 1486. Marsden (Christian Churches and Sects, vol. i.) has investigated this point with great care. Pedro Cavilham, sent out by John II., entered Abyssinia in 1490. A treaty was set on foot between the two countries in 1509, and it was followed by a series of intrigues, with a view to the subjection of Abyssinia politically to Portugal, and in spiritual matters to Rome. Oviedo, a Jesuit, who had been consecrated bishop of

Hierapolis by the pope, excommunicated the whole Abyssinian church, Feb. 5, 1559, in the church of Decome. The mission failed, and was recalled by a bull from St. Peter's, in 1560. A second Jesuit mission, dispatched in 1603, resorted to unjustifiable measures, and after a series of struggles, obtained the formal submission of the Abyssinian church to Rome, Dec. 11, 1624: a rupture soon occurred, and the Latin bishop retired from Abyssinia in 1633. In 1750 the society of the Propaganda sent a fresh mission of three Franciscan friars, who were received with great favour by the court; but the people rose in rebellion, and the emperor was forced to expel them. In 1827 a Protestant mission, consisting of Dr. Gobat, afterwards bishop of Jerusalem, and Mr. Isenberg, was sent to Abyssinia, and its labours were continued until 1842, when it was withdrawn, through the adverse influences of the Church of Rome and the opposition of the Abyssinian priesthood. Mosheim states that the Æthiopic church continues to receive her bishop from Alexandria, and is dependent upon it. The religion of the Abyssinians is represented as a compound of Christianity, Judaism, and Heathenism. They practise circumcision, believe in sorcery and evil spirits, and make use of amulets. They pray to the Virgin Mary, and for the dead, though not holding the Romish doctrine of purgatory, and do not in general believe in transubstantiation. They acknowledge their emperor as the head of the church, but the abuna, or patriarch, is the controlling power. They agree with the Greek church in maintaining the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone.

ACACIANS.—The followers of Acacius, surnamed Luscus, or Monophthalmus, because he had but one eye, bishop of Cæsarea, 340–365; and the followers of Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, 471–489, were known by this name. The former neither held, with the Arians, that Christ was a created being, nor with the Semi-Arians, that he was of like substance; but simply that he was like the Father.—Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, sided with the emperor Zeno, whose Henoticon, or Edict of Union, intended to appease the feud between the rival churches of Constantinople and Alexandria, was issued in 482, and was drawn up, it is supposed, by Acacius himself. (See *HENOTICON*.) The edict was rejected by Felix III. in 483, and Acacius himself was excommunicated for obstinate communion with heretics (July 28, 484). Acacius in his turn ordered that Felix, bishop of Rome, should be erased from the list of bishops in communion with the East (Aug. 1, 484). Acacius persisted in his refusal to submit to Rome, and died in 489. His supporters were called Acacians. Other sects of heretics were thus designated.

ACADEMIA (Athens), described by Diogenes Laërtius as a suburban place of exercise planted like a grove, and said to be thus

called from an ancient hero, named Hecademus. In this place Plato formed his school (B.C. 374), and was succeeded by his nephew Speusippus (B.C. 347). From this term the modern word academy is derived.

ACADEMY.—The custom for learned men to form themselves into associations called, after the ancient schools, academies, originated in Italy in the 15th century, and it gradually extended over Europe. Hallam says (Lit. Hist. vol. i. pt. i. ch. ix.), "Italy in the 16th century was remarkable for the number of her literary academies; institutions which, though by no means peculiar to her, have in no other country been so general or so conspicuous." The Italian academies of that period are remarkable for the ridiculous titles, or, as Hallam terms them, "names humorously quaint," by which they were known. Florence had its academy of "Bran," or "the Sieve;" Perugia, of "the Insensate;" Genoa, of "the Sleepy;" Sienna, of "the Blockheads;" and Viterbo, of "the Obstinate." Disraeli's theory (*Curiosities of Lit.* ii. 489) is, that "the invention of these ridiculous titles for literary societies was an attempt to throw a sportive veil over meetings which had alarmed the papal and the other petty courts of Italy, and to quiet their fears and turn aside their political wrath. They implied the innocence of their pursuits by the jocularity with which the members treated themselves, and were willing that others should treat them." The date of the establishment of the most celebrated academies is given under the names of the places in which they flourished. Many Italian towns possessed several, and Tiraboschi furnishes full details on the academies of that part of Europe.

ACADIA (North America).—Discovered by John Cabot, in 1497. The French settled here in 1604, and came into frequent collision with the English settlers in Virginia. In 1621, Acadia was granted by charter to Sir William Alexander, and its name changed to *NOVA SCOTIA*, which see.

ACAPULCO (Mexico).—During the Spanish rule in America, a galleon, laden with specie, &c., was sent every spring from Acapulco to Manila. It returned in the autumn with a costly freight of a different kind. Commodore, afterwards Lord Anson, intercepted one of these vessels, worth £313,000, July 1 (O. S. June 20), 1743. Capt. Hyde Parker captured another, valued at half a million, Oct. 31, 1762, during the siege of Manila.

ACARNANIA.—This province of ancient Greece, according to tradition, received its name from Acarnan, son of Alcæon, who settled at the mouth of the Achelous. The Corinthians are said to have founded several towns on the coast in the middle of the 7th century B.C. The Acarnanians lived in villages which were united in a political league. Little, however, is known respecting its constitution. The Acarnanians first came into prominent notice about the time of the

Peloponnesian war. They espoused the cause of the Amphilocheians expelled from Argos Amphilochicum by the Ambracians, B.C. 432, and both applied to the Athenians for aid.

B.C.

- 432. The Athenians defeat the Ambracians and drive them from Argos Amphilochicum.
- 430. The Ambracians foiled in an attempt to recover Argos Amphilochicum.
- 429. The Ambracians induce the Spartans to aid them in an attack upon Acarnania, but are defeated.
- 426. The Acarnanians defeat the Ambracians and their allies at Olpe and at Idomene. Peace for a hundred years concluded between Acarnania and Ambracia.
- 391. Agesilaus, king of Sparta, invades Acarnania.
- 390. The Acarnanians submit to the terms imposed by Agesilaus.
- 343. The Athenians send an expedition against the Acarnanians, who support the cause of Philip of Macedon.
- 243. The Acarnanians invade Ætolia, and are compelled to retire.
- 239. The Ætolians invade Acarnania.
- 218. The Ætolians, who had conquered a considerable portion of Acarnania, cede it to Philip V., in order to obtain peace.
- 200. The Acarnanians support Philip V. against Rome.
- 197. The Acarnanians submit to Rome.
- 145. Acarnania subject to Rome.

ACCEPTANTS, or CONSTITUTIONISTS.—In 1713, Clement XI. issued his famous constitution or bull Unigenitus, condemning as heretical 101 propositions selected from the commentary of Quesnel. This triumph of the Jesuits over the Jansenists caused great agitation in France, and the two parties were called, the *Constitutionists* or *Acceptants*, and the *Appellants* or *Recusants*. The latter appealed to a general council. They were imprisoned, and suffered persecution. The death of Louis XIV. caused a temporary cessation of the strife, and the duke of Orleans, as regent, induced the Recusant bishops to accept the bull, with certain modifications. Most of them consented to do so for the sake of peace (1720); but the Appellants were again oppressed and persecuted (1723). The Unigenitus was made national law (1730), and the Appellants continued their resistance.

ACCORDION.—This musical instrument was first introduced into England from Germany about the year 1828.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.—This officer of the court of Chancery was first appointed in 1726, by 12 Geo. I. c. 32,—an "Act for securing the moneys and effects of the suitors;" and the office was abolished Oct. 15, 1841, by 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 15.

ACCUSERS, FALSE.—The ancient Romans punished false accusers by casting them headlong from the Tarpeian rock; and by a subsequent law (Lex Remmia), they were ordered to be burnt in the face. By the law of Valentinian and Gratian, in the Theodosian code, offenders of this kind, "against men's fame and reputation, against their fortunes, and against their lives," were condemned to the same punishment as that to which the person falsely accused would have been subjected, had he been convicted.

Those who endeavoured by false accusation to deprive other men of their property, were ordered to be prosecuted to the last degree, with confiscation and death. The early ecclesiastical laws were severe on this point. The councils of Vannes (465) and Agda, in France (Sept. 11, 506), imposed a penance upon them, and the first council of Arles (314) obliged them to do penance all their lives. In the earlier periods of English, as well as of German history, the accuser was obliged to prove the crime, or suffer the same punishment the accused would have undergone, had he been convicted; and a similar law was in force in the time of Henry III. They were also branded in the time of Henry VIII., and many severe punishments will be found recorded in our statute-book.

ACEPHALI.—The term was first employed by ecclesiastical writers, and applied to those who followed neither Cyril, nor John of Antioch, in the disputes at the council of Ephesus (3rd General) (431). As a natural consequence, it was used to describe the various divisions of the Eutychians, who denied the property of two substances in Christ, and contended that there is but one nature in his person. They resisted the decision of the council of Chalcedon (451), and were, as Bingham says, "called *Acephali*, that is, *without head*, because the first authors of the sect at Alexandria, separated from their bishop and held conventicles, and gave baptisms in private houses." The heresy was revived in 463, and condemned in 526. The term has been applied to various sects, the members of which followed no particular leader, and came to be applied to a body of levellers in this country, in the time of Henry I. Cowel, with reference to these men, remarks, "Those are called *acephali*, who were the levellers of that age, and acknowledged no head or superior."

ACHÆAN LEAGUE.—This celebrated confederacy, originally formed between twelve cities of Achaia, was dissolved by the factions that prevailed soon after the death of Alexander, B.C. 323. Four of the principal cities of Achaia, — Dyme, Patræ, Tritæa, and Pharæ, united for its restoration, B.C. 280; Ægium and Bura joined B.C. 275; Cerynea B.C. 274; and Leontium, Pellene, and Ægira soon after. Aratus formed the idea of extending it to the other Grecian states, and, having liberated Sicyon, persuaded his fellow-citizens to join the league, B.C. 251.

B.C.

- 246. Aratus first appointed general of the League.
- 243. Aratus takes Corinth, and annexes it to the League.
- 242. Megara and other Grecian cities join the League.
- 239. Megalopolis joins the League.
- 236. Argos, Ægina, &c. join the League.
- 227. War between the Achæan League and Sparta.
- 226. The Achæans defeated by Cleomenes III., at Ladocea.
- 221. Cleomenes III. defeated by the Achæans at the battle of Sellasia, and the war brought to a close.

- B.C.
 220. War between the Ætolian and the Achæan leagues.
 217. Peace concluded.
 208. Philopemen general of the League.
 207. Philopemen effects important reforms in the League, and defeats the Spartans at Mantinea.
 198. The League concludes an alliance with Rome.
 191. The whole of the Peloponnesus included in the Achæan League.
 183. The Messenians separate from the League, but again submit.
 167. One thousand Achæans carried off to Rome.
 150. Rome declares war against the Achæan League.
 147. Mummius defeats the Achæans at the battle of Leucopetra.
 146. The Achæan League is dissolved, and the whole of Southern Greece made a Roman province under the name of Achaia.

ACHAIA, or ΑΧΑΪΑ, an ancient Grecian state, comprising a narrow district of the northern Peloponnesus. According to tradition, it was first peopled by a Pelasgian tribe, which was expelled by the Ionians. Soon after the Dorian migration, the Achæans, driven from Argos and Laconia, settled in this part of Greece, which, after them, was called Achaia (circ. B.C., 104). Monarchical institutions are said to have prevailed for some time, and upon their abolition, the territory of Achaia was divided amongst twelve cities. The Achæans kept aloof from the other Grecian states, and formed a league, which met first at Helice, and after this city had been swallowed up by the sea, B.C. 373, at Ægium. They fought with the Athenians and the Bœotians against Philip, at the battle of Chæronea, Aug. 7, 338 B.C., and were allied with the Spartans against Macedon, B.C. 330. Four cities, Patræ, Dyme, Tritæa, and Pharæ, renewed the ancient league B.C. 280. (See ΑΧΑΪΑΝ ΛΕΑΓΥΗ.)

ACHAIA (Principality of), founded in 1205 by William of Champlitte, who, with his band of followers, subdued one half of the Peloponnesus before 1208, when he left it in charge of Geoffrey Villehardoin, his bailly, who succeeded to the throne in 1210. He was followed by Geoffrey II. in 1218, and William in 1246. Achaia then became a fief of the crown of Naples, and after undergoing a variety of vicissitudes, terminated under Centurione, in 1430, having existed 225 years. The succession was, however, several times broken before that date. Finlay (Medieval Greece and Trebizond, p. 502) gives the following chronological list of the princes of Achaia and Morea:—

- A.D.
 1205. William of Champlitte.
 1210. Geoffrey I. Villehardoin.
 1218. Geoffrey II.
 1246. William.
 1277. Isabella, married thrice.
 1. Philip son of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, died 1278.
 2. Florenz of Hainault, 1291—1297.
 3. Philip of Savoy, 1301—1311.
 1311. Maud of Hainault, married thrice.
 1. Guy II., duke of Athens, who died 1308.
 2. Louis of Burgundy, 1313—1315.
 3. Hugh de la Palisse, 1316.

Claimants of the Principality.

- 1317—1324. John, count of Gravina, pretended husband of Maud of Hainault.
 Eudes IV., duke of Burgundy, under his brother's will.
 1324—1332. Philip of Tarentum, as lord-paramount, in virtue of the forfeiture of Maud, and by purchase from Eudes IV.
 1332—1364. Robert, titular emperor of Romania.
 1364—1387. Mary of Bourbon, widow of Robert.
 Louis, duke of Bourbon, her nephew, died in 1410.

Suzerains or lords-paramount of Achaia.

The Latin emperors of Romania, until Baldwin II. ceded his rights to Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, in 1267.

- 1267—1285. Charles of Anjou.
 1285—1294. Charles II., king of Naples.

Charles II. ceded his rights to his son, Philip of Tarentum, who married Catherine of Valois, titular empress.

- 1294—1332. Philip of Tarentum.
 1332—1346. Catherine of Valois, by grant from her husband.
 1346—1364. Robert, titular emperor and reigning prince of Achaia.
 1364—1373. Philip III., titular emperor.
 1373—1383. James de Baux.

ACHÉEN, or ATCHEEN.—This kingdom, in Sumatra, was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and by the English in 1602. A factory was established here by the East-India Company in 1659, and a commercial treaty was concluded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819.

ACHONRY (Sligo), the seat of an Irish bishopric, one of the most ancient in that country, formerly called Achad-Chaoín and Achad-Conair. The church is said to have been founded by St. Finian, bishop of Clonard, about 530, on a site granted by the lord of Leney, or Luigny, by which name the bishops are known in the earlier accounts. St. Finian's friend and disciple, Nathy, was the first bishop. In 1607, this see was united to that of Killala. In 1834, on its voidance, according to the provisions of 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Achonry was, with Killala, united with Tuam.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, invented by John Dollond, of London, in 1758. Newton himself despaired of constructing these glasses. The right of priority is by some said to belong to a man whom Humboldt terms "the mysterious Chester Moore, of Moore Hall, Essex." He is supposed to have invented them in 1729.

ACLEA (Battle), now OCKLEY, or OAK-PLAIN, in Surrey, where Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald defeated the Danes, in 851.

ACOUSTICS, or the science of sound, was known, though imperfectly, at a very early period. Pythagoras, B.C. 540, and Aristotle, B.C. 342, understood the mode in which sound was transmitted through the air. Kircher was the first to show, says Beckmann (vol. i. p. 94), that "Alexander the Great had a prodigious large horn, with which he could assemble his army at the distance of a hundred stadia, or eight Italian miles." Roger Bacon, in the 13th century, was the first who investigated this science experimentally.

He was followed by Galileo, in the 17th century, and others. Newton completed his mathematical demonstrations in 1700. Euler and Lagrange added greatly to the knowledge of this science, which was placed on an independent basis by Chladni, towards the close of the 18th century.

ACRE (Syria), or **St. JEAN D'ACRE**, anciently **Accho**, called by the Greeks **Ptolemais**, a fortified city and seaport, famous for the sieges it has sustained. It belonged originally to the Phœnicians, and after changing masters several times, fell under the Roman yoke in the time of Claudius. It was taken by the Saracens in 638; by Baldwin, after a siege of 20 days, in 1104; and by Saladin in 1187. Its capture by Richard I. was the great achievement of the first crusade. The siege commenced in July, 1189, and terminated with the fall of the city, Friday, July 12, 1191; soon after which it received the name of **St. Jean d'Acre**, and was given to the Knights Hospitallers. The Mamelukes gained possession May 18, 1291, and the Turks in 1517. Sir Sydney Smith defended it against Napoleon I., and compelled him to retreat, after a siege of 61 days, May 20, 1799. Ibrahim Pasha captured it in 1832, but it was retaken by an English and Austrian fleet Nov. 3, 1840; and it has since remained in the possession of the Turks.

ACROPOLIS.—The principal Grecian cities contained a kind of stronghold or citadel, situated, as the term **acropolis** indicates, on the highest point. That of Athens, of which the ruins still remain, was the most celebrated. It consisted of several public buildings, and was encircled by a strong wall, said to have been built by the Pelasgians B.C. 1057. On the taking of Athens by the Venetians, 1687, the roof of the Parthenon, one portion of the **Acropolis**, was demolished by a bomb. In the Greek war of independence, the **Acropolis** was captured from the Turks June 21, 1822; and retaken by them May 17, 1827.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.—The death of the duke of Gloucester (July 29, 1700), son and last surviving child of the Princess Anne, afterwards queen, rendered a new settlement of the crown necessary, it being unprovided for after the death of William III. and of Anne. Accordingly, a measure was introduced during the session of 1701, to supply matters of great importance, omitted in the Bill of Rights. This statute (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2) provided that in case of default of issue of William III. and also of the Princess Anne respectively, the crown should devolve upon the next Protestant in succession, Sophia, married to the elector of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. It was further enacted, that the occupant of the throne "shall join in communion with the Church of England as by law established;" that if a foreigner succeeded, the nation should not be required to defend any foreign dominions without the consent of parliament; that the sovereign should not leave the country without permission of par-

liament; that all matters cognizable in the privy council should be transacted there, and all resolutions taken thereupon signed by such of the privy council as should consent to them; that only those born of English parents should be eligible to a seat at the privy council, in either house of parliament, or to hold any office or receive any grant under the crown; that no person serving under, or receiving a pension from the crown, should be capable of serving as a member of the House of Commons; that the judges should hold upon good behaviour, and not be removed except upon the address of both houses of parliament; and that no pardon under the great seal of England should be pleaded to an impeachment by the Commons (June 12, 1701). The provision against the sovereign quitting the kingdom without consent of parliament was repealed in 1715 (1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 51). The provision respecting matters to be transacted in the privy council was repealed by 4 Anne, c. 8, s. 24 (1705), and the general disqualification of pensioners and placemen having been found inconvenient was repealed by 4 Anne, c. 8, s. 25, which statute was re-enacted by 6 Anne, c. 7, at the union between England and Scotland. Section 25 of 6 Anne, c. 7, decreed that the holders of certain offices, therein specified, and of all new offices or places of profit under the crown, created at any time since Oct. 25, 1705, should not be allowed to sit in the House of Commons; and section 26 provided that any member accepting any office of profit from the crown should vacate his seat, being eligible to stand again. So numerous are the special disqualifications that they have to be collected from at least 116 statutes.

ACT OF SUPREMACY.—In 1534, by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, the king was declared "the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England," and he formally assumed that title on the 15th of January. All benefited ecclesiastics, and all laymen holding office under the crown, were obliged by this act to take the oath abjuring the spiritual as well as the temporal jurisdiction of the pope. In 1554, by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, s. 12, this law was repealed, but it was restored by 1 Eliz. c. 1, in 1559. The denial of the king's supremacy was declared treasonable in 1547, by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, s. 7.

ACT OF TOLERATION (1 Will. & Mary, st. 1, c. 18), for the relief from certain penalties, of dissenters from the Church of England, except papists and persons denying the Trinity, was passed May 24, 1689, and confirmed by 10 Anne, c. 2 (1711). The clause excepting persons denying the Trinity was repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 160, July 21, 1813, and the Roman Catholics were relieved by 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, passed April 13, 1829.

ACT OF UNIFORMITY.—By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1 (Jan. 15, 1549), it was enacted that the order of divine worship contained in the book drawn up by the commissioners, "by the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after the next Whitsuntide.

Those who refused to use it, or who spoke or wrote against it, were fined for the first or second offence, and rendered subject to forfeiture of goods and imprisonment for life for the third. This statute was confirmed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 1 (1552), repealed by 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1553), and restored by 1 Eliz. c. 2 (1559). It formed the basis of the Act of Uniformity, commonly so called, passed in 1662 (13 & 14 Car. II. c. 4), which contained stringent regulations with respect to the use of the Book of Common Prayer; received the royal assent May 19th, came into operation Aug. 24, 1662, and was made perpetual as to the establishment of the church by 5 Anne, c. 5 (1706), and by the Act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 7. A similar act was passed by the Irish parliament (17 & 18 Car. II. c. 6) in 1665.

ACTIAN GAMES were instituted by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory over Antony off Actium, B.C. 31, and celebrated every fifth year. They were probably a revival of an ancient festival, as there was a temple of Apollo at Actium, mentioned by Thucydides (i. 29) and by Strabo (vii.), which was enlarged by Augustus.

ACTIATIC, or ACTIAN ÆRA, so called from the battle of Actium, which secured Augustus in possession of the Roman empire. This æra dated amongst the Romans from Jan. 1, B.C. 30; in Egypt, where it prevailed till the reign of Diocletian, it dated from Aug. 29, B.C. 30; and amongst the Greeks of Antioch, by whom it was used as late as the 9th century, from Sept. 1, B.C. 30.

ACTINOMETER.—Literally, a *measurer of solar rays*. This instrument, employed for the purpose of ascertaining the intensity of the heat in the direct rays of the sun, was invented by Sir John Herschel about the year 1820.

ACTIUM (Sea-fight).—This decisive engagement between the fleets of Augustus and Antony took place off Actium, a promontory in Acarnania, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. After the battle had lasted some time, Cleopatra took to flight; Antony followed, and Augustus obtained a complete victory, which rendered him master of the Roman world.

ACTON BURNEL, or SHREWSBURY (Statute of), sometimes called the Statute of Merchants, was passed on the 12th of October, 1283, in a parliament held by Edward I. at Acton Burnel, in Shropshire. It enacted that a debtor's chattels and devisable burghages might be sold to pay his debts. This enactment was confirmed, and its provisions were enlarged, by another Statute of Merchants, passed at Westminster in 1285.

ACTRESSES.—The appearance of females on the stage is altogether a modern custom. It originated on the continent, and was not generally adopted in this country until the reign of Charles II. Anne of Denmark, wife of James I., Henrietta, wife of Charles I., and ladies of noble family, sometimes filled parts in these masques and other dramatic entertainments of the time; but they were not professional actresses. Prynné

denounces the attempt made in 1629 to introduce, according to continental custom, Frenchwomen at the Blackfriars theatre. This was the first appearance of professional females on the English stage. They were, however, foreigners; and much difference of opinion prevails as to the first English actress. Pepys for the first time saw women on the stage, Jan. 13, 1662: Mrs. Colman, wife of Mr. Edward Colman, appeared as Ianthe in the "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656; and Mrs. Mary Saunderson, afterwards married to the celebrated Betterton, performed the same character at the opening of Betterton's theatre, in April, 1662. The last-mentioned was decidedly the first English actress of celebrity that appeared on our stage. The duke of Bolton married Lavinia Fenton, and the eccentric earl of Peterborough, after the death of his first wife, married Lavinia Robinson, "the nightingale." Amongst actresses who have, in later times, been ennobled, may be mentioned Miss Farren, who became countess of Derby in 1797; Miss Mellon, left a widow by Mr. Coutts, who became duchess of St. Albans in 1827; Miss Stephens, married to the earl of Essex in 1838. This list might be much extended.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.—The 5th and last of the historical books of the New Testament, was composed by St. Luke, and inscribed to Theophilus. The best critics assign it to the year 63. The apostolic fathers in the 1st century, and Irenæus and Tertullian in the 2nd, ascribed this book to St. Luke. This evidence is corroborated by that of Origen, Jerome, Augustine, Eusebius, and other ecclesiastical writers.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Sir Harris Nicolas declares "that the distinction between a statute, act, and ordinance of parliament is still involved in such obscurity that no positive conclusion can be drawn from the various statements which have been published." At the present day, bills which have passed through both houses, and received the royal assent, become acts of parliament. (*See PARLIAMENT, STATUTES, &c.*)

ACTS OF SEDERUNT.—Ordinances made by the judges of the Court of Session (Scotland), by virtue of a Scottish act of parliament passed in 1540. They frequently dealt with curious local and fiscal regulations; such as fixing the price of ale in Edinburgh in 1725; the sale of bread in 1736 and 1743; of butcher's meat in 1682, 1717, and 1736; and of fowls in 1669. They imposed a tax for cleaning the streets of Edinburgh in 1687 and in 1691; and an act relative to the cleanliness of the premises within the session-house or parliament close, in 1663.

ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The Institute was established in London in 1848.

ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—The Faculty was established in Edinburgh in 1856.

ACZ, or ACS (Battle).—Here (July 2, 1849) the Austrians and Russians retrieved their reverse of the previous day between Raab and Waitzen, and after a hard-fought

battle, compelled Georgy and the Hungarians to retire.

ADAMITES, or ADAMIANS, termed by Bayle "a ridiculous sect." They are said to have arisen during the 2nd century, one Prodicus being their founder. In their religious assemblies they appeared naked, in imitation of our first parents in their state of innocence. They made a profession of continency, and condemned marriage, because it was not known in Paradise, of which they reckoned their church an emblem, and themselves imitators of Adam and Eve. After carefully examining the authorities, Leland declares that no such sect existed in the early church. Evagrius mentions certain male and female ascetics living in Palestine during the 5th century, who always exposed their bodies to the extremes of heat and cold, wearing nothing but a small girdle. Attempts to revive some of these reputed practices of the Adamites have frequently been made in modern times, although it is an error to suppose that Tandemus, or Tanchelin, who committed various excesses at Antwerp in 1124, and led many persons astray, was an Adamite. This man, instead of going naked, was richly apparelled, and fared most sumptuously. Some fanatics, seduced by Picard a Fleming, created much commotion in Germany in 1415. Picard declared himself to be the son of God, and that he was sent into the world as a new Adam, to restore the law of nature. Having penetrated into Bohemia, this fanatic and his followers were attacked and almost exterminated by the Bohemian general Zisca, in 1420. Other efforts have been made in various countries to revive some of the practices of the Adamites.

ADDA (Combats).—Pressed by the Russian and Austrian forces, Moreau retired behind the line of this river in the spring of 1799. His antagonists, after some sharp encounters, succeeded in passing the river, April 27, 1799.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION (Geo. III.).—The arrangements for this ministry commenced on the 10th of February, 1801, and were not completed until the 30th of July. It was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Addington, created Visc. Sidmouth Jan. 12, 1805.

Lord Chancellor Lord Eldon.

President of Council . . . Duke of Portland.

Privy Seal Earl of Westmoreland.

Principal Secretaries { Lords Pelham and Hobart, and
Mr. Jenkinson, created Lord
of State Hawkesbury Nov. 16, 1803.

Admiralty Earl St. Vincent.

Board of Control . . . Visc. Lewisham.

Secretary at War . . . Mr. Charles Yorke.

Ordnance Earl of Chatham.

Viscount Castlereagh went to the Board of Control July 6, 1802. Mr. Charles Yorke became (Aug. 17, 1804) one of the principal secretaries of state, in place of Lord Pelham, who took the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, on the resignation of the earl of Liverpool. It was dissolved May 10, 1804. (See **PITT'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.**)

ADDISCOMBE HOUSE, near Croydon, once the residence of the earl of Liverpool, was purchased, in 1809, by the East-India Company, and opened by them in 1825, as a collegiate institution for the reception of cadets for the whole of their military service, except the cavalry.

ADDITIONAL ACT.—The settlement of a new constitution for France during the Hundred Days, March 21—June 17, 1815, was intrusted by Napoleon I. to a commission, of which Benjamin Constant was president. The constitution embodied in the "Additional act," the work of Constant Regnaud and St. Jean d'Angely, was published on the 25th of April, and was adopted by the Assembly June 1, 1815. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., in the royal ordinance changing the modes and rules of election, dated July 12, 1815, the Additional act of Napoleon was made the basis of the election laws.

ADDED PARLIAMENT met Tuesday, April 5, 1614. The Commons refused to grant supplies until grievances were redressed, and sought to abridge the power of the crown. James I. dismissed them in anger, and imprisoned several members, June 7. Not a single act was passed during the short session, and it was therefore nicknamed "the Added Parliament."

ADDRESSERS. (See **ABHORREERS.**)

ADELAIDE (South Australia), the capital, was founded by settlers who arrived in the colony on the 27th of July, 1836; but it was not until March, 1837, that its site was fixed and the town lands surveyed. In 1845 it was made a free port to vessels of all nations. Port Adelaide, one of its harbours, is about seven miles distant from the town. Gold was discovered in the neighbourhood, and an assay office established at Adelaide in 1852. Its bishopric was founded in 1847, the Right Rev. Augustus Short, D.D., being the first bishop.

ADELAIDE ISLAND (Antarctic) was discovered by Captain Biscoe, Feb. 16, 1832.

ADELPHI THEATRE was built in 1806. A new façade was erected in less than three weeks in 1840. The old edifice was pulled down, and a new one erected on its site, in 1858.

ADEN, the Gibraltar of the East, an Arabian town and seaport, to the east of the Straits of Babelmandeb. Marco Polo (b. iii. ch. 40) mentions it as a place of importance in the 13th century. The Portuguese seized it in the 16th century, and the Turks got possession of it by treachery in 1533. They soon after erected extensive fortifications, and an aqueduct eight miles in length. It was, however, governed by a native prince in 1708. It was bombarded and taken on the 19th of January, 1839, by the troops of the East-India Company.

ADIGE (Battles).—Near this river, in Italy, the ancient Athesis, the Cimbrî defeated the Roman army under Quintus Catullus B.C. 101. Combats occurred here March 26 and 30, 1799, between the French

and the Austrians. The former gained some advantages on the first day, but were defeated on the second, leaving 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. On the 1st of April the French army withdrew from the line of the Adige, and in an attempt to regain their position, April 5, were once more defeated.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Hallam (Eng. iii. ch. 15) states: "According to the original constitution of our monarchy, the king had his privy council, composed of the great officers of state, and of such others as he should summon to it, bound by an oath of fidelity and secrecy, by whom all affairs of weight, whether as to domestic or exterior policy, were debated, for the most part in his presence, and determined, subordinately of course to his pleasure, by the vote of the major part. It could not happen but that some councillors, more eminent than the rest should form *juntos* or cabals, for more close and private management, or be selected as more confidential advisers of their sovereign; and the very name of a cabinet council, as distinguished from the larger body, may be found as far back as the reign of Charles I. But the resolutions of the crown, whether as to foreign alliances or the issuing of proclamations and orders at home, or any other overt act of government, were not finally taken without the deliberation and assent of that body whom the law recognized as its sworn and notorious councillors. This was first broken in upon after the Restoration Thus by degrees it became usual for the ministry or cabinet to obtain the king's final approbation of their measures, before they were laid, for a merely formal ratification, before the council . . . During the reign of William III., this distinction of the cabinet from the privy council, and the exclusion of the latter from all business of state, became more fully established." Thus it was not until after the Revolution, that the cabinet council, as distinguished from the privy council, was formed. Monarchs had, indeed, before that time, been in the habit of seeking advice from particular members of the privy council, and too frequently from favourites. In the earlier days of cabinets, ministers were only accountable for their own departments, and did not necessarily retire when their leaders or colleagues were dismissed. Nor did the minister, who was considered the chief, always preside over the Treasury. The office of prime minister is of more recent date. The practice for ministers presiding over particular departments of the government to form themselves into what is now termed an administration, under the control of a chief, cannot be said to have been established until the reign of Queen Anne. The following is a list of the administrations that have held office from the commencement of her reign, each administration being more fully described under its title, to be found in its place in the alphabetical arrangement.

Godolphin	1702	Grafton	1767
Harley	1710	North	1770
Shrewsbury	1714	Rockingham (second)	1782
Halifax	1714	Shelburne	1782
Carlisle	1715	Coalition	1783
Walpole (<i>first</i>)	1715	Pitt (<i>first</i>)	1783
Stanhope	1717	Addington	1801
Sunderland	1718	Pitt (<i>second</i>)	1804
Walpole (<i>second</i>)	1721	"All the Talents"	1806
Wilmington	1742	Portland	1807
Pelham	1743	Perceval	1809
Broad-Bottom Administration	1744	Liverpool	1812
Long-lived Administration	1746	Canning	1827
Broad-Bottom Administration restored	1746	Goderich	1827
Newcastle	1754	Wellington	1828
Devonshire	1756	Grey	1830
Newcastle and Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham (<i>first</i>)	1757	Melbourne (<i>first</i>)	1834
Bute	1762	Peel (<i>first</i>)	1834
Grenville	1763	Melbourne (<i>second</i>)	1835
Rockingham (<i>first</i>)	1765	Peel (<i>second</i>)	1841
Chatham (<i>second</i>)	1766	Russell	1846
		Derby (<i>first</i>)	1852
		Aberdeen	1852
		Palmerston (<i>first</i>)	1855
		Derby (<i>second</i>)	1858
		Palmerston (<i>second</i>)	1859

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION, called into existence for the object of insuring a better administration of affairs in the different government departments, attention having been directed to the subject by the mismanagement that caused so many sacrifices of life and property in the Crimea during the winter of 1854 and '55. Meetings were held in the Guildhall and at the London Tavern, May 6, 1855, when the association was formed. A large gathering of the Administrative Reformers took place at Drury-lane Theatre, June 13 in the same year. The Association did not, however, flourish, and an attempt at its reorganization in 1856 proved a failure.

ADMINISTRATOR.—In ancient times, the king was entitled to seize the goods of all persons who died intestate. This prerogative was even granted as a franchise to lords of manors and others, and afterwards the Crown conferred this right on the Church, when the Ordinary took possession of the goods. The 32nd article of Magna Charta (1215) provided against abuses of this prerogative; but this article was not included in the subsequent charter of Henry III. The great abuse of this power led to a change, and the Statute of Westminster II. (13 Edw. I. st. i. c. 19), 1285, enacted that the Ordinary was bound to pay the debts of the intestate, as far as his goods extended. Flagrant abuses continued, and in 1357 (31 Edw. III. st. i. c. 11) it was enacted that the "Ordinaries shall depute the next and most lawful friends of the dead person intestate to administer his goods." Another statute (21 Hen. VIII. c. 5) in 1529 enlarged the power of the ecclesiastical judge, who was empowered to grant administration *either to the widow or the next of kin, or to both of them, at his discretion.* By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858, the whole of this jurisdiction was transferred to the "Court of Probate," before a single judge, with an appeal to the House of Lords.

ADMISTRAL.—This title, which was originally

written *ammiral*, or *amiral*, as it still is in French, was imported into Europe during the Crusades, being a corruption of the Arabic word *amir*, or *emir*. The Sicilians and the Genoese borrowed it from the Saracens about the year 1149. This title is said to have been first used in France in 1270, and in this country later in the same century. Nicolas (Hist. of the Royal Navy, vol. i. p. 390) says "It will have been seen that at an early period of English history the commanders of fleets were styled 'leaders and governors, or justices,' or 'leaders and constables' of fleets; and that in the reign of Henry III. and until the latter part of that of Edward I. their usual designation was 'keepers of the sea-coast,' or 'captains and keepers of the sea.'" In a covenant executed at Bruges, March 8, 1297, Sir William Leybourne was styled "Admiral of the sea of the king of England." In the wardrobe accounts of Edward I. for the year 1300, Gervase Alard is termed "Admiral of the fleet of the Cinque Ports;" and the first commission to an admiral of which there is any record, was granted by Edward I. to Gervase Alard, and is dated Feb. 4, 1303. The Liber Munerum Publicorum Hibernie contains an order for the payment of 40s. to John de Athy for expenses he had incurred, Dec. 7, 1335, as admiral of the king's fleet in Ireland; and from the same authority we learn that Wm. Spalding was created admiral in Ireland by patent dated May 26, 1382.

ADMIRAL (Lord High).—When admirals were first appointed in this country, each officer of the kind received the command of a particular fleet, such as, the king's ships north, south, or west of the Thames, or the fleet of the Cinque Ports. On the 18th of July, 1360, Sir John Beauchamp was appointed "admiral of the king's southern, northern, and western fleets," and this Sir Harris Nicolas observes is the first instance of the command of all the fleets being vested in one person. Beauchamp died in the following December; whereupon Sir Robert Herle was (Jan. 26, 1361) appointed to succeed him as admiral of the three fleets. Many similar appointments followed, and, May 9, 1398, John, marquis of Dorset, was made admiral of the northern and western fleets for life, the Irish fleet having been placed under his direction on the same terms. Sir Thomas of Lancaster (second son of Hen. IV.), afterwards duke of Clarence, was appointed "Admiral of England" Feb. 20, 1405; and from that period, as Nicolas remarks, "there was always an admiral of England, who commanded in chief all the fleets in England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, the office having been held successively by the earls of Somerset and Kent, and Sir Thomas Beaufort, who was afterwards created earl of Dorset and duke of Exeter. Sir Thomas of Lancaster was probably the first who took the title of lord high admiral, which was borne by an uninterrupted series of individual officers till the

20th of November, 1632, when the office was, for the first time, put in commission. During the Commonwealth, the affairs of the navy were managed by a committee of parliament, until Cromwell himself undertook the direction. The duke of York (afterwards James II.) was lord high admiral from the period of the Restoration until the 22nd of May, 1684, when Charles II. took the office into his own hands, James II. resuming it on his accession, in the following year. It was put in commission after his abdication, and remained so till Prince George of Denmark was appointed lord high admiral of England, May 20, 1702, and of Great Britain, on account of the Union, June 28, 1707, with a council of four persons to assist him. On his death, Nov. 8 (O.S. Oct. 28), 1708, the earl of Pembroke was appointed his successor, with a similar council. The earl resigned in 1709; since which time the office has always been in commission, except during the interval from May, 1827, to September, 1828, in which it was held by the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The only instance of a lord high admiral for Ireland, is that of James, Lord Butler, high treasurer, created "Great Admiral and Keeper of the Ports in Ireland," by patent, May 11, 1535. There was a lord high admiral in Scotland from the 15th century until the Union. A lord high admiral having been appointed in France, Richelieu suppressed the office in 1627, but it was re-established by Louis XIV. in 1669.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.—Until 1851, this honorary title, which gives increase of half-pay but no command, was conferred only upon one officer at a time; but in that year it was borne simultaneously by Sir Thomas Byam Martin and Sir George Cockburn.

ADMIRAL OF THE RED.—Admirals take rank and command in the order of their respective squadrons, which are distinguished by different-coloured flags; as the red, the white, and the blue squadrons. For nearly a century after the union between England and Scotland in 1707, there was no admiral of the red, the Union Jack having then superseded the red flag; but the latter was resumed at the naval promotion which took place in 1805, after the battle of Trafalgar.

ADMIRALTY (High Court of), erected, according to Stowe, in the reign of Edward III., though Lord Coke and Prynne assert that it existed long before that time. Richard II. limited its jurisdiction: it was divided into the Instance and the Prize courts, and was at first held in Southwark, but afterwards removed to Doctors' Commons. In early times, the judge of this court was merely the deputy of the lord high admiral, to whom the regulation of all naval matters was intrusted. The criminal jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court was, by 7 Vict. c. 2 (March 5, 1844), transferred to the Court of Assize and the Central Criminal Court. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857), it was

provided that on the next vacancy of the office of judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the queen might appoint the judge of the Court of Probate to that office, or, if the vacancy should first occur in the Court of Probate, the judge of the Admiralty Court might be appointed.

ADMIRALTY HOUSE (Whitehall).—Pennant says, "The Admiralty office stood originally in Duke-street, Westminster; but in the reign of King William, was removed to the present spot, to the house then called Wallingford, I believe, from its having been inhabited by the Knollys, viscounts Wallingford." From the roof of this building, Archbishop Usher took a farewell view of Charles I. on his way to the place of execution, and swooned at the sight. It was rebuilt by Ripley (1726), and the screen was erected by Adams (1776).

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS (Pacific) were discovered by the Dutch in 1616. Carteret landed on them in 1767, and D'Eutrecasteaux in 1793.

ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT.—This treatise, setting forth the extreme views of the Puritans in somewhat intemperate language, was published in 1572. It was the joint production of the more active Puritans, and was presented to parliament by two of their number, Field and Wilcox, preachers. For this offence they were committed to Newgate, and afterwards sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Four editions appeared in a very short space of time. A second admonition was drawn up by Thomas Cartwright, and both were answered by Whitgift. Cartwright replied, and the controversy raged for some time. These bitter attacks upon the Established Church were suppressed by proclamation, July 22, 1753.

ADOPIANS.—The name of a sect, which revived the oriental heresy of Nestorianism in a new form in the West (787). Its authors were two Spanish prelates, Elipaud, archbishop of Toledo, and Felix, bishop of Urgel. They firmly maintained the co-equality of the Son as to his divine nature, but asserted that, as to his humanity, Christ was only the adopted son of the Father. These doctrines were condemned at the diet and council of Ratisbon, 792, and by the council of Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 794. The strange theory obtained many supporters.

ADORNO AND FREGOSI.—Factions, called by Hallam (Middle Ages, i. ch. 3) "equal and eternal rivals," by which Genoa was distracted during the 14th and 15th centuries. They belonged to the plebeian and commercial aristocracy, who obtained power when the old nobility were excluded from authority. The Ghibellines sided with the Adorno and the Guelphs with the Fregosi. One great struggle between these factions commenced in the elevation of Gabriel Adorno to the ducal throne, in 1363. The Fregosi put the French in possession of Genoa in 1513, and in the same year (Robertson, Charles V. b. xi.) the Adorno again

wrested Genoa from the Fregosi, and placed it under the power of the emperor.

ADRIAN'S WALL. (See HADRIAN'S WALL.)

ADRIANISTS.—The term is applied to two different sects. Theodoric (l. i. c. 4, p. 193) is the only author who refers to the first sect of Adrianists. They were followers of Simon Magus, and arose about the year 34. The disciples of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist of the 16th century, also bore this designation. He taught first in Zealand, and afterwards in England.

ADRIANOPLE. (See HADRIANOPLE.)

ADRIATIC (Wedding of).—An annual ceremony performed by the doge of Venice on Ascension-day. Going with much pomp and ceremony in the *Bucentaur*, or state barge, attended by the nobility and foreign ambassadors, he dropped his ring into the water. This strange ceremony, denoting the supremacy of Venice, was instituted in 1176, under the following circumstances:—In that year, the doge, Sebastiano Ziani, defeated the combined fleets of Pisa, Genoa, and Ancona, under the command of the emperor Frederick the First's son Otho, who was made prisoner and carried to Venice. On the return of the victorious fleet, Pope Alexander III., at that time a fugitive at Venice, presented Ziani with his ring, authorizing him and his successors to proclaim their right to the sovereignty of the Adriatic, and to subject it to the rule of Venice, as a wife is subjected to that of her husband.

ADULTERATION.—Many laws inflicting penalties for the admixture of improper ingredients in articles of consumption, are found in the statute-book. By 51 Hen. III. st. vi. (1267) bakers were condemned to stand in the pillory for offences relating to the assize of bread, and brewers to stand in the tumbrel, or to undergo some other kind of correction. By 23 Eliz. c. 8, s. 4 (1581), persons adulterating honey with "any deceyftfull myxture," were to forfeit the same. A similar penalty was attached to the adulteration of wax. By 1 James I. c. 18 (1604), any person having in his possession adulterated hops was to forfeit them, and any brewer using them in brewing ale or beer, was to forfeit the value of the hops so used. In 1776 (17 Geo. III. c. 29) the penalty for the adulteration of tea was a fine of £5, or six months' imprisonment. Other statutes dealing with adulteration in various forms have been passed during the present century. The act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37 (1836), repealed former acts for regulating the sale of bread sold beyond the city of London and ten miles of the Royal Exchange. It inflicted a fine of not less than £5, or more than £10, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for mixing materials other than those specified in the act, in the preparation of bread. Hard labour was added to imprisonment by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100, s. 29 (Aug. 7, 1851).

ADULTERY.—The Jewish law inflicted the punishment of death for this offence (Lev. xx. 10; Deut. xxii. 22). The Roman punishment was mutilation. Augustus, after im-

posing heavy fines and forfeitures on the guilty parties, condemned them to long, or even perpetual exile. Constantine made the crime capital, but Justinian mitigated this severity of the punishment. Prescott (Peru, i. Introd. c. ii.) says it was treated as a capital offence by the Peruvians. The Japanese early in the 17th century cut off the heads of both the offending parties, and hewed their bodies in pieces. The northern nations punished the crime with great severity, and the ancient Germans empowered the husband to inflict immediate punishment. Among the Saxons, a pecuniary fine was exacted, according to the rank of the female. In Alfred's reign it was punished according to the rank of the husband. Canute (1016) adjudged the man to exile, the woman to have her nose and ears cut off. Adultery was punished with death by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1563. In the time of the Commonwealth (1650), adultery was made a capital offence; but the law was repealed at the Restoration. In later times, redress was usually sought by action in the civil courts, until the passing of the new act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857), by which the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established. The new legislation has facilitated the obtaining of a divorce.

ADVENT.—The period of four weeks before Christmas. It is not known when this season was first consecrated by the Church. The earliest notice of Advent is found in a homily by Maximus Taurinensis, in 450. The council of Macon, in 582, ordered a fast to be observed from Advent to Christmas. Advent Sunday is the Sunday, whether before or after, which comes nearest to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30).

ADVENTURE BAY (Australasia) was discovered by Capt. Furneaux, in 1773, and named after his ship, the *Adventure*, belonging to Captain Cook's expedition. It was visited by Captain Cook in 1777, and by Captain Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

ADVENTURERS. (See **MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.**)

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Parliamentary newspaper, the *Mercurius Politicus*, for January, 1652, contains an advertisement, probably the first published in England. It announces the publication of the "Irenodia Gratulatoria, an Heroick Poem," printed by Thos. Newcourt in 1652. This effusion is a panegyric on Cromwell's Irish campaign. Advertisements were first subjected to a duty by 10 Anne, c. 19 (1712), and it was charged according to length. Some change took place, and the duty was reduced in 1833, from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. in Great Britain, and from 2s. 6d. to 1s. in Ireland (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 23), and the duty was entirely repealed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63, s. 5, which act received the royal assent Aug. 4, 1853.

ADVERTISING VANS.—This ingenious device for obtaining publicity led to the introduction of so many showy vehicles into the streets of the metropolis, as to constitute a nuisance, and the use of these vans was

accordingly prohibited from Oct. 1, 1853, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, s. 16, passed June 28, 1853.

ADVOCATE (Queen's).—Foss states that the first instance of an advocate being regularly employed in the king's affairs occurs in the reign of Henry III. During fourteen years, from 38 to 52 Hen. III. (1253—1267), between thirty and forty cases in the court are recorded, in which Lawrence del Brok pleaded for the king,—"sequitur pro rege."

ADVOCATE (Lord), Scotland, also called King's or Queen's Advocate, is the principal law-officer of the Crown in Scotland, the same as the Attorney-general in England. The office of King's Advocate is known to have existed in 1479, but it was not until 1540 that it was raised to the dignity of a great office of state. A record of the Court of Justiciary in 1598 contains the first mention of a Lord Advocate.

ADVOCATES (Faculty of), Scotland.—The profession of advocate has existed from time immemorial in Scotland; but its members did not form a faculty or society until the establishment of the College of Justice in 1532. Their number, at first confined to ten, is now unlimited, and has for some years exceeded 400. This body is presided over by a Dean of Faculty.

ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, founded in Edinburgh, by Sir George Mackenzie, about the year 1680. It is one of those which have the privilege, under the Copyright law, of receiving a copy of every new book.

ÆDILES.—Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to superintend public buildings, highways, weights and measures, &c. They were first created B.C. 494, were two in number, and chosen from the plebeians. Two patrician ædiles (*cuvules*) were added B.C. 365; and Julius Cæsar established two more plebeian ædiles (*cereales*), B.C. 45, whose business was to look after the supply of corn.

ÆGINA, an island in the Gulf of Ægina, with chief town of the same name, celebrated for its naval supremacy. Homer says it was occupied by the Achæi, and afterwards by Dorians from Argos. It became subject to Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, B.C. 748. Ægina was a general emporium of commerce, had a factory in Egypt B.C. 563, and carried on an active trade in corn with the countries in the Black Sea. The Æginetans were considered the earliest navigators of the Ægean Sea.

B.C.

505. The Thebans apply for aid to the Æginetans, who declare war against Athens.

500. Ægina mistress of the sea.

457. War between Athens and Ægina.

451. Termination of the struggle.

480. The Æginetans send 30 ships to Salamis.

479. Greek fleet assembles at Ægina.

460. Athens makes war upon Ægina.

459. Ægina besieged by the Athenians.

455. Ægina captured by the Athenians; its fortifications destroyed, and its ships of war surrendered.

431. The Athenians expel the inhabitants, and send colonists to the island.

B.C.

404. Lysander having collected some of the former inhabitants, restores them to Ægina.
 388. Incited by Sparta, the restored Æginetans declare war against Athens.
 387. The war brought to a close by the peace of Antalcidas.

ÆGOSPOTAMI, or the "Goat's River" (Sea-fight).—In the Thracian Chersonese, off the mouth of which the Athenian fleet was signally defeated by the Spartans under Lysander, B.C. 405. This victory was followed by the capture of Athens, and the termination of the Peloponnesian war.

ÆOLIAN or **BEOTIAN MIGRATION**.—The Achæans, a people closely allied to the Æolians, were, by the great Dorian invasion, driven from the Peloponnesus, and, with some of the original inhabitants of Bœotia, induced to settle in Asia Minor. This happened B.C. 1190, B.C. 1124, or B.C. 844, according to various authorities.

ÆQUI, an ancient people of Italy, inhabiting the upper valley of the Anio. In league with the Volsci, they waged war against the Romans (B.C. 471—302), but were finally subdued, and their territory was annexed to Rome B.C. 302.

ÆRA, or **ERA**, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is counted, the zero, as it were, of the chronological scale. The following is a list of those æras which have been most in use, with the year of the Christian æra to which each of them corresponds.

1. A.M., *anno Mundi*, "in the year of the world." This æra, the date of the world's creation, according to the reckoning of Constantinople, which was used in Russia till the beginning of the 19th century, and is still employed by the Greek Church, commences Sept. 1 B.C. 5508
2. ——— The year of the world as reckoned at Antioch (and by the church of Alexandria since A.D. 285, when it discarded ten years from its previous reckoning), commences Sept. 1 B.C. 5492
3. ——— The year of the world is commonly assumed by chronologists to commence B.C. 4004
4. ——— The year of the world according to the Jews, commences B.C. 3761
5. The Cali-yuga, the last of the four yugas or great periods of time reckoned by the Hindus. The first three are purely mythological; the last commences B.C. 3102
6. The Olympiads commence July 1 B.C. 776
7. A.U.C. *anno urbis condite*, "in the year from the foundation of the city," i.e. of Rome, which event is placed by Varro in the year B.C. 753
 By Cato the Elder in the year B.C. 752
8. The æra of Vicramaditya, in common use throughout Hindostan B.C. 57
9. The Spanish æra, that of the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was employed in the Peninsula, the south of France, and Africa, and was in use in some provinces until the middle of the 15th century. It commences Jan. 1 B.C. 38
10. The Æra of Martyrs, or of Diocletian. Much used by the early Christians, and still employed in the churches of the East, commences Aug. 29 A.D. 284
11. A.H. *anno Hegire*. The Hegira, or flight of Mahommed to Medina: the æra used by all Mahommedans, commences July 16 A.D. 622
12. A.D. *anno Domini*, "in the year of our Lord." The Christian æra is the date of the birth of Christ.

ÆERIANS.—A branch of the Arians, followers of Aërius, a presbyter and monk, native of Pontus. This sect arose 342, and spread rapidly through Cappadocia, Armenia, and Pontus. Aërius, disappointed at not obtaining the bishopric of Sebaste, in Armenia, maintained that there was no difference between bishops and presbyters. He disapproved of prayers for the dead, stated fasts, the celebration of Easter, and attempted to restore religion to its primitive simplicity. Exposed to persecution, his followers assembled in woods and caves. The sect was still in existence in the time of St. Augustine.

ÆROLITES.—Livy states that a shower of stones fell about B.C. 654, on the Alban Mount, near Rome. Plutarch mentions one, recorded in the Parian Chronicle, that fell at Ægospotami, near the Hellespont, B.C. 467. In modern times a stone, weighing 2 cwt., fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, in 1492. A shower of stones fell near Benares, Dec. 19, 1798. A similar occurrence took place in Normandy, some of the stones weighing 16 or 17 lb., April 26, 1803; and near Bonn several fell July 19, 1816, one of them weighing nearly 100 lb. The list might be extended almost indefinitely.

ÆS UXORIVM.—A sum in which unmarried men were mulcted at the census or review of the people of Rome. It appears to have been first imposed B.C. 403.

ÆRNA (Sicily).—About sixty eruptions of this volcano, the largest in southern Europe, are on record. Of these, ten most disastrous in their results, occurred before the Christian æra. Æschylus and Pindar allude to one that happened B.C. 425. Another B.C. 396, arrested the progress of the Carthaginian army, in its march from Messina to Syracuse. The more celebrated eruptions of modern times happened in 1537, in 1792 (this one lasted for more than a year), in 1819, in 1832, and in 1852.

ÆTOLIA (Greece).—"Renowned as are the names of their earliest heroes," says Heeren, "Ætolus, Peneus, Meleager, Diomedæ, the nation has no place in the history of the flourishing times of Greece. Nor did they acquire any celebrity until the Macedo-Roman period, when the various insignificant tribes of which they were composed, gathered themselves together and chose one common leader, for the purpose of carrying on a war with the Achæans." The Ætolians are said to have sent 40 ships, under the command of Thoas, to the Trojan war; but from this period until the formation of their league, they are seldom noticed.

ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE, though composed of tribes instead of cities, was an imitation of the Achæan league. Its origin is involved in obscurity. It is known to have existed in the time of Alexander the Great, if not in that of his father Philip. The great council of the nation, called the Panætolicæon, met every autumn at Thermum, and there was another deliberative body called the Apocleti, which is supposed to have formed a kind of permanent committee.

B.C.

323. The Ætolian League joins the Grecian confederacy against Macedon in the Lamian war.
322. The Greeks defeated at Crannon Aug. 7, and the Grecian confederacy dissolved. Craterus and Antipater invade Ætolia, and after some success are compelled to withdraw.
321. The Acarnanians who had invaded Ætolia are expelled.
289. Demetrius ravages Ætolia.
279. The Ætolian League joins the struggle against Brennus and his hordes, who are expelled from Greece.
220. The Social war between the Ætolian and Achaean leagues commences.
219. Philip supports the Achæans, and invades Ætolia.
218. Philip surprises Thermum, sets fire to the sacred building and the spoil he could not carry away.
217. The treaty of Naupactus terminates the Social war.
211. Offensive and defensive alliance between Rome and the Ætolian League.
205. Philip invades Ætolia, sacks Thermum a second time, and the Ætolians, deserted by the Romans, make peace with him.
200. The Ætolian League declares war against Philip.
197. The Romans and Ætolians defeat Philip at the battle of Cynocéphale.
196. General peace.
192. The Ætolian League joins Antiochus in a war against Rome.
191. The Ætolians sue for peace and obtain a truce.
189. The Ætolians make a humiliating peace with Rome.

AFGHAN WAR.—During the revolution in Afghanistan, England declared in favour of Shah Shooja, and on the refusal of Dost Mahommed Khan to submit, Lord Auckland declared war, Oct. 1, 1838. The Anglo-Indian army quitted Shirkapore early in March, 1839, took possession of Kandahar, April 20, and Shah Shooja was crowned there May 8. Ghuznee was captured July 23, and Cabul August 7. Part of the army remained to support Shah Shooja. Dost Mahommed Khan himself surrendered Nov. 4, 1840. A revolt against the English broke out at Cabul Nov. 2, 1841, when Sir A. Burnes and several officers and soldiers were assassinated. Sir W. H. McNaghten was ruthlessly murdered during a conference, by Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahommed, on Christmas-day in the same year. The remainder of the force stationed in this country, concluded a treaty with the Afghan chiefs for its immediate evacuation. The order for departure was given Jan. 5, 1843; but such was the treachery practised on the occasion, and the fury with which, in spite of promises of safe-conduct, they were assailed, that only three natives and one European, out of an army of 5,000 men and a large number of camp-followers, including women and children, reached Jellalabad. Lady Sale, and some English ladies who had surrendered to Akbar Khan, were afterwards restored. Jellalabad, besieged by Akbar Khan Jan. 18, 1842, was successfully defended by General Sale. General Pollock came to his aid April 5; General Nott recovered Ghuznee Sept. 9; Cabul was partially destroyed Oct. 9; and having accomplished the objects in view, the British forces evacuated the country in October, 1842.

AFGHANISTAN (Asia).—An extensive kingdom, which, as part of the old Persian empire, passed under the yoke of Alexander the Great B.C. 330. Seleucus Nicator annexed it (B.C. 305) to his Syrian empire, with which it remained incorporated till it recovered its independence B.C. 255. It was conquered successively by the Scythians, Persians, and Saracens, falling to a Tartar dynasty in 997. Zenghis Khan and Tamerlane subdued it; Baboor, or Baber, the fifth in descent from the last-mentioned, established the great Mongol empire, of which Delhi was the capital, 1525. After his death, portions of Afghanistan fell to Persia and Hindostan, whilst many Afghan tribes remained independent. Nadir Shah once more brought the whole country into subjection to Persia in 1737, and after his death in 1747, Ahmed Shah united all the Afghan tribes, and founded the present kingdom of Afghanistan. Various revolutions have since occurred, and an account of a collision between the British and Affghans, that arose out of a disputed succession, is given under **AFGHAN WAR**.

AFFINITY.—In the book of Leviticus (chap. xviii.) certain regulations are laid down respecting unlawful marriages; and most ancient nations legislated on this subject. An act passed in 1534 (25 Hen. VIII. c. 22) decreed that none should marry within the Levitical degrees, and Archbishop Parker drew up a "Table of kindred and affinity, wherein whosoever are related, are forbidden in Scripture and our laws to marry together." This he ordered to be printed and set up in the churches. The degrees of affinity or relationship by marriage within which persons are forbidden to marry, were fixed by the Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical, made in 1603, during the reign of James I. Marriages within the prohibited degrees could only be annulled by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and in case a decree did not issue during the lifetime of the parents, the offspring was considered legitimate; but by the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, all such marriages celebrated after the passing of that act, in 1835, are declared to be absolutely null and void.

AFFIRMATION.—The solemn affirmation of Quakers in a court of justice was accepted instead of an oath in 1696 (7 & 8 Will. III. c. 34). This statute was extended in 1722 by 8 Geo. I. c. 6, and in 1749 by 22 Geo. II. c. 46, s. 36; but a clause was inserted, prohibiting Quakers from giving evidence in this manner in criminal cases. This exception was however removed in 1828 by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32. A similar privilege was granted to Separatists, and by 1 & 2 Viet. c. 77 (Aug. 10, 1838), to any person who shall have been a Quaker or a Moravian.

AFRICA.—The ancient Greeks applied the term Libya to the portion of this quarter of the globe known to them, and the Romans called their first colony in this continent, consisting of Carthage and the adjoining district, Africa. The name of the Roman

colony was afterwards used for the entire continent. (*See LIBYA.*) The Romans obtained possession of Carthage B.C. 146. Other portions were speedily added, until the number of provinces reached five. The Africans revolted in 296, but they were subdued by Diocletian; they rebelled again in 372, and Theodosius restored the Roman authority in the next year. Genseric, king of the Vandals, landed in Africa in May, 429, and had overrun a considerable part by the year 439. Belisarius wrested Africa from the Vandals, in 534. It revolted again in 535, and, after a series of struggles, was again reduced to subjection. The Saracens invaded it in 643, and by the year 709 had completed its conquest. The Arabs and the Normans are said to have visited the W. of Africa in early times, and the French claim for some Dieppe mariners in 1364 the priority of discovery in this direction. It has, however, been proved that the French had no commercial relations with Africa before 1664, and no commercial treaty with any African ruler previous to 1785. The Portuguese in the 15th century were the first to obtain more definite information respecting the form and dimensions of Africa. They ascertained the correctness of the assertion of Herodotus, that it was, except at the Isthmus of Suez, surrounded by water. They were followed by the English, the French, the Dutch, and other nations. During the earlier portion of the 15th century, several efforts were made to obtain further knowledge of this vast continent, but nothing important was accomplished until 1444, when a number of individuals at Lagos formed themselves into a company for the prosecution of African discovery and colonization. (*See ABYSSINIA, ÆTHIOPIA, EGYPT,* and various European settlements in Africa.)

A.D.

- 1330-4. A French ship driven by tempest amongst the Canary Islands.
1344. The count of Clermont receives from Clement VI., at Avignon, investiture of the crown of the Canary Islands. He does not, however, take possession.
1402. Béthencourt's expedition to the Canary Isles.
1405. Béthencourt quits the colony.
1415. King John of Portugal takes Ceuta, and bestows it upon his son Prince Henry.
1418. The Portuguese navigators, Zarco and Tristram Vaz, double Cape Bojador, and discover Porto Santo.
1419. Madeira discovered by Zarco and Tristram Vaz.
1432. Giliauez doubles Cape Bojador, and explores the coast beyond.
1440. Gonçalves reaches Cape Blanco.
1441. Martin V. grants to the Portuguese crown all lands that it shall discover from Cape Bojador to the Indies.
1442. Trade in gold dust commenced.
1443. Tristram doubles Cape Blanco. Ten slaves brought to Seville by Gonçalves, were the first that appeared in Europe.
1444. Association for the prosecution of African discovery formed at Lagos.
1445. Senegal discovered by Dinis Fernandez, who sails as far as Cape Verde.
1447. Lançarote explores the coast as far as the River Gambia.
1448. The Azores discovered.

A.D.

1449. Noli discovers the Cape Verde Islands. This discovery is said, according to different accounts, to have been made in 1450, 1460, and 1462.
1450. About this time Arguim, the first Portuguese establishment on the African coast, was founded.
1454. A trade in slaves carried on at Arguim.
1456. Ca da Mosto, a Genoese, lands on the Cape Verde islands and visits the river Gambia.
1462. Pedro de Cintra discovers Sierra Leone.
1469. Fernando Gomez obtains a monopoly of the gold trade to the coast of Guinea.
1471. The Gold Coast discovered by Santarem and Escobar.
1481. El Mina fort erected by the Portuguese on the coast of Ashantee.
1484. Diego Cam discovers the river Congo.
1486. Covilhã goes from Fez to Arabia, and thence to India.
1487. Bartholomew Diaz discovers the Cape of Good Hope, which he names Cape Stormy.
1490. Portuguese missionaries penetrate to Congo.
1497. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope (Nov. 19), and explores the coast beyond it. He touches at Mozambique, &c.
1502. Vasco de Gama, with a fleet of twenty ships, sails for Quiloa, and compels its king to pay tribute to Portugal.
1505. Almeda takes Quiloa and Mombasa. The king of Spain, in a letter dated Sept. 15, promises to send Ovando 100 negro slaves.
1506. The Portuguese explore Madagascar.
1508. The Spaniards import negroes into Hispaniola from Guinea.
1526. Some merchants of Bristol trade to the Canaries.
1530. An English ship sails to Guinea.
1562. Three English ships sent to Guinea.
1569. A Portuguese expedition reaches Zimbao, and the gold-mines of Manica.
1577. English merchants settle in Morocco.
1588. Elizabeth grants a patent to a company. A ship and pinnace make the first voyage from London to Benin.
1591. An English expedition sent to the Gold Coast.
1618. The African Company formed in London. They send Thompson on an expedition to explore the Gambia.
1619. Thompson killed whilst ascending the river Gambia.
1621. His successor Jobson explores the Gambia as far as Tenda.
1626. The French settlement of St. Louis founded.
1631. The people of Mombasa expel the Europeans.
1637. El Mina wrested from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who had gradually stripped them of their possessions in Africa.
1638. Jannequin visits the French possessions in Africa.
1650. The Dutch establish their first colony at the Cape of Good Hope.
1665. Vermuyden ascends the Gambia in search of gold.
1697. Brue starts from Senegal on an expedition into the interior.
1724. Stibbs sent by the African Company to the Upper Gambia.
1772. Norris travels through Dahomey and reaches Abomey.
1787. An English settlement composed partly of negroes established in Sierra Leone.
1788. The African Association formed in London send Ledyard to Africa.
1791. Houghton fails in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo.
1794. Watt and Winterbottom visit Fouta Jallo.
1795. Mungo Park starts from the Gambia. He traces the Niger to Silla, explores the intervening countries, and returns in 1797.
1797. Barrow makes a tour through the districts at the Cape of Good Hope.
1798. Hornemann sets out from Cairo on a tour, in which he perished.
1801. Trutter and Sommerville reach the Orange River and penetrate to Lattakoo.

- A.D.**
 1805. Mungo Park sets out on his second expedition, from which he never returned.
 1813. Campbell founds a Christian mission at Lat-takoo.
 1816. Tuckey explores the river Congo, and Peddie penetrates to Kakundy.
 1817. Campbell reaches the Panietta. James, Bowdich, and Hutchinson proceed on a mission to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee.
 1819. Lyon and Ritchie reach Mourzouk. The latter died Nov. 20, and Lyon penetrated to Fezzan.
 1820. Dupuis goes on a mission to Coomassie.
 1822. Clapperton, Denham, and Oudney cross the Great Desert and visit Bornou. Major Denham reaches Lake Tsad in 1824, and Clapperton and Oudney penetrate to Sokatoo. The three travellers reach Tripoli in Jan. 1825.
 1825, Dec. 7. Clapperton quits Badagry on his second mission into central Africa.
 1826. Laine sets out from Tripoli, crosses the desert, and reaches Timbuctoo Aug. 18.
 1827. Caillié travels from Kakundy to Timbuctoo, and, after crossing the desert, reached Tangier Aug. 18, 1828.
 1830. Richard and John Lander trace the Niger to its mouth.
 1832. An expedition, provided with two small steamers, leaves Liverpool with the view of ascending the Niger.
 1836. Alexander explores S. Africa.
 1845. Duncan reaches Adafoodia, in the interior of Africa.
 1849. Livingston, Oswell, and Murray set out from Kolobeng, travel through the desert of Kalahari, and trace the river Zouga to the Lake Ngami.
 1850. Richardson, Barth, and Overweg start on their expedition, and Livingston goes on a second journey to Lake Ngami.
 1851. Livingston and Oswell proceed on another expedition and make further discoveries.
 1856. Livingston reaches London Dec. 10, after having traversed 11,000 miles in S. Africa; he receives the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society Dec. 15.
 1858. An expedition to Africa, under the direction of Dr. Livingston, sails from Liverpool March 10.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of this society, formed in London June 9, 1788, the travellers,—Ledyard sent out in 1789, Houghton in 1791, Mungo Park in 1795 and in 1805, Hornemann in 1798, and other enterprising men, made important additions to the geography of Africa. This association was incorporated with the Royal Geographical Society July 23, 1831.

AFRICAN CHURCH, was probably founded in the 2nd century, as Optatus was bishop of Carthage about the year 200, and a council of bishops was assembled by Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, about 215. From the identity between the Roman and African rites, it is supposed that the first bishops of Africa were ordained at Rome, and carried thence the liturgy and ritual which were used in Africa. In the 3rd century it was rendered illustrious by Tertullian, Cyprian, and Lactantius; in the 3rd and 4th centuries it resolutely maintained its independence of Rome. In the 5th century, this church suffered much from the Vandal invasion under Genseric. It was also severely tried by the Donatist, Arian, Manichæan, and Pelagian heresies, and no church furnished so many martyrs to the

cause of Christianity. The early African Church was overthrown by the Saracens, who, in the 8th century, made themselves masters of the whole of the north of Africa. In addition to the diocese of Africa, divided in the time of Constantine into six provinces, this quarter of the globe contained the patriarchate of Alexandria, or the diocese of Egypt. Various missions have been sent from England during the 18th and 19th centuries, for the purpose of disseminating Christianity in different parts of Africa.

AFRICAN COMPANY.—In 1585 a patent was granted by Elizabeth to private adventurers to trade to Barbary; in 1588 to others to trade to Guinea; and in 1592 to the south of Sierra Leone. Companies were formed in the reigns of James I. and Charles, and the Royal African or Guinea Company of Merchants was incorporated by Charles II., Jan. 20, 1662. Under this charter, the company received the exclusive right of trading from Salee to the Cape of Good Hope. They surrendered their charter, and by patent, the Royal African Company of England, with extensive privileges, was established Sept. 27, 1672; but in 1698 an act was passed leaving the trade, comparatively speaking, free. Various methods were devised for supporting the trade and remodelling the company, until, by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28 (May 7, 1821), the company was abolished, the Crown took possession of all forts and settlements in Africa, and the trade was thrown open.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, established in London in April, 1807, to collect accurate information respecting the African continent, and introduce the arts of civilization among its people.

AGAPE, or love feasts, were instituted in the time of the Apostles, and continued in use among the primitive Christians for three centuries; but towards the close of that period, the abuses committed in them were so notorious that they were solemnly condemned, first by the council of Laodicea (366), and afterwards by the second council of Carthage (390).

AGAPEMONE.—This establishment, a retreat for the followers of Brother Prince, was founded at Charlynech, near Bridgewater, in 1845. They are a branch of the Lampeters, and affect to believe that the day of grace and prayer is past, and the time of judgment arrived. A meeting, called at Hanover Square, Sept. 26, 1856, for the promulgation of their views, proved a failure. These sectaries are called Agapemonians. A sect, with similar aims and views, called the "Family of Love," was founded by Henry Nicholas, a Westphalian, in 1540. He came to England, and towards the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. made several converts. Five of the sect stood at Paul's Cross, and renounced their errors June 12, 1575. Queen Elizabeth issued a severe proclamation against them Oct. 3, 1580. Fuller quaintly terms the sect the "the Family of Love, or Lust rather."

AGDA (France).—A council was held here

Sept. 11, 506, on the discipline of the Church. Forty-seven canons were drawn up at this council, which was convened by Alaric, king of the Goths.

AGE.—In the later periods of Greece and Rome, 25 was considered the full age for both sexes. In Rome, 43 was the legal age for consuls, and 30 for tribunes. Augustus fixed 30 instead of 35 for judges. That of puberty was 14 for males, and 12 for females. By the feudal law, the moment a youth was knighted, he was considered of age, and at 16 this honour was frequently conferred. The kings of France were considered majors at 15. Henry III., the first minor after the Conquest, who obtained the English crown, was declared a major at 16, though he did not assume his right until he was nearly 20, in Feb. 1227. Edward III., the next minor who mounted the throne, took the government in his own hands before he was 18; Richard II. was considered a minor till he was 22; and Henry VI. till he was between 23 and 24. Henry VIII. made a law for his own children, that if his son succeeded, he was to be eligible for sovereign authority at 17, and if a daughter, at 15; but he afterwards fixed 18 as the age at which Edward VI. was to assume the government, and he was actually constituted eligible for sovereign authority at that age. By 18 & 19 Vict. c. 43 (July 2, 1855), any male infant of 20, or any female of 17, may, with the sanction of the court of Chancery, make a valid and binding settlement of either his or her real or personal estate, in contemplation of marriage. A male at 12 may take the oath of allegiance, at 14 is at years of discretion, and subject to punishment by death. A female at 12 is considered to have arrived at years of maturity, may, with permission of her guardians, enter into a binding marriage, or consent or disagree to one previously contracted. Formerly, a male of 14 could make a will disposing of his personal estate, if his discretion were satisfactorily proved; but by 1 Vict. c. 26, s. 7 (July 3, 1837), no will is valid if made by a person under the age of 21. By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 25, s. 8 (1696), a minor was disqualified to be elected to parliament. Before that act passed, several members were under age. Minors, however, sometimes sit "by connivance." Charles James Fox was elected for Midhurst soon after he had attained his 19th year.

AGEN (France), the ancient Agennum of the Nitiobriges, came into the possession of England with the rest of Guienne, in 1151, by the marriage of Henry II., then duke of Normandy, with Eleanor of Guienne, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France. These possessions led to frequent wars between France and England. Agen was captured by the French in 1322, regained by the English in 1330; again lost, and restored to England by the treaty of Bretigny (May 8, 1360). In the next century it was finally incorporated with France.

AGENHINE, or **HOGENHINE**.—In Eng-

land, by a law of Edward the Confessor (1071), any one who partook of hospitalities in a house, and remained till the third night, was then reckoned under the jurisdiction and protection of the host, in the same manner as if he had been regularly enrolled as one of the family or domestics. Such a one, on the first night of his sojourn, could only be termed *uncuth*, that is, a stranger; on the second, *gust*, that is, a guest; and on the third, *agenhine* or *hogenehyne*, that is, a friend or domestic servant.

AGINCOURT, or **AZINCOUR** (Battle).—At this village, in the Pas-de-Calais, France, 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeated from 50,000 to 60,000 French, with great slaughter, on Friday, the 25th of October, being St. Crispin's day, 1415.

AGISTMENT, a small tithe on cattle, or the other produce of grazing lands, payable in England by the occupier to the vicar or rector. In Ireland, while the lands were chiefly in the hands of Roman Catholics, the clergy thankfully received whatever they could get. It was, however, formally demanded by the Protestant clergy in 1720, but was vehemently resisted by the landlords. On the 18th of March, 1735, the Irish House of Commons resolved "that any lawyer assisting in a prosecution for tithes of agistment should be considered as an enemy to his country." This tithe was abolished in Ireland by the Act of Union.

AGITATORS, or **ADJUTATORS**, a term applied in English history, to the two privates or inferior officers, elected by each troop or company of the army (1647). These, with a council of the principal officers, after the model of the House of Peers, formed what Hume terms "a terrible court." Thus, at the instigation of Cromwell, Skippon, Ireton, and Fleetwood, a military parliament, in opposition to the parliament at Westminster, was called into existence. The agitators seized the person of the king (June 4), and after committing various excesses, were suppressed. In later times, demagogues who have endeavoured to excite disaffection amongst the people, or to obtain changes in the laws by inflammatory appeals, have been styled agitators.

AGLABITES, an African dynasty, the successors of Ibrahim Ben Aglab, governor of Africa, B.C. 800. Zeyadatala was the last of this dynasty, the duration of which was 112 years.

AGNADEL, or **AGNADELLO** (Battle), fought May 14, 1569, between the French, commanded by Louis XII., and the Venetians. The latter were defeated with great loss. It is sometimes called the battle of Rivolta.

AGNOTES, or **AGNOËTÆ**.—This name was applied to two sects, viz. the followers of Theophrastus of Cappadocia, about 370, and the followers of Themistius, a deacon of the church of Alexandria, in 535. They both held peculiar notions respecting the prescience of the Almighty.

AGNUS DEI, wax medals, stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing a cross, intended

to represent the Lamb of God, were, in the early church, distributed amongst candidates for baptism. The practice originated in the 7th or 8th century. The popes have, since the 14th century, been in the habit of consecrating similar medals, made sometimes of the precious metals, for distribution the first Sunday after Easter. By 13 Eliz. c. 2, s. 7 (1571), any person bringing into the realm any token or thing called by the name of *Agnus Dei*, incurred the penalty of a præmunire.

AGONISTICI, disciples of Donatus, bishop of Carthage, sent by him into different parts of Africa, to preach his peculiar doctrines at fairs, markets, and places of public resort (342). Hence they were called *Circutores*, *Circumcelliones* or *Circeliones*, and *Catropitæ*. They styled themselves *agonistici* (combatants), under the pretence that they were combating and triumphing over the devil; and they were called *circumcelliones*, or vagrants, from the *cellæ*, cottages of the peasants, where, having no fixed residence, they sought a retreat. They committed various excesses, and were punished with great severity.

AGRA (Hindustan).—By an act of parliament, passed Aug. 28, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 38), it was directed that the Bengal presidency should be divided. The north-western country was to be erected into a fourth presidency, that of Agra; but the legislature afterwards ordered the measure to be suspended.

AGRA, the capital of the North-west provinces of Bengal, was founded by Akbar in 1566, and continued the seat of the Mogul emperors till 1647, when Delhi was made their capital. It was taken by Scindia in 1784, and surrendered to Lord Lake Oct. 17, 1803. Among the spoils on that occasion was a cannon, made to throw cast-iron balls of 1,500 lb. It was 14 feet 2 inches long, and weighed 96,000 lb. It is said to have been wantonly blown to pieces by some artillery officers in 1833. Nearly all the European buildings in Agra were destroyed during the mutiny of 1857; but their owners were preserved in the large and strongly-defended fort. The native troops were disarmed on the 1st of June. The Europeans attacked the Neemuch force and the Kotah contingent (July 5), but were compelled to retreat. Greathed gained a signal victory here (Oct. 10, 1857) over the rebel forces.

AGRARIAN LAW.—Niebuhr has shown that the agrarian laws of the Romans were in no case intended to interfere with or affect private property in land, but related exclusively to the public domain. Portions of the territory of conquered states were divided, and these laws provided for their proper distribution. The first proposal of an agrarian law in Rome was made by the consul Spurius Cassius B.C. 486. It failed; Cassius was condemned and executed on a false charge of treasonable designs, B.C. 485, and Livy observes that no measure of the kind was ever proposed up to his time (the reign

of Augustus) without exciting the greatest commotion. An agrarian law, which served as a model for all subsequent measures of the kind, was carried by the tribune C. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 367, and called the Licinian law. It provided that no person should occupy more than 500 jugera of public land, nor have more than 100 large and 500 small cattle grazing on the public pastures. Tiberius Gracchus attempted to amend this law (B.C. 133), but he was killed, and many struggles ensued on this subject.

AGRICOLA'S WALL.—The remains of two Roman walls exist in this country. One of these fortifications extended from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, being the southern (see **HADRIAN'S WALL**); the other from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, being the northern fortification. The latter, called the Wall of Agricola, of Lollius Urbicus, or of Antoninus, is an earthen intrenchment, familiarly known as Grime's or Graham's Dyke. Tacitus states that Agricola constructed a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Forth A.D. 81, and Capitolinus asserts that Lollius Urbicus, during the reign of Antoninus Pius, erected a rampart of turf A.D. 140. This is the fortification that is now known under the various names of the Wall of Agricola, of Antoninus, or of Lollius Urbicus.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The "Board of Agriculture" was established in 1793; received an annual grant from parliament, and was dissolved in 1816. The "Royal Agricultural Society of England" was established in 1838, and celebrated its first anniversary in May, 1839. It was incorporated March 26, 1840. Its country meetings are held in the month of July. A "Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland" was instituted in 1723. This became extinct, and another was established in 1755. The present society arose in 1784, under the name of the "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland." "The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland" was established in 1841. The university of Oxford maintains a Sibthorpean professorship of rural economy. Professorships of agriculture and agricultural chemistry are attached to the university of Edinburgh, while the university of Aberdeen provides lectures on agriculture. There are above 600 agricultural societies in the United Kingdom.

AGRICULTURE in a rude form was known from the earliest period (Gen. iii. 17—19). Cain, B.C. 3979, is described as a tiller of the ground (Gen. iv. 2). The Egyptians excelled in agriculture. Abraham, when there was a famine in Canaan, repaired to their country in search of food (Gen. xii. 10) B.C. 1920; and Jacob sent his ten sons to purchase corn there (Gen. xlii. 1—4). An ancient Babylonian work, called "The Book on Nabathæan Agriculture," is still preserved. It is a cyclopædia of agriculture. Cecrops is said to have carried the knowledge of agriculture from Egypt to Greece, when he settled in

Attica, B.C. 1556. Pliny gives Bazyges credit for imparting a knowledge of tillage to the Greeks. Homer, who flourished about B.C. 950, describes agriculture as an honourable pursuit with kings and princes; and Hesiod, about B.C. 907, speaks in its praise. The Romans esteemed it highly, and the *Georgics* (composed B.C. 30) of the poet Virgil contain the most elaborate and eloquent instructions ever written on this subject. The Persians cultivated the art of agriculture, and Xenophon, who wrote a treatise on it, declares that Cyrus the Younger paid the most earnest attention to it. Gelon of Sicily (B.C. 479) sought to render it an honourable occupation. Amid the various wars and struggles in the earlier part of the Middle Ages, agriculture necessarily declined. It was revived by the Saracens, and has spread over Europe, until at length carried, by modern discoveries and the aid of science, to its present advanced state.

AGRIGENTUM (Sicily).—This powerful Greek city was founded by a colony from Gela, B.C. 582. It appears to have fallen under the yoke of the tyrant Phalaris about 570 B.C. He was killed in an insurrection, and Alcamenes succeeded B.C. 534. Theron ruled from B.C. 488 to B.C. 472. Aided by Gelon of Syracuse, he routed the Carthaginian invading army, B.C. 480, and subdued Himera. Soon after, a democratic form of government was adopted. It was again invaded by the Carthaginians B.C. 406, and they destroyed the town. Agrigentum scarcely recovered from this blow, and it was captured by the Romans B.C. 262. Its modern name is Girgenti.

AHMEDABAD (Hindustan), built in 1412 by Ahmed Shah, was captured by the Maharrattas early in the 18th century. The British stormed it in 1780, and it came into their possession by treaty Nov. 6, 1817.

AHMEDNUGGER (Hindustan).—This fortified city, in the presidency of Bombay, was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah in 1493, and became the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was annexed to the Delhi empire in 1634; but the Maharrattas seized it in 1707, and it remained in their possession until 1797, when it was captured by Scindia. Wellington took it after a siege of four days, Aug. 12, 1803, and though temporarily restored to the Maharrattas, it was annexed to the British possessions in India, by treaty, June 13, 1817. The first English factory was established here in 1612.

AHWAZ (Persia).—A favourite place of resort with Artabanus IV., the last of the Parthian kings, whose empire was subverted by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, in 165 B.C. The English took possession of this town during the Persian war, April 1, 1857.

AIBAR, or AYBAR (Battle).—At this place, in Spain, the Moors in 882 defeated the Spaniards, led by their king Garcia, who fell in the encounter.

AIDS.—Under the feudal system, aids were claims of the lord on the vassal, originally granted by way of benevolence, but after-

wards exacted as a matter of right. Our early monarchs used them as a means of extorting money from their subjects. So onerous did they become, that a clause in Magna Charta (1215) declared that no aid should be imposed without the consent of the great council of the nation, except on three occasions: 1. The ransom of the king's person; 2. The making his eldest son a knight; and 3. The marriage of his eldest daughter. The clause was omitted in Henry III.'s charter (1224), but revived in that of Edward I. in 1297. This method of levying money was abolished by 12 Char. II. c. 24, in 1660. (See *BENEVOLENCE, REVENUE, &c.*)

AIGUES-MORTES (France).—From this place Louis IX. embarked, Aug. 25, 1248, on the 7th crusade, and again, July 4, 1270, on the 8th and last crusade. It is also celebrated as the scene of the interview between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538. The emperor, on concluding the truce of Nice, having set sail for Barcelona, was driven on the island of St. Margaret, on the coast of Provence. Francis invited him to a personal interview, and Charles accepted the invitation. Francis without ceremony visited the emperor in his galley, and the latter visited Francis at Aigues-Mortes.

AIR. (See *ATMOSPHERE.*)

AIRE (France) was taken by the allies Nov. 9, 1710. Lord Hill captured the town and its magazines, after a severe combat, March 2, 1814.

AIR-GUN.—The first account of an air-gun is found in David Rivault's "*Elémens d'Artillerie.*" He was preceptor to Louis XIII. of France; and he ascribes the invention to a certain Marin, a burgher of Lisieux, who presented one to Henry IV., towards the end of the 16th century.

AIR-PUMP.—Otto von Guericke, a German, made the first attempt at this invention in 1654. It was greatly improved by Robert Boyle, a few years later; and further improvements were effected by Robert Hook in 1658 or 1659.

ARX (France), the seat of the first Roman colony in Gaul, said to have been founded by C. Sextius Calvinus B.C. 122, and called *Aquæ Sextiæ*. Here Marius routed the Teutones and Cimbri, B.C. 102. It was destroyed by the Saracens in the 8th century, and rebuilt in 796. Charles V. captured it in 1535, and here he was crowned king of Arles. It is an archiepiscopal see, and councils were held here in 1112, 1374, 1409, 1416, 1585, and 1612. Its university, suppressed at the Revolution, was founded by Pope Alexander V. in 1409.

AIX-*LA*-CHAPELLE, or AACHEN.—This ancient Prussian city is said to have been founded by the Romans in 124. It was the birthplace, and favourite residence of Charlemagne, who made it the capital of all his dominions north of the Alps in 795. Here he died and was buried in 814. The city was ravaged, and Charlemagne's palace destroyed by the Danes in 882. During the Middle Ages, it was made a free and impe-

rial city. Councils were held here in 799, 803, 809, 813, 816, 817, 825, 831, 836, 842, 860, 862, 992, and 1165. Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French Dec. 8, 1792, retaken by the Austrians March 8, 1793; but the French regained possession Sept. 22, 1794. By the treaty of Luneville (Feb. 9, 1801) it was ceded to France, but it reverted to Prussia in 1814.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Congress).—The king of Prussia, the emperor of Austria, and the emperor of Russia, assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 29th of September, 1818, and soon after a congress, attended by these sovereigns, their ministers, and the English plenipotentiaries, met. They addressed a note (Nov. 4, 1818) to the French minister, the duke of Richelieu, stating their determination to put an end to the military occupation of the French territory, and calling upon him to take part "in their present and future deliberations." France accepted the offer, the duke of Richelieu repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, a convention for the withdrawal of the British troops from France was signed Oct. 9, and the congress separated Nov. 21, 1818.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Treaties).—The first, May 12 (O.S. 2), 1668, was the result of the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of putting a stop to the war between France and Spain. After some negotiations, the plenipotentiaries of England, Sweden, Holland, France, and Spain, met at Aix-la-Chapelle, the treaty being concluded and signed in a fortnight. France obtained all the places she had conquered in Flanders, and restored Franche-Comté to Spain. Though permitted to retain some of his conquests, a check was given to the ambition of Louis XIV.—The second treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, confirming the treaties of Westphalia, 1648; Nimègue, 1678, 1679; Ryswick, 1697; Utrecht, 1713; Baden, 1714; Triple Alliance, 1717; Quadruple Alliance, 1718 and 1738, was concluded Oct. 18 (O.S. 7), 1748. The contracting parties were Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and some Italian states. The basis of the pacification was a general restitution of conquests, prisoners being released without ransom. England gave up all she had acquired in the East and West Indies. The Assiento contract, with the article of the annual ship, was confirmed to England for four years.

AIZNADIN, or AJNADIN (Battle).—The Saracens gained a great victory in this plain, in Palestine, over the imperial forces, in the reign of Heraclius, July 13, 633. According to some authorities, the battle was fought July 30, 634. Gibbon, speaking of the imperial forces defeated on this occasion, says they might be "indifferently styled either Syrians, or Greeks, or Romans; *Syrians*, from the place of their birth or warfare; *Greeks*, from the religion and language of their sovereign; and *Romans*, from the proud appellation which was still profaned by the successors of Constantine."

AJACCIO (Corsica).—The chief town of the island, celebrated as the place where Napoleon Bonaparte was born, Feb. 5, 1768.

AKERMANN (Bessarabia) was taken by the Russians in 1770, restored in 1774; taken again in 1789, restored in 1792; and ceded to Russia by Turkey in 1812. A treaty was concluded here Sept. 4, 1826, between Russia and Turkey. The treaty of Bucharest (May 28, 1812) was confirmed in all its parts. Turkey recognized the independence of Wallachia and Moldavia; restored the privileges of the Servians; agreed to pay the Russian claims for losses inflicted by the Barbary corsairs; and granted to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea, and a passage through the Dardanelles. Russia, on her part, restored her conquests in Asia, and made a few trifling concessions.

AKHALZIKH (Armenia).—The Russians defeated the Turks near this place Aug. 24, 1823, and took possession of the city and fortress Aug. 27. The Turks made an effort to regain possession in Feb. 1829, but were compelled to retire March 16, and Akhalzikh was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14, 1829.

AKYAB (E. Indies), a town and seaport of Arracan, ceded, with other places, to the British by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

ALABAMA (N. America).—This state originally formed part of Georgia. In 1798 the country, including the present states of Mississippi and Alabama, was formed into a territory. Alabama was detached in 1817 from Mississippi, and admitted into the Union as a separate state March 3, 1819.

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia).—The group, consisting of 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islands, formerly belonged to Sweden, but was seized by Russia, and ceded to her by Sweden in 1809. A naval engagement between the Swedes and Russians, in which the latter were victorious, was fought here in 1714. A congress assembled here on May 23 (O.S. 12), 1718, but was abruptly terminated by the Russians Sept. 24, 1719. The Russian fortifications were captured and destroyed by a joint expedition of English and French troops in the autumn of 1854. The victors took 2,235 prisoners, 72 unmounted guns, 7 field-pieces, and 3 mortars. They afterwards abandoned the islands, which were re-occupied by the Russians. By a separate convention between England, France, and Russia, annexed to the treaty of Paris (April 27, 1856), the emperor of Russia agreed "that the Aland Isles should not be fortified, and that no military or naval establishment shall be maintained or created there."

ALANI, or ALANS, one of the Tatar or nomadic races of Asia, which, at the time they first came in contact with the Romans, during Pompey's expedition to the Caucasus, B.C. 65, inhabited some portion of the mountainous regions to the north of the Euxine. Gibbon (chap. xxvi.) says, "a naked scimitar, fixed in the ground, was the only object

of their religious worship." Having been conquered by the Huns, the Alani joined them in their incursions into Europe. They invaded the Gothic kingdom of Hermanric in 375. Theodosius defeated them, as allies of the Goths, in the war in 379—382. They joined the Vandals in the invasion of Gaul in 406, and of Spain in 409; and in 428 they received Lusitania, Carthage, and other parts of Spain, as their share of the conquest. Many of them served under Genseric, in his African war of 429; whilst the Alani of the Caucasus followed Attila in his attack upon the Roman empire in 441. Their defection at the battle of Châlons, in 451, during Alaric's invasion of Gaul, led to their conquest by Torismond, king of the Visigoths, in 452, after which they ceased to be an independent people.

ALARCOS (Battle).—Fought near Alarcos, in Spain, Wednesday, July 19, 1195, led by Alfonso IX.: the former were victorious, and the town itself and 20,000 prisoners fell into their hands.

ALASCANI.—The followers of John Alasco, a Polish divine, uncle to the king of Poland. He quitted the Roman Catholic Church at the Reformation, and at the invitation of Cranmer came to England in 1551. He held peculiar opinions respecting the Eucharist, applying the words, "this is my body" to both the elements. He was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon, and, after officiating at the Dutch church in Austin Friars, quitted England during the reign of Mary, and finally retired to his own country, where he died in 1560.

ALBA LONGA (Latium), or "White Long-town."—Of the history of this ancient city, about 15 miles S.E. of Rome, little is known previous to its conquest by the Romans B.C. 665. According to the traditional account, it was founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, B.C. 1152. It was called "Longa" from its situation upon a steep hill, with a narrow summit; and "Alba," in allusion to the milk-white sow which Æneas, in obedience to the oracle, followed on his landing in Italy. Alba was for some time the centre of the league, consisting of thirty Latin cities. It is difficult, however, to separate the authentic from the fabulous in its history, of which the following is a summary.

B.C.

1143. Ascanius succeeded by Sylvius Posthumus.

1114. Æneas Sylvius reigns.

1043. Latinus king.

1038. Alba succeeds.

1002. Capetus, or Atys, king.

976. Capys king.

916. Calpetus king.

903. Tiberinus king.

895. Tiberinus defeated near the river Albula, into which he precipitates himself and is drowned. From this circumstance the Albula was thenceforth called the Tiber. He is succeeded on the throne by Agrippa.

864. Romulus king.

845. Aventinus king.

803. Procas king.

795. Numitor king.

794. Amulius usurps the throne of his brother Numitor, condemning his niece Ilia to a life of celibacy.

771. Ilia forced to violate her vow.

770. Ilia becomes the mother of twins. She is buried alive and her offspring cast adrift on the Tiber. Having floated to Mount Aventine, the children were rescued by Faustulus, a shepherd. His wife, Acca-Larentia, surnamed Lupa, suckled the children, named Romulus and Remus.

754. Romulus puts Amulius to death, and restores his grandfather Numitor to the throne.

753. Romulus fortifies Rome.

671. Clitulus sends ambassadors to Rome to complain to Tullus Hostilius of a trespass by the Romans on the Alban territory.

670. Invasion of the Roman territory by the Albans. Combat between the three Horatii and the three Curatii; the latter are killed, and only one of the Horatii escapes. The Albans submit to Rome.

664. The Albans endeavour to regain their independence, and incite the Volentes and the Fideneans to make war against Rome.

665. The Alban general Mettius is defeated, Alba Longa destroyed, and its inhabitants are transferred to Rome.

ALBANIA (Asia).—This country, washed by the Caspian Sea, first became known to the ancient world through Pompey's expedition into the Caucasus in pursuit of Mithridates, B.C. 65. One legend represented the inhabitants as the descendants of Jason and his companions in the Argonautic-expedition. Its rulers did homage to Trajan when he invaded Albania A.D. 116; but little is known concerning this country, which forms part of the modern Georgia. It was the seat of a bishopric in the early church.

ALBANIA (European Turkey) comprises part of the ancient Epirus, Illyria, and Chætonia. Its early history is obscure. The Albanians, a sturdy and valiant race, termed by Gibbon "a vagrant tribe of shepherds and robbers," long maintained their independence. Their country was invaded by Robert Guiscard in 1081, and a portion of it conquered by Amurath I. in 1388. From these reverses the Albanians recovered, and, under their leader George Castriot, called by the Turks Scanderbeg, resisted the conqueror of Constantinople, Mahommed II. (1443). The Albanians overran the Morea in 1460, but were vanquished in 1478. The conquest was not, however, complete. Another struggle with Turkey commenced in 1809, and was carried on with varied success until 1822, when the Albanians were subdued. The insurrection of 1843, excited by the Tanzimat, or law of enlistment, was suppressed by Omer Pasha.

ALBANS, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the site of the ancient Verulam, is supposed, on good authority, to be the place which Cæsar stormed B.C. 54. The Britons, under Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, took it A.D. 61, and slaughtered many of the inhabitants. It received its present name from Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain, who suffered in 304. The spot where the relics of the saint had been interred was said to have been miraculously discovered by King Offa, who founded the monastery, exempting it from the payment of Peter's pence, and from

episcopal jurisdiction, in 795. The town itself was built at the instigation of Ulsig, the sixth abbot of St. Albans, in 950. Adrian IV., a native of St. Albans, granted further privileges to the abbey in 1154. The abbot of St. Albans had a seat in parliament, and took precedence of all other abbots. Edward II. visited the place, and investigated the relics of the saint, in 1313. The barons assembled here, and demanded the banishment of the Despensers, in 1321. The abbey was granted in commendam to Cardinal Wolsey in 1521. The town was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553; and it was disfranchised for bribery in 1852.

ALBANS, St. (Battles).—The first was fought Thursday, May 22, 1455, between the houses of York and Lancaster. It was the first victory in the wars of the Roses. The duke of York gained the day, and the duke of Somerset, who led the Lancastrians, was slain. King Henry VI. was wounded by an arrow in this battle and taken prisoner. The second battle was fought between Barret and St. Albans, on Shrove-Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461. The Lancastrians were commanded by Queen Margaret, who gained a complete victory over the Yorkists, led by the earl of Warwick, and rescued Henry VI., who was a prisoner in their hands.

ALBAYDA (Spain), taken from its founders the Moors, and peopled with Christians, by James I., king of Aragon, in 1258.

ALBI (France), the ancient Albige, was ravaged by the Saracens in 730. The Albigenses are said to have derived their name from this place, where large numbers of them dwelt. They were condemned by the council of Tours, May 19, 1163. Albi was long governed by its own counts. It was a great stronghold of the Protestants during the wars of religion in France. Albi was the seat of a bishopric at an early period, and Louis XIV. erected it into a metropolitan see in 1676. Its cathedral, commenced in 1282, was completed in 1512. A council was held here in 1255.

ALBIGENSES.—Of these early reformers, who opposed the Church of Rome, the Paulicians, who sprang up in the 7th century, appear, as Faber states, to have been "the theological ancestors." The Paulicians, wearied by persecution, quitted Asia, and sought refuge in Europe, some of them settling in the south of France. In Italy they were called Paterini and Cathari, and in France Albigenses, from the town Albi, where they dwelt in great numbers. The term was, however, applied to other sects. The first congregation of the Albigenses is said to have been discovered at Orleans in 1017; and they began to attract the notice of the dominant church before the end of the 11th century. They were condemned by a council in 1163. About the year 1200, the Albigenses, and other anti-Roman sects, which were loosely included under the same denomination, had become so numerous that they were in possession of Toulouse and eighteen other principal towns in Languedoc,

Provence, and Dauphiné, which then constituted an independent sovereignty under Raymond VI. A crusade was proclaimed against him and his subjects by Pope Innocent III. (1207 and 1208), and an army of five hundred thousand men was led against them by Simon of Montfort, earl of Leicester, in 1209. A merciless war was waged for four years, until Pedro of Aragon, Raymond's kinsman and ally, was killed in battle, on the 12th of September, 1213, and the power of Montfort was supreme. He was slain in an insurrection at Toulouse in 1218. The war was renewed, but with little success, until, in 1225, Louis VIII. took the cross and marched into Languedoc. He died in a few months, but the war was continued in the name of the young king, Louis IX. In April, 1229, Raymond VIII. abdicated, and was brought to Paris and scourged by the priests in the church of Notre Dame. In the beginning of the crusade against the Albigenses, the tribunal of the Inquisition was first opened, about the year 1210. The Albigenses were condemned by several councils. Much controversy has been excited, even of late years, respecting the Albigenses, their history and doctrines. The subject has been fully discussed by Dr. Gilly, in his "Waldensian Researches;" and in the Rev. George S. Faber's "Inquiry into the History and Theology of the Ancient Vallenses and Albigenses."

ALBIOLA (Battles).—In 809 Pepin advanced against the Venetians, and, after capturing several places, penetrated as far as Albiola with his fleet. The shallowness of the water rendered it impossible to reach the central island without throwing a bridge across the narrow channel between Albiola and Rialto. This was done; but the rude structure broke down under the weight of the invaders, who were precipitated into the lagoon. The tide meanwhile had ebbed, and their vessels were stranded; so that those Franks who escaped a watery grave fell a prey to the Venetians. This victory secured the deliverance of Venice. Near the same place the Huns were defeated in 906. The Venetians, under the command of the chief magistrate, completely destroyed their vessels, and but few of the enemy managed to escape.

ALBION.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—B.C. 323) is the first who speaks of England by this name. He says (*De Mundo*, c. 3), "In the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules are two large islands, called Britannic; namely, Albion and Ierne." Albion is supposed to be derived from a Celtic word signifying white, in allusion to its chalky cliffs. (*See BRITANNIA.*)

ALBUERA (Battle).—Fought May 16, 1811. Marshal, afterwards Lord Beresford, having been compelled, by the approach of Soult with a large army, to raise the siege of Badajoz, resolved to make a stand at the village of Albuera, between Badajoz and Seville. His army amounted to 30,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry; but of these, three-fourths were Spanish, Portuguese, and Ger-

man troops. They had thirty-eight guns. Soult had under his command nearly 20,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, veteran troops, supported by fifty pieces of artillery. The battle commenced early in the morning, and after a terrific contest, in which victory wavered from one side to the other, the French were defeated. They lost 8,000, whilst the allied army had to deplore a loss of nearly 7,000 men. The brunt of the action was borne by the English, who had only 1,500 unwounded men left, "the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers." Alfonso V., of Portugal, was defeated here Feb. 24, 1479; upon which he made peace with Castile.

ALBUFERA (Battle).—Fought near the lake of this name, in Valencia, in Spain, January 4, 1812, between the French and Spaniards. The former were victorious, and Marshal Suchet was made duke of Albufera in honour of his triumph.

ALCANTARA (Spain), the *Norba Cæsarea* of the Romans, celebrated for its magnificent bridge over the Tagus, built by Trajan, in 104. It had six arches, one of which was destroyed by the English in 1809; and during the same year the structure was more seriously injured by the French general Victor, and was burnt in 1836. The earl of Galway captured this town after a short siege, April 25 (O.S. 14), 1708.

ALCANTARA (Order).—One of the five military orders of Spain, founded in 1156, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1177. It was subject to the order of Calatrava until 1411. The grand mastership was annexed to the crown in 1495. The knights obtained permission to marry in 1540.

ALCAZAR, or ALCAZARQUIVER (Battle).—Fought between the Moors and the Portuguese, under Sebastian, Aug. 4, 1578. The latter were completely defeated, and their monarch was slain.

ALCHEMY.—In a vain search for the philosopher's stone, possessing the property of transmuting the baser metals into gold, the elixir of life, &c., valuable facts were collected, by which the science of chemistry was greatly advanced. The origin of alchemy has formed the subject of much discussion. Gibbon, in commenting upon the destruction, by Diocletian, in his conquest of Egypt, in 296, of all ancient books that treated upon the art of making gold and silver, remarks, "These ancient books, so liberally ascribed to Pythagoras, to Solomon, or to Hermes, were the pious frauds of more recent adepts. The Greeks were inattentive either to the use or to the abuse of chemistry. In that immense register, where Pliny has deposited the discoveries, the arts, and the errors of mankind, there is not the least mention of the transmutation of metals; and the persecution of Diocletian is the first authentic event in the history of alchemy. The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs diffused that vain science over the globe. Congenial to the avarice of the human heart, it was studied in China, as in Europe, with equal eager-

ness and with equal success. The darkness of the Middle Ages insured a favourable reception to every tale of wonder, and the revival of learning gave new vigour to hope, and suggested more specious arts of deception." Alchemy passed from the Egyptians to the Arabians. Geber, who wrote a celebrated work on the subject in the 9th century, declares that he derived most of his knowledge on the transmutation of metals from the ancient sages. Sharpe (*Hist. of Egypt*, ii. 119) says: "The later Arabs called chemistry *Alchemia*, or the *Egyptian art*; and hence our words alchemy and chemistry." Alchemy became a favourite pursuit in many European countries during the Middle Ages; and various enactments on the subject are found in our statute-book. Edward I. and Edward III. were believers in alchemy, and a proclamation of the last-mentioned monarch was issued in 1329, for the apprehension of two famous men who knew how to make silver by the art of alchemy, and who "may be profitable to us and our kingdom." The craft of multiplication was declared felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, in 1404, alchemists being at that period termed multipliers. Although Henry VI. published a patent permitting the search after the philosopher's stone, Henry IV.'s statute was not repealed until 1689. Amongst the most celebrated alchemists of the Middle Ages, may be mentioned Albertus Magnus, born 1193; Roger Bacon, 1214; Arnoldus de Villa Nova, born about 1240; Raymond Lully, 1235; the Isaacs of Holland, in the 13th century; Paracelsus, 1493; and Van Helmont, called the last of the alchemists, born in 1577. Some experiments were made at Guildford in May, 1782, by one Dr. Price, who was afterwards proved to be an impostor. The elder Disraeli states that Sir Humphrey Davy assured him that "making gold might be no impossible thing, though, publicly divulged, a very useless discovery."

ALCORAZA (Battle), fought in 1087, between the Moors and the Christians during the siege of Huesca, in Spain. The struggle was long and desperate; both armies encamped on the field of battle, and the Moors withdrew during the night. Huesca capitulated soon after.

ALDENHOVEN (Battles).—The French republican army sustained two defeats near this town, in the Netherlands, Feb. 28 and March 1, 1793.

ALDERMAN, in Saxon, *ealdorman*, a term applied to a person appointed to exercise authority on account of his age and experience. It was indeed a dignity of the highest rank, both hereditary and official, nearly synonymous with that of king. Camden says the word answered to the Latin *senator*; and Sharon Turner styles the alderman "the highest officer in the kingdom." In the Laws of Ina (693) an alderman ranked with the wise men of the witan. The title seems at different periods to have corresponded to those of earl, count, duke, nobleman, &c. Thus, Ælfrie, duke of Mercia, is styled in

Æthelred's laws (978—1016) ealdorman. The same thing occurs in the Saxon Chronicle. There was the alderman of all England, the king's alderman, and the aldermen of counties, cities, boroughs, hospitals, &c. From the "*Liber Albus*," we learn that the three offices of mayor, alderman, and sheriff have existed in the city of London since 1066, and that aldermen were interred with baronial honours from 1350, although the custom afterwards ceased. Grafton says that aldermen, as city officers, were first chosen in the city of London in the reign of Henry III., about the year 1241. The title of alderman of the hundred was introduced in the reign of Henry I.

ALDERNEY (English Channel).—This island was united to the English dominions by the first Norman princes. On the Caskets, a dangerous reef near the island, William, duke of Normandy, only son of Henry I., was wrecked on his return from Normandy, Nov. 25, 1120. About 140 young noblemen perished with him. Through the narrow channel separating the island from France, and called the Race of Alderney, the remainder of the French fleet escaped after their defeat at La Hogue, by the English and Dutch, May 22, 1692. Here also the *Victory*, of 110 guns, commanded by Admiral Balchen, was wrecked, Oct. 5, 1744, when all on board perished. Extensive fortifications and a breakwater have been in course of erection at Alderney since 1850.

ALDERSHOT (Camp).—Situated between Farnborough and Farnham, in Hampshire, about 36 miles from London. In 1854, £100,000 was granted for the purpose of obtaining land to form a permanent camp for the proper training of our troops. A portion of a large moor, named Aldershot, was immediately purchased. The camp thus formed, seven square miles in extent, was divided into the north and south camps, the former capable of accommodating eight, and the latter twelve thousand men. Further purchases of land were made, and, in 1856, 7,062 acres of land having been obtained, at a cost of £135,445, and 28,181 men stationed there, it was inaugurated by Queen Victoria, April 18, 1856.

ALDINE PRESS was established at Venice in 1494, by Aldo Manuzio, or Aldus Manutius, according to the Latin. Aldo left Venice in 1506, but returned and reopened his press in 1512, when he published highly-esteemed editions of the classics, &c. The printers of Lyons and Florence began to issue counterfeit Aldines about the year 1502.

ALE AND BEER were manufactured at a very early period. Herodotus states that the Egyptians prepared a beverage, which he terms wine, from fermented barley; Pliny the Elder asserts that the Western nations made intoxicating drinks from steeped grain; and Tacitus describes a fermented liquor extracted from grain, the common beverage of the ancient Germans. Mead, or metheglin, was in use amongst the early inha-

bitants of northern Europe; and amongst the pleasures which the Scandinavian heroes were promised after death, was that of drinking ale out of carved horns, in their Valhalla, or palace of the gods. Some preparation of this kind was the favourite beverage of the Anglo-Saxons. Measures of Welsh ale are mentioned in the laws of King Ina. The price of ale was regulated by the early Norman princes, and the preamble of 51 Hen. III. st. i., passed in 1267, which established a graduated scale for the price of ale, alludes to earlier ordinances on the same subject. By 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4, s. 5 (1532), brewers were allowed greater latitude with respect to the prices at which they sold their ale. From this period various laws on the subject are found in the statute-book. Hops were not used when ale or beer was first made, as they were not known in this country until the reign of Henry VII., and are first noticed in the statute-book in 1552. Ale was one of the first articles on which the excise duty was laid. By a parliamentary ordinance, dated May 16, 1643, duties were levied on ale or beer, and by 12 Charles II. cc. 23 & 24 (1660), the excise was continued. These enactments were confirmed by several subsequent statutes. The duties were repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (July 16, 1830) from the 10th of October in that year. The ale-conner, or ale-founder, was an officer appointed in every court leet, to taste ale or beer, to see that it was wholesome, and that it was sold at the regulated price. The "*Liber Albus*" contains the oath taken by the city ale-conners in the time of Henry V. Sir Henry Ellis, in his edition of "*Brand's Popular Antiquities*" (vol. i. p. 279), says, that the word ale means nothing more than a feast or merry-making. Hence the Bride-ale, Church-ale, Clerk-ale, Lamb-ale, Leet-ale, Midsummer-ale, Whitsun-ale, &c., feasts celebrated by our forefathers.

ALE-HOUSE, or SHOP, is mentioned in the laws of King Ethelred. Malpractices arose, and the then existing regulations not being sufficient, 11 Hen. VII. c. 2, s. 5 (1495), an act against vagabonds and beggars, placed alehouses under the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. In consequence of abuses and disorders in "common alehouses and tipping-houses," a more stringent enactment was made in 1552, by 4 & 5 Edw. VI. c. 25, and this statute furnished the basis of future legislation on the subject. Various changes in the licensing laws ensued, and by 1 Will. IV. c. 64 (July 23, 1830) greater facilities were afforded for the sale of ale and beer. This act has been amended. The sale of ale and beer, &c., on the Lord's Day has frequently been a subject of legislation, and a very stringent law, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 10, 1854), was repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118 (Aug. 14, 1855), by which statute it is now regulated.

ALEMANNI, or ALLMEN, a mixed body of Suevi, who, in the reign of the emperor Caracalla (211—217) hovered round the Roman

provinces in pursuit of plunder. Their territories were invaded and they were defeated by the emperor in 214. They invaded Gaul and Italy, penetrating to Ravenna in 259; but withdrew at the approach of an army levied by the Roman senate. In various conflicts and invasions of Italy, they were defeated by Aurelian, in 270; by Julian in 357; and by Jovinus in July, 368. They obtained settlements in the country on both sides of the Rhine, from its source to its junction with the Maine and the Moselle, and were checked in their pursuit of further conquests, whilst their last king was slain at the battle on the plain of Tolbiac, near Cologne, gained by Clovis I. in 496. Here, as an independent people, their history ends.

ALEPPO (Syria).—This town, situated midway between Antioch and Hierapolis, occupies the site of the ancient Chaleb, or Haleb. It received the name of Bercea from Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 299. Julian halted here March 5, 363, on his expedition against the Persians. It was taken by Chosroes I. in 540; by Chosroes II. in 611; and by the Saracens under Abu Obeidah in 638, when it resumed its ancient name Chaleb, or Haleb. Zimiscès wrested it from the dynasty of Hamadan about 972. It was plundered by the Mongols in 1260; Timour sacked it Nov. 11, 1400, and on his return from Damascus early in 1401, delivered it to the flames. The town was restored, and the Mamelukes were defeated near it by Selim I., Aug. 24, 1516, and has since that time, with the exception of a short interval in 1840, remained under the rule of the Turks. The Levant Company opened a house here to trade with Persia and India in 1581. It was nearly reduced to ruins by an earthquake, Aug. 13—16, 1822, when 9,000 inhabitants perished. It has suffered greatly at different times from plagues and earthquakes. The Christians were massacred here, and their churches and houses burnt, Oct. 16 and 17, 1850; and further outrages of the same kind were repeated by the Druses in 1860.

ALERIA, or ALALIA (Corsica).—The Phœceans of Ionia founded a colony in this part of the island, B.C. 564. Having been defeated in a severe naval engagement with the Tyrrhenians and Carthaginians, the colonists abandoned the island about B.C. 536. It was captured by a Roman fleet during the first Punic war, B.C. 259. A Roman colony was planted in Aleria during the dictatorship of Sylla. Paschal I. sent missionaries to the island, and established five bishoprics about 820. The see of Aleria was erected at the close of the 11th century by Urban II.

ALESSANDRIA (Italy), near the confluence of the Bormida and Tanaro, a fortress of enormous size, and one of the strongest in Europe, was built in 1168, to guard the passage of the rivers. The town is the capital of a province of the same name in the kingdom of Sardinia. It was at first called Cæsarea, and received the name of Alessandria from Pope Alexander III., who made

it an episcopal see, and united it to that of Aquiri in 1175. The sees were separated by Innocent III. in 1405. Alessandria was taken and plundered by Duke Sforza in 1522; besieged ineffectually by the French under the prince of Conti in 1657; and taken, after an obstinate resistance, by Prince Eugene in 1707. Bonaparte captured it in 1796, and Suwarrow wrested it from the French July 21, 1799. By the armistice of Alessandria, concluded after the battle of Marengo, June 1800, this fortress was surrendered to Bonaparte, by whom its fortifications were extended. By the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, it was restored to Sardinia. Alessandria was captured by the Austrians April 19, 1821.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS (N. Pacific), a numerous chain, extending from Kamtschatka to Cape Alaska, in North America. They were partially discovered by Behring in 1741; Captain Cook visited them in 1778; and a survey was made by the Russians between the years 1781 and 1798. The Russian American Company formed an establishment on the islands in 1785, which has continued since 1790 to receive aid and protection from their government. A volcanic island rose from the sea in the middle of the chain in 1795, and in 1807 it was found to be enlarged to about 20 miles in circuit, and lava was then flowing down its sides.

ALEXANDER (Era of).—Two epochs were named by the Greeks after Alexander the Great. The first dates from his death, Nov. 12, B.C. 324, but does not appear to have been generally used; the second commenced B.C. 311. The latter is better known as the æra of the Seleucidæ, or of the Greeks.

ALEXANDER, St. (Order of).—Instituted in Russia by Peter the Great, in 1722, and confirmed by the empress Catherine April 8, 1725.

ALEXANDRIA (Battles).—The first, in which Bonaparte defeated the Arabs and captured the town, was fought July 3, 1798; the second and third, in which the English, with an inferior force, defeated the French, took place March 13 and 21, 1801. In the latter, the British general, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, fell in the hour of victory. The French lost 3,000 and the English 1,400 men.

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt) was founded by Alexander the Great, in the autumn of B.C. 332, and became the residence of the Greek kings of Egypt. The Ptolemies made it one of the most magnificent cities of the ancient world, and under their rule it became the seat of civilization and learning. It was almost totally depopulated by a general massacre by Ptolemy Physcon, about B.C. 141; suffered greatly during its occupation by Julius Cæsar, after the defeat and death of Pompey, B.C. 48; and was, with the remainder of Egypt, made a Roman province B.C. 30. Several thousand Jews were massacred here in the year 67. The city having fallen into decay, was partially restored by Hadrian in 122. Caracalla, on a visit to the city in 215, in revenge for some foolish satires, ordered a general massacre of the

inhabitants. Diocletian having cut off the aqueducts which conveyed the waters of the Nile to the city, captured it after a siege of eight months, in 297. A terrible earthquake occurred here July 21, 365, when 50,000 persons are said to have perished. The Christians overthrew the temples of the pagan deities, and did much damage to the temple of Serapis in 389. Chosroes II. captured it in 616. Amrou, the general of Omar I., captured it after a siege of fourteen months' duration, Friday, Dec. 22, 640, or, according to other authorities, in Dec. 641. The victorious general described the city to his sovereign in these terms: "It is impossible for me to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty; and I shall content myself with observing that it contains four thousand palaces, four thousand baths, four hundred theatres or places of amusement, twelve thousand shops for the sale of vegetable food, and forty thousand tributary Jews." On this occasion its valuable and extensive library was destroyed, and Gibbon states that "six months were barely sufficient for the consumption of this precious fuel." The Greeks recovered it in 644, but Amrou regained possession the same year, and it remained under the sway of the Arabian caliphs until the Fatimites seized Egypt (958—972) and founded New Cairo, which accelerated the decline of the ancient city. Christianity was introduced into Alexandria in the 1st century, and it was made a patriarchate, possessing at one time no less than nine dioceses. Seventeen councils were held here, between the years 231 and 633. From its ruins a modern town has been constructed near the former site, and its importance has, in some measure, revived, from its convenient situation for communication, overland, with the East Indies. The British took it Sept. 2, 1801, and again March 21, when they held it till Sept. 23, 1807.

ALEXANDRIA (U. States).—Immediately after the capture of Washington by the British forces, Alexandria capitulated, and was delivered to our troops Aug. 29, 1814.

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, or MS.—A copy of the Scriptures in Greek, written in capital letters, without being divided into chapters, verses, or words, said to be the most ancient in existence, belonged, as early as 1098, to the library of the patriarch of Alexandria. It was sent as a present to Charles I. about the year 1628, by Cyrilus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, who asserted that it was written "by the hand of Thecla, a noble Egyptian lady, about 1300 years previously, a little after the council of Nice" (325). The learned are much divided in opinion respecting its date. After remaining in the royal library for many years, the MS. was removed, with the rest of the royal collection, to the British Museum, in 1753. It was published in 1717-20 and in 1816-28.

ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.—There were two libraries in this city, the larger one in the Bruchium, and the smaller in the Serapeum. The former was destroyed during the occu-

pation of Alexandria by Julius Caesar, B.C. 48, and was probably restored by Antony, and again destroyed by Aurelian A.D. 273. The latter, founded by Ptolemy Soter, about B.C. 284, was not, as some writers suppose, involved in the destruction of the temple of the Sarapeum, A.D. 389, when, by the edicts of Theodosius, the pagan rites were abolished and the pagan temples overthrown. This valuable treasury was destroyed by command of Omar I., after the capture of the city, Dec. 22, 640. Though Gibbon throws doubt upon this statement, it is now established beyond dispute.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL.—A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says, justly enough, "The term 'Alexandrian School' is applied in a loose sense to the whole body of eminent men who, in all the departments of knowledge, conferred lustre on the capital of the Ptolemies; but, as a characteristic designation, it is more strictly confined to that particular section of its philosophers known as the Neo-Platonists." The celebrity of Alexandria, as a seat of letters, commenced under Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 312, and continued, under his successors, till the commencement of the Christian æra; but that celebrated philosophy, known under the name of Neo-Platonism, originated towards the end of the 2nd century of our æra, and flourished, with certain modifications, until the 5th century, when it rapidly declined.

ALFORD (Battle).—The duke of Montrose gained a complete victory here over the Scottish Covenanters, July 2, 1645.

ALFRED THE GREAT was born at Wadding, or Wanading, a royal residence in Berkshire, probably in the month of January, 849. He was the youngest son and last child of Ethelwulf and Osburgha, the daughter of his cupbearer Oslac, married about 830. Alfred visited Rome in 853, and again in 855. He married Elswitha in 868. She was descended from the royal family of Mercia. On the death of his brother Ethelred, April 23, 871, Alfred became king of Wessex. In spite of his numerous battles with the Danes, he devoted much of his time to cultivating his mind, and laboured zealously to obtain proper means of education for his subjects. Alfred died Oct. 28, 901, and was buried at Winchester. His wife, Elswitha, survived him. They had several children, of whom some died young. Amongst those that survived were Ethelfleda, his eldest daughter, "the lady of the Mercians," who married King Ethelred, and died July 12, 919; Edward, afterwards Edward I., born in 870, ascended the throne Oct. 28, 901, and died in 925; Ethelgina, abbess of Shaftesbury; Elfrida, who married Count Baldwin of Flanders, and died in 929; and their youngest son, Ethelward, who was a zealous scholar, and died Oct. 16, 922.

ALGEBRA.—A Greek treatise by Diophantus of Alexandria, written soon after the commencement of the Christian æra, is the earliest work on Algebra, or, as Newton terms it, "Universal Arithmetic." This

treatise dealt with only one branch of the science,—indeterminate analysis. Europeans obtained their first knowledge of algebra from the Arabs, who probably derived their information from the Hindoos. The earliest Arabian writer on Algebra is Mohammed Ben Musa, who wrote at the command of the Caliph Al Mamun (813—833). A copy of this work in the original, transcribed in 1342, may be seen in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and Dr. Rosen published it, with an English translation, in 1831. Leonard Fibonacci, a merchant of Pisa, who had travelled much in the East, put forth a treatise on algebra in 1220, and it was re-written, with improvements, in 1228. Thus, two centuries before the invention of printing, this science was introduced into Italy. This treatise had been long forgotten, until, about the middle of the 18th century, it was discovered in the Magliabecchian library at Florence. Luca Pacioli di Borgo, a Franciscan, who taught mathematics in the university of Milan, published the first printed treatise on algebra at Venice, in 1494. Another edition appeared in 1523. Scipio Ferreo, of Bologna, discovered the solution of one case of equations in 1505; and Nicolas Tartaglia, of Brescia, that of two other forms in 1535. Jerome Cardan extended these discoveries, and published, in his “*Ars Magna*,” in 1545, his rule for the solution of cubic equations, still known as “*Cardan’s rule*.” His coadjutor, Ludovico Ferrari, discovered a general method of solving biquadratic equations. Michael Stifel, in his “*Arithmetica Integra*,” published at Nuremberg in 1544, is supposed to have first employed the signs + and —, and numeral exponents of powers. Francis Viète, or as he is generally called, Vieta, whose works were published after 1600, made such important improvements, that he altogether changed the character of the science. He was the first to apply algebra to geometry, and in this was followed by Descartes and Newton. Albert Girard, a Dutchman, in his “*Invention Nouvelle en Algèbre*,” published in 1629, “conceived,” as Hallam remarks, “a better notion of negative roots than his predecessors.” John Harriott, in his “*Artis Analyticæ Praxis*,” published in 1631, ten years after the death of the author, made, says Hallam, “the last great discovery in the pure science of algebra. He arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations, which Cardan and Vieta had but partially conceived.” He is said to have been the first to use small letters instead of capitals; to have employed vowels for unknown, and consonants for known quantities (according to present practice, known quantities are represented by *a, b, c, &c.*, and unknown by *x, y, z*), and joined them to express their product. Descartes applied algebra to curves, though he is suspected of having taken the theory from Harriott.

ALGERIA (N. Africa).—The French having, on account of annoyances to their trade, declared war against Algiers, dispatched

a fleet from Toulon, which sailed May 25, 1830, carrying above 30,000 troops, and on the morning of June 14, a landing was commenced in the neighbourhood of Algiers. A battle was fought on the 19th, in which the French, with difficulty, defeated a large Algerine force. Skirmishes ensued on the 24th and 25th; the trenches before Algiers were commenced on the 29th, and fire opened July 4 with such effect, that on the same evening a treaty was concluded, by which Algiers, its forts and harbour, with some of the adjoining districts, were surrendered to the French, who have since established a colony, divided into three provinces,—Algiers, Oran, and Constantia.

A.D.

- 1830. Medeah conquered in Nov., and Oran occupied Dec. 10.
- 1832. Bona occupied in May.
- 1833. The French declare their intention of colonizing the country. Abd-el-Kader raises an insurrection against the French and is defeated at Tamojanat, Sept. 3, and at Ain-Beida, Oct. 10. Bugia taken Sept. 29. Treaty concluded between Gen. Desmichels and Abd-el-Kader, Sept. 26.
- 1835. War breaks out again. The French take Harchgoun in Oct.; Mascara and Tlemsen, Dec. 5, after some severe fighting.
- 1836. The Algerines defeated at Taafna, April 25. Bugeaud defeats Abd-el-Kader, in a great battle near Tlemsen, July 6.
- 1837. Bugeaud concludes the treaty of Taafna with Abd-el-Kader, May 30. Achmet Bey defeated and Constantina taken, Oct. 13.
- 1838. Philippeville founded in October.
- 1839. Abd-el-Kader defeats the French at Metidja, Dec. 14, and advances to the walls of the city of Algiers.
- 1840. War resumed with Abd-el-Kader, who had been made sultan in 1837.
- 1841. The French gain several actions.
- 1843. Bugeaud organizes a plan of campaign by movable columns, radiating from Algiers, Oran, and Constantina. The French surprise Abd-el-Kader’s camp, and he manages to escape, but with difficulty.
- 1845. Pellissier and St. Arnaud destroy 700 Arabs, men, women, and children, who had taken refuge in the cave of Khartani, by lighting a fire at the entrance, June 12.
- 1847. Bou-Maza surrenders at Orleansville, April 13. Bugeaud’s expedition to Great Kabylia in May. Abd-el-Kader surrenders at Nemours, Dec. 23.
- 1849. The Saharians revolt. Zaatcha taken and destroyed in November.
- 1850. Pellissier defeats the Saharians at Laghonat, which is destroyed, Dec. 2.
- 1857. An insurrection suppressed by the French.
- 1858. Prince Napoleon minister of Algeria.
- 1861. Napoleon III. and the empress Eugénie visit the colony.

ALGESIRAS (Spain).—This stronghold, considered by the Moors the key of Spain, was founded by Tarik, on the first invasion of the peninsula, in 713. Alfonso XI., of Castile, wrested it from the Moors March 24, 1344, after a siege of twenty months’ duration. He destroyed the town and fortifications, which were rebuilt by Charles III. in 1760. In the Bay of Algesiras, Sir James Saumarez attacked, July 7, 1801, the united French and Spanish fleets, under Admiral Linois. The English lost the *Hannibal*, 74, which had grounded. The enemy, who fought under the shelter of the Spanish batteries,

having suffered severely, retired from the action. Having been reinforced, they put to sea on the 9th of July, and were immediately chased by Sir James Saumarez, whose squadron consisted of five ships of the line, one 32-gun frigate, a sloop, and a Portuguese frigate, while the enemy had nine line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and a lugger. Only two of the English ships were engaged in this action, which took place on the 12th, when the *St. Antoine* was captured. The *Don Carlos*, a Spanish ship of 112 guns, having suffered from the broadsides of the *Superb*, caught fire, and in this condition was attacked by mistake about midnight by another Spanish 112-gun ship, the *Hermenegildo*. They ran foul of each other, the *Hermenegildo* was soon in flames, and both ships blew up, with all on board.

ALGIERS (Africa).—This country fell under the power of the Romans B.C. 161, and remained in their possession till it was seized by the Vandals, in 439, from whom it was recovered by Belisarius in 534. In 667 it was overrun and conquered by the Saracens; after which period it was divided into several minor kingdoms. About 935, Jussuf Zeri, an Arabian chief, founded the town of Algiers. Ferdinand of Spain, having driven the Moors from Europe, followed them into Africa, and in 1509 captured Algiers. The natives called to their assistance the corsair Aroudj Barbarossa, who expelled the Spaniards, and established himself in their stead, in 1516. The place then became the head-quarters of the Barbary pirates, their chief receiving, in 1520, the title of Dey. In 1541, Charles V. made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the power of the Algerine corsairs, who were the terror of the neighbouring states. They had 25,000 Christians in bondage in the year 1576. In 1655, Blake compelled the Dey to give up his slaves and to desist from piracy, and in 1665, 1670, and 1681, Louis XIV. exacted similar engagements. The town was bombarded and reduced to submission by the English, under Lord Exmouth, Aug. 27, 1816. In 1830 the French took the city and deposed the Dey. (See ALGERIA.)

ALHAMA (Spain).—This stronghold of the Moors, in Granada, was captured by the Spaniards Feb. 23, 1482. The Moors besieged it March 5, retired March 29, and returned in April. It was, however, relieved by Ferdinand May 14, in the same year.

ALHAMBRA (Spain).—The fortress and palace of the Moors, in Granada, was commenced 1248, and completed about 1313. It capitulated to the Spaniards Nov. 25, 1491, and Ferdinand and Isabella entered it in triumph Jan. 2, 1492. The French occupied Granada from Jan. 1810 to Sept. 1812, during which period the Alhambra sustained much injury.

ALI, Sect of. (See SHITES.)

ALIEN ACT.—A measure (33 Geo. III. c. 4) passed in 1793, on account of the great influx of foreigners caused by the French revolution, was distinguished by this name

from the various statutes having reference to aliens. It contained several exceptional regulations on the subject, and was continued for another year by 34 Geo. III. c. 82 (July 7, 1794).

ALIEN PRIORIES.—"The Priors abroad," says Ellis (Introduct. to Domesday Book, ii. 330), "for the better management of their estates and rents in England, established cells subordinate to their respective houses. These were called Alien Priories." Domesday Book contains several entries of foreign monasteries holding possessions in England, both as tenants *in capite* and sub-tenants. These lands were the gift of William I., or his principal followers. Their revenues were frequently seized during the wars between France and England. In the reign of Edward III. there were 110 establishments of this kind in England, in addition to others in Ireland, Aquitaine, and Normandy. A law was passed in the reign of Henry V. (1414), by which all alien priories, not conventual, were dissolved, and granted to the Crown. Though this law does not appear in the statute-book, it is found amongst the Patent Rolls.

ALIENS were formerly placed under disabilities, both by the common and statute law. Some authorities declare that aliens first became subject to such interference in the reign of Henry II., when the Flemings and Picards, brought into the kingdom during the wars of King Stephen, were expelled. Others contend that it commenced at a much more ancient period, maintaining that it forms a branch of the feudal law. The 48th article of Magna Charta (1215) provides that merchants shall have safe and secure conduct to go out and to come into England, and to stay there, and to pass as well by land as by water; to buy and sell, by the ancient and allowed customs, without any evil tolls, except in time of war, or when they are of any nation at war with us. Alien merchants were first allowed to rent houses and to buy and sell their own commodities about the year 1284. Before that time they hired lodgings, and their landlords acted as brokers for the sale of their goods. In 1290 the citizens of London petitioned Edward I. to expel foreign merchants; but the king refused to comply with this request. Edward III. granted many privileges to aliens; Richard II. and his immediate successors dealt more severely with them. By 15 Charles II. c. 15 (1663), aliens, occupying themselves in certain trades and manufactures specified in the act, were, on taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, admitted to all the privileges of native subjects. By 6 Anne, c. 37 (1707), foreign sailors who had served two years on board an English merchant vessel or ship of war, were naturalized. The laws affecting aliens have of late years undergone considerable modification, by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66 (1844), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83 (1847). An alien cannot sit in either house of Parliament, or be a member of the Privy Council, or even vote at an election.

ALIWAŁ (Battle).—Fought between the Sikhs and the Anglo-Indian army, commanded by Sir Harry Smith, Jan. 28, 1846. The former, posted at Aliwal, near Loodiana, under the command of Sirdar Runjoor Singh, consisted of 19,000 men and 68 guns, and the latter of 12,000 men and 32 pieces of cannon. The Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej, leaving 52 guns in the hands of the victors.

ALJUBAROTA (Battle).—The Castilians were defeated with great slaughter at this place, in Estremadura, in Portugal, by the Portuguese, Aug. 14, 1385.

ALKMAAR (Netherlands).—Notice occurs of this town as early as 924. It sustained a siege of eight weeks' duration, which was raised Oct. 7, 1573. A capitulation for the re-embarkation of the British expedition, sent to the Helder to act against the Dutch and French republican forces, was concluded at this place Oct. 18, 1799. The last portion of the troops re-embarked Nov. 19. The town-hall was built in 1509.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL-HALLOW.—A festival celebrated on the 1st of November. A day for the general commemoration of all the martyrs not long after Whit-sunday was set apart in the early church. Boniface IV. established a festival in the Latin church in 611, and this was converted into the festival of All Saints by Gregory IV., in 830. It was introduced into England in 870. The superfluous and superstitious ringing of bells at Allallow-tide was prohibited at the Reformation.

ALL SOULS.—This festival, held on the 2nd of November, in commemoration of all the faithful deceased, was generally celebrated in the Western churches in 998. Palgrave states that this well-known festival for the dead was not formally adopted until the 11th century, and that the earliest community by which it was commemorated was the monastery of St. Gall, in 741.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded in 1437, by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. It was not completed until 1444.

"ALL THE TALENTS," or the Fox and Grenville Coalition Ministry.—The refusal of Lord Hawkesbury to form an administration, on the death of Mr. Pitt (Jan. 23, 1806), induced George III. to send for Lord Grenville (Jan. 26), who, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, undertook the task. This ministry acceded to office Feb. 5, and received the nickname of "All the Talents," from the boast of its supporters that it combined, as Mr. Canning said, "all the talents, all the abilities, and all the experience and wisdom of the country." It was thus constituted :—

Treasury	Lord Grenville.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Erskine.
President of the Council	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Privy Seal	Viscount Sidmouth.
Chan. of the Exchequer {	Lord H. Petty, afterwards
	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Home Secretary	Earl Spencer.
Foreign Secretary	Mr. Fox.
Ordinance	Earl of Moira.

Admiralty	Lord Howick.
Secretary at War	Mr. Windham.
Lord Chief Justice, with	} Lord Ellenborough
a seat in the Cabinet	

On the death of Mr. Fox (Sept. 13, 1806), Lord Howick became Foreign Secretary, Sept. 24, and Mr. Thomas Grenville First Lord of the Admiralty, Sept. 27. Earl Fitzwilliam retired on account of ill-health, and Lord Sidmouth became President of the Council in his place, Oct. 8, and Lord Holland Privy Seal, Oct. 15, 1806. This ministry was never very strong; a dissolution towards the end of 1806 did not improve its position, and George III. availed himself of some difference of opinion on the Roman Catholic question to make a change, March 25, 1807. (See PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION.)

ALLAHABAD (Hindustan).—Sultan Mahmood, of Ghuznee, invaded this province in 1020 and 1023, but made no permanent settlement. The emperors of Delhi subdued it, but it became independent during the 15th century. After various changes, it fell under the power of the rulers of Oude, who seized it in 1758, and it was ceded by them to Shah Alum, the titular sovereign of Delhi, in 1764. The capital of the province, also called Allahabad, seated at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, was founded by the emperor Akbar, in 1583. The English captured it in Feb. 1765, and in 1772 the province of Allahabad reverted to the Oude sovereigns. Part of the province was ceded to the East-India Company in 1775. Allahabad, with some of the territory, was ceded on Nov. 14, 1801, and the remainder was secured by treaty Dec. 30, 1803. On the 6th of June, 1857, the mutiny, which commenced at Meerut May 10, extended to Allahabad; but the English retired into the fort, which they held securely.

ALLEGIANCE (Oath of).—Burn (Ecc. Law, iii. 22) says, this oath "is very ancient; and by the common law, every freeman, at the age of twelve years was required, in the leet (if he were in any leet), or in the tourn (if he were not in any leet), to take the oath of allegiance." As administered, according to Blackstone, for upwards of six hundred years, it contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour, and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him, without defending him therefrom." After the Gunpowder plot, an act was passed (3 James I. c. 4, 1605), for the better discovering and repressing of popish recusants, which, in addition to other provisions, required from those that conformed, an oath of allegiance renouncing the pope's authority in the most explicit terms. This was repealed, and a new oath of allegiance framed at the Revolution, by 1 Will. & M. c. 8, 1689. A single oath by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (July 23, 1858), was substituted for the former oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

ALLIA (Battles).—Near the confluence of this small river with the Tiber, into which it

falls, about eleven miles N. of Rome, the Romans were defeated, with great slaughter, by the Gauls, under Brennus, July 16, B.C. 390. The barbarians captured the city, destroying large portions of the same. The disastrous day was ever afterwards marked by the Romans, in their calendar, as one of the most unfortunate in the whole year. The dictator Cincinnatus defeated the Prænestines and their allies, on the banks of the Allia, B.C. 377.

ALLIANCES.—The most important alliances between different states are given under their respective titles. (*See* TREATIES.)

ALLIED POWERS (Declaration of).—The emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of Prussia, and several German sovereigns, met at Frankfort in Nov. 1813, where they drew up the celebrated "Declaration," issued Dec. 1, in the same year. In this document the allied sovereigns stated that they did not make war against France, but against the preponderance claimed by Napoleon I.; and asserted that they desired France to be "great, powerful, and happy, because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe."

ALLIFE (Battle).—Fought B.C. 326, near the city of that name, during the second Samnite war. The Romans, commanded by Q. Fabius Maximus, gained a complete victory. Allifæ, soon after recovered by the Samnites, was retaken B.C. 310 by the Romans, who gained another victory under its walls, B.C. 307. Sylvester I. is said to have erected it into a bishopric A.D. 314. This, however, is doubtful, but it is known to have been the seat of a bishopric in the 5th century.

ALLYGHUR (Hindustan).—Near this fortress in the district of Allyghur, Lake defeated the Mahrattas and the French, under M. Perron, Aug. 29, 1803; and the fortress itself was stormed by Lake, Sept. 24. The native troops mutinied here, May 20, 1857. The Europeans effected their escape, and the place was retaken by Colonel Greathed, Oct. 5, 1857.

ALMA (Battle).—Fought between the allied English and French, and the Russian armies, Sept. 20, 1854. The allied army consisted of 57,000 men, viz. 26,000 English, commanded by Lord Raglan; 24,000 French, commanded by the Marshal St. Arnaud, and 7,000 Turks, with 124 guns. Early on the morning of the 20th of Sept. the force came in sight of the Russian army, amounting to between 60,000 and 70,000 men, strongly posted on some heights beyond the river Alma. The position was deemed impregnable; every precaution had been taken to obstruct the advance of an assailant. In spite, however, of the formidable obstacles to be encountered, the Russians were driven from their intrenchments, after a fearful struggle of three hours' duration. The English lost 2,000, and the French 1,400 men in killed and wounded, whilst at least 6,000 of the Russians must have fallen.

ALMADEN (Spain).—This place, celebrated for its quicksilver mines, marks the site of

the ancient Sisapora. The Iberians, and after them the Romans, worked these mines from which large quantities of quicksilver are still procured every year. The Fuggers of Antwerp rented them in the 16th century. They were worked by the Spaniards from 1645 to 1843, when the firm of Rothschild obtained the contract.

ALMANACK.—Porphyrus states that almanacks were known to the Egyptians before the Arabs; and Montfaucon has engraved an Egyptian calendar. They were constructed by the Alexandrine Greeks about the time of Ptolemy. Instruments of wood or other material, inscribed with various symbolical figures and characters, to serve the purpose of an almanack, were used in early times by the northern nations, especially the Danes, who introduced them into England. The Anglo-Saxons calculated by the increase of the moon, set down on square pieces of wood, about a foot long, and these they called Almonaught, or almoon-head. They were also designated clogs, bacculi-annales, primstocks, primstaries, primstuffs, runstocks, &c. The celebrated astronomer Purbach, or Puerbach, published a series of almanacks between 1450 and 1461, but the first printed was in 1457. Muller, or Regiomontanus, published the first that contained eclipses, about 1475. The first almanack printed in England, was by Wynkyn de Worde, in the reign of Henry VII. James I. granted the exclusive right of printing almanacks, by letters patent, to the two universities and the Stationers' Company. This was declared to be illegal, by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1775. Moore's almanack was first printed in 1693. The first almanack printed in Scotland was in 1677. A duty was first levied on almanacks by 9 Anne, c. 23 (1710). It was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 57 (Aug. 13, 1834). It produced £23,852 in 1827.

ALMANACK (Nautical), published by the Admiralty for the use of astronomers and sailors, was projected by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, and first appeared in 1767. It declined so much after his death, that, in 1830, the Government consulted the Astronomical Society on the subject. The alterations proposed by them were adopted, and the first improved almanack appeared in 1834.

ALMANZA (Battle).—Fought on Easter Monday, April 25 (O.S. 14), 1707, between an army of English, Portuguese, Dutch, and Spanish troops, amounting to 12,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, commanded by the earl of Galway, and the French and Spaniards, 25,000 strong, led by the duke of Berwick. The English, having been deserted by many of the foreign troops, were defeated, and it is somewhat remarkable, as Lord Stanhope remarks, that the English army was commanded by a French, and the French army by an English general. The duke of Berwick, who commanded the French, was the natural son of James II.

ALMARRZ (Spain).—The principal outworks of Almaraz were taken from the

French by Gen. (afterwards Lord) Hill, May 19, 1812. The celebrated bridge over the Tagus, at this place, was built by Charles V. in 1552.

ALMAZAN (Treaty), between Castile and Aragon, was signed April 12, 1375. The principal condition was a contract of marriage between the Infanta Leonora of Aragon, and the Infant, John of Castile.

ALMEIDA (Portugal).—This fortified town, about 16 miles from Ciudad Rodrigo, was captured by the Spaniards, during their invasion of Portugal, after a long and bloody siege, Aug. 25, 1762. During the struggle in the Peninsula, it was surrendered to the English in Oct. 1808; taken from the Portuguese by the French, Aug. 27, 1810; and recaptured by Wellington, after a brilliant victory at Fuentes d'Onore, May 11, 1811.

ALMENARA (Battle).—Fought July 28 (O.S. 17), 1710, when the English and Germans, under Gen. Stanhope and the archduke, afterwards the emperor Charles VI., completely routed the Spanish army, commanded by Philip V. of Spain.

ALMERIA (Spain).—This city, the capital of a province of the same name, was, says Prescott (Ferdinand and Isabella, vol. i. pt. i. ch. 14), "one of the most precious jewels in the diadem of Granada. It had amassed great wealth by its extensive commerce with Syria, Egypt, and Africa; and its corsairs had for ages been the terror of the Catalan and Pisan marine." The Almoravides captured it in 1091, but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1147. It was frequently assailed, and at length the Moors finally surrendered it, by treaty, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who made their entrance into the town Dec. 7, 1489. Alfonso VII. of Castile removed the ancient bishopric of Abdera to this town in 1147. When the Moors seized Almeria, it was destroyed, but Ferdinand re-established the see in 1490.

ALMOHADES, or **ALMOHEDDES**, termed by Gibbon "the fanatic princes of Morocco," a Mohammedan dynasty, that grew out of a religious sect formed by Mohammed Ben Abdallah, surnamed El Mehedi, the guide, or teacher. He was the son of a lamp-lighter in a mosque, and having collected a number of followers, was foiled in an attempt to found his dynasty in Morocco, in 1121. His death occurred in 1130, and his successor, Abdelmumen, captured Morocco in 1132, and established the dynasty of the Almohades, in Africa, in 1146. The next year he invaded Spain, won several battles, and established the dynasty in that country and in Portugal. The Almohades ceased to rule in Spain and Portugal in 1257, and in Africa in 1269.

ALMONACID (Battle).—In a severe battle fought at this place in Spain, Aug. 21, 1809, between the French and the Spaniards, the latter were defeated.

ALMONER.—An officer whose duty it was to distribute alms, was attached in former times to the households of sovereigns, princes, prelates, and men of high station. The great abbeys and monasteries had their almoners.

The date when this office was first appointed has not been ascertained. Fosbroke (*Antiq.* ii. 588) says, "When our Anglo-Saxon kings dined, the poor sat in the streets, expecting the broken meat, &c., which was collected by the almoner."

ALMONER (Hereditary Grand).—This office before the time of Richard II., was vested in the Beauchamp family. The earl of Exeter claimed, and, in spite of other competitors, received it at the coronation of James I., in 1603, in right of descent from Lord Latimer, on whom the lands of the Beauchamp family had devolved.

ALMONER OF ENGLAND (Lord High).—This ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, in olden times had the power of giving the first dish from the king's table, or, instead of it, alms, to any poor person he pleased. His duties, enumerated in an old juridical treatise of the time of Edward I., were to collect the fragments from the royal table for daily distribution to the poor, to visit the sick and poor persons in distress, to remind the king of the duty of almsgiving, and to see that the value of the cast-off robes should be given to increase the king's charity. From the wardrobe accounts of the 14th year of King John, it appears that alms were at that time distributed by the sovereign on Maundy-Thursdays. Since 1730 the office of Lord High Almoner has been held by the archbishops of York.

ALMORAH (India).—In the Ghoorka war, the enemy were defeated near this place, April 23, 1815, and the town itself was captured by the British, April 25.

ALMORAVIDES.—An Arab dynasty, founded in the N.W. of Africa by Abdallah Ben Yessim, who died in 1058. His immediate successor, Abu Bekar Ben Omar, seized Fez, and founded the city of Morocco, in 1070. Yussef Ben Taksin, the third of the dynasty, conquered a large portion of Spain. A long struggle followed between them and the Almohades, and the latter dynasty was overthrown in Africa in 1146, and its power in Spain destroyed in 1147.

ALMS-HOUSES.—These useful institutions were not known in this country until the Reformation. Previous to that date the poor obtained relief at the monasteries, and the houses of the wealthy.

ALNEY, or **OLNEY** (Battle).—During the struggle between Edmund Ironsides and Canute, for the English crown, and after many sanguinary battles had been fought, the rival armies met in Gloucestershire, near Deerhurst, on the Severn, in 1016. There it was proposed, according to Henry of Huntingdon, to decide the matter by single combat. The proposal was accepted, and after the two kings had contended for some time, the advantage being with Edmund, Canute offered to divide the kingdom. This offer was accordingly accepted, and the kiss of peace was given. Wessex was allotted to Edmund, and Mercia to Canute. The former died, or, as some chroniclers say, was treasonably killed, a few days afterwards, and

Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom. William of Malmesbury states that the division was agreed to without a combat; and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle does not mention the duel.

ALNWICK.—This castle, on the river Aln, in Northumberland, was besieged, in 1093, by Malcolm III., king of Scotland. The Scottish monarch and his eldest son were killed by the earl of Northumberland. David I. captured it in 1136. William the Lion, with 80,000 men, laid siege to it in 1174, and was taken prisoner after sustaining a most disastrous defeat. It was burnt by King John in 1216.

ALOGIANS, or ALOGI.—A sect of heretics, who sprang up soon after the death of John the Evangelist, A.D. 100. They denied that Jesus Christ was the Logos, and rejected St. John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, as contrary to their views. Augustine opposed them, and they were condemned at the council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633.

ALOST (Belgium).—Besieged in 1128. It was taken by the French under Turenne in 1667. The townhall was built in 1210.

ALPACA.—The wool of this animal has long been in use among the Indians of the Andes; but it was not until 1829 that it became an article of commerce in this country. Alpacas have been introduced into Australia, and the first shearing of the flock took place in 1859.

ALPHABET.—The origin of alphabetical characters is a subject that has excited much controversy among the learned. For a long time it was believed that hieroglyphical writing gave rise to the invention of alphabetical writing, by contraction of the hieroglyphic symbols into alphabetical letters. Hales (Chronology, i. 370) combats this theory, showing that the art of alphabetical writing preceded the establishment of hieroglyphic. "Some Jewish and Oriental traditions," says this author, "ascribe the invention of writing to Seth, the son of Adam; others to Enoch, the seventh from Adam; whether well founded, or not, it proves the prevailing opinion, that letters were of antediluvian date." Western tradition supports this view, and both Pliny and Cicero asserted that letters were always found amongst the Assyrians. From Egypt they were probably introduced into Canaan by Moses, and were carried by the Phoenicians into Greece. Herodotus states that they were brought into Greece by Cadmus. This took place B.C. 1493, according to Hales B.C. 1494, and to Clinton B.C. 1313. The Greek alphabet consisted at first of only eleven, or at most sixteen letters; but the number was eventually increased to twenty-two. Cicero and Quintilian assert that Simonides, who flourished about B.C. 540, added the two long vowels, η and ω , and the two double consonants ξ and ψ ; while Aristotle and Pliny say that Epicharmus, who flourished about B.C. 450, added the two letters χ and θ to the Greek alphabet. Sharon Turner is of

opinion that the Anglo-Saxons were not unacquainted with alphabetical characters when they came into England, though they laid aside their ancient letters, with the exception of two, on their conversion to Christianity.

ALPHONSINE, or ALFONSINE, TABLES.—These astronomical tables are said to have been constructed by certain Jews of Toledo, in 1252. Other authorities attribute them to the king's preceptors, under the direction of Alfonso X. (whence their name), king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Wise. They were first printed at Venice in 1483.

ALRESFORD (Battle).—Fought between the parliamentary forces and the royalists, March 29, 1644. The latter, though worsted, withdrew in good order to Reading.

ALSACE (France), annexed to Gaul by Clovis, was included in Charlemagne's empire. It remained connected with Germany till 1648, when, by the treaties of Munster, Jan. 30, and of Westphalia, Oct. 24, a portion of the province was ceded to France. Louis XIV. seized Strasburg in 1681, and this city, with the remainder of the province, was secured to France by the peace of Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697.

ALTARS.—The first altar mentioned in Scripture was erected by Noah after the flood (Gen. viii. 20), B.C. 2343, according to Calmet; B.C. 3154, according to Hales; and B.C. 2481, according to Clinton. Abraham erected altars in different places (Gen. xii. 8, and xiii. 18); and God commanded Moses to raise them. The Jews also imitated the custom of pagan nations, who built high places, and images, and groves, on every high hill, and under every green tree (1 Kings, xiv. 23). The Greeks and Romans also built altars on which they sacrificed to their heroes, and a similar custom prevailed amongst most ancient nations. The altars used in the early ages of Christianity were made of wood and in the form of a table, and it was not until the 5th century that stone was employed. Eventually they assumed the form of a tomb, as of the Sepulchre of the Martyrs, whence they derive their name. The proceedings of the council of Agda, in 506, contain the first public record in connection with their consecration. The general belief in purgatory in the 9th century led to the erection of additional altars in churches. They had been introduced into England, but they were ordered to be removed and replaced by communion-tables at the Reformation. Ridley, bishop of London, at a visitation, held in consequence of a letter in the king's name, setting forth that previous orders for the removal of stone altars had not been duly complied with, directed the clergy of his diocese to substitute wooden tables (1550). The stone altars were again erected in the reign of Queen Mary, but were removed in that of Elizabeth. In the stone-altar case, decided in the Arches Court, Jan. 31, 1845, Sir H. Jenner Fust decreed, on appeal, reversing the decision of the Chancellor of Ely, that a

stone altar could not be legally erected in any church belonging to the Establishment.

ALTENKIRCHEN (Battle).—In a combat at this town, in Germany, June 4, 1796, the French compelled the Austrians to retire, but in a battle fought Sept. 16, 1796, between the French republican army, under General Marceau, and the Austrians, led by the archduke Charles, the latter gained a complete victory, and General Marceau was mortally wounded.

ALTON (Battle).—Fought between the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons in 1001. The contest was severe, and many were slain on both sides, the Danes retaining possession of the field of battle. The authorities do not agree respecting the place where this encounter occurred.

ALTONA, or ALTENA (Holstein), on the Elbe, was a mere village until it came into the possession of the Danes in 1660, who erected the city in 1664. A treaty of peace between Holstein and Denmark was concluded here June 20, 1689. It was burnt by the Swedes Jan. 10, 1773, and occupied by the Austrians Feb. 1851.

ALT-RANSTADT (Treaties).—Two treaties of peace were concluded here during the 18th century, the first signed Oct. 5 (O.S. Sept. 24), 1706, and dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden to Augustus, elector of Saxony, who formally renounced the claim he had put forth to Poland, acknowledging Stanislaus Leszcynski as king. He also renounced the treaty with Russia, and agreed to find winter quarters in Saxony for the Swedish troops. Traitors and deserters were to be given up by secret articles. The second treaty, between Louis XIV. and the emperor Charles VI., who had refused to join in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was signed March 17 (O.S. 6), 1714. The latter was preliminary to the peace of Baden.

ALUM.—It is not known when the process of making alum was discovered. At an early period alum-works existed at Roccha, the ancient Edessa, in Syria, whence the name Rock alum. Several had been established in the neighbourhood of Constantinople previous to its capture by the Turks in 1453. The Genoese and other Italians introduced the manufacture into Europe, and amongst the earliest Italian works of the kind were those erected at Volterra in 1456. Alum was made at Hesse, in Germany, in 1554, in Bohemia in 1558, and at Glatz in 1563. It was introduced into England by Sir Thomas Chaloner, and works were built at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, according to some authorities, during the reign of Elizabeth, and, according to others, in that of James I., about 1608.

ALUM-BAGH, a domain containing a palace, a mosque, and a private temple, bounded by a garden, situated in a beautiful park, about four miles from Lucknow, was converted into a fortress by the rebels in 1857. It was captured by the British, under Outram and Havelock, Sept. 23, 1857, and a small garrison placed in it, which was not relieved until November 14, in the same

year. Sir James Outram then held the place with 3,500 men until Lucknow was taken, March 21, 1858, having in the mean while repulsed an attack of 30,000 men on the 12th of January, and one of 20,000 on the 21st of February.

ALUMINIUM, one of the most abundant metals in nature, being the metallic basis of alumina, or pure clay, was first discovered in 1828, by Wöhler, who freed it from its combination with oxygen by electric means, and obtained it in 1846 by decomposing chloride of alumina by means of sodium.

AMALEKITES.—This tribe of Edomite Arabs, descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau (Gen. xxxvi. 12), were the first to oppose the Israelites after the passage of the Red Sea (Exod. xvii. 8—16), at the battle at Rephidim, B.C. 1491. Saul overcame them (1 Sam. xv. 8) B.C. 1093; David (1 Sam. xxvii. 8, 9, and xxx.), B.C. 1055; and their descendants were exterminated by the Simeonites, about B.C. 725 (1 Chron. iv. 42, 43).

AMALPHI (Italy), a small republic in the Gulf of Salerno, that attained considerable eminence in the Middle Ages. Gibbon says, "Its industrious citizens, by the invention of the mariner's compass, have unveiled the face of the globe." One of its citizens is said to have invented the mariner's compass in 1302. It flourished entirely by its commerce, from about 750 to its conquest by Robert Guiscard, in 1077. It regained its independence in 1096, submitted to the king of Sicily in 1131, and was sacked by the Pisans in 1135. It was the seat of a bishop at an early period, and in 987, John XV. erected it into an archbishopric.

AMALPHI (Pandects).—The story of the discovery at Amalphi, in 1137, of a unique copy of the Pandects of Justinian, which led to a revival of the study of jurisprudence in the West, though at one time generally believed, is now rejected as fabulous.

AMALRICIANS.—The followers of Amalricus, or Amaury, of Bene, the Paris dialectician and theologian. He denounced several Roman Catholic doctrines, and is said to have believed in a speedy reformation and purification of the Church by the sword. He has also been accused of Pantheism. Milman (Lat. Christ. vi. b. xiv. ch. 3) says, "All kinds of incongruous charges were heaped upon the memory of Amaury de Bene: he was an Albigensian, believed in the Eternal Gospel." Whilst commenting upon the doctrines of Aristotle, he advanced his peculiar views. Innocent III. launched a bull of condemnation against his chief work "The Physion," in 1204. He retracted, and died soon after. His remains were disinterred and burnt, and several of his followers were put to death by order of the council of Paris in October, 1210. David of Dinant was one of his followers, but the sect speedily disappeared.

AMAND, St. (Netherlands).—Taken by the prince of Nassau, June 27, 1709. Near this place the English first met the French

republican troops, May 8, 1793. The duke of York commanded the English and their allies, who, after a hotly-contested battle, defeated the French.

AMARANTA (Order).—Instituted in Sweden by Queen Christina, in 1645. This order of knighthood became extinct soon after her death.

AMAZON, MARANON, or ORELLANA (South America), the largest river in the world, was discovered in 1500 by Vincent Yanez Pinzon, but very little was known of it until the Spanish adventurer Orellana, having embarked on the Rio Napo, one of its remote tributaries, was carried down the stream to its embouchure, reaching the sea in August, 1541. In consequence of his report that armed women had been seen on its banks, the river obtained its popular name of Amazon. The river was first accurately described in 1745 by M. de la Condamine, who had embarked upon it in 1743, near Jaen, and followed its current to its mouth.

AMAZON, West-India mail steamer, destroyed by fire, in the Bay of Biscay, January 4, 1852. Out of 161 persons on board at the time, only 59 were saved.

AMAZONS.—A race of female warriors, of Scythian origin, dwelling on the banks of the Thermodon, in Cappadocia. They are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus. In order to use their weapons with greater force and precision, their right breasts were burned off or destroyed at an early age. The Abbé Guyon wrote a short history of the Amazons, of which Dr. Johnson published a translation in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1741. These accounts have been rejected as fabulous, although repeated by many authors. Mill (Crusades, vol. i. ch. ix. p. 377), speaking of Conrad's army of crusaders in 1147, says, "A considerable troop of women rode among the Germans; they were arrayed with the spear and shield; but some love of usual delights had mingled itself with the desire of great exploits, for they were remarkable for the splendour of their dress, and the bold leader was called 'the golden-footed dame.'" Alvarez, who visited Abyssinia in 1520, speaks of Amazons in that country. The figure of an Amazon is found on many ancient coins. The fact of the existence of a regiment of Amazons in the present century is proved by Commander Forbes, who met with one at Dahomey during a visit in 1840 and 1850. The author says: "It is rarely that Europeans are called upon to believe in the existence of Amazons—fighting women prepared to do battle on all around, the terror of the neighbouring tribes, dressed in the attire of male soldiers, armed with muskets and swords. These sable ladies perform prodigies of valour, and not unfrequently, by a fortunate charge, save the honour of the male soldiers, by bearing down all before them, discovering themselves to the astonished and abashed prisoners to be women, exceeding their male coadjutors in cruelty and all the stronger passions."

AMBASSADORS, as representative agents or envoys, were employed in very ancient times. Moses sent messengers to the king of Edom to request a passage through his territories (Numbers, xx. 14—21), B.C. 1452; and David made war upon the Ammonites because their king ill-used his messengers and treated them as spies (2 Sam. x.), B.C. 1038. The custom of sending ambassadors prevailed amongst most ancient nations. Malmesbury in his Chronicle speaks of three ambassadors sent from England to Constantinople in 1056. Wicquefort (The Ambassador and his Functions, translated by Digby, 1716) declares, "There is not any kingdom or state that does not make use of them." In another place he says, "The *Marshall* of Guebriant was the first lady, and the only one if I mistake not, that has had this quality annexed to her own person, and she may perhaps be the last." By the law of England, ambassadors enjoy many privileges. They are free from arrest by 7 Anne, c. 12 (April 21, 1708). This law was occasioned by the arrest of Andrew Artemonowitz Matueof, ambassador to Peter the Great, on the 21st of July, 1708. He was taken out of his coach in London for a debt of £50, at the suit of Thomas Morton, lace-man. Their goods are also free from distraint by the same statute.

AMBER is found on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, and is also obtained by mining. This substance has been known from the earliest times (Ezekiel, i. 4—27, and viii. 2), and its electric property was first observed by Thales, born B.C. 640. It was used for ornament as well as medicinal purposes before the Christian æra. Sophocles, who flourished about B.C. 480; Herodotus, born B.C. 484; Pliny, about A.D. 77, and other ancient writers, allude to it. That the ancient Britons employed it for ornament is proved from the fact of its frequent occurrence in barrows. It was also used as an amulet or charm against disease. In 1576 a mass weighing eleven pounds was found in Prussia. It occurs in Sicily and the Adriatic.

AMBERG (Battle).—The French republican army was defeated near this town, in Germany, by the Austrians, August 24, 1796.

AMBLEF (Battle).—Gained here, in 716, by Charles Martel over the Neustrians, who were returning to their own territories after having ravaged Austrasia.

AMBLETEUSE (France).—A small seaport between Calais and Boulogne, at which Cæsar embarked his cavalry for the invasion of England, B.C. 54; and James II. landed, Dec. 23, 1688, on deserting the English throne.

AMBOISE (Edict).—A pacification between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, promulgated at Amboise, March 19, 1563; a general amnesty was granted for the past and free toleration of Protestant worship in particular places in France.

AMBOISE (League).—Formed in 1560, by the leaders of the Christadins, as the French

Calvinists were then called, to overthrow the power of the Guises, and compel the French king to grant them protection.

AMBOYNA (Indian Archipelago), the chief of the Molucca Islands, was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, who established a factory there in 1521, but did not obtain full possession until 1580. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese in 1605; the English made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement upon the island in 1615, and subsequently established a factory there, the members of which were all treacherously murdered by the Dutch governor in Feb. 1623. The Dutch agreed to pay £270,000 compensation, part of which was to go to the heirs of the sufferers, by the treaty of peace of April 5, 1654. Amboyna fell into the hands of the English Feb. 16, 1796; was restored to the Dutch in 1802; recaptured Feb. 17, 1810; and was given up again by the treaty of Paris, concluded May 30, 1814.

AMEROSIAN CHANT.—St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (374—397), introduced the choral music of the Eastern into the Western Church, and it afterwards bore his name. It was superseded by the Gregorian chant about the year 600.

AMEROSIAN LIBRARY.—This library was founded at Milan by Cardinal Borromeo in 1602, and opened in 1609. It was named after St. Ambrose, the patron saint of that city. It contains 60,000 books.

AMEROSIAN RITUAL.—The name given to the office used in the church of Milan. It receives its name from St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (374—397), because it was either introduced into Milan, or at any rate altered by him.

AMERCEMENT, or AMERCIAMENT.—The difference between amerciements and fines is this; fines are said to be punishments certain, and grow expressly from some statute; but amerciements are such as are arbitrarily imposed. Magna Charta (c. 14) provides that a freeman is not to be amerced for a small fault, but proportionable to the offence, and that by his peers. The statute 9 Hen. III. c. 14 (1225), provides how men of all sorts shall be amerced, and by whom; and by Statute of Westminster I. (3 Edw. I. c. 6), 1275, it was enacted that amercements should be reasonable; and the scale for various classes of the community was regulated by 25 Edw. I. c. 14, in 1297.

AMERICA, or the New World.—The existence of this continent was known to the Scandinavians, or Northmen, in the 10th century. These enterprising voyagers discovered Iceland about the year 860, and Greenland about 982, forming settlements in these countries. One of the sailors, on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was driven by a storm on the coast of America in 986, and the account which he gave of his adventure induced Leif, son of Eric the Red, to undertake a voyage of discovery in 1000. Having touched at places supposed to be the modern Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring coast, the expedition came,

in 1001, to a part of the country which received the name of Vinland, from its wild vines. It is supposed to have comprised Rhode Island, and parts of the coast between Boston and New York; and it became the seat of a settlement; for in 1121, Eric Upsi, an Icclander, the first bishop of Greenland, undertook a mission to the new colony of Vinland. The intercourse between the Northmen and America was carried on until the middle of the 14th century. It was, however, reserved for the enterprising navigators of the 15th century to give a knowledge of the New World to the inhabitants of the Old, and to establish that connection between these two distant portions of the globe, that has produced such wonderful results. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese navigator, supplied by Ferdinand and Isabella with three small ships, sailed from Palos, in Andalusia, on Friday, August 3, 1492, and on Friday, the 12th of October, in the same year, he landed at San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands. Columbus then sailed on to Cuba and Hispaniola, or Hayti, now St. Domingo, where he left a settlement; but the American continent was not discovered until June 24, 1497, when John Gaboto, or Cabot (a Venetian settled in England, who, with his son Sebastian, sailed in ships furnished by Henry VII. and some Bristol merchants), landed in North America, and explored a part of the coast. Columbus discovered Paria, on the continent of South America, in 1498; and thus both divisions of the New World were known before the 16th century. The early navigators, imagining that these countries formed part of India, gave them the name of the West Indies. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine traveller, who sailed in several expeditions, is said to have inserted the words *Tierra de Amerigo* in a map published by him early in the 16th century. Though this account is denied, from him came the name of America, by which that portion of the globe is now known. Further information respecting America is given under its various political divisions. The following chronological table contains some of the chief points in the early history of its discovery and colonization.

A.D.

1492. Columbus discovers San Salvador, Cuba, Hispaniola, now called St. Domingo, and builds the fort La Navidad on Hispaniola.
1493. Columbus discovers Dominica, Nov. 2.
1494. The fort La Navidad, at Hispaniola, having been destroyed, Columbus founds the city of Isabella. He discovers Jamaica.
1497. John Cabot discovers St. John's and the coast of North America, June 24. St. Domingo founded.
1498. Columbus discovers Trinidad July 31, proceeds to the river Orinoco, and enters the Gulf of Paria; thus discovering the continent of S. America. Sebastian Cabot visits Newfoundland.
1499. Ojeda lands at Surinam, sails to the Gulf of Paria, and then to Venezuela.
1500. Cortereal, a Portuguese, lands in Labrador. Pinzon discovers Brazil; and three months later Cabral, the Portuguese admiral, lands there. Pinzon reaches the mouth of the river Amazon.

- A.D.
1501. Bastidas explores the coast from Cape Vela to the Gulf of Darien.
 1502. Columbus explores the coast of Terra Firma as far as the Isthmus of Darien.
 1508. Pinzon and Solis discover Yutachan, and Aubert, a Frenchman, the St. Lawrence.
 1510. Ojeda builds St. Sebastian, the first settlement on the mainland at Darien.
 - 1511 and 1512. Velasquez conquers Cuba. Vasco Nunez de Balboa obtains information respecting Peru.
 1512. Ponce de Leon discovers the coast of Florida on Easter day.
 1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, where he established a small settlement, and discovers the S. Pacific Ocean in September.
 1515. Solis discovers the La Plata.
 1517. Cordova discovers Campeachy, and penetrates into Mexico.
 1518. Grijalva explores the shores of the Mexican Gulf, and gives his discoveries the name of New Spain.
 1519. Cortes sails from the Havana for the conquest of Mexico, Feb. 18.
 1520. Magellan passes through the straits that bear his name.
 1521. Cortes completes the conquest of Mexico by the capture of its capital, Aug. 13.
 1524. A French expedition, under Verrazzano, surveys the coast of N. America.
 1526. Pizarro discovers Quito.
 1527. Pizarro visits Tumbez in Peru, and sails along the coast to the port of Santa.
 - 1531, Jan. Pizarro sails on his third and last expedition for the conquest of Peru.
 1532. Pizarro attacks Peru.
 1533. Pizarro enters Cuzco, the capital of Peru.
 1534. Cartier circumnavigates Newfoundland, and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
 1535. Cartier ascends the St. Lawrence to Hochelaga, now Montreal. The city of Buenos Ayres founded by Mendoza.
 1536. Cortes discovers California. Mr. Hore attempts to found an English settlement at Newfoundland.
 1539. Ulloa enters the Gulf of California.
 1540. Alarcon explores the Colorado river.
 1541. Orellana sails down the Marañon, or Amazon, and reaches the sea in August. Chili conquered.
 1546. The Spanish conquest of Peru completed.
 1549. Martinez de Yrala ascends the Paraguay to the 17th deg. of S. latitude.
 1562. French settlement formed in Florida.
 1564. Carolina settled by the French, who are expelled by the Spaniards.
 1567. Hawkins sails to the Spanish main, and discovers the Falkland Isles.
 1573. Sir Francis Drake reaches Panama, and is the first Englishman who sees the Pacific Ocean.
 1575. Oxenham sails for S. America.
 1576. Martin Frobisher goes on a voyage of discovery to the north-west.
 1577. Drake sails Dec. 13, and reaches La Plata April 14, 1578. He doubles Cape Horn, and sailing as far as Vancouver Island, discovers New Albion, and reaches England Sept. 26, 1580.
 1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to Newfoundland proves a failure.
 1584. Raleigh's expedition discovers Virginia.
 1585. Davis sails to Greenland, and discovers the straits that bear his name. First English settlement in Virginia formed at Roanoke.
 1586. The settlement at Roanoke is destroyed.
 1587. Cavendish sails to the N. Pacific.
 1604. French settlement of Acadia formed.
 1607. First permanent English settlement in America is made in Virginia and called James-town. Hudson's first voyage.
 1638. Quebec founded by the French.
 1610. A patent granted to Lord Bacon and others, for a plantation in Newfoundland. Hudson discovers the bay that bears his name.

- A.D.
1614. First Dutch settlement on the Hudson.
 1616. The cultivation of tobacco commenced in Virginia.
 1620. Plymouth, in New England, settled by the Puritans. First negroes imported to Virginia in a Dutch ship.
 1621. Sir William Alexander obtains a charter for Nova Scotia.
 1625. The French form a settlement at St. Christopher's. The English land upon that island in the same year.
 1627. A Swedish settlement formed on the Delaware.
 1628. An English settlement at Naumkeag, in Massachusetts Bay, formed.
 1633. Lord Baltimore's settlement in Maryland.
 1635. Fenwick establishes a colony on the Connecticut, and the French found a settlement in Guiana.
 1663. A settlement made by the English in Carolina. St. John's (afterwards Prince Edward's island) granted to Doublet.
 1669. An English settlement made in S. Carolina.
 1671. Settlement formed at Rupert's river.
 1674. Settlement formed at Moose river.
 1680. Albany settlement formed.
 1682. Penn founds the settlement which is named after him.
 1685. Nelson and Severn settlements formed.
 1698. The Scotch form a settlement at Darien, Nov. 2, and erect Fort Andrew. It was abandoned in 1699. A second and third expedition followed.
 1700. The Scottish settlers surrender to the Spaniards, March 30, and the enterprise is abandoned.

AMERICA (Episcopal Church).—The first recorded baptism of a native American took place at Virginia, August 13, 1587. In the letters patent granted by James I. for the plantation of Virginia, April 10, 1606, the duty of a Christian nation to communicate through her colonies the knowledge of the truth which she possesses is duly recognized. Robert Hunt, the first clergyman appointed to the colony of Virginia, sailed with the expedition, Dec. 19, 1606. The first marriage celebrated in the colony is said to have been solemnized by Robert Hunt in 1608. Such was the humble origin of the Episcopal Church in America. During the Great Rebellion, the colonists of Virginia, in 1643, ordered that no clergyman should preach or teach, publicly or privately, except in conformity to the Church of England. The Episcopalians suffered severely during the war of independence, but at its close, in 1784, the clergy of Connecticut elected the Rev. Samuel Seabury bishop, and he was consecrated by the bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, having met with a refusal at Lambeth. He was the first colonial bishop. An address was sent from the General Convention, held at Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1785, to the English archbishops and bishops, begging them to confer the episcopal character on such as should be recommended to them. A reply was returned Feb. 24, 1786, and three colonial bishops were consecrated at Lambeth, Feb. 4, 1787, under the authority of an act of parliament passed for that purpose. Dr. Madison was consecrated first bishop of Virginia in 1790. Since 1842 the American clergy have been allowed to officiate for a period not exceed-

ing two Sundays in succession, in our English churches. There are twenty-four bishops belonging to this branch of the Episcopal Church.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.—The delegates from twelve colonies, amounting to 55 in number, assembled at Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774. They passed a declaration of rights and other measures, and separated Oct. 26. The second Congress met May 10, 1775, and issued the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776. The Congress removed to Baltimore toward the end of 1776. The first Congress of the United States met at New York in 1789. Its sittings were transferred to Philadelphia in 1790, and were removed to Washington, where they have since been held, in 1800.

AMERICAN STAMP ACT.—This measure (5 Geo. III. c. 12), imposing on the American colonists the same stamp duties as those paid in England, was introduced early in the session, and received the royal assent March 22, 1765. The taxation thus levied was less than £100,000 per annum. The act came into operation Nov. 1; but meeting with resistance, was repealed by 6 Geo. III. c. 11, passed March 18, 1766. Its operations ceased from May 1 in that year, and a bill of indemnity for those who had incurred penalties was passed June 6. The revolt of the colonists commenced in 1773.

AMETHYST.—This stone was the ninth in order on the breastplate of the Jewish high-priests, and was consequently known as early as B.C. 1491.

AMID, or AMIDA (Asia).—This city was wrested from the Romans by the Persians, under Sapor, after a memorable siege that lasted from July 27 to Oct. 7, 359 A.D. The Persians captured it again, after a long siege, A.D. 502; but the Romans soon regained possession.

AMIEHS (Treaties).—The first, sometimes called the Peace of Picquigny, between Louis XI. of France and Edward IV. of England, was concluded here, in four acts, August 29, 1475. King Edward agreed to retire with his army, on the payment, by the king of France, of 75,000 crowns. A truce of seven years was agreed to by the two kings. They were to assist each other in case of need. King Edward agreed to give his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to Prince Charles, son of Louis XI., who also engaged to pay 50,000 crowns annually during Edward's lifetime. The kings met at the castle of Picquigny, about twelve miles from Amiens. Philip of Commines remarks: "And certainly, as I have said before, the English do not manage their treaties and capitulations with so much cunning and policy as the French do, let people say what they will, but proceed more ingenuously, and with greater straightforwardness in their affairs; yet a man must be cautious, and have a care not to affront them, for it is dangerous meddling with them." The preliminaries of the more celebrated treaty of Amiens were signed in London, Oct. 1, 1801; the ratification was brought from

Paris to London in eleven days; and the definitive treaty, containing twenty-two articles, was concluded at Amiens on the 25th of March, 1802, a supplementary article being added on the 27th. It was ratified in the following month, and peace was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster, on the 29th of April. The contracting parties were France, Holland, and Spain, on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other. England gave up to their former owners all the conquests made during the war, except Trinidad, wrested from Spain, and a portion of Ceylon, taken from the Dutch. It was stipulated that within three months after the exchange of the ratifications, the English troops should evacuate Malta, Gozo, and Comino, which were to be restored to the Knights of St. John; and the independence of these islands was guaranteed by France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia. The French agreed to evacuate Naples, and all the ports and islands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic. Egypt was restored to Turkey. This treaty terminated a war of ten years' duration; but peace scarcely lasted thirteen months. Napoleon's interference in Holland, Italy, and Switzerland, and his extraordinary annexations, induced the English government to maintain their garrison at Malta, and the war was renewed May 17, 1803.

AMMONITES.—Descendants of Ammon, the son of Lot (Gen. xix. 38), about B.C. 1897. They occupied territory at one time in the possession of the Zamzummins, "a people great, and many, and tall as the Anakims." (Deut. ii. 19—21.) Although the Israelites were commanded not to molest them, several wars ensued between the two nations, with varying success. They oppressed the Israelites B.C. 1206 (Hales, B.C. 1263; and Clinton, B.C. 1256); but were defeated by Jephthah with great slaughter (Judges, xi. 32, 33), B.C. 1188 (Hales, 1245; and Clinton, 1238), and by Saul (1 Sam. xi.), B.C. 1094 (Hales, B.C. 1110). David subdued them B.C. 1038. Judas Maccabeus fought many battles with them, and they leagued against Judæa B.C. 164. They gradually merged in the tribes of Arabia.

AMNESTY, or public act of pardon or oblivion for political and other offences, was common amongst the Greeks and Romans. Amnesties were granted in England after the Great Rebellion and the Jacobite insurrections: the latest act of parliament of the kind, passed in 1747, being 20 Geo. II. s. 52, entitled "An Act for the king's most gracious general and free pardon." In France frequent revolutions have rendered such acts of grace necessary during the present century. On the 3rd of May, 1856, the Queen granted a free pardon to several political offenders who were concerned in the Chartist outbreaks and the insurrection in Ireland.

AMORITES.—These descendants of Canaan (Gen. x. 16) became a powerful people, and by this designation all the Canaanite tribes

were at one time described. They took part in the struggle narrated in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, about B.C. 1912. They were engaged in several contests with the Israelites, who were instructed to utterly destroy their cities (Deut. xx. 16, 17).

AMOUR, or AMUR.—This river of Chinese Tartary first became known to the Russians in 1639. After a struggle of fifty years, with the view of annexing the territory through which it flows, they concluded a treaty with the Chinese, in 1689, by virtue of which the Russians remained wholly excluded from the river. In 1847 its navigation was again opened to them by treaty; and they have recently succeeded in their primary design of making the Amour a Russian river.

AMOY (China).—Europeans were allowed to trade from 1675 to 1681. The fort of Amoy was destroyed by the British July 3, 1840, and the town itself was taken Aug. 26, 1841. It was one of the five Chinese ports opened to the British by the treaty of Aug. 26, 1842. This town was taken by the Chinese insurgents May 29, 1853, and recaptured by the imperial forces Nov. 11, 1853.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL was one of the earliest institutions in Greece. Grote says: "The belief of *Æschines* (perhaps also the general belief in his time) was, that it commenced simultaneously with the first foundation of the Delphian temple, an event of which we have no historical knowledge." Twelve tribes sent sacred deputies, called *Amphictyons*, to this association, which held two meetings every year, one at the temple of *Apollo*, at *Delphi*, in the spring, and the other at the temple of *Ceres*, at *Thermopylæ*, in the autumn. The interference of the *Amphictyons* led to the first sacred war, B.C. 595—B.C. 586. At the instigation of *Philip* of *Macedon*, the *Phocians* were expelled from the council B.C. 346; but they were re-admitted, for their valour in expelling the *Gauls* under *Brennus*, B.C. 279. This council underwent various changes and vicissitudes, although it survived the independence of the country; and so late as the battle of *Actium*, B.C. 31, it retained enough of its ancient dignity to induce *Augustus* to claim a place in it for his new city of *Nicopolis*. *Pausanias* states that it existed in the second century of our æra.

AMPHION FRIGATE.—Destroyed at Portsmouth by an accidental explosion, Sept. 22, 1796. Captain *Pellev*, and fifteen others on shore at the time, were the only persons that escaped out of a crew of 220 men.

AMPHITHEATRE.—The Romans delighted in exhibitions of the hunting of wild animals, of combats between gladiators and wild beasts, and other cruel spectacles; and these, which at first took place in the forum and the circus, were afterwards performed in buildings devoted to such displays, and called *Amphitheatres*. The first was constructed by *C. Scribonius Curio*, consul B.C. 76. The next, and probably the first called an *amphi-*

theatre, was constructed by *Julius Cæsar*, B.C. 46. This was of wood; and a more durable one, in stone, was erected in the *Campus Martius*, by *Statilius Taurus*, during the reign of *Augustus*. It was destroyed by fire in the time of *Nero*. Several *amphitheatres* were afterwards built. The most remarkable, known as the *Colosseum*, of which the ruins exist, was commenced by *Vespasian* in the year 70 A.D., and completed in the year 80 by *Titus*, who opened it with magnificent spectacles. The ruins of several buildings of the kind are still found in Italy and France. (See *COLOSSEUM*.)

AMPHITRITE.—This ship, having on board 103 female convicts, 12 children, and a crew of 16 men, was wrecked off *Boulogne*, Aug. 31, 1833, when all perished excepting three of the crew.

AMSTERDAM, or AMSTELDAM (Holland).—This great commercial emporium, on the river *Amstel*, founded in 1203, remained a small fishing-village until the middle of the 13th century, when it was made a town. *William III.*, count of *Holland*, took it in 1296; and *William IV.* gave it municipal institutions in 1340. It was walled in 1432; joined the confederation of the *Netherlands* Feb. 8, 1578, and received additional privileges from the prince of *Holland* in 1581. From that time its prosperity increased rapidly, and it received an additional impulse from the closing of the *Scheldt* in 1648. It was captured by the French, Jan. 20, 1795, and remained under their rule until 1813. Its townhall, erected on piles, commenced in 1648, was completed in 1655: it narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1762 and 1806, and was made a royal palace in 1808. The celebrated Bank of *Amsterdam* was founded 1609, and ceased in 1796. The Bank of the *Netherlands*, on the model of the Bank of *England*, was established here in 1841.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND (Indian Ocean).—Discovered by *Van Vlaming*, a Dutchman, in 1696.

AMULET.—Amulets of various kinds were in use among the Jews (*Gen.* xxxv. 4, and *Hosea*, ii. 13). The Persians and the Egyptians used them; the Greeks and Romans made them of gems of various kinds. *Homer* mentions them as charms. *Pericles*, who died B.C. 429, wore an amulet. The emperor *Caracalla*, about A.D. 216, prohibited the use of them. Amulets made of the wood of the *Cross*, or of riband with texts of scripture upon them, as preservatives against diseases and other calamities, were adopted by Christians in the 4th century. The council of *Laodicea*, in 366, condemned the practice. *Epiphanius*, bishop of *Salamis* (367), *Chrysostom* (400), and *St. Basil*, patriarch of *Constantinople* (970), and many others, censured this superstition. The ancient *Druids* used them, and both necklaces and beads, intended as charms, are frequently found in their barrows.

ANABAPTISTS.—The term was first applied to the followers of *Münzer* and *Storck*, who began to preach in Saxony in 1521. Owing

to their inflammatory harangues, a rebellion broke out in Suabia, Thuringia, Franconia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany, in 1525. These sectaries were routed and their leaders put to death the same year. Their doctrines, however, had not been extirpated, and another rising of the Anabaptists occurred in Westphalia in 1533. John Bockhold, a tailor of Leyden, afterwards called John of Leyden, was made king. They captured Munster, which was to be their New Jerusalem, in 1533, and the city was not retaken until June 24, 1536, when John of Leyden and many of his associates were put to death. About this time severe laws were enacted against the Anabaptists by different European governments. Their doctrines found supporters in England. Fourteen were burnt in London and in other towns, May 25, 1535, and four Dutch Anabaptists suffered the same punishment in 1538. Three were burnt at Southwark, April 29, 1640; and Elizabeth by proclamation ordered them to quit the kingdom within one-and-twenty days, in 1560. Some enthusiasts of this kind attempted to effect a rising in London, April 9, 1657, but were suppressed. Thomas Venner, an Anabaptist preacher, with about eighty of his followers, appeared in arms in London, Jan. 6, 1661. They fought desperately with the troops, but were at last overcome, and Venner and sixteen of his associates perished on the scaffold, Jan. 19 and 21.

ANACHORETS, or ANCHORETS, arose in Egypt and Syria in the 3rd century. Paul the Hermit, who retired into the deserts of Egypt to avoid the Decian persecution, A.D. 250, and St. Antony, born 251, are considered the first anachorets. Bingham (*Antiq. b. vii. c. ii. s. 2*) says, the first sort of monks "were commonly known by the name of Anachorets, from their retiring from society, and living in private cells in the wilderness. Such were Paul and Antony, and Hilarion, the first founders of the monastic life in Egypt and Palestine; from whom other monks took their model." Fosbroke points out the distinction between anachorets and hermits, the former never quitting their cells, whilst the latter roamed at large. The Church assumed jurisdiction over these voluntary exiles from the world in the 7th century, and enacted rules and regulations for their direction. Towards the end of the 9th century the custom arose of erecting their cells at the porches of churches and even the gates of towns. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the bishop. St. Dunstan's cell at Glastonbury (950) was so small that he could neither stand erect in it nor stretch his limbs to their full length. In 1325 an anchoress resided upon a piece of ground in St. Peter's, Cornhill; and in the "Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York," entries are made of gifts to an anchoress at Gloucester, Nov. 25, 1502, and to another near St. Alban's, March, 1503.

ANAGRAM.—Camden says, "Good anagrams yield a delightful comfort and plea-

sant motion in honest minds," and refers their origin to the time of Moses. They were classed by the Hebrews among the cabalistic sciences. The Greeks took the practice, and Lycophron, about B.C. 380, has left some on record. They were very common on the continent in the 16th and 17th centuries; and in the latter Louis XIII. appointed Thomas Billen, royal anagramist, with a salary of 12,000 livres. Calvin, in his "Institutions," published at Strasburg in 1539, styles himself Alcuinus, which, in addition to being the name of an old writer, is the anagram of Calvinus. They prevailed in England at a somewhat later period.

ANAM, or ANNAM (Asia).—This extensive tract of country, comprising Cochinchina, and Tonquin, Cambodia, or Cambodia, and some small islands, is said to have been colonized by the Chinese B.C. 234. The inhabitants appear to have regained their independence, though they continued nominally subject to China, A.D. 263. In 1406, the Chinese once more captured the country, which they retained until 1428. (*See COCHIN CHINA, TONQUIN, &c.*)

ANAPA (Circassia).—Founded by the Turks in 1784 and captured by the Russians in 1791. It was restored to Turkey, but again captured by Russia in 1807 and 1809, and again restored in 1812. The Russians finally took possession, June 23, 1828; but abandoned it to the French and English forces, June 5, 1855. It reverted to the Russians on the conclusion of peace in 1856.

ANASTATIC PRINTING.—This process for producing copies of manuscripts, or printed documents, or engravings, that can with difficulty be detected from the originals, was invented by M. Baldermus. The fact of the discovery was communicated to a select few in London in 1841. It was soon after made public, and Faraday explained the process at the Royal Institution, April 25, 1845. It has since transpired that a similar process had been employed in England some time before M. Baldermus's invention was made known.

ANATHEMA "is a word," says Bingham (*Antiq. b. xvi. ch. ii. s. 16*), "that occurs frequently in the ancient canons, and the condemnation of all heretics." It is found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, and in Gal. i. 8; and upon its use in the latter text the authorities of the early Church grounded their justification of its employment in ecclesiastical censures. The council of Gangra, A.D. 365 or 375, closes every one of its canons thus,—*"Let him be anathema, or accursed!"* In ecclesiastical language it is generally understood as the sentence of major excommunication from the Church, pronounced with execration and malediction by a pope, bishop, or council. During the disorders occasioned by the violence of banditti in France in the 9th and 10th centuries, when the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was appealed to in aid of the civil, anathemas were decreed against robbers by councils, in presence of holy relics brought in for the

occasion. One of these, issued in 988, affords a very curious specimen of style and diction. (*See EXCOMMUNICATION.*)

ANATOLIA.—The Lydians dispute with the Phrygians the honour of being the first settlers. It was the seat of empire of the wealthy Croesus, who was defeated and his capital taken by Cyrus, B.C. 548; and it remained under the Persian yoke until conquered by Alexander the Great, B.C. 333. At his death it was divided into several small states. They gradually fell before the Roman legions, and the whole country was reduced to the form of a Roman province, B.C. 50. Christianity flourished, and several councils were held in different parts. Here were the seven churches of Asia, to which St. John wrote his Revelation (ch. i. 4 and 11), A.D. 96 or 97. The Persians under Chosroes II. overran the country in 616, and were defeated by Heraclius in 627. The Turks obtained possession 1074—1084. The Mongols committed great devastations 1242—1272. In 1300 Anatolia was divided amongst the Turkish emirs. Another Mongol invasion spread ruin and destruction in 1402, but the Turks regained possession, and Anatolia has since remained under their sway. The Byzantines applied the term Anatolia to the country to the east of Constantinople, and it received the name of Asia Minor in the 4th century. Anatolia or Anadol, in a more restricted sense, is now applied to only a portion of Asia Minor.

ANATOMY.—Some authorities pretend that this science was practised at a very early period, and that the Jews and other ancient nations from their sacrifices, and the Egyptians from their process of embalming, obtained a certain amount of knowledge on the subject. A writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* remarks,—“Amidst the general obscurity in which the early history of anatomy is involved, only two leading facts may be admitted with certainty. The first is, that previous to the time of Aristotle there was no accurate knowledge of anatomy; and the second, that all that was known was derived from the dissection of the lower animals only.” Aristotle (B.C. 334—327) laid the basis of the science, but it was not until the 3rd century that the human body was dissected at Alexandria by Erasistratus, who obtained the bodies of criminals. Pliny states that the study was encouraged by the Ptolemies. Celsus, at the commencement of the Christian æra, gave some account of the progress of anatomy; and Galen in the 2nd century collected all that was known, and made great advances in the science. It flourished in Sicily in the 13th century, when Frederick II. enacted that no person who had not acquired a knowledge of anatomy should be allowed to practise surgery. Pope Boniface VIII. prohibited it in Bologna in 1297. Mundinus, between 1315-18, publicly dissected three human bodies at Bologna, and wrote a work on the subject that became a text-book in the Italian universi-

ties. The greatest anatomist of the Middle Ages was Vesalius, who operated extensively on human subjects. He became professor at Pavia in 1540; and published his great work on anatomy, the first containing anatomical plates, at Basel, in 1543. Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Lionardo da Vinci, had, previous to that time, been permitted by Julius II. and Leo X. to study the muscles in the human body for purposes of painting and sculpture. Thomas Vicary, in 1548, was the first Englishman who wrote upon the subject: he has been followed by Harvey, the two Hunters, and a number of eminent men, who, both by their researches and their writings, have brought this science to a state of great perfection.

ANATOMY LAWS.—By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 43, s. ii. (1540), the barbers and surgeons of London were authorized to take, yearly, the bodies of four malefactors, executed for felony, for purposes of dissection. Several enactments have appeared in the statute-book since that time. Great difficulty having been experienced in obtaining subjects for dissection, and bad practices having arisen, the “Act for Regulating Schools of Anatomy” (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75) was passed Aug. 1, 1832. It authorized the granting of licenses to practise anatomy, and gave facilities for procuring the necessary subjects; whilst the sixteenth section repealed 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 4 (June 27, 1828), by which the body of a person executed for murder was ordered to be dissected.

ANCENIS (Treaty).—Concluded between Louis XI. and the dukes of Brittany and Normandy. It was ratified by the king and the duke of Brittany Sept. 18, and by the duke of Normandy June 21, 1470. Philip of Commines says (book ii. ch. 5),—“The dukes renounced all their alliances, and particularly his (duke of Burgundy); and that, in satisfaction of all his demands, the duke of Normandy was to receive a pension of 60,000 livres per annum, for which he was to relinquish the interest which had been lately conferred upon him in Normandy.”

ANCIENTS (Council of).—The Convention in 1795 divided the legislative power in France between two councils, that of the Ancients and that of the Five Hundred. To the former was intrusted the power of passing or rejecting the laws that originated in the latter branch of the legislature. Their sittings were transferred to St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799, and a new constitution soon after suppressed the council altogether.

ANCONA (Italy).—The capital of a delegation of the same name, is said by Strabo to have been founded by a colony of Syracusans in the time of Dionysius, about B.C. 380. Juvenal calls it a Doric colony. The Romans occupied it B.C. 178, and eventually made it one of their chief naval stations on the Adriatic. Trajan improved the town and constructed the mole A.D. 107; and a triumphal arch in white marble was erected in honour of him A.D. 112. The Lombards occupied it in 592, and the Saracens took it in

839. The town adhered to the Greek emperors, and was besieged by Frederick I. in 1167; and again by the Germans and Venetians in 1174. Innocent III. expelled the Germans in 1198. Pius II. collected an army here for a crusade against the Turks in 1464, but died before he could embark in the expedition. The March of Ancona remained for a long period under the protection of the popes, though at intervals the connection was severed, until the papal general Gonzaga seized it, and placed it under the absolute dominion of Clement VII. in 1532. Ancona was declared a free port in 1732. The French captured it Feb. 9, 1797; surrendered it Nov. 13, 1799; regained it by the armistice of Treviso, Jan. 16, 1801; and restored it to the pope in 1802. A French expedition landed at Ancona and took possession of the citadel Feb. 23, 1832. They held it until Dec. 4, 1838, when, upon the withdrawal of the Austrians from the papal dominions, they marched out. The Austrians captured it June 14, 1849; and the Sardinians in Sept. 1860, when General Lamoricière, who had re-organized the papal army, was made prisoner. An episcopal see was established at Ancona at an early period.

ANCYRA (Asia Minor).—An important town in Galatia, on the route from Byzantium to Armenia and Syria. It originally belonged to Phrygia. According to Strabo, it became the chief town of the Tectosages, a Gallic tribe, about B.C. 277. It was taken by the Romans B.C. 189; was formally annexed to Rome B.C. 25; and soon after took the name of Sebaste, and was sometimes called Metropolis. A Christian church was established here in the time of the apostles; and it was made an episcopal see. Councils were held at Ancyra A.D. 314, 358, and 375; Chosroes II. captured the city in 616; the Saracens took it in 1085; and it was carried by assault, by the Crusaders, in 1102. (*See* ANGOARA.)

ANDALUCIA (Spain), anciently **VANDALUCIA**, a large province, that at one time formed part of the Roman colony of Bætica. The Vandals conquered it early in the 5th century, and on their passing over to Africa, A.D. 429, the Visigoths obtained possession. They were expelled, in 711, by the Moors, who, in spite of various reverses, did not finally relax their hold until 1492, when their last possessions in Andalusia reverted to the Spaniards. An independent race of caliphs governed Andalusia from 756 to 1036. Andalusia was divided into two departments, containing eight provinces, by a royal decree, Nov. 30, 1833.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS (Bay of Bengal).—The English attempted to form a settlement on one of the four in 1791. It was removed to Port Cornwallis in 1793, and abandoned, on account of the bad climate, in 1796. The British expedition against the Burmese touched here in 1824, and another visit was made in 1825, on both of which occasions the inhabitants evinced great hostility.

ANDERNACH (Prussia).—The ancient

Antunacum, near which Cæsar constructed a bridge across the Rhine, B.C. 55, for the passage of his army into Germany. Charles the Bald was defeated here Oct. 8, 876, by his nephew, Louis II. of Saxony. It was made an imperial city during the Middle Ages, but was reduced to the rank of a municipal town by the elector of Cologne in 1496.

ANDORRA.—This republic, in the Pyrenees, consists of neutral territory between France and Spain. It was formed by Charlemagne, during his wars against the Moors, and has preserved the same frontiers and mode of government which it then received. By two diplomas, issued under the authority of Charlemagne, in 778 and 801, Andorra was constituted an independent state. The counts of Foix were nominated protectors; but a dispute having arisen in 860, on this point, a contest ensued, which lasted until 1278, when a co-protectorate was vested in the bishops of Urgel and the counts of Foix. The rights of the latter merged in the house of Bourbon, and, in consequence, the joint protectorate is now exercised by the emperor of the French and the Spanish bishop of Urgel. Andorra is the oldest free republic in existence.

ANDREW, ST. (Order of), generally called Knights of the Thistle, was instituted, according to some authorities, in memory of a battle won by the Scotch over the English, by the aid of St. Andrew. Others ascribe it to Achaius, king of Scotland, A.D. 787 or 812; others to the æra of Charles VII. of France. It was, however, established by James V. in 1540, revived by James II., of England, in 1687, and restored by Queen Anne, Dec. 31, 1703. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted by Peter the Great in 1698.

ANDREWS, ST. (Scotland).—This town was made a royal burgh by David I., in 1140. Its university was founded in 1411, by Bishop Wardlaw, and confirmed by a papal bull in the following year. It consisted of three colleges, namely, those of St. Salvator, founded in 1458; St. Leonard, in 1512; and New, or St. Mary's College, in 1552. The two former were united in 1747, and the buildings of St. Leonard pulled down. St. Mary's was remodelled in 1579. The cathedral of St. Andrews, founded in 1159, and completed in 1318, was nearly destroyed by a mob, excited by the preaching of John Knox, in June, 1559. St. Andrews was made an episcopal see in the 9th century, and an archbishopric in 1474. It was suppressed in 1689. The name of the see of Fife was changed to that of St. Andrews, Sept. 5, 1844.

ANDROS (Archipelago), one of the Cyclades, colonized by Ionians. Xerxes compelled the Andrians to join his fleet in the invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. The island became subject to the Athenians, afterwards to the Macedonians, and was taken by the Romans B.C. 200. It was captured by the Venetians A.D. 1124.

ANEMOMETER.—The earliest instrument

of this kind was discovered by Croune, in 1667. It was improved by Wolfius, in the beginning of the 18th century.

ANGEL.—This gold coin was introduced from France into England, by Edward IV., in 1465. Stow speaks of angelets at 6s. 8d.; half-angels at 5s., and at 3s. 4d. On the 6th of September, 1526, the value of the angel was raised, by proclamation, to 7s. 4d.; on the 5th of November, in the same year, to 7s. 6d.; and in 1544 it was raised to 8s. Mary fixed it at 10s. Charles I. was the last king in whose reign angels were coined.

ANGERS (France), the ancient JULIOMAGUS, afterwards called Andegavia. — This town has been frequently assailed. Odoacer wrested it from the Romans A.D. 464; Charles Martel captured it in 724; and the Danes, after having pillaged it several times, fortified it in 860. It was formerly the capital of Anjou. King John burnt it in Sept. 1206; and the Vendéans were driven from it in 1793. In 1585, Huguenots seized the celebrated castle built by St. Louis. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 4th century, and a university was founded here in 1246. Councils were held at Angers in 453, 529, 1055 or 1062, 1157, 1161, 1269, 1279, 1365, 1448, and 1553.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY.—This collection, which formed the commencement of the National Gallery, consisted of thirty-eight pictures. It was purchased by the English government for £57,000, March 26, 1824.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, anciently MONA.—This island was in early times the chief seat of the Druids in Wales. Suetonius Paulinus captured the island, after a desperate resistance, A.D. 61. He cut down the sacred groves, and butchered the priests and their people, though its subjugation was not completed until the year 78. Anglesey was captured by the Normans in 1090. The inhabitants having regained possession 1094, were again conquered in 1096. Magnus III., king of Norway, assailed it, committing great ravages, in 1098. After several contests, it was subjugated, with the rest of Wales, by Edward I., and it was annexed to England by 12 Edw. I., March 19, 1294. The Mona and Parys mines were discovered in 1768; the Menai Suspension Bridge, connecting the island with the mainland, was constructed between 1818 and 1825, and the Britannia Tubular Railway Bridge was opened Mar. 6, 1850.

ANGLING.—This art is of very ancient origin, and is even said to have been invented by Seth, about B.C. 3800. It is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, and allusions to it occur in Job, one of the most ancient books of the Bible. The Greeks and Romans practised it. Izaak Walton's delightful work, entitled "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation; being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers," appeared in 1653. There is a text of Scripture on the title-page (John, xxi. 3). It was not, however, the first Eng-

lish book on the subject. This honour belongs to "The Treatise of Fysshinge with an Angle," by Dame Juliana Barnes, Bernes, or Berners, published by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496.

ANGLO-SAXONS.—A name given to several tribes, most of which were of Scandinavian origin. The Northmen having settled in Germany, from time to time invaded and possessed themselves of portions of ancient Britain. The date of their first invasion is uncertain, some authorities placing it A.D. 368, and others A.D. 449. They established themselves in the southern part of the island, and gradually extended their settlements in other directions.

ANGOLA (Africa).—This territory, on the west coast of Africa, called Dongo by the natives, was discovered by Diego Cam, a Portuguese, in 1484. Settlements were soon formed, though it was not until 1578 that Loando, its capital, was commenced. The Dutch captured Loando in 1640, but the Portuguese regained possession in 1648.

ANGORA, anciently ANCYRA (Asia Minor).—In a battle fought here, July 28, 1402, Timour, or Tamerlane, utterly routed the Turks, and took Sultan Bajazet prisoner. The story of Bajazet's confinement in an iron cage is denounced by many writers as a fable. Gibbon, who weighed the evidence of the story carefully, believes it to be too well attested to be without foundation. His conclusion is, that Timour intended to lead "his royal captive in triumph to Samarcand. An attempt to facilitate his escape, by digging a mine under the tent, provoked the Mogul emperor to impose a harsher restraint; and in his perpetual marches an iron cage on a waggon might be invented, not as a wanton insult, but as a rigorous precaution." The Turks recovered Angora in 1415, and it has since remained in their possession.

ANGOUËME (France), the ancient ICU-LISMA, was the chief town of Angoumois. It was made the seat of a bishopric A.D. 260, conquered by the Visigoths in 451; regained by Clovis in 507; taken by the Saracens in 731, and plundered by the Danes in 856. Afterwards it remained independent under a succession of counts until annexed to France in 1303. It was made a duchy in 1515 and reunited to France in 1710. Its cathedral, built in 1120, was destroyed by the Huguenots, and rebuilt in 1628.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND (West Indies), came into the possession of the English about 1632, and was colonized by them in 1666. The French having ravaged the island in 1796, re-embarked on the approach of a British frigate.

ANHALT.—The house of Anhalt is one of the most ancient in Germany. It ranks amongst its members a long succession of princes and dukes, one of the former, Bernhard, having rejected the imperial sceptre offered to him in 1198. The family enjoyed the greatest prosperity in the Middle Ages, when they ruled over a large portion of

Northern Germany. In 1252, Anhalt was divided into three parts; again reunited in 1570, and once more divided amongst the four sons of Ernest Joachim I., in 1586,—Dessau, Bernburg, Coethen, and Zerbst. The latter branch died out in 1793, and their possessions were divided amongst the other three. The Coethen line became extinct in 1847, and that duchy, according to the family compact of June 22, 1665, is now ruled by the duke of Anhalt-Dessau. The princes of Anhalt took the title of dukes in the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1809. Many of them greatly distinguished themselves by their defence of the Protestant cause.

ANHOLT (Baltic Sea).—This small Danish island, in the Cattegat, was taken by the British, May 18, 1809. The Danes were defeated in an attempt to recapture it, March 27, 1811.

ANJAE (Hindostan).—This fortified town, not far from Cutch, was captured by the English in 1815. The town and district, ceded to England in 1816, were restored to the native government in 1822. It suffered from an earthquake in 1819.

ANJOU.—Charles the Bald, about the year 870, is said to have bestowed this part of France upon one of his followers, from whom the first line of the counts of Anjou was descended. In 1127, Geoffrey, afterwards Geoffrey V., son of Fulke, count of Anjou, married Maud or Matilda, widow of the emperor Henry V., and daughter as well as heiress of Henry I., of England. Their son, Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, succeeded to the English throne in 1154, and in 1156 he deprived his brother, Geoffrey VI. of Anjou. It was soon after annexed to England, and the first line of its counts ceased. Philip Augustus obtained possession of Anjou in 1204, and his successor, Louis VIII., bestowed it upon his fourth son, Charles, who founded the second line. By his marriage with the daughter of Berenger, the last count of Provence, that important fief was annexed to Anjou. Charles mounted the throne of Sicily in 1266, and his posterity ceased to be connected with Anjou. The possession of Anjou became a frequent cause of strife between France and England; and Edward III., who had conquered it, by the 9th article of the treaty of Bretigny (May 8, 1360), relinquished his claim. In that year, the French king, John, raised it into a duchy, and bestowed it upon his son Louis, who became the founder of the third line, and the first duke. This prince and his successors made several unsuccessful efforts to obtain the crown of Naples. His grandson Regnier, called the "good king René," gave his daughter Matilda in marriage to Henry VI. of England, April 22, 1445; and in 1448 he received Anjou, which had been seized by the English. René was dispossessed by Louis XI. in 1474, and Anjou was united to France. The title has been revived since that time, and the duchy, for a short interval, passed under the sway of its own dukes. Francis, duke of Alençon, afterwards duke

of Anjou, entered into a convention with the people of the Netherlands, Aug. 20, 1578, by which he was to aid them against the Spaniards, the States conferring upon him the title of "Defender of the Liberty of the Netherlands against the Spaniards and their adherents." He visited England in 1581, and made proposals to Queen Elizabeth. His suit, in spite of an exchange of rings between the lovers, was rejected. He returned to the Netherlands early in 1582, and was formally installed sovereign of the States, Feb. 17 in the same year. He was expelled in 1583, and died in 1584, being the last duke of Anjou that played a prominent part in history.

ANJOU (Battle), fought at Baugé, near Anjou, between the French and the English, on Easter eve, Saturday, March 22, 1421. The former were victorious, and the duke of Clarence was slain. It is sometimes called the battle of Baugé.

ANNAN (Scotland).—Edward Baliol was surprised at night, when encamped at this place, by the earl of Moray, Dec. 25, 1332. The attack was so sudden, that little resistance was made, and his brother Henry and others having been slain, Baliol fled, and escaped with difficulty to England. Annan was created a royal burgh in 1538.

ANNATES, or **FIRST-FRUIITS**, were the first year's whole profits, first of a bishopric and afterwards of any benefice, claimed by the pope. The tax was introduced in the see of Norwich by Pandulph, the pope's legate, in the reigns of king John and Hen. III. Clement V. and John XXII. endeavoured to make these payments universal in their application, at the commencement of the 14th century. The claims met with much resistance; and in 1404 an act (6 Hen. IV. c. 1) was passed for their regulation. The council of Basel condemned them, June 9, 1435. By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), annates were granted to the king. This was repealed by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 4 (1555), but revived by 1 Eliz. c. 4 (1559). By letters patent Nov. 3, 1703, Queen Anne restored first-fruits and tenths to the Church. (*See* **QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY**.)

ANNE, Queen of England, the second daughter of James II. by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon, was born at Twickenham, Feb. 6, 1665. She was married to Prince George of Denmark July 28, 1683, and ascended the English throne March 8, 1702. Her husband, Prince George, died Oct. 28, 1708, and Anne herself, Aug. 1, 1714. They had four daughters and one son, who died in infancy, and another son, William, born July 24, 1689, and created duke of Gloucester by William III. He died July 30, 1700; and on his death a new settlement of the crown was made.

ANNEAU (Battle).—Henry of Navarre's German allies were defeated here by the duke of Guise, Nov. 24, 1587.

ANNO DOMINI, or the year of our Lord, commenced January 1, in the middle of the

fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd from the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period. Dionysius, surnamed "Exiguus," also known as "Dennys le Petit," a monk of Scythia and a Roman abbot, first used it, about 527. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century; into France in the 7th, though it was not generally established there until the 8th century; into Spain in the 11th, and it was uniformly used there in the 14th; into Portugal in 1415, and into the Eastern empire and Greece in the 15th century. The first recorded instance of its employment in England is in the year 680, and it was generally adopted in the 8th century. The council of Chelsea, July 27, 816, decreed that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the incarnation of the Saviour. The actual date of the birth of Christ is Friday, April 5, B.C. 4, or the fourth year of the 193rd Olympiad, the 4709th of the Julian period, or the 749th from the building of Rome.

ANNOBON, or ANNABONA (Gulf of Guinea), an island discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, ceded to Spain by a treaty concluded March 24, 1778.

ANNUAL REGISTER.—The first volume of this work appeared in June, 1759. It was projected by Robert Dodsley and Edmund Burke, and the latter was for many years editor and principal contributor.

ANNUNCIADA (Order of), known originally as the "Order of the Necklace or Collar," was instituted in 1355, by Amadeus VI., duke of Savoy. It was intended to commemorate the exploits of his valiant predecessor, Amadeus V., who had distinguished himself by his victory over the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, in 1310. Victor Amadeus, in 1720, raised it to the first order of the kingdom of Sardinia, the king being grand master.

ANNUNCIATION.—This festival, in commemoration of the tidings brought by the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke, i. 26—37), is of very ancient date. Proclus, patriarch of Constantinople, who died A.D. 447, and Basil of Seleucia, who died in 445, left discourses on the festival. It is celebrated March 25th, which day, before the alteration of the calendar in 1752, was the commencement of the Legal year.

ANointing.—This ceremony, employed at the coronation of kings and the institution of bishops and other dignitaries, is of very ancient date. Moses anointed Aaron and his sons (Lev. viii.), B.C. 1496; Samuel anointed Saul (1 Sam. x. 1), B.C. 1095, and David (1 Sam. xvi. 1—13), B.C. 1063. Anointing was also practised amongst our early kings. Leo IV. anointed Alfred in 871; and this, Rapin says, was probably the first time the ceremony of crowning and anointing was used by an English king. The custom was kept up, and Richard III. and his queen Anne were anointed at their coronation, July 6, 1483. Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 347) states that one of the principal changes which our ceremonial has under-

gone is the omission of the practice of anointing with chrism, after the unction of the consecrated oil. Till the time of Elizabeth, or perhaps of James I., it was usual for the king to be anointed on the palms of his hands, on his breast, between his shoulders, on his elbows, and on his head, with the holy oil, *in formâ crucis*, and afterwards with the chrism, in the same form, upon his forehead. Anointing, in early theological writings, has reference to baptism and confirmation. It was practised in exorcism and baptism by the Gnostics in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, in the Alexandrian church. The Marcosians, a branch of the Gnostics and the Ophites, anointed their dead. The anointing in Extreme Unction, practised by the Church of Rome, is a late invention.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—By 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1722), called the Black Act, the sending a letter without a name, or with a fictitious name, demanding "money, venison, or other valuable thing," was made felony, the delinquent to suffer death without benefit of clergy. Later enactments refer to threatening letters without being anonymous.

ANTALCIDAS (Peace of) was forced upon the states of Greece by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, B.C. 387. The terms were, that the Greek cities in Asia, and the islands of Clazomenæ and Cyprus, should be subject to Artaxerxes, and that all the other Greek cities should be left independent, except Lemnos, Imbros, and Seyros, which were to remain subject to Athens.

ANTARCTIC REGIONS.—The adventurous Captain Cook, in 1773, endeavoured to complete the circle round the South Pole, in a high latitude; but his progress was arrested by the ice. He was the pioneer of modern discovery in these regions. On the evening of Dec. 6, Captain Cook and his comrades calculated that they were at the antipodes of London, being the first Europeans who had gone so far. On the 30th of January, 1774, they reached the highest southern latitude that had then been attained by any discoverer. It was not until Feb. 20, 1822, that Captain Weddell penetrated further. Captain Biscoe discovered land in this direction, Feb. 27, 1831; and went on shore on Graham's Land, Feb. 21, 1832. Messrs. Balleny and Freeman discovered the Balleny Isles, Feb. 9, 1839; D'Urville, Adelie Land, in 1840; and Sir James Ross, in 1841, discovered a continent which he named Victoria Land.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE was formed at Manchester, at a public dinner, Sept. 18, 1838. Deputies assembled in London, Feb. 8, 1842, and from that time its operations were carried on with activity until Sir Robert Peel passed a bill for repeal of the Corn Laws (June 26, 1846). The League was dissolved July 2, 1846.

ANTIGUA (West Indies), the largest of the Leeward Islands, was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was, with other islands, granted to James, earl of Carlisle,

July 2, 1627, to be colonized under the name of Carlisle Province. The first settlement appears to have been made in 1632. The French invaded the island in 1666, and committed much havoc. An earthquake destroyed a large number of the churches, sugar-mills, and principal buildings on the island, Feb. 8, 1843; and great destruction of property was caused by hurricanes Aug. 12 and 13, 1835, and in 1848. It was made the seat of a colonial bishopric in 1842; and a cathedral was erected at its chief town, St. John's, in 1847.

ANTILLES, OR CARIBBEE ISLANDS.—The term Antilles is erroneously applied to all the West-India islands, which some authorities divide into the Greater and Lesser Antilles. The French gave the name to the Caribbee or Windward Islands. (See CARIBBEE ISLANDS.)

ANTIMONY.—This term was formerly applied to an ore in which antimony was combined with sulphur. Tersulphuret of antimony is found in great quantities at Sarawak, in Borneo. This preparation was used by the Jewish women for dyeing the eyelashes black. Jezebel used it (2 Kings ix. 30), about B.C. 884. The Greek and the Turkish ladies employ it in this manner. Preparations of antimony were only introduced into medical practice in the 15th century. Its virtues in this respect were first discovered by Basil Valentine, a Benedictine monk of Erfurt, born in 1394.

ANTINOMIANS.—This is not the designation of a separate sect, but of members of various sects who hold that Christians are free from the restraints both of the ceremonial and the moral law of Moses. They often, however, differed greatly in their views on this question. The theory existed in the time of St. Paul, for he alludes to it in Romans, iii. 28; but the name was first applied to the followers of John Agricola, of Eisleben, who had a controversy with Luther between the years 1538 and 1540. These modern Antinomians held, moreover, that the law should be wholly excluded from the Church. The Antinomians became a strong political party in England, equally troublesome to Charles I., the parliament, and Cromwell. In 1643 the Assembly of Divines condemned several writings which appeared to them Antinomian; and in 1648 the parliament enacted that any one convicted of maintaining that doctrine should be imprisoned until he found sureties that he would not offend again. Hallam (Hist. of Lit. vol. i. pt. 1, ch. 4) says that Antinomianism prevails in the early writings of Luther.

ANTIOCH (Syria), now ANTAKIEH, was founded by Seleucus Nicator B.C. 300, who named it after his father; and it remained the capital of the dynasty till Syria was conquered by Pompey, and was made a Roman province B.C. 64. Christianity was planted in Antioch by Paul and Barnabas, and here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (Acts, xi. 26). This city, long known as "the Queen of the East," was captured by the

Persian king Nushirvan, or Chosroes, A.D. 540; and Chosroes II. wrested it from the empire in 611. Heraclius expelled the Persians, but it fell into the power of the Saracens in 638 (according to Clinton, Tuesday, July 21); and they degraded it to the rank of a provincial town. Nicephorus Phocas recovered it in 966, but it was betrayed to the Turks in 1084. The crusaders laid siege to it in 1097, and captured it Thursday, June 3, 1098.* The citadel held out, but the Saracens, who made an effort to regain the prize, were defeated in a great battle under the walls of Antioch, Monday, June 28th, 1098; and Antioch became the capital of a Christian principality. Bibars, sultan of Egypt, captured it, destroyed its churches, and completely ruined it, June 12th, 1268. It was annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1516. Ibrahim Pasha seized it Aug. 1, 1832, but it was afterwards restored to the Porte. Antioch has frequently suffered from earthquakes; the most disastrous occurred A.D. 115, 340, 394, 396, 458, 526, and 588. St. Jerome says that St. Peter was its first bishop, and that he was translated thence to Rome. Antioch was a patriarchate, and according to the council of Nice, the third after Rome and Alexandria. The council of Constantinople, A.D. 382, gives Constantinople the next place after Rome, and makes Antioch the fourth. This was confirmed by the council of Chalcedon in 451. Thirty-one councils were held at Antioch, the first in 252, and the last in 1141.

ANTIOCH (Æras of).—The Cæsarean era of Antioch was instituted at that city in consequence of Cæsar's victory at Pharsalia, Aug. 9, B.C. 48. The Syrians computed it from Oct. 1, B.C. 43; and the Greeks from Sept. B.C. 49. By the mundane æra of Antioch, the creation of the world was assigned to B.C. 5492, or ten years later than by the mundane æra of Alexandria. Ten years were, however, subtracted from the latter A.D. 285, and from that time the two æras coincided.

ANTI-POPEs, or rival popes, were, at different periods in the history of the Church of Rome, elected by contending parties. Even before Rome claimed supremacy over other churches, Novatian appeared, as a rival bishop of Rome, to Cornelius, in 251. The principal anti-popes are as follows:—

Felix II. in 355.	Philip in 768.
Ursinus in 367.	Zizimus in 824.
Eulalius in 418.	Anastasius in 855.
Laurentius, or St. Lawrence, in 498.	Sergius in 891.
Dioscorus in 530.	Boniface in 896.
Peter and Theodorus in 686.	Leo VIII. in 955 & 963.
Theodorus and Paschal in 687.	Boniface VII. in 974.
Theophilactus in 757.	John XVI. in 997.
Constantine in 767.	Gregory in 1012.
	Sylvester III. in 1044.
	Benedict IX.
	Sylvester III. in 1046.

* Odericus Vitalis mentions Wednesday, and the editor of Bohn's edition (iii. 125) corrects what he calls a mistake, by inserting Tuesday. There is, however, some error; for the 3rd of June, 1098, fell upon a Thursday.

Benedict X., afterwards	Anacletus II. in 1130.
Nicolas II., in 1058.	Victor III. in 1133.
Honorius II. in 1061.	Victor IV. in 1153.
Clement II. in 1080.	Paschal III. in 1164.
Gregory VIII. in 1118.	Calixtus III. in 1168.
Cælestine II. in 1124.	Innocent III. in 1178.

The great schism of the West, when rival popes struggled to attain the supremacy, commenced in 1378, and lasted thirty-eight years. A demand was made for the election of a Roman pontiff, and, although the French interest was in the ascendant in the conclave, Urban VI., an Italian, was elected, April 9, 1378. On the 9th of August the cardinals at Anagni declared the election void; and Clement VII., who soon after repaired to Avignon, was elected in his place, Sept. 20. Then commenced the schism, and the following were the anti-popes:—

Clement VII. elected in 1378.	Gregory XII. in 1405.
Benedict XIII. in 1394.	Clement VIII. in 1424.
	Felix V. in 1439.

The last-mentioned abdicated in April, 1449, and thus terminated the great schism of the West. He was the last of what are termed the Anti-popes.

ANTIQUARIES.—A Society of Antiquaries was formed in London in 1572, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker and Sir Robert Cotton, and was dissolved by James I. about 1604. It was revived in 1707, was reconstituted in 1717, and its minutes date from January 1st, 1718. It was incorporated by royal charter, Nov. 2, 1751, and received the name of "Society of Antiquaries of London;" and in 1780 George III. granted to the members the use of apartments in Somerset House, where it continues to hold its meetings.——The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was instituted at Edinburgh in 1780.

ANTI-SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY arose in the 16th century. Dr. Bound, a Puritan, put forth the peculiar views of his party, in a publication entitled, "Treatise of the Sabbath," in 1595. This gave rise to the controversy, which was carried on with considerable animosity between the High Churchmen and the Puritans.

ANTI-SACERDOTALISTS.—A sect which originated in Flanders about 1115, according to Mosheim, and in 1122 according to Milman. Tanchelin, or Tanquelin, a layman of Antwerp, was their founder. Milman says (Lat. Chris. iv. book ix. ch. 8), "He rejected pope, archbishops, bishops, the whole priesthood. His sect was the one true Church. The Sacraments (he denied transubstantiation) depended for their validity on the holiness of him that administered them. He declared war against tithes and the possessions of the Church. He was encircled by a body-guard of three thousand armed men, he was worshipped by the people as an angel, or something higher: they drank the water in which he had bathed. He is accused of the grossest license." He went from Utrecht to Rome, Bruges, and

Antwerp, where he ruled with "the power and state of a king." He was killed by a priest in 1124 or 1125; but his followers adhered to his opinions till the schism was extinguished by St. Norbert, founder of the Præmonstratensians. Other Sacerdotalists appeared in France at a later date.

ANTI-TRIBONIAN.—The name given to the opponents of the celebrated Tribonian, the minister of Justinian, and the chief compiler of the Justinian Code, the Pandects, and Institutes. He flourished from A.D. 527 to 546. Gibbon says, "His genius, like that of Bacon, embraced, as his own, all the business and knowledge of the age." He was regarded as an opponent of Christianity, and to this must his unpopularity be attributed.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS.—Opposition to the doctrines of the Trinity commenced in the Apostolic period, with the rise of the Judaizing Christians (Gal. i.). The Ebionites A.D. 66, the Nazarenes about the same time, Cerinthus and his followers A.D. 96, held peculiar notions respecting the nature of Christ. Sect after sect followed in quick succession, until Arianism arose A.D. 318. The doctrines of Arius spread over Europe and parts of Africa, creating a great war of opinions, which began to decline in the 7th century. By an ordinance passed May 2, 1648, denial of the Trinity was made felony in England. Erasmus was accused of Arianism in 1536. Many of the German neologists of the present day are anti-Trinitarians.

ANTIUM (Italy).—This ancient Latian city was rendered subject to Rome by the treaty with Carthage, B.C. 509. The Volscians afterwards obtained possession, but were expelled, B.C. 468, by the Romans, who planted a colony. It revolted B.C. 459, and remained independent for more than a century. The people of Antium were at war with Rome B.C. 406; and another contest followed, that lasted from B.C. 386 to B.C. 374, when peace was concluded. It joined in the Latin war, which commenced B.C. 340, and was compelled to admit a Roman colony, B.C. 338. Coriolanus retired to Antium B.C. 488. Its site is now occupied by Porto d'Anzo.

ANTOINE, St. (Battle).—This struggle, in which Condé, during the war of the Fronde, defeated Turenne, July 2, 1652, took place in the faubourg of St. Antoine, at Paris.

ANTONINUS, WALL OF. (See AGRICOLA.)

ANTONY, St. (Order of).—Albert, duke of Bavaria, instituted this military order in 1332.

ANTRIM (Battle).—A victory was gained at this place by the royal forces over the United Irishmen, June 7, 1798.

ANTWERP (Belgium).—The capital of a province of the same name; in the 11th century a small republic, became in the 16th the richest commercial city in Europe. The citadel was commenced by the duke of Alva in 1567, completed in 1568, and extended in 1701. Antwerp has been frequently besieged. It was pillaged and burnt by the Spaniards

Nov. 4, 1576. This massacre, one of the most monstrous ever known, was called the Spanish Fury. The duke of Anjou attempted to carry the city by a surprise, Jan. 17 (O.S. 7), 1583. The whole of his force was either killed or taken captive in less than an hour. This affair was called the French Fury. The duke of Parma besieged it in 1584, and it capitulated after a siege of fourteen months, Aug. 17, 1595. Its commerce suffered greatly from the closing of the Scheldt by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Marlborough obtained possession of Antwerp June 6, 1706; and Marshal Saxe May 9, 1746. The French republicans captured it Nov. 29, 1792. They retired in 1793, but regained possession July 23, 1794. It was relinquished by the French in 1814, and formed part of the kingdom of the Netherlands until 1830. The king of Holland having refused to give up the citadel, the French began to bombard it on the 4th of December, 1832; and it surrendered Dec. 23. Antwerp was made the seat of a bishopric in 1559. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1581; and the exchange, founded in 1531, was destroyed by fire Aug. 2, 1858.

ANTWERP (Truce of), for twelve years, concluded between Spain and the United Provinces, March 29, 1609.

AOSTA (Piedmont).—Augustus, after the subjugation of the Salassi, its ancient inhabitants, by Varro, B.C. 25, established a Roman colony at this place, then called Augusta Prætoria. Aosta is now the chief town of the province of the same name. The gospel is said to have been preached at Aosta by the disciples of St. Barnabas, and its bishopric was established at an early period.

APOCALYPSE, or THE REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, was written in the island of Patmos A.D. 96 or 97. The Alogi in the 2nd century rejected it, attributing the authorship to Cerinthus. Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria (A.D. 248—265), states that it was rejected by many persons of good character. Jerome, writing early in the 4th century, says that the Oriental church did not admit it into the canon, and it is not included in the list of books declared canonical by the council of Laodicea, A.D. 366. The council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633, excommunicated those who refused to acknowledge its inspiration. Justin Martyr (130—160) and Irenæus, about 200, give important evidence in its favour. Erasmus and Luther doubted its authenticity. It is included in the canon, and accepted as the work of St. John. Several counterfeit books of the kind appeared in the early ages of the Church, as the Apocalypse of St. Peter, mentioned by Eusebius, and the Apocalypse of St. Paul, said to have been found in a stone chest at Tarsus.

APOLLINARIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, were instituted by the Romans after their defeat at Cannæ, B.C. 212, to propitiate the god and secure his assistance against the Carthaginians. The period of celebration was at first movable, but it was afterwards fixed for the 6th of July.

APOLLINARIANS, or APOLLINARISTS.—The

followers of Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, A.D. 366, who denied the perfect humanity of Christ. They held other peculiar doctrines, which were condemned by the council of Constantinople, being the second general council, in 381, and by that of Rome in 374.

APOLLO BELVEDERE.—This statue of Apollo was so called from the Belvedere of the Vatican, at Rome, on which it was placed by Pope Julius II. (1503-13). It was found in the ruins of the ancient Antium in 1503. The French carried it off in 1797, but it was restored to the Vatican at the peace of 1815.

APOSTATES.—Many of the African bishops refused to administer the communion to apostates in the beginning of the 3rd century. The Novatians about the same time advocated the most rigorous treatment towards them, and questioned the right of the Church to grant them reconciliation. They were denied the privilege of Roman subjects by the Theodosian code (381). The council of Arles, in 452, established penance for them. The Nestorians in the 11th century passed canons declaring that the guilt of apostates could only be washed out by their blood.

APOSTLES' CREED.—Bingham (Antiq. b. x. ch. 3, s. 5) says, "Some have thought that the twelve apostles, in a full meeting, composed the Creed in the very same form of words as now it is used in the Church; and others have gone so far as to pretend to tell what article was composed by every particular apostle." This view the learned author shows to be erroneous. Rufinus first mentioned it A.D. 390, when it was known as the Roman Creed. It may be considered as an exposition of the apostolical faith; and different parts were probably composed at different times. Irenæus, A.D. 177, made use of a form in some respects similar.

APOSTOLIANS, APOSTOLICI, or APOCTACTICI.—They arose in the 3rd century, and called themselves *Apostolici*, says Bingham, "from a vain pretence of being the only men who lead their lives according to the example of the Apostles; and *Apotactici*, from a show of renouncing the world more than other men." Another sect arose in the 12th century, and a third was founded by Gerhard Sagarelli, who was burnt alive at Parma in 1300. It was continued by Dulcinus, who suffered in 1307. Their followers in France and Germany were not finally extirpated until the time of Boniface IX. (1389—1404). They wandered about in white garments, renounced all kinds of property, and denounced the corruptions of Rome.

APOTHECARY.—The keeper of any warehouse or magazine was formerly termed an apothecary; and during the 13th and 14th centuries a person who, at courts, or in the houses of the nobility, prepared preserves and confectionery, was also known by this name. Apothecaries, as preparers of medicines, were first legally established in Italy, by the well-known medical edict issued for the kingdom of Naples by Frederick II. in the 13th century. Edward III., in 1345,

conferred a pension of sixpence a day upon Coursus de Gangeland, an apothecary of London, in recognition of his care in attending upon him during his illness in Scotland; and this is the first notice of an apothecary with which we meet in our annals. A patent was granted for the establishment of an apothecary's shop in Stuttgard in 1457. Apothecaries are first mentioned in France as receiving their statutes from Charles VIII. in August, 1484. It was not until 1511 (3 Hen. VIII. c. 2) that any attempt was made in this country to distinguish between the different branches of the profession of physic, and to define their position by law. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 (1540), four physicians were ordered to be chosen yearly to search and examine all "wares, drugs, and stuffs" sold by the apothecaries, and to destroy any they found corrupted or defective. The apothecaries of London were incorporated by James I., April 9, 1606, being united with the grocers, from whom they were separated by a new charter from James I., Dec. 6, 1617. The character of the society has been considerably changed by many subsequent statutes. Their authority was confined to London and its immediate neighbourhood until 1815, when, by the third section of 55 Geo. III. c. 194, it was extended to England and Wales.

APPEALS.—During the occupation of Great Britain by the Romans, the final appeal was made to the emperor. In Anglo-Saxon times, the county court, and, lastly, the witenagemot, or the king in council, were courts of appeal. After the Norman conquest in 1066, there were two supreme courts,—the Exchequer court, a Norman institution, and the supreme court of justice for greater causes. The court of Exchequer was first constituted a court of appeal by 31 Edw. III. c. 12, in 1357. A second court of Exchequer, in which appeals from the King's Bench were tried, was instituted by 27 Eliz. c. 8 (1585). These are superseded by 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830). Criminal appeals are ruled by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 78 (Aug. 31, 1848). Appeals from the colonial courts are regulated by the judicial committee of the privy council, constituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833); and reorganized by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 7, 1851).

APPEALS TO ROME.—Ecclesiastical matters were at first regulated by the bishop, in his court, from which an appeal was made to the metropolitan, who might refer to the provincial synod. The appeal was then carried to the patriarch, and thence to a general council. There were no appeals to Rome during the first three centuries. The African church resisted this pretension, and the council of Milevis, in Mauritania (416), decreed that if any presumed to "appeal beyond seas (meaning Rome), he should be excluded from all communion in the African churches." The earliest case of such an appeal on record is that of Apiarius, a rebellious priest of Sicca, whom Pope Zozimus

restored to communion after he had been deposed by an African council. The French synods did not allow any appeals from their decrees to Rome for 800 years. In England the first attempt to introduce the system was made by Wilfrid, about 694; but the claim was zealously resisted. The practice was, however, introduced into this country, together with the civil and canon law, by the papal legate, Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, in 1151. The inconvenience of the practice soon became apparent, and the eighth article of the Constitutions of Clarendon, passed during the reign of Henry II., Jan. 25, 1164, declared that all appeals in ecclesiastical causes should be from the archdeacon to the diocesan; from the diocesan to the archbishop, and from the archbishop to the king; and that they were to go no further without the king's consent. Appeals to Rome were, however, made, and were finally abolished by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1533), and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534). The penalty incurred for infraction of the law was a *præmunire*. These acts, repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1554), were revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559).

APPELLANTS. (*See ACCEPTANTS.*)

APPENZEL became a Swiss canton in 1513, and was the last of the original confederation consisting of thirteen. The abbey of St. Gall acquired jurisdiction over the adjoining districts in the 8th century, and this was confirmed by the emperor Adolphus of Nassau in 1292. The people rebelled against their spiritual rulers in 1411, and after a long struggle achieved their independence. It separated into two divisions, the one occupied by Protestants and the other by Roman Catholics, in 1597.

APPRAISERS.—By the Statute of Merchants, or of Acton Burnel (11 Edw. I. s. 13), Sept. 30, 1283, appraisers valuing goods at too high a rate were compelled to take them at their own valuation. The cost of the annual license for appraisers fixed by 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815), at ten shillings, was by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 1 (Aug. 4, 1845), raised to £2.

APPRENTICES (*Tumults of*).—Stow remarks, "The apprentices of London are so considerable a body, that they have sometimes made themselves formidable by insurrections and mutinies in the city, getting some thousands of them together, and pulling down houses, breaking open the gates of Newgate and other prisons, and setting the prisoners free." Their resentment was generally directed against foreign merchants and artisans for supposed interference with their trade. A general insurrection occurred on the 1st of May, 1517, and the day received the name of "Evil May-day." Much damage was done, and many lives lost, when Henry VIII. sent some troops, who quelled the riot and took 300 prisoners. Several were executed on gibbets set up in different parts of the city. A similar outbreak against the French and Dutch, in September, 1586, was crushed by the

vigilance of the authorities. Another occurred June 29, 1595; for participation in which, five apprentices were executed as traitors on Tower Hill, July 24. The apprentices also took part in the disputes between King Charles I. and the Long Parliament. One of the last tumultuous assemblages occurred April 4, 1668, when they pulled down several disorderly houses. Four of the ringleaders were afterwards executed.

APPRENTICESHIP.—Adam Smith says that “apprenticeships were altogether unknown to the ancients. The reciprocal duties of master and apprentice make a considerable article in every modern code.” The system originated with the guilds and companies of tradesmen formed in the 12th century. In an account given in the “*Liber Albus*,” of the ancient usages, proclaimed throughout London every year, in the reign of Edward I., the following article occurs: “That no apprentices shall be received for a less term than seven years, according to the ancient and established usage.” Apprenticeship is first incidentally noticed in our statute book in 12 Rich. II. c. 5 (1388). It was enacted by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17 (1406), that no person should bind his son or daughter apprentice, unless he had either in land or rent twenty shillings per annum. This was repealed by 8 Hen. VI. c. 11 (1426), in which act the custom of putting and taking apprentices is said to have existed in London “time out of mind.” By 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 27 (1563), the parent of an apprentice was required to possess a forty-shilling freehold. Our statute book contains many laws upon the subject. Apprentices wore blue cloaks in the summer, and blue gowns in the winter, in the time of Mary and Elizabeth; but during the latter reign they indulged in such extravagance of dress that a proclamation was issued, May 21, 1552, laying down stringent regulations with respect to their apparel, and prohibiting the use of jewellery and weapons. The term of apprenticeship required by 5 Eliz. c. 4, s. 26 (1563), was seven years at the least, and this clause was repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 96 (July 18, 1814). For apprentices in the hemp and flax manufactures in Ireland the term required was five years by 8 Anne, c. 12 (1709). It was reduced to four by 10 Geo. I. c. 2, ss. 7 & 8 (1723); and for Scotland the ordinary term is three years. A duty was first laid upon the indentures of apprentices by 8 Anne, c. 9 (1709), and it was made perpetual by 9 Anne, c. 21, s. 7 (1710). An act (14 Vict. c. 11) was passed May 20, 1851, for the better protection of apprentices, &c.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE.—This clause in the Irish Tithe Bill occasioned several remarkable political contests. The House of Commons having, April 3, 1835, resolved itself into a committee on the church establishment of Ireland, Lord John Russell proposed that any surplus revenue, not required for the spiritual care of its members, should be applied to the education of all classes of the people. The resolution was carried

April 6. On the bringing up of the report, April 7, Lord John Russell moved another resolution affirming the principle. This was also carried, and the Peel and Wellington cabinet resigned office on the 8th. Hereupon Lord John Russell and his party acceded to power, and having failed in their efforts to induce parliament to sanction the principle for which they contended, abandoned it altogether, in their measure for the settlement of the question, in 1838.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The exact period of the introduction of this system into the Church cannot be fixed with precision, though it was doubtless about the time of the Norman conquest. The early Norman kings, for the purpose of enriching the monasteries, conferred upon them not only manors, but advowsons, glebes, and titles of parishes; so that in the space of 300 years above a third of the benefices in England were appropriated. At the dissolution of the alien priories in 1414, and of the monasteries and religious houses in 1536 and 1539, appropriations and revenues were vested in the crown. Many of the former passed by degrees to subjects, who thus became *appropriators*, or, as they were more frequently termed, *lay-appropriators*. Previous to the reign of Henry VIII. no right or precedent existed for a layman to be an appropriator.

APRICOT.—A Persian or Armenian fruit, introduced into Italy by the Romans. Authorities differ respecting the date of its introduction into England, some attributing it to the time of the Roman occupation, others to the year 1524; others to 1562; and others to 1578.

AQUARIANS, or ENCRATITES, Christians in the early Church, who used water instead of wine in the Eucharist. They appeared in various places, and under different designations. Bingham speaks of some Aquarians who would not take wine in their morning assemblies, lest the smell should discover them to the heathen. They are first mentioned in the 2nd century.

AQUAVIVARIUM, or AQUARIUM.—The invention of the aquavivarium for collections of plants and animals in water is of recent date. In June, 1849, Mr. Ward stated at the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, that he had succeeded in growing sea-weeds in sea-water both natural and artificially made. Mr. R. Warington read a paper before the Chemical Society, in March, 1850, giving an account of the manner in which he had grown plants and kept living animals in jars. Several persons pursued experiments of the kind about the same period. A small collection of zoophytes and annelides, brought to London in the autumn of 1852 by Mr. Gosse, was soon afterwards transferred to one of the tanks in the fish-house at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. It was opened in the spring of 1853, and was the first public aquavivarium in London. It is also called aquarium. Water-aviary, and water-show,

have been suggested as names more adapted to the analogy of our language.

AQUATINTA ENGRAVING was invented by a German artist, named *Le Prince*, born at Metz, in 1723.

AQUEDUCTS.—These structures for the purpose of conveying water to large cities, were erected at a very early date. Pocock mentions an aqueduct from the pools of Bethlehem to Jerusalem, built by King Solomon, about B.C. 1000; and Herodotus speaks of another erected at Samos. The Romans constructed them on an extended scale. The first at Rome is said to have been erected by Appius Claudius, B.C. 312. Others were built by Dentatus, B.C. 273; by Agrippa, B.C. 34; by Caligula, and completed by Claudius, A.D. 51; besides several of less note, and many in the provinces. Sixtus V. immortalized his name by the colossal aqueducts which he caused to be erected. Prescott and Humboldt notice the Peruvian aqueducts. The popes erected aqueducts in the Middle Ages. The Maintenon aqueduct, near Versailles, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1684, is one of the most magnificent in Europe. The aqueducts erected in India by the British; the Croton aqueduct at New York, completed in 1842; and the works at Edinburgh, are the most remarkable constructed of late years.

AQUILEIA (Italy).—This town was founded by the Romans B.C. 181. At a very early period it was made a bishopric. It became a metropolitan see in the 4th century, and a patriarchate in the 6th. Maximin besieged Aquileia A.D. 238, during his contest with the senate, and under its walls he was, with his son, assassinated by his own soldiers. In 452 it was stormed and destroyed by the Huns under Attila. Its ruins could scarcely be discovered, yet it remained the residence of a bishop until the invasion of the Lombards under Alboin (568—570), when the patriarch removed to Grado, denominated from this circumstance New Aquileia. Richard I. was shipwrecked near Aquileia, in 1192. The authority of the patriarchs lasted until 1758, when the patriarchate was abolished by the pope, and the diocese divided into two sees,—those of Udine and Gorizia. Several councils were held here.

AQUITAINE (France), the ancient Aquitania, one of the four provinces into which Augustus divided Gaul, B.C. 27. It was not completely subjected to the Romans until B.C. 28. The Visigoths, under Wallia, conquered it in the year 419. It submitted to Clovis and was united to his kingdom in 508.

A.D.

- 637. Aquitaine made an hereditary duchy.
- 718. Invaded by the Saracens.
- 725. They subdue a large portion.
- 732. Charles Martel repels the Saracens.
- 735. Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, dies, and is succeeded by Hunald.
- 745. Hunald abdicates in favour of his son Waifar.
- 768. Waifar defeated and slain by Pepin, who reunites Aquitaine to France.

A.D.

- 769. Hunald, who endeavoured to regain the duchy on the death of his son Waifar, is defeated, and made prisoner, by Charlemagne.
- 781. Louis, son of Charlemagne, crowned king of Aquitaine, by Pope Adrian I.
- 817. Louis I. bestows Aquitaine upon his son Pepin.
- 838. Pepin dies, and the empress Judith claims Aquitaine for her son Charles.
- 843. Treaty of Verdun, by which the rights of Pepin's sons are sacrificed.
- 846—849. Danish invasions.
- 867. Aquitaine reunited to France by Louis the Stammerer.
- 880. Rainulfe II. attempts to re-erect Aquitaine into a kingdom, but is prevented by Eudes, king of France.
- 955. Given by Lothaire to Hugh, count of Paris.
- 1137. Death of William X., duke of Aquitaine, when his duchy passes to his daughter Eleanor, afterwards queen of Louis VII. of France.
- 1151. Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II. of England, obtains Aquitaine by his marriage with Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII.
- 1169. Aquitaine devolves upon Richard, eldest son of Henry II. of England.
- 1204. Philip Augustus reunites Aquitaine to France, which causes a long war with England.
- 1259. Aquitaine restored to the English under Henry III., since which period it has been called "Guienne." (See *GUIENNE*.)

ARABIA (Asia).—The south-western peninsula of Asia, has, both in ancient and modern times, been known under this designation, though the term is sometimes applied to all the countries frequented by the tribes of wandering Arabs. The name Arabia does not, however, appear to have been used by the Hebrews until after the time of Solomon. Ptolemy is said to have been the first to institute the three divisions of Arabia Petraea, Felix, and Deserta, *i. e.*, the Rocky, the Happy or Fruitful, and the Desert or Sandy. The Arabs believed themselves to be descended from Joktan, the son of Eber (Gen. x. 26—30), and from Ishmael, the son of Abraham by his bondwoman Hagar, born B.C. 1910 (Gen. xvi. 15, 16); the posterity of the former, by way of distinction, calling themselves pure Arabs. The direct, as well as the indirect, testimony of Scripture proves the Arabs to be descended from Ishmael. In the time of Moses, about B.C. 1530, the Arabians had grown up into "twelve princes according to their nations," and "they dwelt from Havilah unto Shur, that is before Egypt, as thou goest toward Assyria" (Gen. xxv. 16, 18, &c.). Though assailed by the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Medes and Persians, and other ancient nations, the Arabians were never subdued. Herodotus, the first, after the inspired writers, who notices Arabia, states (iii. 88) that it was never subjected to the Persian empire. Little is known of the general history of Arabia previous to the time of Mohammed, the accounts given by the Arabian writers being altogether unworthy of credit.

B.C.

- 24. Augustus sends an expedition into Arabia Felix. It is unsuccessful.

A.D.

105. A portion of Arabia formed into a Roman province.
 195. Septimius Severus obtains additional territory in Arabia.
 570. Mohammed born at Mecca.
 622. The Hegira.
 632. Abu Beker succeeds Mohammed, taking the title of "Caliph."
 636. Battle of Yermouk, by which the Saracens totally destroy the Roman power in Syria.
 695. Abdalmelik commences the Arabian coinage.
 754. Al Mansur introduces learning into Arabia.
 786. Haroun al Rashid's caliphate commences.
 1504. The king of Portugal assumes the title, but does not gain the power, of "Lord of the Navigation, Conquest, and Commerce of Arabia."
 1518. Conquered by the Ottoman, Selim I.
 1538. Soliman II. completes the conquest.

ARABIANS, or ARABICI.—This sect arose in Arabia A.D. 207. They held that the soul dies with the body, with which it will rise again at the resurrection. Eusebius states that at a council, called the "council of Arabia," held in 247 or 248, to discuss the question, Origen argued so eloquently that he induced these heretics to renounce their errors.

ARABIC NUMERALS.—According to some authorities, Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., learned the decimal system of notation from the Moors in Spain, and introduced it into France about the end of the 10th century. Another account is, that Leonard Fibonnacci of Pisa introduced it in 1220, in a work entitled "Liber Abbaci," &c.; and some have supposed that the Alfonsine Tables, constructed chiefly by Moors at the court of Alfonso, must have been the first document in which the system appeared. It is certain that before the 12th century, and most probably as early as the 9th, this system had been in the hands of the Persians and Arabs, who ascribe it to the Hindoos, and call it by a name which signifies 'Hindoo science.' The Hindoos themselves have long used it, and it is easy to trace the manner in which our numerical symbols have been derived from those of the Sanscrit. The steps by which the new notation made its way through Europe cannot be very clearly defined. Montfaucon found it in an Italian manuscript which was finished in 1317; and it has been traced in many manuscripts of the works of authors a century older; it was, however, usual to substitute the new figures for the old in recopying. In the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is a catalogue of eclipses from 1300 to 1348, to which Arabic numerals are subjoined. Inscriptions with graven dates in these numerals have been given by Wallis and others as old as 1330; but, upon examination, reason has been found to suspect that 5 has been mistaken for 3. There does not seem to be evidence of any general use of the Arabic numerals before the invention of printing; and even the works of Caxton do not contain them, except in a woodcut. Merchants continued down to

the 16th century to keep their accounts in Roman figures.

ARAGON (Spain) passed in the 16th century before Christ, under the rule of the Carthaginians, who rebuilt Gades, now Cadiz, about B.C. 350. The Romans expelled the Carthaginians between the years B.C. 210—200, and in the redistribution of the peninsula into three provinces, made by Augustus, B.C. 27, Aragon formed part of Tarraconensis. It was overrun by the Visigoths at the commencement of the 5th century. They established their power, and were in turn overwhelmed by the Saracens, who landed in the peninsula A.D. 711, and had subdued the greater portion by 713. Fierce struggles followed between the infidel invaders and the Christian inhabitants. The latter succeeded in maintaining small but independent states, and at the death of Sancho III., the sovereign of Christian Spain, in 1035, his dominions were divided amongst his four sons, and Aragon was formed into a kingdom, Ramiro I., Sancho's youngest son, being its first king.

A.D.

1096. Battle of Alcoraz, which destroys the Mohammedan power between the Ebro, the Cinca, and the Pyrenees.
 1134. Alfonso I. seeks to reduce the Moorish town of Fraga, but is defeated, and, according to many authorities, slain.
 1137. Ramiro II. abdicates the throne in favour of his daughter Petronilla, and retires to a monastery.
 1203. Pedro II. engages that Aragon shall for ever remain a fief of the Holy See.
 1213. Accession of James I.
 1246. The *Fueros*, or old laws of Aragon, are digested into a code by Vital, bishop of Huesca, and confirmed by James I.
 1283. Pope Martin IV. excommunicates the Aragonese, and endeavours to transfer the kingdom from Pedro III. to Charles of Valois.
 1291. Withdrawal of the papal ban, and renunciation by Charles of Valois of all claim to Aragon.
 1347. Confederation against Pedro IV. to insure the adoption of the Salic law and confirmation of privileges.
 1359. Pope Innocent VI. seeks to restore peace between Castile and Aragon.
 1412. Ferdinand I. is elected king of Aragon.
 1458. Death of Alfonso V., surnamed the Wise.
 1463. The Aragonese nobles invite Pedro, infante of Portugal, to take the throne from John II.
 1479. United to Castile under Ferdinand and Isabella.

SOVEREIGNS OF ARAGON.

A.D.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1035. Ramiro I. | 1291. Jayme II. (James). |
| 1067. Sancho I. | 1327. Alfonso IV. |
| 1094. Pedro I. (Peter). | 1336. Pedro IV. (Peter). |
| 1104. Alfonso I. | 1387. Juan I. (John). |
| 1134. Ramiro II. | 1395. Martin I. |
| 1137. Petronilla and Raymond. | 1402. regnum, 1 year. |
| 1162. Alfonso II. | 1412. Fernando I. (Ferdinand). |
| 1196. Pedro II. (Peter). | 1416. Alfonso V. |
| 1213. Jayme I. (James). | 1458. Juan II. (John). |
| 1276. Pedro III. (Peter). | 1479. Fernando II. |
| 1285. Alfonso III. | United to Castile. |

ARAGUA (Battle).—During the revolutionary war in South America, a sanguinary battle was fought in the valley of Aragua,

June 18, 1814, when the royalists obtained a complete victory, and entered the city of Caracas, on the 7th of July. This is erroneously styled the Battle of *Arazua*.

ARANE, or **ARNEE** (Battle), between the French and Indians, and the English led by Clive, was fought Dec. 3, 1751. The latter were victorious.

ARANJUEZ (Spain).—the ancient *Ara Jovis*, is celebrated for its palace commenced by Philip II. A treaty of alliance was concluded at Aranjuez, May 1, 1745, between Genoa, France, Spain, and Naples, for the prosecution of the war against Sardinia and the Germans. Another treaty between Maria Theresa and the kings of Spain and Sardinia, for the maintenance of the peace of Italy, was concluded at Aranjuez June 14, 1752, the preliminaries having been signed at Madrid on the 14th of April. By a treaty signed here April 12, 1772, France and Spain agreed to unite in opposing the English in America. A convention between Great Britain and Spain was signed at Aranjuez May 25, 1793, by which the former agreed not to make peace with France till the Spaniards had obtained full restitution for all places and territories captured by the French from the commencement of the revolutionary war. An insurrection occurred here March 18, 1808, which led to the abdication of Charles IV. in favour of his son Ferdinand, on the 19th.

ARBALIST, or **CROSS-BOW**, said by some writers to be of Sicilian, and by others of Cretan invention. The Crusaders are supposed to have introduced the cross-bow into France, where it was used in the commencement of the reign of Louis VI. (1108—1142). Some historians allege that the arbalist was used in William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. Gibbon speaks of it as employed at the battle of *Dorylæum*, July 4, 1097. The French had arbalists at Cressy, Aug. 25, 1346. Their use was prohibited by the second council of Lateran, or the tenth General Council, in 1139. Richard I. introduced them into the English army, and he was slain by an arrow from a weapon of this kind, March 26, 1199. Cross-bows mounted on wheels, and called spin-gardas, which shot not only darts or quarrels, but also stones and lighted combustibles, were used at the battle of Mons-en-Puella in 1304; and similar engines formed part of the armory of Dover Castle in 1344. The use of the cross-bow in the English army ceased in 1515, but it continued to be employed as a weapon of the chase for many years.

ARBELA (Battle).—Near this town, now called *Arbil*, Alexander the Great gained a decisive victory over Darius, October 1, B.C. 331. The latter was slain and the Persian empire subverted. The actual contest occurred near the village of Gangamela, about 30 miles from Arbela, where the pursuit terminated.

ARBITRATION.—Courts of arbitration or conciliation, established in Denmark in 1795,

rapidly increased in numbers, and were soon after introduced into Norway. Napoleon I. in 1806, issued a decree, by which numerous *Conseils de Prud'hommes* were established in the various departments of France, though they were not adopted in Paris until 1844. Arbitration was recognized by the law of England, by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 15 (1698), which introduced some important regulations on this subject, making corrupt awards null and void. The power of arbitrators was greatly extended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, ss. 39, 40, 41 (Aug. 14, 1833), the award being made a rule of court. By the Common Law Procedure Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, s. 3 (Aug. 12, 1854), the judges of the superior courts have power, in certain cases, to order compulsory arbitration. The House of Commons appointed a select committee (Feb. 19, 1856) to inquire into the expediency of establishing Arbitration Courts on a more extended basis, and a report in favour of the principle was issued.

ARCADIA (Peloponnesus), designated from its mountainous character, "the Switzerland of Greece." The Arcadians claimed to be the earliest inhabitants of Greece, calling themselves *Proseleni*, i. e. "before the moon." Pan was their tutelary deity, and they delighted in music. "They were scarcely," says a writer in the "*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*," "an Hellenic race; hence, we are not surprised that they retained their pastoral habits and rugged manners." Herodotus (viii. 73) admits that they were indigenous, and Pausanias gives a long list of their early kings, descendants of Arcas, from whom, according to some accounts, the country received its name. Homer mentions Agapenor, who repaired to the siege of Troy with his Arcadians. They are said to have sent colonies to Italy before that time. Clinton says the Arcadians were an aboriginal tribe of the Pelagic race. The first well-established fact with respect to the Arcadians, is that they maintained their independence when the Dorians invaded the Peloponnesus, B.C. 1104. The following is a summary of the events, legendary and authentic, given by historians:—

B.C.

1710. A colony of Arcadians led into Italy by *Enotrus*.
1521. Pelagus king of Arcadia.
1514. Arcas king, from whom the country takes its name.
1193. Agapenor leads the Arcadians to the Trojan war.
1174. Ephitus king.
1102. The Arcadian women defeat the Lacedæmonians who had invaded their country.
848. War between Sparta and Arcadia.
715. Aristocrates I., of Arcadia, is put to death for having offered violence to the priestess of Diana.
681. Aristocrates II. stoned to death for treason, and Arcadia becomes a republic.
370. Agesilaus invades Arcadia.
367. The Arcadians and their allies defeated by Sparta.
365. War between Arcadia and Elis.
364. Arcadia invaded by Archidamus. The Arcadians seize the Olympian treasury.

After the death of Alexander the Great, several of the Arcadian cities join the Achæan League, and the country ultimately falls under the Roman yoke.

ARCH.—Layard discovered at Nimroud a vaulted chamber, a proof that the ancient Assyrians were acquainted with the principle of the arch. Many authorities have asserted, with great confidence, that neither the ancient Assyrians nor the ancient Egyptians employed the arch. Wilkinson shows that the arch in brick and stone was known to the ancient Egyptians, remains of the former, bearing date B.C. 1540, and of the latter B.C. 600, having been discovered at Memphis and Thebes. The Chinese are said to have constructed arches on a very extensive scale, at an early period. They were employed by the Assyrians, but the Greeks did not use them. The Cloaca Maxima, the most ancient Roman arch, was built in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, about B.C. 600. The semicircular arch was one of the characteristics of the architecture of the early Britons. The pointed arch formed part of a mosque at Jerusalem, rebuilt A.D. 780; of the Nilometer at Cairo, erected in 848; and existed in other Saracenic buildings of the 10th century. In Christian edifices it appears in the 12th century.

ARCHANGEL (Russia).—Founded in 1584, and named after the convent of St. Michael the Archangel. The passage by sea was discovered by Richard Chancellor, in 1553. Archangel was for many years the only port in Russia. An extensive fire occurred here on Oct. 17, 1762, and another June 26, 1793, which destroyed the cathedral and about three thousand buildings. Archangel was blockaded by the English fleet in 1854.

ARCHBISHOP.—Burn (Ecclesiastical Law, vol. i. 194) says, "The title of archbishop was one of honour, but brought with it no authority, and was at first very rarely bestowed, and only on the most distinguished bishops. The name is not to be met with during the first three centuries. It occurs for the first time in the 4th century, and St. Athanasius appears to have been among the earliest who were distinguished by this title (326–373). In the 5th century it was conferred on the bishops of Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Ephesus, and Thessalonica." It gradually grew more common, and was bestowed upon all metropolitans. The ancient Britons had at least one archiepiscopal see, that of Caerleon, before Augustine arrived. He was made archbishop of Canterbury by Ethelbert in 598, and he fixed his seat there in 602. Paulinus, appointed by Gregory about 622, was the first archbishop of York. The archbishop of Canterbury was primate of Ireland, as well as of England, until 1152, and York had metropolitan jurisdiction over all bishops of Scotland until 1466.

ARCHDEACON.—Towards the end of the 3rd century, one of the deacons, whose duty it was to attend on the bishop in church

affairs, was selected from the rest and made an archdeacon. Frankish dioceses are said to have been divided into archdeacons in the 8th century. Wilfred is the first English archdeacon whose name is found in any document, and he became archbishop of Canterbury in 806. In the early times archdeacons had no jurisdiction in this country. It was not until after the Norman conquest that the English dioceses were divided into archdeacons. From the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII. it appears the number of English archdeacons amounted to fifty-four, but by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77, passed Aug. 13, 1836, and subsequent acts, the number has been increased.

ARCHERY.—Bows and arrows were used by the Israelites (Gen. xxi. 20, 1 Sam. xxxi. 3, and 2 Sam. i. 18), and from the representations of battles on the walls of Medinet-Abon, at Thebes, it is evident that the ancient Egyptians employed these weapons. Procopius states that they were in high repute amongst the ancient Persians; and Homer not only speaks of skilful archers, but describes the attempts made by the suitors of Penelope to bend the bow of the absent Ulysses. Archers composed a portion of the light-armed troops amongst the Greeks and Romans. Pyrrhus employed 2,000 archers at the battle of Pandosia, near Heracleia, B.C. 280. The Romans frequently retained the Cretan bowmen as mercenaries. Bows and arrows were used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and Asser relates that Alfred was preparing such instruments when he offended the cowherd's wife, by allowing her cakes to burn, A.D. 878. The cross-bow is said to have been used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, was common in the armies of Henry III., and the long-bow was in general use in England in the time of Edward II. The skill of the English archers is a favourite theme with the old chroniclers, and English bows and arrows were in great request. In 1363, Edward III. enjoined the practice of archery on Sundays and festivals, and the same was done by Richard II. In 1405, a statute was passed against persons using bad materials in the manufacture of bows and arrows. At Cressy (1346) the English archers proved more expert than the Genoese crossbow-men. Poitiers (1356) and Agincourt (1415) were won by this weapon. Edward IV., by statutes passed in 1478 and 1483, encouraged archery in Ireland. The archers of the king's guard, raised by Edward III. in 1356, consisted of 120 men selected from the mounted corps of archers. Henry VII., in 1485, instituted the yeomen of the guard, who were then all archers. James I., in 1610, appointed a commission to stop the inclosure of the ground used for archery practice. Charles II. reviewed the Finsbury archers in 1682; and so late as 1753, targets for archery practice were set up in Finsbury Fields.

ARCHES (Court of).—The court of appeal for all the inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury. It received

this name from having been held formerly in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Sancta Maria de Arcubus). It was removed thence (1567) to the Common Hall of Doctors' Commons, where it is still held. The appeal from this court to the Court of Delegates, or the king in Chancery, as constituted by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534), was transferred by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 9 (1832), to the king in council.

ARCHITECTURE.—This science, as distinguished from the art of building to satisfy man's personal wants, was known to the Egyptians and to the Jews at a very early age. Sesostris, about B.C. 1489, caused temples to be erected: some of the stones employed were of immense size. The pyramids were built B.C. 1500. Solomon's temple was commenced B.C. 1014. The science, which was cultivated by the Assyrians, Phœnicians, and Persians, is supposed to have passed from the Egyptians to the Greeks, amongst whom it flourished B.C. 552—442, and from them to modern nations.

ARCHONS.—On the abolition of kingly government in Athens, at the death of Codrus, B.C. 1069 or B.C. 1045, the chief authority was vested in officers styled archons, appointed for life. Twelve, called the Medontidæ, of the family of Codrus, succeeded, when (B.C. 752) the tenure of office was limited to ten years. Seven archons were appointed for this term, and (B.C. 684) the office was made elective and to be held for one year only.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE (Battle).—Fought March 21, 1814, between the allies and the French army commanded by Napoleon I. The latter, after a severe struggle, retreated to Vitry.

ARCOLA (Battle).—At this village, fifteen miles from Verona, on the Alpone, an affluent of the Adige, Bonaparte, in his fourth Italian campaign, defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi in a battle extending over three days, the 15th, 16th, and 17th of November, 1796.

ARCOT (Hindustan), the capital of the northern district of Arcot, in the presidency of Madras, was founded in 1716. Clive captured it Aug. 31, 1751. He was assailed by a strong native and French force Sept. 23, 1751; from which day till the 14th of November, when the final assault was delivered and repulsed, he defended the place with extraordinary heroism. Having fallen into the hands of the French, Oct. 4, 1758, it was retaken by Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Hyder Ali stormed it Oct. 31, 1780, but did not hold it long. Arcot came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1801.

ARCTIC CIRCLE.—Numerous attempts, with widely different objects, have been made by the mariners of various countries to penetrate the regions of frost and snow around the North Pole. The Scandinavians in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and the Venetian, Spanish, and Portuguese navigators at a later period, prosecuted their researches in this direction.

- A.D.
 860. Iceland discovered by the Scandinavians.
 874. The Scandinavians colonize Iceland.
 982. Eric the Red discovers Greenland.
 986. Eric forms a settlement at Greenland, and Bjarni is cast away on the American coast.
 1001. The Scandinavians extend their discoveries in America, where they afterwards form settlements.
 1498. Sebastian Cabot reaches the Arctic regions.
 1517. His second voyage in the same direction.
 1527. Robert Thorne, a merchant of Bristol, writes to Henry VIII. to induce him to sanction a polar expedition; and two ships, the *Sampson* and the *Mary of Guildford*, are sent out.
 1553. Sir Hugh Willoughby discovers Nova Zembla. He returns, and sails to Lapland, where he and his crew perished from hunger, in January, 1554.
 1576. Frobisher starts on his first voyage, June 7th.
 1580. Pet and Jackman sail in search of a north-eastern passage, but are compelled by the ice to return.
 1585. John Davis leaves Dartmouth on his first voyage, June 7th, and after making several discoveries on the north-eastern coast of America, returns to England Sept. 30, 1586.
 1586. Davis's second voyage.
 1587. Davis's third voyage.
 1594. The Dutch send an expedition to seek a northern passage, under William Barentsz.
 1595. Barentsz's second voyage.
 1595. Barentsz's third voyage.
 1602. George Waymouth sails in a fruitless search of the north-west passage.
 1607. Hudson starts on his first voyage, May 1st.
 1608. Hudson's second voyage.
 1609. Hudson's third voyage.
 1610. Hudson starts on his fourth voyage, which ends in the mutiny of his crew, who leave him to perish of cold and hunger.
 1615. Bylot's voyage, in which Baffin acted as mate.
 1616. Bylot and Baffin discover Baffin's Bay.
 1631. James's disastrous voyage.
 1676. Captain Wood sails in search of a north-east passage.
 1728. Behring leaves Kamtschatka on his first voyage, during which he explores Behring's Straits.
 1729. Behring's second voyage.
 1741. Behring's third voyage, and death.
 1743. The English government offer a reward of £20,000 to any person discovering a north-west passage by Hudson's Strait.
 1773. Phipps and Lutwidge sail. Young Horatio Nelson accompanies the expedition.
 1776. Cook and Clerke's voyage.

The following list of the Arctic expeditions sent out during the present century is extracted from Simmonds's "Arctic Regions:—"

- A.D.
 1818. John Ross, *Isabella* and *Alexander*.
 1818. Buchan and Franklin, *Dorothea* and *Trent*.
 1819-21. Franklin, first land expedition.
 1819-20. Parry, *Hecla* and *Griper*.
 1821-23. Parry, *Fury* and *Hecla*.
 1824. Lyon, *Griper*.
 1824-25. Parry, *Hecla* and *Fury*.
 1825-27. Franklin, second land expedition.
 1826-28. Buchan, *Dioscorus*.
 1829-33. John Ross, *Victory*.
 1833-35. Back, land expedition.
 1836-37. Back, *Terror*.
 1836-39. Dean and Simpson, boat expedition.
 1846-47. Rae, boat expedition.
 1845-46. Franklin, *Erebus* and *Terror*.
 1848-49. James Ross, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*.
 1848-49. Richardson, boat expedition.
 1848-52. Moore, *Plover*.
 1849-51. Pullen, boat expedition.
 1849-50. Hooper, boat expedition.

A.D.

- 1849-50. Saunders, *North Star*.
 1850. Forsyth, *Prince Albert*.
 1850-55. Collinson, *Enterprise*.
 1850-54. McClure, *Investigator*.
 1850-51. Austin, *Resolute, Assistance, Intrepid, and Pioneer*.
 1850-51. John Ross, *Felix*.
 1850-51. Penny, *Lady Franklin and Sophia*.
 1850-51. De Haven and Kane, *Advance and Rescue*.
 1851-52. Kennedy (Bellet), *Prince Albert*.
 1851-54. Rae, land expedition.
 1852-54. Maguire, *Plover*.
 1852-54. Belcher, *Assistance and Pioneer*.
 1852-54. Kellett, *Resolute and Intrepid*.
 1852-54. Pullen, *North Star*.
 1853-55. Kane, *Advance*.
 1857-59. McClintock, *Fox*.

ARDAGH.—This see, one of the earliest established in Ireland, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who appointed his nephew, St. Mell or Mael, first bishop in 454. St. Mell is described as abbot and bishop. He died in 488. Ardagh was united to Kilmore Feb. 24, 1660, but was separated from it for a short time Sept. 8, 1692. In 1742 it was severed from Kilmore and united to Tuam. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), other arrangements were made by which the bishopric of Ardagh was, in 1839, separated from Tuam and joined to Kilmore. In 1841 Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh formed one bishopric.

ARDEE (Ireland).—This town was sacked by Edward Bruce in 1315. It surrendered to the rebels during the insurrection of October, 1641, when it was delivered up to pillage.

ARDFERT.—This Irish bishopric, called in ancient records the bishopric of Kerry, was founded in the 5th century. Edward Synge, bishop of Limerick in 1660, held the sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe *in commendam*; and they were both united to Limerick in 1663.

ARDOCH (Battle).—Fought between the Romans, led by Agricola, and the Caledonians under Galgacus, on a moor, at the foot of the Grampians, A.D. 84 or 85. The latter were routed with great slaughter.

ARDRES (France).—The interview between Henry VIII., of England, and Francis I., of France, in the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," took place near this town, June 7, 1520. The treaty for the meeting had been concluded Oct. 14, 1518. Ardres was captured by the Spaniards in 1596.

AROPAGUS (Court of).—This institution is attributed to Cecrops, the founder of Athens, B.C. 1556. It is known to have existed before the time of Solon, B.C. 594. He extended its jurisdiction. The guardianship of the laws and the power of enforcing them was intrusted by Solon to this court. Religion and the education of youth were placed under its control. Its constitution was preserved inviolate until Pericles, B.C. 461, caused himself to be elected without having previously received the appointment of archon. St. Paul was brought before this court A.D. 51 (Acts, xvii. 19, &c.).

ARGAUM (Battle).—Wellington defeated the Mahratta chiefs at this village, in Hyderabad, Nov. 29, 1803.

ARGENTARIA (Battle).—Argentaria, now Colmar, in Alsace, was the scene of Gratian's signal victory over the Alemanni, in May, A.D. 378. Gibbon says, "It secured the peace of Gaul and asserted the honour of the Roman arms."

ARGENTUS CODEX, or SILVER BOOK.—This ancient illuminated copy of the gospels, written on vellum, and called Argenteus from its silver letters, is supposed to be a fragment of the Mæso-Gothic translation of the Bible, made about A.D. 360, by Ulphilas, whom Gibbon terms the bishop and apostle of the Goths. Afraid of exciting the fierce and warlike passions of his people, he suppressed the four books of Kings. The first fragment was discovered in 1587, in the library of the Benedictine abbey of Werden, in Westphalia, whence it was removed to Prague; and on the capture of that city in 1648, was sent as a present to Queen Christina, of Sweden. Other portions of the Mæso-Gothic Bible were found in the library at Wolfenbüttel, in that of Mai, at Rome, and in other places; and a complete edition was published at Leipsic in 1836-47. The manuscript was ultimately presented to the university of Upsal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION or REPUBLIC (S. America).—These provinces threw off the yoke of Spain in 1810, remaining in a very unsettled state until 1816, when a republic was first established. The basis of the Argentine Confederation was, however, laid in 1834, Buenos Ayres and three other states forming a confederacy, which was afterwards joined by other states to the number of thirteen:—

Buenos Ayres.	Salta.
Catamarca.	San Juan.
Cordova.	San Luis.
Corrientes.	Santa Fé.
Entre Rios.	Santiago.
La Rioja.	Tucuman.
Mendoza.	

Buenos Ayres separated from the confederacy in 1853, and other secessions have since occurred. (*See LA PLATA.*)

ARGINUSÆ (Sea Fight).—The Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan armament under Callicratidas, among the islands of Arginusæ, near Lesbos, B.C. 406.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.—This voyage, the first naval expedition on record, was, according to the traditional account, conducted by Jason, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, "to bring back the golden fleece of the ram, which had carried away Phryxus and Hella." The celebrated *Argo* was built, which after various adventures reached Æa, the capital of Colchis, B.C. 1263, or according to Newton, B.C. 937. Æetes, king of Colchis, promised Jason the fleece on certain conditions difficult of accomplishment. These, by the magical aid of Medea, were performed, and the enterprise ultimately achieved.

Grote (vol. i. 333) remarks on this fable:—"Not only are we unable to assign the date, or identify the crew, or decipher the log-book of the *Argo*, but we have no means of settling even the preliminary question, whether the voyage be matter of fact badly reported, or legend from the beginning."

ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS, a military order of knights established by Charles III. of Naples, in 1382. From their collar of shells, inclosed in a silver crescent, with the motto "*Non credo tempori*," they were called knights of the shell.

ARGOS (Peloponnesus).—The origin of this, the earliest Grecian state, is involved in obscurity. Various writers represent it as having been founded by Inachus, by his son Phoroneus, and by his grandson Argus. The Achæans, having expelled the original inhabitants, gave place in turn to the Dorians. It was a powerful state, and became the head of a league of Doric cities, until Sparta obtained the ascendancy, B.C. 495. The following are the chief points, legendary and authentic, in its history:—

- B.C.
- 1856. Founded by Inachus.
- 1753. Phoroneus founds it, according to other authorities.
- 1711. Called Argos; after a king of that name, the fourth of the Inachideæ.
- 1500. Danaus, an Egyptian, enters Argos.
- 1475. Danaus deposes and succeeds Gelanor, king of Argos.
- 1457. Perseus of Argos founds Mycenæ.
- 1192. Agamemnon king of Argos during the Trojan war.
- 1104. The Heraclidæ overrun Argos.
- 783. Pheidon of Argos endeavours to take Corinth.
- 748. Pheidon establishes the supremacy of Argos, and celebrates the 8th Olympic games.
- 747. Conflict with Sparta.
- 669. The Argives defeat the Spartans near Hysiaæ.
- 547. The Argives endeavour to regain Thyrea from the Spartans, but are defeated.
- 514. Argos fines Sicyon and Ægina 500 talents each for having furnished Sparta with ships to operate against her territory.
- 496. War with Sparta.
- 495. Spartans victorious.
- 471. Themistocles, banished from Athens, retires to Argos.
- 468. The Argives destroy Mycenæ.
- 421. Argos forms a league against Sparta.
- 420. Makes a treaty with Athens.
- 418. Defeat of the confederates at Mantinea.
- 417. Argos concludes peace with Sparta.
- 395. Argos joins Athens, Corinth, and Thebes against Sparta.
- 229. Argos joins the Achæan League.

ARGYLE (Scotland).—This bishopric was founded by Innocent III., who separated it from the see of Dunkeld about the year 1200, when Ewaldus became first bishop. Lismore was made the residence of the bishops; hence they were sometimes called bishops of Lismore. Alexander II. made several grants to the new see, the last of them bearing date July 8, 1249. It was suppressed in 1688, but in 1847 it was restored under the title of Argyle and the Isles.

ARIANISM.—The denial of the divinity of Christ, the distinctive feature of Arianism, first appeared in the heresies of the Ebionites, of Artemon, and of Theodotus. Robert-

son considers that although Alexandria was the birthplace of Arianism, its origin may be traced to the other great churches of the East. Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria, from whom the heresy is named, appears to have first boldly maintained the opinion about 319. His views were condemned by Alexander, and he was, with his followers, excommunicated in 321. Constantine took up the matter, and summoned a general council at Nicæa, to settle the controversy. The emperor presided, and the council sat from June 19 to August 25, 325, when Arius was excommunicated and banished into Illyria, and his heresy was condemned. Arius, however, managed to obtain the favour of Constantine, who gave him a rescript commanding his readmission into the Church. On the eve of the day on which it was to take place, Arius, who was parading the streets with his adherents, was compelled to withdraw for a few moments, and he was afterwards found dead (336). Arianism did not long remain a single sect. There were the Anomæans or pure Arians, the Semi-Arians, and the Acacians, during the lifetime of Constantine; and these soon separated into other parties. Theodosius issued edicts against the Arians (381—395). When extirpated at Constantinople and the civilized portions of the empire, the heresy spread amongst the Goths and other barbarian nations.

ARIKERA, OR ARKARY (Battle).—Lord Cornwallis completely routed Tippoo's army at this place, about nine miles from Seringapatam, May 14, 1791.

ARIMINIUM (Italy).—Conquered by the Romans, and made a Roman colony, B.C. 268. It became important as a military post. The Via Flaminia, from this city to Rome, was opened B.C. 221; and the Via Æmilia, to Placentia, B.C. 187. Caesar took Ariminum B.C. 48. (See RIMINI.)

ARITHMETIC.—Computation by means of counters, the earliest form of this science, was practised by the Egyptians. The Chinese made use of the schwan-pan, or abacus, at a very early period. Certain letters of the alphabet, divided and arranged according to a particular method, preceded the use of numerals. (See ARABIC NUMERALS.) Decimal notation arose from the facility of counting on the fingers, and was introduced into Europe in the 13th century. Pococke's treatise on arithmetic in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" affords the fullest information on the subject.

ARKANSAS (U. States), was colonized by the French in 1685. It was ceded to Spain by France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, and restored to France by Spain in 1800. The United States government purchased it from France in 1803. It was erected into a separate territory in 1819, having previously formed part of Louisiana, and was admitted into the Union in 1836.

ARKLOW (Battle).—A small body of the royal troops defeated the Irish rebels, 27,000 in number, led by a priest named Michael

Murphy, near Arklow Bridge, on the 10th of June, 1798.

ARLES (France), **ARELATE**, or **ARELAS**, fell under the Roman yoke B.C. 123, and became a Roman colony in the time of Augustus. It was pillaged A.D. 270, and restored and enlarged by Constantine; hence it was sometimes called *Constantia*. His son, afterwards Constantine II., was born here. Constantine presided at the celebrated council held at Arles against the Donatists in 314. Three English bishops took part in the proceedings; which fact proves the important position occupied by the English church in the beginning of the 4th century. In 418, Arles was appointed as the place for the annual meeting of the assembly of the seven provinces of Gaul. It was besieged by the Visigoths in 425, 429, 452, and 457; and captured by Euric in 466. The Saracens defeated Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, near Arles, in 731; but he joined his forces with those of Charles Martel and expelled the Saracens in 732. Arles was plundered by the Saracens in 850, and was frequently invaded. The republican form of government was adopted in Arles in 1240. After various changes, it was annexed to France in 1486. Arles was an archiepiscopal see. It was suppressed by the concordat of 1801; re-established and united to Aix in 1817. In addition to the celebrated council in 314, others occurred in 353, 442, 452, 455, 463, 475, 524, 554, 813, 1059, 1205, 1211, 1234, 1260 or 1261, and 1275.

ARLES (Kingdom of).—Count Boso, expelled from Lombardy, was elected king of Provence, by the synod of Mantaille, in Oct. 879 A.D. He died about 887; and his son Louis was acknowledged king by the council of Valence in 890. Louis, who claimed the crown of Italy, was blinded, and died about 928. In 888 Rodolph or Raoul, the Guelph, erected the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy, consisting of territory that nearly corresponds to Switzerland, with some neighbouring districts. Rodolph I. died in 911, and was succeeded by his son, Rodolph II.; who, on the death of Louis, in 928, united Provence to Transjurane Burgundy, making Arles his capital; and, by a treaty with Hugh, king of Italy, he was, in 933, confirmed in the possession. This constituted what is known in history as the kingdom of Arles. Rodolph III., who died in 1032, bequeathed it to the emperor Conrad II.; and subsequent attempts made to revive the kingdom of Arles did not prove successful. Raymond, count of Barcelona, seized Provence in 1146, and Alfonso II., of Aragon, in 1167. Arles became a republic in 1240; afterwards fell under the rule of the Angevin family; and was permanently annexed to France by letters patent of Charles VIII. in 1486.

KINGS OF ARLES.

- A.D.
- 933. Rodolph II., of Transjurane Burgundy.
- 937. Conrad the Pacific.
- 993. Rodolph III.
- 1032. Conrad II., the emperor, receives it on the death of Rodolph III.

ARMADA.—This formidable naval expedition, collected from all parts of Europe by Philip II., for the purpose of invading England, and called the *Invincible Armada*, sailed from the Tagus May 28, 29, and 30, 1588, N.S. It consisted of 130 ships of war, ranging from 300 to 1,200 tons each, and a large fleet of transports, carrying about 11,000 sailors, including galley slaves; 20,000 soldiers, besides volunteers and priests; and 3,165 pieces of cannon. The armada having been damaged in a storm off Cape Finisterre, took refuge in various ports, and assembled again at the Groyne (Corunna), whence they sailed July 22 (O.S. 12); sighted the English coast Friday, July 29 (O.S. 19); and engaged for the first time with the English fleet, July 31 (O.S. 21), when the latter were victorious. Several of the Spanish ships were taken, and others destroyed. Another contest, with a similar result, occurred Tuesday, Aug. 2 (O.S. July 23). The armada anchored in Calais roads on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 6 (O.S. July 27). Fire-ships were launched amongst them during the next (Sunday) night, at which the Spaniards were so much alarmed that they cut their cables and put to sea again, losing several ships. Those that escaped were closely followed by the English squadrons, and a general engagement ensued off Gravelines, on Monday (Aug. 8), when Drake and his colleagues, without the loss of a single vessel, and not a hundred men, dispersed the mighty armament. Sixteen Spanish ships were destroyed, about 5,000 of their men killed, and most of the vessels that escaped destruction were riddled with shot. Their commanders, bent upon returning to Spain, felt so much dread of their antagonists, that they resolved upon sailing through the North Sea, and round Scotland, sooner than risk another encounter. Drake, Frobisher, Howard, and the gallant seamen of that age, pressed boldly in pursuit. "There was never anything," wrote Drake to Walsingham, Aug. 10, "that pleased me better than seeing the enemy flying with a southerly wind to the northward." The armada suffered from a succession of storms; and in one that occurred Sept. 2, forty ships were driven on the Irish coast, and nearly every soul on board these vessels perished. Of this expedition, fifty-three vessels, in a shattered and worthless condition, and little more than a third of the army sent for the conquest of England, returned to Spain. Elizabeth raised three armies to repel the invaders, but the skill and heroism of her sailors, aided by the fury of the elements, rendered even an attempt at landing impossible.

ARMAGH (Ireland), formerly the metropolis, enjoyed considerable reputation as a seat of learning from the 5th to the 9th centuries. The bishopric is said to have been founded by St. Patrick A.D. 445. Gelasius, bishop in 1136, became its first archbishop, and took the title of "primate of all Ireland" in 1152. Armagh was frequently ravaged by the Danes, who were ultimately

expelled in 1004. Its cathedral, founded by St. Patrick in 450, was destroyed in 1564, rebuilt in 1616, again destroyed in 1642, and rebuilt in 1675. The town itself was burnt by Shane O'Neal in 1564.

ARMAGNACS.—Soon after the murder of the duke of Orleans, in 1407, France became a prey to two rival factions, the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. The latter received this name from their leader, Bernard, count of Armagnac, father-in-law to the duke of Orleans. The Armagnacs, in May, 1412, entered into negotiations with Henry IV. of England. Their leader was massacred by the Burgundians and the citizens of Paris, with four thousand of his adherents, June 12th, 1418. Louis XI., before he came to the French throne, put himself at the head of a body of ruffians, called Armagnacs, the disbanded mercenaries of the English war, and invaded Switzerland, where he was defeated in 1444. The Armagnacs were almost exterminated by Louis XI., in 1473.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, instigated by France, and believing England to be hard pressed by the fleets of France and Spain, at the close of the American war, leagued together to establish a new code of maritime laws. This confederacy, known as the Armed Neutrality, was formed in 1780, and on the 26th of February in that year, Catherine II. put forth a declaration, announcing that free ships make free goods, that the flag covers the merchandise, and that a port is understood to be blockaded only when such a force is stationed at its entrance as to render it dangerous to approach. These principles she professed her intention of maintaining by force of arms. Denmark signed the convention, July 30th; Sweden, Aug. 1, in the same year; and Holland, Jan. 16, 1781. Prussia followed, May 8, and the emperor of Germany, Oct. 9, 1781. England declared war against the Dutch; but the cessation of hostilities soon after, caused the dissolution of the confederacy. It was, however, revived in 1800, and on the 16th of December, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden signed another treaty, to which Prussia, on the 19th, acceded. England, after remonstrating, replied by a proclamation laying an embargo on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels (Jan. 14, 1801). Nelson was speedily sent to Copenhagen, which he captured together with the Danish fleet, April 2, 1801. He then set sail for Cronstadt. Peace was concluded with Russia, June 17, 1801. Sweden and Denmark abandoned their pretensions, Prussia followed their example, and the Armed Neutrality was dissolved.

ARMENIA (Asia), according to Armenian tradition, was settled by Haik, son of Togarmah, and grandson of Japhet (Gen. x. 3); and it is noticed in Scripture under the names Togarmah and Ararat. The country, afterwards divided into Lesser and Greater Armenia, was frequently invaded by the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Medes and Persians, and for many years remained

in subjection to one or other of these empires. The accounts given by the Greek and Roman writers are in many points at variance with those of the Armenian historians. M. St. Martin has investigated the subject with great diligence, and upon his valuable work the following chronological table is based:—

B.C.

2107. Haik, fleeing from the tyranny of Belus, king of Assyria, settles in Armenia, and becomes its first ruler.

1827. Accession of Aram to the chief power. He carries his arms into Asia Minor, and founds Mazaca, afterwards known as Caesarea of Cappadocia.

1725. Armenia becomes subject to Assyria.

743. Baroir renders Armenia independent of Assyria.

565. Accession of Tigranes, who restores Armenia to its ancient position.

323. On the death of Alexander, Armenia falls under the sway of Greek governors.

317. The Armenians, under Artoces, throw off the Grecian yoke.

149. Valarsaces, or Wagharshag I., founds the dynasty of the Arsacidae.

34. Antony leads the Armenian sovereign captive to Alexandria.

30. On the death of Antony, Artaxes expels the Romans, and is crowned king.

A.D.

16. Vonones, king of the Parthians, seeks shelter with the Armenians, and is made king.

18. Germanicus makes Zeno king of Armenia, under the name of Artaxias.

62. Tiridates king, by order of Nero.

115. Invaded and conquered by the emperor Trajan.

232. Armenia is subjected by Ardashir, king of Persia.

276. Tiridates is converted to Christianity by St. Gregory.

387. The kingdom of Armenia is divided between the Romans and the Persians.

428. End of the kingdom of the Arsacidae.

442. Armenia invaded by the Persians, who seek to abolish Christianity, and substitute the rites of Zoroaster.

515. Pourzan rules Armenia, which is ravaged by the Huns during his administration.

637. Invaded by the Arab Abd-errahim, who seeks to establish Mohammedanism.

830. Invaded by Theophilus, emperor of the East.

856. Sempad the Confessor, king of Armenia, suffers martyrdom at Bagdad for his adherence to Christianity.

859. Aschod I., son of Sempad, receives the title of Prince of Princes from the Caliph.

914. Death of Sempad I., after which Armenia is ravaged by the Arabs.

1045. Constantine XII., emperor of the East, gains important possessions in Armenia.

1079. Extinction of the dynasty of the Bagratides, and entire submission of Armenia to the Seljukian sultans.

1124. David II. recovers great part of Armenia from the Turks.

1234. The Mongols encamp on the confines of Armenia, which they overrun for several years.

1375. Leon VI., king of Armenia, is made prisoner by the infidels, and carried to Egypt.

1393. Leon VI. dies at Paris, and with him the kingdom of Armenia becomes extinct.

1583. Armenia is overrun by the Turks.

1604. The Persians, under Shah Abbas, invade Armenia, and reduce it to complete subjection.

1828. The Russians, in their operations against Turkey, overrun Armenia.

1829. Erzeroum surrendered to the Russians.

SOVEREIGNS OF ARMENIA,

According to St. Martin.

Elder Branch of the Arsacidæ in Greater Armenia.

- B.C.
 149. Valarsaces, or Wagharshag I., brother of Mithridates I., king of Parthia.
 127. Arsaces, or Arshag I.
 114. Artaxes, or Artashes I.
 89. Tigranes, or Dikran I.
 35. His son, Artavasdes, reigns with him.
 36. Artavasdes, or Artawatz I.
 34. Antony seizes the king, and carries him off prisoner to Alexandria, and the Romans hold the country.
 30. Artaxes II.
 20. Tigranes II.
 — Tigranes III. dethroned by the Romans.
 6. Artavasdes II.
 5. Tigranes III. re-established.
 2. Queen Erato, widow of Tigranes III. She is forced to abdicate.
- A.D.
 2. Ariobarzanes, a Parthian, placed on the throne by the Romans.
 4. Artavasdes III.
 5. Queen Erato re-established.—Interregnum.
 16. Vonones.
 17. Interregnum.
 18. Zeno of Pontus, called Artaxias.
 — Tigranes IV.
 35. Arsaces II.
 — Mithridates of Iberia.
 51. Rhadamistus.
 52. Tiridates I.
 60. Tigranes V.
 62. Tiridates I. re-established on the throne.

Younger Branch of the Arsacidæ rules at first at Edessa.

- B.C.
 38. Arshan, or Ardsham.
 10. Manu.
 5. Abgarus, said to have written a letter to our Saviour.
- A.D.
 32. Anane, or Ananus.
 36. Sanadrag, or Sanatruces.
 58. Erwant, an Arsacid by the female line, usurps the throne, and conquers the whole of Armenia.
 78. Artashes, or Artaxes III. reigns over the whole of Armenia.
 120. Artawatz, or Artavasdes IV.
 121. Diran, or Tiranus I.
 142. Dikran, or Tigranes VI.
 178. Wagharsh, or Vologeses.
 198. Chosroes, or Khosrew I., surnamed Medz, or the Great.
 232. Ardashir, or Artaxerxes, the first Sassanid of Persia.
 259. Dertad, or Tiridates II., established by the Romans.
 314. Interregnum. Sanadrag takes northern, and Fagar southern, Armenia.
 316. Chosroes, or Khosrew II.
 325. Diran, or Tiranus II.
 341. Arsaces, or Arshag III.
 370. Bab, or Para.
 377. Waraztad.
 382. Arsaces IV. and Valarsaces, or Wagharshag II.
 383. Arsaces IV. alone.
 387. Armenia divided between the Romans and Persians.
 389. Arsaces IV. dies. Cazavon rules, followed by Chosroes, or Khosrew III.
 392. Bahram Shapur (Sapor).
 414. Chosroes III. re-established.
 415. Shapur, or Sapor.
 419. Interregnum.
 422. Ardashes, or Artaxes IV.
 428. End of the kingdom of the Arsacides

ARMENIAN ÆRA commenced Tuesday, July 9, 552, when the council of Tiben, or of the Armenians, confirmed the condemnation passed on the council of Chalcedon in 536. The Armenians were reconciled to the Latin church about 1330, and they then adopted the form of the Julian year.

ARMENIAN CHURCH is said to have been founded by Bartholomew or Thaddeus, one of the seventy. The Gospel does not, however, appear to have flourished, and it was not until the beginning of the 4th century that it was embraced by king, nobles, and people. Armenia thus became the first country in which Christianity was adopted as the national religion. The Persians, who had subdued Armenia by 369, having failed in their endeavours to force the Magian religion upon the people, permitted them to follow the faith of their fathers. They adopted the Monophysite doctrine in the 6th century. At a council held at Tiben, in Armenia, in 552, the Armenian bishops condemned the general council of Chalcedon (451) which had proscribed the Eutychian heresy, and they separated from the Orthodox church.

ARMENIAN VERSION.—This translation of the Scriptures, of which the Old Testament is based upon the Septuagint, was commenced, A.D. 410, by Miesrob, who invented for the purpose the Armenian alphabet, consisting of thirty-six letters. This alphabet, with two additional letters, is the one still in use. Some authorities are of opinion that this version, completed about 431, was interpolated in the 6th century from the Syriac Peschito, and in the 13th from the Vulgate. It was first printed at Amsterdam, in 1666.

ARMINIANS, the followers of James Arminius, or Harmensen, a Dutch divine, born at Oudewater, in 1560. He was made pastor at Amsterdam in 1588, and soon after opposed what is termed the Supralapsarian doctrine of Calvin. In 1604 he obtained the divinity chair at Leyden, and died Oct. 19, 1609. His followers were also called Remonstrants, from the petition or remonstrance, containing their doctrines, set forth in five articles presented to the States of Holland, in 1610. Their opposition to the Calvinists, or Gomarists, as they were then called, referred principally to their views respecting original sin, free will, and predestination. The synod of Dort, assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and closed May 9, 1619, condemned the "five articles," and 200 of the Armenian preachers were afterwards deprived. Many pastors and their followers went into exile, until the proclamation of religious liberty in Holland, in 1625. Hallam (Lit. Hist. vol. ii. pt. 3, ch. ii.) remarks, "The Arminian doctrine spread, as is well known, in despite of obloquy and persecution, over much of the Protestant region of Europe." The Arminians still exist in Holland, and their tenets in a modified form are held by several Christian sects.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—"There is no doubt that emblems somewhat similar have,"

says Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. ii. pt. 2), "been immemorially used both in war and peace. The shields of ancient warriors, and devices upon coins or seals, bear no distant resemblance to modern blazonry. But the general introduction of such bearings, as hereditary distinctions, has been sometimes attributed to tournaments, wherein the champions were distinguished by fanciful devices; sometimes to the Crusades, where a multitude of all nations and languages stood in need of some visible token to denote the banners of their respective chiefs. In fact, the peculiar symbols of heraldry point to both these sources, and have been borrowed in part from each. Hereditary arms were perhaps scarcely used by private families before the beginning of the 13th century. From that time, however, they became very general, and have contributed to elucidate that branch of history which regards the descent of illustrious families." At the end of the 12th century, warriors bore escutcheons, suspended from the belt, decorated with their arms. William I. introduced into England the arms of Normandy, having two lions on his shield, to which another lion was added, as is generally supposed, for Aquitaine, by Henry II. The earliest display of arms on a seal is of the date 1187.

ARMORICA (Gaul).—This seat of the Veneti, a Celtic tribe, was conquered by Cæsar B.C. 56. It threw off the Roman yoke A.D. 409, and its independence was recognized by Honorius. Clovis annexed it to his empire A.D. 497. Many of the early Britons, assailed on every side, took refuge in the western part of Armorica, called after them Cornwall and the Lesser Britain. The first immigration is believed to have occurred in the 4th century. The term Armorica was at one time applied to nearly all the maritime districts between the Seine and the Loire, occupied by Celtic tribes. It was afterwards limited to Brittany, which designation, even in its restricted application, had quite superseded that of Armorica by the time of Charlemagne. (See BRITANNY.)

ARMOUR.—The use of helmets, shields, breastplates, and greaves for the legs, is mentioned in the wars recorded in the Bible. The giant Goliath (1 Sam. xvii. 5 and 6), about B.C. 1063, was armed at all points. Armour was used by most ancient nations. The helmet was not common amongst the Teutonic tribes, though it was occasionally worn by the Franks in the 7th, and had become general amongst them in the 8th century. Shields were borne by the Northmen about this time. Those used by the Anglo-Saxons were made of leather with iron rims. Breastplates were much worn in the 12th century. In the 13th century armour of chain mail was worn by knights. Metal greaves appeared at the end of the same century. Chain mail was replaced by armour of plate early in the 15th century, and black armour was often used for mourning.

ARMS.—The club, the sling, bow and arrows, were the most ancient weapons. Esau, at the command of Isaac, took his quiver and bow, and went to procure venison, about B.C. 1760 (Gen. xxvii. 3). Spears of various kinds, javelins, swords, daggers, the battle-axe and mace, followed. The cross-bow and the long-bow were the chief offensive weapons previous to the invention of gunpowder in the 13th century.

ARMY.—The numerical force of armies in ancient times, as may be seen from Josh. xi. 4, B.C. 1445; 1 Sam. xiii. 5, about B.C. 1093; and 2 Sam. xxiv. 9, B.C. 1017, was very great. Diodorus Siculus describes the army of Ninus as amounting to 1,700,000 foot and 200,000 horse. Xerxes, B.C. 480, assembled 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse for the invasion of Greece. Gibbon calculates that the peace establishment of Hadrian and his successors amounted to 375,000 men, and this number was doubled under the successors of Constantine. With reference to more modern times, Hallam (Middle Ages, i. ch. ii. pt. 2) says, "In public national history, I am aware of no instance of what may be called a regular army more ancient than the body-guards, or huscarles, of Canute the Great. These select troops amounted to 6,000 men, on whom he probably relied to ensure the subjection of England." Charles VII. of France, advised by the estates at Orleans in 1439, established the first standing army in Europe, levying a poll-tax, in 1444, to defray the expenditure. During the Great Rebellion, large armies were raised; and an army was maintained whilst the Commonwealth lasted. In 1662, a force of 5,000 men excited alarm; and the levy by Charles II., in 1678, of 25,000 or 30,000 troops, created dissatisfaction. By the fourth clause of the Declaration of Rights (1689), James II. was accused of having raised and maintained a standing army in time of peace without the consent of parliament. William III. showed great reluctance in obeying the orders of parliament with reference to disbanding the troops, and from his reign a standing army has been regularly maintained in this country. According to the budget of 1859–60, the English army consisted of 229,557 men.

	Men and officers.
Cavalry in Europe	12,071
Infantry	160,584
Cavalry in India.....	9,046
Infantry	82,851
Depôts of Indian regiments stationed in } Great Britain	15,005
Total.....	229,557

ARNHEM (Holland), the capital of Guelderland, is noticed in a charter of Otho, in 996. The counts and dukes of Guelderland resided here. The Spaniards took it in 1585; the French in 1672. It was fortified in 1702, and having again fallen into the power of the French, was retaken in 1813.

ARPAD DYNASTY was founded in Hungary A.D. 899, by Arpad the Magyar. He died in 907, and the line ended with Andrew III. in 1301.

ARQUEBUS, or HARQUEBUSS.—The handgun, with the addition of a trigger, received this appellation. The invention is assigned to about the year 1470, a corps of harquebusiers having existed as early as 1476. Philip of Commines speaks of it as a weapon used at the battle of Morat, in 1476; and half of the English yeomen of the guard were armed with it in 1485. Mounted harquebusiers are mentioned in 1495. The arquebus, considerably improved in construction, became the ordinary weapon in the 16th century. In 1580, John the Almain recommended to the favourable notice of Walsingham one of his countrymen, who had invented "an harquebuse, that shall contain ten balls or pelletes of lead, all the which shall goe off one after another, having once given fire, so that with one harquebuse one may kill ten theeves, or other enemies, without recharging." Thus was the modern revolver anticipated.

ARQUES (Battle).—Henry IV. of France defeated the army of the League, under the duke of Mayenne, at this place, near Dieppe, Sept. 21, 1589.

ARRACAN (India).—According to native traditions, this country was ruled by independent princes from about A.D. 700. It was frequently overrun by the inhabitants of neighbouring states. The Portuguese formed an establishment in Arracan in the 17th century. The province was conquered in 1783 by the Burmese, who ceded it to the English by the third article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

ARRAIGNMENT.—This is the form of criminal law of calling a prisoner to the bar of the court, to plead to an indictment. By ancient law and usage he was entitled to appear without irons or other bonds. Formerly, if the prisoner remained mute, instead of pleading, in cases of treason, his silence was held equivalent to conviction. In other cases of felony he was subjected to the barbarous punishment of *peine forte et dure*. By 12 Geo. III. c. 20 (1772), standing mute in cases of felony was held equivalent to conviction; but the third section of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, passed June 21, 1827, allowed the court, if it thought fit, to order the proper officer to enter a plea of "not guilty" on behalf of the accused.

ARRAS (France).—Supposed to be the ancient Nemetacum or Nemetocenna, where Cæsar wintered, B.C. 50. It afterwards took the name of Atrebatæ, from the people of the province of which it was the chief town. The Vandals captured it A.D. 407, and the Northmen in 880. Louis XI. took Arras May 4, 1477. It came into the possession of Maximilian in 1493. Louis XIII. captured it in 1640. Arras was finally secured to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. Lebon committed great atrocities

herein 1794. Arras was made a bishopric about 500.

ARRAS (Treaties).—A congress was opened at this town, Aug. 20, 1435, at which envoys from England, France, and Burgundy attended. A treaty was concluded between the two latter powers, Sept. 21, 1435; the English commissioners, disgusted with the terms proposed, having retired, Sept. 6. This treaty was, with others, confirmed at Crotay, Oct. 3, 1472. Another treaty between Maximilian, then duke of Austria, and Louis XI., was concluded at Arras Dec. 23, 1482. Margaret, infant daughter of Maximilian, was affianced to the dauphin, and was to receive as her dowry, Burgundy, Artois, and other territories, whilst Louis XI. engaged to restore some places he had captured in Luxemburg, &c.

ARRAY (Commissions of).—Hallam (Eng. ii. ch. ix.) says, "In seasons of public danger, threatening invasion from the side of Scotland or France, it became customary to issue commissions of array, empowering those to whom they were addressed to muster and train all men capable of bearing arms in the counties to which their commission extended, and hold them in readiness to defend the kingdom. The earliest of these commissions that I find in Rymer is of 1324, and the latest of 1557." Charles I. attempted to revive this practice in 1642; but the exercise of this ancient prerogative, from long disuse, was received as an innovation. A very early precedent is that of the 16th Edward II. (1323), in which year a commission issued out of the exchequer to Geoffrey de St. Quynryn and John de Has-thorp, to the effect that they were to raise, in the Wapentake of Dykryng, all the defensible men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and to lead them properly armed to the king at York, to act against the Scots.

ARRETUM (Italy), also called ARETINUS.—This very ancient city is said, with four other Etruscan cities, to have joined the Latins and Sabines against Rome, B.C. 616. It concluded a peace of thirty years with Rome, B.C. 308. Arretium ultimately became subject to Rome, and a Roman army under Metellus, that advanced to defend it against the Senones, was defeated here B.C. 285. Julius Cæsar occupied the city B.C. 49. It has been stated that the modern Arezzo occupies the site of the ancient city: this, however, is a mistake, as Arretium was about three miles to the S.E. It was one of the earliest Italian cities to receive the Christian faith, and for many years its bishops were feudal counts. In the 11th century Arezzo became a republic. It was taken in 1384 by De Coucy, who sold it to Florence. Having revolted, it was retaken in 1502, and made part of Tuscany in 1531. The French took it Oct. 19, 1800.

ARSENIAN SCHISM.—Arsenius was made patriarch of Constantinople by Theodore Lascaris II. in 1255. The emperor Lascaris died in 1259, having first committed

his son to the care of the patriarch. His successor, Michael Palæologus, deposed Arsenius, but recalled him in 1260, and was himself crowned joint emperor with the young John Lascaris. Michael put out the young prince's eyes in 1261; whereupon Arsenius excommunicated the emperor, and resolutely refused to grant him penance or absolution. A synod was summoned at Constantinople in May, 1264, and Arsenius, having been thrice cited and refusing to appear, was deposed. A powerful party supported the cause of Arsenius; they received the name of Arsenites, and Gibbon declares that they persevered above 48 years in what was termed the Arsenian Schism.

ARSON.—The punishment of death was awarded for this offence by the ancient Saxon laws, and the same penalty was attached to it in the reign of Edward I. By 8 Hen. VI. c. 6 (1430), the burning of houses under particular circumstances was made high treason. The perpetrators of the crime were denied benefit of clergy by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1532), which was repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12 (1547). The crime was made felony by the general acts of Edward VI. and Mary. The punishment, after having undergone various modifications, is penal servitude for not more than seven years; or, in some cases, imprisonment not exceeding two years in duration. The principal acts bearing on the subject are 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, passed June 21, 1827; 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, passed Aug. 20, 1853; and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, passed June 26, 1857.

ARTEMISIUM (Sea Fight).—Fought between the Persians and the Greeks off this promontory of Eubœa, B.C. 480, without any decisive result. It was renewed two days later, on which occasion the Greeks suffered so much, that they were compelled to retreat.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Chinese are said to have been acquainted with the principle on which they are made, years ago. They have long existed in parts of Africa and Asia, in Italy, Germany, and France. The monastery of St. André, near Aire, possessed one in 1749. Another, in the ancient convent of Chartreux, at Lillier, is said to be 700 years old. The name is derived from Artois, in France, the ancient Artesium. An artesian well was sunk at Sheerness in 1781; another in London in 1794, two at Portsmouth in 1828 and 1829. In 1852 an artesian well was opened at Kissengen, in Bavaria, the borings of which are 2,000 feet below the surface. A bill for establishing a company to supply London with water by means of artesian wells was rejected by the House of Commons, June 2, 1835.

ARTICHOKE.—This vegetable was brought from the Levant into Italy, in the 15th century. It was brought from Naples to Florence in 1466, and was first seen at Venice in 1473. Artichokes were introduced into France in the 16th century, and into England from Holland in 1602.

ARTICLES OF PERTH.—Adopted by the

General Assembly of Scotland held at Perth, Aug. 25, 1618. They were five in number. Firstly, it was ordered that the Lord's supper should be received kneeling; secondly, the communion of the sick was allowed; thirdly, private baptism in cases of apparent necessity; fourthly, confirmation; and fifthly, the observance of Christmas and other holy seasons. They were ratified by the Parliament in Edinburgh, July 25, 1621.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. (*See THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.*)

ARTIFICERS.—Any artificer taking more than the usual rate of wage was subject to imprisonment by the Statute of Labourers, 23 Edw. III. c. 5 (1349), and the wages of several sorts of artificers were fixed by another statute of labourers, 25 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1351). By 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 8 (1389), the rates were to be assessed and proclaimed by the justices of peace. By 34 Edw. III. c. 10 (1360), artificers were liable to punishment for departing into other lands. Conspiring to raise wages was, by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15 (1549), punished by a fine of £10, or twenty days' imprisonment for the first offence. The above acts were repealed by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), when the assessment of their wages was placed under the direction of justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, &c. By one clause of this statute they were compelled, on pain of imprisonment in case of refusal, to assist in agricultural operations during haytime and harvest. Several changes in the law ensued. Persons convicted of enticing artificers in certain branches of industry to go abroad, were, by 5 Geo. I. c. 27 (1718), subject to a fine of £100 and imprisonment for three months, with additional penalties for a second offence; and artificers thus offending were treated as aliens, and forfeited all property if they did not return within six months. The fine was increased to £500, and the imprisonment to twelve months, both being doubled for a second offence, by 23 Geo. II. c. 13 (1750). So much of Elizabeth's act as related to the fixing of wages by justices of the peace was repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 40 (April 15, 1813), and portions of the latter were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 97 (June 21, 1824).

ARTILLERY.—The earliest military engines were, in all probability, those for casting large stones, which are mentioned in 2 Chron. xxvi. 15, as in use about B.C. 810. Similar engines, and others for throwing darts and arrows, both called by Greek names, were much used in Roman times and subsequently, but do not seem to have been introduced into England until the Norman invasion. Edward I. employed engines at the siege of Stirling Castle, in 1304, which threw stones of 300 lb. weight. Gunpowder was in use among the Hindoos and the Chinese in periods of remote but unknown antiquity. Colonel Chesney is of opinion that cannon-balls were propelled, by means of gunpowder, in India, as early as A.D. 1200, though the use of artillery is not mentioned

by any European writer before the 14th century. A writer in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," deriving his information from Colonel Chesney, says: "The Moors, according to Condé, used artillery [in the modern sense of the word] against Saragossa in 1118; and in 1132 a culverin of four-pound calibre, named Salamonica, was made. In 1157, when the Spaniards took Niebla, the Moors defended themselves by machines which threw darts and stones by means of fire; and in 1156 Abd'almumen, the Moorish king, captured Mohadia, a fortified city near Bona, from the Sicillians by the same means. In 1230 artillery was used against Cordova; and in 1306 or 1308 Ferdinand IV. took Gibraltar from the Moors by means of artillery. Ibn Nason ben Bia, of Granada, mentions that guns were adopted from the Moors, and used in Spain in the 12th century, and that balls of iron were thrown by means of fire in 1331. These, and other examples, render it almost certain that the use of gunpowder first became known in Europe through the Moorish conquests and warfare in Spain, although the true components of gunpowder were known to Friar Bacon, and were made public by Schwartz in 1320. Edward III. of England used 'crakeys of war' during his campaign against the Scots, in 1327. In 1339, ten pieces of cannon were prepared for the siege of Cambray, by the Chevalier Cardailiac. Quesnoy was defended successfully in 1340 by cannon which flung large iron bolts. In 1343, the Moorish garrison of Algesiras, besieged by Alphonsus XI. of Castile, used long mortars, or troughs of iron, which threw among their enemies thunderbolts. In 1346, an iron gun, with a square bore capable of projecting a cubical iron, shot of 11 lb. weight, was constructed at Bruges. In 1346, Edward III. is said to have used artillery at the battle of Cressy; but this is very doubtful, as the application of guns to field operations appears to be of later date, and no notice of them at the subsequent battle of Poitiers can be traced. In 1347 Edward did, however, use artillery in the siege of Calais; as did the prince of Wales in 1356 in reducing the castle of Romozantin. In 1378, Richard II. employed 400 cannon, which fired day and night, in his unsuccessful attack on St. Malo. . . . Though portable guns had been occasionally made, from the earlier half of the 14th century, and had been abundantly applied in the wars of the 15th, they do not appear to have been reduced to a perfect system of field artillery until the reigns of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and in 1500 the latter monarch was able to move his artillery from Pisa to Rome, a distance of about 240 miles, in five days, and possessed light pieces which were sufficiently manageable to be taken rapidly from one point to another during a battle. When he recovered Genoa, in 1507, he had sixty guns of large calibre for an army of about 20,000 men, and overcame the Venetians on the Adda

in 1509, by means of his artillery. Francois I. adopted a lighter construction for field-guns, and had them drawn by the best description of horses." At the battle of Marignan, in 1515, according to the same author, "the French artillery played a new and distinguished part, not only by protecting the centre of the army from the charges of the Swiss phalanxes, and causing them excessive loss, but also by rapidly taking such positions from time to time during the battle as enabled the guns to play upon the flanks of the attacking columns."

ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON is said to have sprung from a voluntary association formed for the encouragement of archery, during the reign of Henry VIII., who granted a charter to the fraternity of artillery in great and small ordnance in 1537. The Artillery company was established in 1535, during the dread of an invasion by the Spaniards, by citizens who voluntarily exercised themselves and trained up others to the use of war. They assembled every Thursday. The exercises were discontinued after the excitement respecting the Spanish Armada had subsided. A new company was, however, formed in 1610. In 1636 Charles II., then prince of Wales, and his brother the duke of York, belonged to the company. The exercising-ground was removed from Bishopsgate to the Artillery-ground, Finsbury, in 1622.

ARTS (Degrees in).—The term *master* is believed to be the oldest amongst those of graduation. Eugenius II., by the 34th canon of a council held at Rome Nov. 15, 826, speaks of the appointment of masters and doctors. This was confirmed by a decree of Leo IV. in another council at Rome, Dec. 8, 853. Gregory IX. (1227—1241) is said to have instituted the inferior rank of bachelors. The degrees both of bachelor and master of arts were conferred at Oxford in the time of Henry III. (1216—1272). The degrees for laws are said to have come into the university in 1149. The number of arts in the course, during the middle ages, was seven; of which three—grammar, logic, rhetoric—constituted the Trivium; and the remaining four—arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and music—the Quadrivium.

ART-UNIONS.—Associations for the extension of the fine arts originated in France early in this century, and were then introduced into Germany. The first society of the kind known in England was the London Art-Union, established in 1837, and incorporated by royal charter, Dec. 1, 1846. Doubts having been expressed respecting the legality of art-unions, temporary acts were passed in 1844 and 1845 to relieve their promoters from the penalties to which they were supposed to be liable, and they were legalized under certain conditions by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 43, passed in 1846. The Art-Union of Ireland was established in 1853.

ARUNDEL (Sussex).—Camden says he has not met with the name before the time of

Alfred, and adds, "All its renown is derived from the castle, which flourished in the Saxon times, and was rebuilt immediately after the arrival of the Normans, by Roger de Montgomery, thence called earl of Arundel." In his introduction to "Domesday Book," Ellis speaks of it as existing in the days of Edward the Confessor. In 1433, it was decided that the tenure of Arundel Castle, without any creation, patent, or investiture, constituted its possessor earl of Arundel. It was garrisoned by the parliament during the civil war; was captured by Lord Hopton in 1643, and retaken in 1644.

ARUNDEL CONSTITUTION.—Archbishop Arundel, at his visitation in London, in 1397, revived an old constitution, originated by Simon Niger, bishop of London (1229—1241), by which the inhabitants of the respective parishes were compelled to pay their rector one halfpenny in the pound out of the rent of their houses. Hence its name.

ARUNDELIAN, or OXFORD MARBLES.—A collection of relics of antiquity found in the island of Paros, early in the 17th century, purchased by Thomas, earl of Arundel, in 1624, and brought to England in 1627. It consisted, when entire, of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, besides sarcophagi, altars and fragments, and gems; and having been dispersed, the remains were presented to the university of Oxford, in 1667, by Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk. Another portion, now called the Pomfret Marbles, was transferred to Oxford, 1755. Amongst the remains presented by Henry Howard, is the Parian chronicle, which contains a chronological compendium of the history of Greece from B.C. 1582 to B.C. 355, the ninety years to B.C. 264 having been lost. The accuracy of these tables has been questioned, and even their authenticity denied. Clarendon (ch. i. 119) says of the earl of Arundel, their collector, "He was willing to be thought a scholar, and to understand the most mysterious parts of antiquity, because he made a wonderful and costly purchase of excellent statues, whilst he was in Italy and in Rome (some whereof he could never obtain permission to remove from Rome, though he had paid for them), and had a rare collection of the most curious medals; whereas in truth he was only able to buy them, and never to understand them."

ARZILLA (Africa), taken from the Moors by Alfonso V., king of Portugal, in 1471. The king of Fez wrested it from the Christians in 1506.

ASCALON (Syria) is mentioned as a city of the Philistines, Josh. xiii. 3, and 1 Sam. vi. 17. The tribe of Judah captured it B.C. 1425 (Judges, i. 18), but it was retaken by the Philistines, and is frequently denounced by the prophets. It fell successively into the hands of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. It became a bishop's see in the 4th century. Owing to the attacks and occupation, in the 7th century, of the Saracens, who held it for many years, the suc-

cession of its bishops was interrupted. It was besieged by the Crusaders in 1100, and again in 1148, without success. Baldwin III. captured it in 1157. Saladin re-took it in 1187, and burnt it in 1191. Richard I. of England obtained possession the same year, and restored the fortifications in 1192. Sultan Bibars destroyed its fortifications and filled up its harbour in 1270.

ASCALON (Battle).—Fought during the second crusade, between the Fatimite army led by the caliph of Egypt, and the Crusaders under the command of Godfrey of Bouillon, Friday, August 12, 1099. The former were defeated, leaving 30,000 killed upon the field of battle, with immense booty.

ASCENSION ÆRA, supposed, says Nicolas, to have been used only by the author of the "Chronicle of Alexandria," who dates the year of the martyrdom of St. Menas of Cotys. It corresponds with the 12th of November, 295.

ASCENSION DAY, formerly called Holy Thursday, a movable feast, to commemorate the Ascension of our Saviour, appointed, according to some authorities, in the apostolical times. It was not, however, generally celebrated until the 4th century. King John dated a charter on the Monday next before the Ascension, May 20, 1191.

ASCENSION ISLAND (Atlantic), discovered by the Portuguese mariner Galeo, on Ascension-day, Thursday, May 20, 1501. It remained uninhabited till the English took possession of it Oct. 15, 1815, and formed a military station.

ASCOLI (Battle).—Fought at this place, the ancient Asculum Picenum, during the struggle for the crown of Sicily, between the emperor Henry VI. and Tancred, in 1190. The emperor's army was defeated. Ascoli was annexed to the papal states in 1426. It was made a bishopric in the 4th century.

ASCLUM (Battle).—Fought between Pyrrhus and the Romans, B.C. 278. It was hotly contested, and terminated in favour of Pyrrhus. Asculum, in Apulia, is often mistaken for a place of the same name in Picenum. The modern name of both places is Ascoli.

ASCLUM PICENUM (Italy).—Captured by Sempronius Sophus, B.C. 268, when the whole nation of the Piceni submitted to Rome. The conspiracy and revolt of its inhabitants, and the massacre of the Romans dwelling in the city, B.C. 91, led to the Marsian war, and the siege and capture of Asculum by the Romans, B.C. 90.

ASHANTEE (Africa), or ASIENIE.—Information of this country was first obtained at the commencement of the 18th century. It is inhabited by a warlike people, who, by making continual aggressions on their neighbours, have largely increased their territory. The Ashantees gained a victory over the English in 1807, the latter having assisted the Fantees; and in another struggle, in 1816, the Ashantees had the advantage. War was renewed in 1823, and on the 21st of January, 1824, Sir C. M'Carthy, governor of Cape Coast, was killed, and his army defeated by

the Ashantees. The English drove them from Cape-Coast Castle, July 22 in the same year. On the 7th of August, 1826, the Ashantees suffered a terrible defeat, when their king was glad to purchase peace, and sent his son as a hostage to Cape-Coast Castle.

ASHBURTON (Treaty).—Concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between England and the United States; Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster being the respective plenipotentiaries. It settled the boundary-line between the British possessions in North America and the United States.

ASHDOD (Palestine), now ESDŪN, a city assigned to Judah in the division of the Promised Land (Joshua, xv. 46, 47), about B.C. 1444. It was the chief seat of the worship of the idol Dagon, which fell on its face before the ark of the Lord, captured by the Philistines about B.C. 1116 (1 Sam. v.). Uziah took Ashdod, B.C. 810 (2 Chron. xxvi. 6); and the Assyrians, B.C. 713 (Isaiah, xx. 1). Herodotus (ii. 157) speaks of it as having been captured by the Egyptians, after sustaining a siege of twenty-nine years, the longest on record (B.C. 630). Nehemiah, about B.C. 428, denounced the marriages contracted by the Jews with the women of Ashdod (Neh. xiii. 23). It was called by the Greeks and the Romans *Azotus*, and under that name was known during the crusades.

ASHDUNE (Battle), was fought A.D. 871, between the Danes and the English. The latter, commanded by Ethelred and his brother Alfred, were victorious. In the ancient chronicles the place is called *Æscedune*, or *Eschendun*. Some writers believe Aston, in Berkshire, and others Ashendon, in Bucks, to have been the scene of this victory.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM (Oxford).—This repository of manuscripts, books, coins, various curiosities, and antiquities, was founded by Elias Ashmole, March 20, 1682. This eminent antiquary died May 18, 1692. The Ashmolean Society was established at Oxford in 1828.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Among the early Christians, Lent commenced on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Ash Wednesday and the three following days, making the fast to continue forty days, were afterwards added. "Some say it was the work," Bingham (Antiq. b. xxi. ch. i. s. 5) remarks, "of Gregory the Great (590—604); but others ascribe it to Gregory II., who lived above an hundred years after, in the beginning of the 8th century." Other authorities attribute it to Felix III. in 487. It received its name from the Roman Catholic practice of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents, in remembrance of Gen. iii. 19.

ASIA, the cradle of the human race, and the earliest seat of empire, civilization, and commerce, is said by some Greek writers to have been named from the nymph Asia, one of the Oceanides. The term was, however, applied by the Greeks to a portion only

of this extensive continent. The overthrow of the Lydian empire by Cyrus, B.C. 546, first brought it under their notice; and the victories of Alexander, B.C. 334—B.C. 323, led to a further acquaintance. Ptolemy, A.D. 160, asserts that not more than one-fourth part of Asia was known to the ancients. The progress of discovery in this quarter of the globe was accelerated by the invasion of Europe by the Saracens, and the crusades. Marco Polo, the account of whose travels was circulated in 1293, is the pioneer of modern discovery in this direction. He obtained information respecting China, Japan, and parts of India. Little was, however, effected until the invention of the mariner's compass, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, enabled the navigators of Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries to prosecute their researches by sea:—

A.D.

1497. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and arrives at Calicut in the summer of the following year.
1498. The Portuguese explore Malabar.
1503. The Portuguese obtain a footing in Cochín.
1506. Almeida discovers Ceylon, and Soarez the Maldives.
1507. Martin Baumgarten travels in Palestine.
1509. Several Portuguese settlements planted in Asia.
1511. The Portuguese establish themselves at Malacca, and reach the Spice Islands.
1516. Duarte Coelho visits Siam.
1517. The Portuguese reach China, and are permitted to form a settlement in the island of Macao. They erect the fortress of Colombo in Ceylon.
1518. The Portuguese enter the Bay of Bengal, and visit Chittagong.
1523. Borneo visited.
1542. De Mota, a Portuguese navigator, cast, by a tempest, on one of the islands of Japan.
1558. Jenkinson explores the Caspian, and reaches Bokhara.
1568. Achar invites the Portuguese to send missionaries to Delhi.
1579. Siberia entered, and seized by the Russians.
1607. The Jesuit, Father Goez, travels from India to the Great Wall of China.
1639. The river Amour discovered by the Russians.
1656. Grueber starts on his travels, in which he traverses China.
1696. Peter the Great takes possession of Kamtschatka.
1714. Desideri crosses the Himalaya mountains, and visits Cashmere and Thibet.
1728. Behring discovers the straits known by his name.
1760. The Jesuits' map of China published at Pekin, under the authority of the Chinese emperor.
1762. Niebuhr explores Arabia.
1790. The north-eastern coasts of Siberia examined by the Russians.
1796. Thibet explored by Captain Hardwicke.
1804. Krusenstern explores the Gulf of Tartary, the Kurile Archipelago, and the coasts of Japan and Yesso.
1808. The Himalaya ascended by Lieutenant Webb, in order to determine the source of the Ganges.

ASIA MINOR.—This name was first applied in the 4th century to the north-western peninsula of the Asiatic continent. It is also called *Anatolia*, although the latter term is more correctly used for a particular portion. A writer in the "Encyclopædia

Britannica" (iii. 758) remarks:—"Asia Minor was the theatre of the earliest remarkable events recorded in profane history; as the Argonautic expedition, the Trojan war, in which the gods are said to have descended from Olympus and joined battle with mortals; the conquests of the Persians, the overthrow of their empire by Alexander, and the settlement in this part of Asia of his successors. It subsequently fell under the Roman sway, and suffered severely in after-ages in the wars of the Saracens, Turks, Tartars, &c. It is also intimately connected with the early history of Christianity, and the first Christian churches were planted here." Its chief political divisions in ancient times were Bithynia, Cappadocia, Caria, Cilicia, Galatia, Lydia, Lycaonia and Isauria, Lycia, Mysia, Pamphylia, Paphlagonia, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pontus.

ASIATIC SOCIETIES.—The first society of the kind was established by the Dutch at Batavia, in 1780; the next was the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded at Calcutta by Sir W. Jones, in 1784; and this was followed by the Société Asiatique at Paris in 1822. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was founded in London in March, 1823, and received its charter in 1824, for the investigation and encouragement of arts, sciences, and literature in relation to Asia. The Oriental Translation Committee, established in 1828, is in connection with this society. The Literary Society of Bombay, founded in 1804, joined it as a branch in 1829. The Literary Society of Madras, the Asiatic Society of Ceylon, instituted in 1845; that of China, founded at Hong Kong in 1847; and that of Shanghai, established in 1858—are also branches.

ASPERN and ESSLING (Battle).—Napoleon I., after a series of encounters, extending over two days, May 21 and 22, 1809, was compelled to take refuge in the island of Lobau, on the Danube. He lost 30,000 men in these actions. The Austrians, who were commanded by the Archduke Charles, were greatly inferior in point of numbers to the French. Marshal Lannes fell in this battle.

ASSAM (Asia).—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Its inhabitants waged many contests with the Mohammedan conquerors of India, and long maintained their independence. In 1638 they invaded Bengal, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The country fell under the sway of the Burmese, who were expelled by the English in 1825, and by the second article of the treaty of Yandaboo, concluded Feb. 24, 1826, renounced all claim to Assam and its dependencies. A part of the country remained independent until 1838, when the whole was annexed to British India. Mr. Bruce discovered the tea-plant in Assam in 1823. Further researches were made, cultivation was encouraged, and the first twelve chests of tea reached England in 1838. In the following year an association was formed for the cultivation of the tea-plant.

ASSASSINATION PLOT.—Several persons leagued together for the purpose of assassinating William III., Feb. 15 (N.S. 25), 1696, between Brentford and Turnham Green, through which places he passed on Saturdays to hunt in Richmond Park. The plot was revealed by one of the conspirators, and William III. remained at home. The execution of the plan was consequently deferred till the following Saturday, Feb. 22 (N.S. March 3), and was again frustrated. Some of the conspirators were captured and executed. Their chief object was to restore James II. to the throne.

ASSASSINS, or ISMAELIANS, a military and religious order sprung from the Carmatians, a Mohammedan sect that settled in Persia in the 11th century. Hassan-ben-Sahib, having obtained possession of the hill-fort of Alamoot, or "Vulture's Nest," in Casvin, Persia, established the order there, about 1090. The leader, called Sheikh-el-Jebelz, was known in Europe as the Old Man of the Mountain. The Assassins gained other strongholds and spread into Syria. Hassan died in 1124. The Persian branch of the Assassins was exterminated by Holagou Khan in 1258; and the Syrian by the Mameluke sultans of Egypt in 1270, or, according to Gibbon, 1280. Gibbon says of them:—"With the fanaticism of the Koran the Ismaelians had blended the Indian transmigration and the visions of their own prophets; and it was their first duty to devote their souls and bodies in blind obedience to the vicar of God. The daggers of his missionaries were felt both in the East and West: the Christians and the Moslems enumerate, and perhaps multiply, the illustrious victims that were sacrificed to the zeal, avarice, or resentment of *the Old Man* (as he was corruptly styled) *of the Mountain*. But these daggers, his only arms, were broken by the sword of Holagou, and not a vestige is left of the enemies of mankind, except the word *assassin*, which, in the most odious sense, has been adopted in the languages of Europe."

ASSAYE (India).—This battle was fought Sept. 23, 1803, when Wellington with 4,500 troops, of whom only 2,000 were British, defeated the combined forces of the Mahratta chief, Scindiah, and the rajah of Berar, amounting to 50,000 men.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES.—This body, consisting of 130 divines, with 30 lay assessors, was constituted by an ordinance dated June 12, 1643, and appointed to meet, July 1, 1643, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, for the purpose of consulting and advising both houses of parliament relative to the liturgy, discipline, and government of the Church of England. They were divided into three parties, the Independents, the Erastians, and the Presbyterians, the latter being in a majority. Charles I. issued a proclamation, June 22, declaring the assembly illegal, and prohibiting the meeting. In spite of this they assembled on the appointed day. They presented a petition to

both houses of parliament for a fast, sent letters to the Protestant communities on the continent, drew up a confession of faith, and a larger and shorter catechism. This assembly sat at intervals until Feb. 22, 1649; and, somewhat modified in character, it held meetings every Thursday until the dissolution of the Long Parliament in 1653. It was also called the Westminster Assembly.

ASSENS (Battle).—Christian III., king of Denmark and Norway, defeated the rebellious Danes at this place in 1535. This victory, with other naval successes, restored the island to its allegiance.

ASSIENTO.—Charles V. entered into a contract with the Flemings, who agreed to supply a certain number of negroes yearly to the Spanish colonies in South America. In 1532 the Spaniards withdrew the contract, and, in 1580, Philip II. granted it to the Genoese, Philip V. on his accession transferred it to France; and by a treaty concluded between France and Spain, at Madrid, Aug. 27, 1701, the former agreed to furnish annually for ten years 4,800 negroes, or 3,000 in time of war. By a treaty between England and Spain, signed at Madrid March 26, 1713, England agreed to take it for thirty years, from May 1, 1713, on the same terms as France had done; and this agreement was confirmed by the 12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713. The war of 1740 caused its suspension; but, by the 16th article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748, England was to resume it for four years. A treaty was, however, signed at Madrid, between England and Spain, Oct. 5, 1750, by which Great Britain gave up the Assiento contract and the annual vessel during the remainder of four years, Spain agreeing to pay £100,000 in liquidation of all claims.

ASSIGNATS.—State notes or paper money issued on the security of the church lands, seized during the French revolution. The first issue, made in 1790, was to the amount of 400,000,000 of francs, bearing interest, and in September 800,000,000 in addition were issued, but without the liability to pay interest. Further sums were raised in this manner on the lands of the emigrants and other confiscated property. To these assignats a forced currency was given; but they soon became almost valueless. Various experiments to prop up this paper currency were tried without success, and the system was virtually abandoned in 1796.

ASSINGDON (Battle), or ASSANDUN.—A desperate conflict between Canute and Edmund Ironside took place here in 1016. Edmund lost several of his most valiant leaders, and withdrew during the night.

ASSIZE OF BATTLE, or TRIAL BY COMBAT.—This mode of appeal, so prevalent in Europe under the feudal system, was of gradual growth, and extended ultimately to persons of every class and to nearly all cases, but more especially to those of murder and treason. It was introduced into England from Normandy. Michael Palæologus pro-

hibited judicial combat in 1259. St. Louis of France abolished it throughout the royal domains. A trial by combat was appointed in England under the sanction of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in 1571, when Elizabeth interfered to prevent it. A remarkable case led to its abolition in this country. Abraham Thornton having been acquitted at the Warwick assizes, Aug. 8, 1817, of the murder of Mary Ashford, her brother William, deeming the verdict unsatisfactory, appealed against it. On being placed at the bar of the court of King's Bench, Nov. 17, 1817, the accused threw down his glove and challenged the accuser to mortal combat. The court eventually decided, April 16, 1818, in favour of the legality of this privilege, however obsolete. The appellant declined the combat on account of his extreme youth, and the prisoner was discharged. The law was repealed by 59 Geo. III. c. 46, June 22, 1819.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.—Littleton designates the word assize *nomen equivocum*, on account of its application, especially in English law, to a great variety of subjects. In some cases, as in the present, it is equivalent to an assessment. The first notice of an assize of bread is to be found in a proclamation made in 1203, during the reign of King John, enforcing the legal assize. By 51 Hen. III. st. 1 (1266), called the "Assisa et Panis et Cervisie," or the assize of bread and ale, the prices of these articles were regulated by those of corn, and by 51 Hen. III. st. 6 (1266), a baker was fined for transgressing the law, and in case of a grievous offence was to suffer punishment of body in the pillory, or some other correction. The latter statute was repealed by 9 Anne, c. 18 (1710), which fixed a new assize. Other alterations were made in the law, and the statute Assisa, &c. was repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 23 (June 17, 1824). Bread has since been sold by weight in the metropolis, and the system was extended to the country by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37 (1836), which came into operation Oct. 1, 1836. The law requires bakers, when delivering bread, to be provided with weights and scales. By 1 Vict. c. 38 (July 4, 1838), all former acts relating to the sale of bread in Ireland are repealed, and a new assize established for that country.

ASSIZE COURTS.—Itinerant justices were appointed for every part of the kingdom, by the parliament held at Northampton in 1176. The judges were invested with a delegated authority from the *aula regia*, or the king's court, and they made their circuit round the kingdom for trying causes once in seven years. The twelfth article of Magna Charta (1215) provided that they should be sent into each county once a year, and this was repeated in the charter of Henry III. (9 Hen. III. c. 12, 1225). It was not until the year 1235 that these courts were presided over by judges of the superior courts. By 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 30, they were appointed to go into every shire at the most three

times a year. Assizes were first allowed to be held during Advent and Lent, by the consent of the bishops, at the king's special request, as set forth in the statute of Westminster 1 (3 Edw. I. c. 51), in 1275.

ASSIZE OF JERUSALEM.—This code was compiled in 1100, under the auspices of Godfrey of Bouillon, the first sovereign of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, founded July 23, 1099. Godfrey sought the advice of the Latin pilgrims best skilled in the statutes and customs of Europe. With their aid the code, which Gibbon terms "a precious monument of feudal jurisprudence, was drawn up. The new code, attested by the seals of the king, the patriarch, and the viscount of Jerusalem, was deposited in the holy sepulchre, enriched with the improvements of succeeding times, and respectfully consulted as often as any doubtful question arose in the tribunals of Palestine." It was restored for the use of the Latin kingdom of Cyprus in 1369. An Italian version appeared in 1535, at Venice, and one in French at Paris, in 1690.

ASSIZE OF WOOD AND COAL.—On account of the frauds practised, a law was passed in 1543 (34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3), regulating the measure for coal and wood. In consequence of the scarcity of wood and the impossibility of enforcing the regulations of this statute, it was amended by 7 Edw. VI. c. 7 (1553). The latter act was altered by 43 Eliz. c. 14 (1601). The law was enforced by 9 Anne, c. 15 (1710), and an exemption granted in favour of billets made of beech wood only, by 10 Anne, c. 6 (1711). These acts were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 23 (June 17, 1824). The sale of coal in the metropolis is regulated by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 76, passed Oct. 5, 1831.

ASSUMPTION.—This Roman Catholic festival, celebrated on the 15th of August, in honour of the alleged assumption of the Virgin Mary into heaven, was instituted, according to some authorities, in the 4th, and according to others in the 7th century. The early Church commemorated her death, but the assumption is a Romish innovation. The feast was originally observed on the 18th of January, which was afterwards changed to the 15th of August. The Greek and Russian churches on the latter day observe the festival of "the Day of Rest of the Most Holy Mother of God," but do not hold the doctrine of the Assumption.

ASSYRIA (Asia).—The narrow tract of country inclosed between Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Armenia, Susiana, and Media, called by the ancients Assyria, or Asturia, was the original seat of that extended dominion known as the Assyrian empire. From the 10th chapter of Genesis we learn that Nimrod, leaving Babylon, which he had founded, went forth into Assyria, where he built Nineveh, Rhehoboth, Calah, and Resen, about B.C. 2218. Such is the interpretation given in the margin of the Bible, though some authors prefer the reading, that Assur went forth and built these cities. The next

notice of this empire that occurs in the Old Testament, is the invasion of Palestine in the reign of Uzziah, by Phul (2 Kings, xv. 19), king of Assyria, B.C. 769. The sacred historian relates that Menahem, king of Israel, induced him to retire by a bribe of 1,000 talents. Tiglath Pileser, the successor of Phul, at the solicitation of Ahaz, king of Judah, invaded Syria, and took many of its people away captive (2 Kings, xvi. 5–9), B.C. 738. Salmanassar, having besieged Samaria three years, captured it, and put an end to the kingdom of Israel B.C. 722 (2 Kings, xvii. 5, 6), and carried away its people into captivity. Another king, Sennacherib, came up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took them (2 Kings, xviii. 13, and 2 Chron. xxxii.), B.C. 714, but failed in an attack upon Jerusalem, the angel of the Lord having slain 185,000 men in one night, B.C. 712 (2 Kings, xviii. 13, xix. 35, 36, and 2 Chron. xxxii. 21). On his return to Nineveh, Sennacherib was slain by two of his own sons, and another king, named Esarhaddon, assumed the Assyrian sceptre, B.C. 711 (2 Kings, xix. 37). The last king of Assyria mentioned in Scripture is Nebuchadnezzar, who is supposed to have ascended the throne B.C. 650. From these notices and the scanty details given by some ancient writers, attempts have been made to construct a history of this powerful empire, and to ascertain the various dynasties of its kings. Though much has been accomplished, particularly by the investigations and labours of Botta, Layard, Fergusson, Rawlinson, and others, to whose works the student and inquirer are referred for additional information, nothing approaching to a connected history of Assyria has been obtained. The discoveries of these enterprising men confirm, in a most remarkable manner, the Scripture accounts. It is evident that the Assyrian empire existed at a very early period in the history of the world; that its rulers obtained extensive dominion; and that, after a partial dismemberment, it continued to exist for many years. The theory of an Assyrian empire that terminated at the revolt of the Medes, about B.C. 711, followed by an Assyrian monarchy that continued till the destruction of Nineveh, B.C. 606, though supported by high authorities, is now generally rejected. Clinton (*Fasti Hellenici*, i. 268) remarks, with reference to the duration of the Assyrian monarchy: "The period delivered by Ctesias seems to have been 1306 years. He placed its commencement 1000 years before the Trojan war, and its termination at B.C. 876. But in assigning the termination of the Assyrian monarchy, Ctesias, and those that followed him, confounded two events,—the revolt of the Medes and the destruction of Nineveh; which they made to happen together. These two events, however, were divided by a considerable interval of time, and the conclusion of the term of 1306 years assigned to that monarchy did not occur at the Median revolt, but at the final capture of Nineveh.

The date of this event we are enabled to fix with precision, on the concurrent authority of Scripture and Herodotus." (B.C. 606.)

Clinton gives the following summary:—

	Yrs.	B.C.
<i>Ninus</i> , B.C. 2182.		
Assyrian monarchy, 1306 years } before the empire }	675	1912
During the empire, 24 kings ..	526	1237
<i>Sardanapalus</i> , B.C. 876.		
After the empire, 6 kings ..	105	711
	1306	
Capture of Nineveh		606

Vaux (Nineveh and Persepolis, p. 508) gives, on the authority of Colonel Rawlinson, the following list of Assyrian monarchs:—

FIRST ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

B.C.	B.C.
Belukh 1273	Asshur-danin-il 925
Pudil 1255	Phulukk II. 900
Phulukk I. 1240	Tigulti-Sanda 880
Silima-Rish I. 1220	Sardanapalus 850
Sanda-pal-imat .. 1200	Silima-Rish II. 815
Asshur-napal-il .. 1185	(Asshur-danin-pal).
Mutaggil-Nebo .. 1165	Shamasphul 780
Asshur-Rish-ipan 1140	Phulukk III. (Pul) } 760
Tiglath-Pileser I. 1129	and
Asshur-bani-pal I. 1100	Semiramis }
Asshur-adan-akhi 950	

SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

B.C.	B.C.
Tiglath-Pileser II. 747	Asshur-bani-pal II. ... 660
Shalmaneser 730	Asshur-Emit-Ilut.... 640
Sargon 721	Final overthrow of
Sennacherib 702	Nineveh 625
Esarhaddon 680	

ASTA, now ASTI, in Piedmont, was captured by the Gauls about B.C. 400. Alaric besieged it A.D. 403. It was taken and retaken several times during the struggles with the barbarians. The emperor Frederick I. captured it A.D. 1154. The French obtained possession in 1387, and after holding it nearly a century and a half, relinquished it to the emperor Charles V., by the treaty of Cambray, 1529. Charles bestowed it upon Beatrice of Portugal, and by her marriage with Charles III. of Savoy, it passed into the possession of that house. It was made a bishop's see at an early period. Evasius, supposed to be the first bishop, suffered martyrdom Dec. 1, 265.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, a temporary building in 1774, was, in 1780, converted into a roofed amphitheatre. It was destroyed by fire Aug. 17, 1794; Sept. 2, 1803; and June 8, 1841.

ASTORGA (Spain), "the city of priests," built on the site of the Asturica Augusta of the Romans, was taken by Almanzor in 990, and recovered in 1010. The king of Navarre took it in 1033; and the French, after a desperate encounter, obtained possession April 12, 1810, when they dismantled the fortifications and committed great havoc. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 3rd century. A council on discipline was held here Sept. 1, 946.

ASTRACAN (Russia), formerly the capital

of a Tartar state, was taken by Ivan in 1554. The Turks besieged it in 1569; and a rebellion broke out here in 1670. It is the seat of an archbishopric.

ASTROLOGY.—The Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Persians cultivated this "illusory science;" and with the former it is supposed to have originated. By an edict issued at Rome, B.C. 139, the Chaldeans, or mathematicians, as the astrologers were then called, were banished from the city. The senate, in the reign of Augustus, expelled them from Italy in the year 16. Sharpe (Hist. of Egypt, ii. 179), writing on the reign of Antoninus Pius (138—161), when Egypt was a Roman province, remarks:—"The poor Jews took to it as a trade. In Alexandria, the Jewess, half beggar half fortune-teller, would stop people in the streets and interpret dreams by the help of the Bible, or sit under a sacred tree like a sibyl, and promise wealth to those who consulted her, duly proportioned to the size of the coin by which she was paid." Constantius (July 13, 358) made a law declaring astrologers to be the enemies of mankind. The Arabians were great astrologers. Prescott says, with reference to the Aztecs, "In no country, not even in ancient Egypt, were the dreams of the astrologer more implicitly deferred to. On the birth of a child he was instantly summoned. The time of the event was accurately ascertained; and the family hung in trembling suspense, as the minister of heaven cast the horoscope of the infant, and unrolled the dark volume of destiny." During the Middle Ages the practice became general. In the 13th and 14th centuries, astrology was taught in the Italian universities, whilst at Padua and Bologna professors of astrology were appointed. Many of our own early philosophers and men of science were captivated by this study.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, was founded in 1820, and its charter was granted March 7, 1831, since which time it has taken the title of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

ASTRONOMY.—This science was cultivated, before the Christian era, by the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, the Chinese, the Phenicians, and the Greeks; and to each of the four first-mentioned has its invention been attributed, whilst Josephus claims it for the Jews. There can be no doubt that it was practised amongst the Chaldeans and the Egyptians; and the great antiquity of the Hindoo observations is acknowledged by all astronomers. The claims of the Chinese on this point are not supported by satisfactory evidence. In Greece, Thales, born B.C. 640, who predicted an eclipse, was the earliest astronomer. He was followed by Anaximander, born B.C. 610; Anaximenes, born B.C. 530; and Anaxagoras, born B.C. 500. Pythagoras, born B.C. 580, greatly advanced the science. Meton and Euctemon introduced the Metonic cycle, B.C. 433. Aristotle, born B.C. 384, wrote a treatise on the subject; and Autolycus two books, the most

ancient astronomical works that have come down to us. Hipparchus, born B.C. 135, reduced it to a systematic form, and is the father of true astronomy. Ptolemy, called the "prince of astronomers," born in the year 130, was the last astronomer of the Greek school. The science was revived by the Arabians, "who," says Hallam (Lit. Hist. vol. i. pt. i. ch. 2), "understood astronomy well, and their science was transfused more or less into Europe." The caliph Al Mansur is said to have encouraged the study of this science; and Albategnius is the most celebrated of the Arabian astronomers. Alfonso X., of Castile, produced the Alfonsine tables in 1252. Little was accomplished until the appearance of Copernicus, who is justly termed the founder of modern astronomy. He was born at Thorn, in 1473, and published his celebrated treatise on the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, just before his death, in 1543. It was issued at Nuremberg, and the treatise, consisting of six books, is said to have been completed by the astronomer about 1530. Tycho Brahe (1546–1601), Hallam admits, "did far more in this essential department of the astronomer than any of his predecessors." He was the first to make a catalogue of the stars, and his new mundane system paved the way for the important discoveries of the 17th century. In 1582 Gregory XIII., by the aid of Lilius and Clavius, reformed the calendar. It is impossible in a small compass to explain even the chief results of the wonderful progress made in astronomical science since the commencement of the 17th century; but some of the more important are given in the following summary:—

A.D.

- 1581. Galileo remarks the isochronism of the pendulum.
- 1603. Bayer's maps, in which the stars are distinguished by letters.
- 1609. Galileo makes his telescope. Kepler publishes his work on Mars, containing what are called his *First and Second Laws*.
- 1610. Galileo announces discoveries of Jupiter's satellites; of spots on the moon; of nebulae; of new phenomena in Saturn, which prove to proceed from the ring; and phases of Venus.
- 1611. Galileo observes spots on the sun.
- 1616. The Copernican theory prohibited by the court of Rome.
- 1618. Kepler's *Third Law*.
- 1631. Gassendi observes the transit and measures the diameter of Mercury.
- 1639. Transit of Venus first observed by Horrox and Crabtree, and her diameter measured.
- 1654. Discovery of Saturn's ring by Huyghens.
- 1665. Cassini determines the time of rotation of Jupiter.
- 1666. Newton first turned his attention to gravitation.
- 1671. Richer observes the shortening of the seconds' pendulum in nearing the equator.
- 1675. Roemer announces his discovery of the velocity of light by means of Jupiter's satellites.
- 1687. Newton publishes the "*Principia*."
- 1705. Halley first predicted the return of a comet; viz., that of 1758.
- 1727. Bradley discovers aberration. Death of Newton.

A.D.

- 1731. Hadley's quadrant invented.
- 1732. Maupertuis introduces the Newtonian theory into France.
- 1765. Harrison gains the parliamentary reward for his chronometer.
- 1767. First nautical almanack published.
- 1781. Herschel discovers Uranus.
- 1784. Laplace's researches on the stability of the Solar System, &c.
- 1795. Separation of the Milky Way into stars by Herschel.
- 1806. Herschel suspects the motion of the whole Solar System towards the constellation Hercules.
- 1814. Piazzi's catalogue of 7,646 stars.
- 1820. Astronomical Society of London founded.
- 1830–32. Sir J. Herschel's investigations of double stars.
- 1845. Lord Rosse completes his telescope.
- 1846. The planet Neptune discovered by Adams and Le Verrier, who conducted their researches quite independently of each other.
- 1847. Herschel publishes the "Results of Astronomical Observations made at the Cape of Good Hope."
- 1850. Nebulae observed by Lord Rosse.
- 1853. Airy makes investigations respecting ancient eclipses.
- 1857. Photography successfully applied to astronomical purposes.
- 1858. Annular eclipse of the sun visible in England. Donati's comet appears with great splendor for several weeks.

ASTURIAS (Spain).—An ancient province, to which, in 1833, the name of Oviedo, its chief town, was given. In its mountains the Gothic fugitives sought refuge on the invasion of Spain by the Saracens in the 8th century. The independence of the country was maintained by a race of native rulers, commencing with Pelayo, A.D. 716. Henry, eldest son of John I., assumed the title of Prince of Asturias in 1388; and from that period the heir apparent to the Spanish throne has been thus styled. The insurrection against the French (1808) commenced in the fastnesses of the Asturian mountains, which became the scene of many severe struggles. Its junta was the first organized in Spain, and thus, as Alison remarks, its inhabitants had "a second time the honour of having taken the lead in the deliverance of the peninsula."

ASYLUM.—The earliest notice of a place of refuge for criminals is found in the command to Moses for the Jews to build six cities of refuge, for the manslayer, B.C. 1451 (Numbers, xxxv. 6). A similar order was given to Joshua, B.C. 1444 (ch. xx.), on the entrance of the Jews into Canaan. Cadmus is said to have erected one at Thebes, B.C. 1493, and Rome on its foundation was a general place of refuge. Some place of sanctuary existed amongst all ancient nations of which we have any record. On the introduction of Christianity, the custom was retained. Milman (Latin Christianity, vol. i. b. iii. ch. 5.) states:—"The privilege of asylum within the Church is recognized in most of the barbaric codes. It is asserted in the strongest terms, and in terms impregnated with true Christian humanity, that there is no crime which may not be pardoned from the fear of God and reverence for the saints." It became a privilege of

churches from the time of Constantine. The altar was at first the sanctuary, until the privilege was extended to the other parts of the church. Theodosius regulated asylum by law, A.D. 392. When Alaric captured Rome, A.D. 410, he ordered that all who took refuge in the churches should be spared. During the Middle Ages even convents, the dwellings of the bishops, the precincts of these places, the graves of the dead, hospitals, &c., were privileged in this respect. The canon law of Gratian and the Pope's Decretals granted protection to all except night and highway robbers, and offenders against the Church. The practice gave rise to various abuses, and many attempts were made to find a remedy. At the Reformation the system, as far as criminals were concerned, was abolished though it continued to exist in a modified form for the benefit of debtors, until abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27, in 1697.

ATELIERES NATIONAUX, or **NATIONAL WORKSHOPS**, were established at Paris by decrees of the 27th and 28th of February, 1848, for the purpose of providing occupation for the numerous unemployed workmen in that capital. About 5,000 were at first admitted, but their numbers soon increased to above 100,000. They rose against the government on the 22nd of June, were overcome after a painful struggle by General Cavaignac, and the national workshops were dissolved on the 4th of July, having been in existence about four months.

ATELLA (Italy).—The French army under Montpensier, capitulated to the Spaniards and Italians at this town, July 21, 1496. Philip of Commynes denounces this surrender as ignominious, and compares it to the capitulation of the Romans at the Caudine Forks. Atella was the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Aversa about 1050.

ATHANASIAN CREED.—A confession of faith, so called because it was supposed to have been composed by Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 326. The latest critics have, however, shown that it was not the work of Athanasius. By some it is ascribed to Vigilius Tapsensis, "an African bishop, who lived in the latter part of the 5th century, in the time of the Vandalic Arian persecution;" and by Dr. Waterland it is attributed to Hilary, bishop of Arles, in the 5th century. It was written chiefly against the Arians; and to the fact that Athanasius was their vigorous opponent, may its peculiar designation be attributed.

ATHENÆUM CLUB was founded in 1823. The club-house was built in 1829 and opened in November, 1830.

ATHENS, the capital of Attica and the most celebrated city of ancient Greece, is said to have been first called Cecropia, from Cecrops, an Egyptian who built the original city on the Acropolis, according to Hales, B.C. 1568; Usher, B.C. 1556; and Clinton, B.C. 1433. It received the name of Athens from the worship of Athenæ or Minerva,

said to have been established by Erechtheus, B.C. 1383. The legendary accounts give a succession of kings from Cecrops to Theseus, and with the latter the history of Athens as a state is declared by some writers to commence. Theseus ascended the throne, according to Hales, B.C. 1236; Usher, B.C. 1235; and Clinton, B.C. 1234. He united into one political body the twelve states into which Cecrops had divided Attica, and made Athens the capital. Codrus, the last king of the dynasty, sacrificed himself for the safety of Athens, B.C. 1070 according to Hales, or B.C. 1044 according to Clinton. Seventeen kings reigned during the monarchical period, and they were followed first by perpetual, then by decennial, and finally by annual archons. Homer speaks of Athens as a place of importance during the Trojan war (B.C. 1183).

B.C.

1069. Medon made perpetual archon.
754. Alcmaeon last of the perpetual archons.
752. Charops first decennial archon.
684. Erixias, the seventh and last of the decennial archons, dies.
683. Nine annual archons appointed, the title of archon being given only to the first. Creon first annual archon.
621. Legislation of Draco, whose laws, on account of their severity, were said to have been written in blood.
612. Cylon attempts to make himself master of Athens.
594. Solon remodels the constitution, and gives a new code to Athens.
560. Pisistratus usurps the government. Death of Solon.
554. Pisistratus expelled.
535. Thespis first exhibits tragedy at Athens.
527. Death of Pisistratus.
514. Assassination of Hipparchus by Harmodius and Aristogiton.
510. Ostracism established.
505. War between Athens and Sparta.
490. Battle of Marathon. War between Athens and Egina.
483. Banishment of Aristides.
481. Fleet of 200 ships built at Athens. Ascendancy of Themistocles.
480. Athens taken by Xerxes.
479. Mardonius burns Athens.
478. Themistocles rebuilds the city.
477. Commencement of the Athenian supremacy.
471. Banishment of Themistocles.
461. Ostracism of Cymon.
459. Athens asserts her supremacy over the other states of Greece.
457. The 'Long walls' of Athens commenced.
456. The Athenians defeat the Thebans at Æno-phyta.
452. Truce between the Athenians and Peloponnesians for five years.
449. The Athenians defeat the Persians.
448. The Athenians assist the Phocians in the Sacred War.
447. The Boeotians defeat the Athenians at Chæronea.
445. Thirty years' truce between Sparta and Athens.
444. Pericles at the head of affairs.
440. Comedies prohibited at Athens. Samos subdued by Pericles.
439. Athens at the height of its glory.
437. The law against comedies repealed.
433. Alliance between the Athenians and the Corecyreans.
431. Peloponnesian war begins, and Attica is invaded.
430. Plague at Athens. Second invasion of Attica.

- B.C.
429. Pericles dies of the plague.
428. Third invasion of Attica.
415. First Athenian campaign in Sicily.
414. The Athenians defeated in the second campaign in Sicily.
413. The Athenian fleet and army destroyed.
411. Government of the "Four Hundred."
407. Second and last banishment of Alcibiades. Lysander defeats the Athenians.
406. The Athenians defeat the Spartans in a sea-fight.
405. Battle of *Ægospotamos*, in which Lysander again defeats the Athenians.
404. Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian war. The rule of the Thirty Tyrants, who are replaced by "the Ten."
403. Thrasybulus overthrows the government of "the Ten."
399. Death of Socrates.
394. Xenophon banished from Athens.
393. Conon rebuilds the walls of Athens.
388. Plato founds the Academy.
378. The Thebans and Athenians allied against Sparta.
376. Athenian victory off *Naxos*.
374. Peace between Athens and Sparta.
371. General peace.
360. War between the Athenians and Olynthians respecting *Amphipolis*.
359. Philip of Macedon makes peace with Athens.
357. Commencement of the Social War.
355. The Social War terminates.
352. Philip takes *Methone*, and enters *Thessaly*. He is stopped at *Thermopylæ* by the Athenians.
346. Peace between Athens and Macedon.
339. War breaks out between Philip and the Athenians.
338. Philip defeats the Athenians and Thebans at *Cheronea*.
323. Samian war commences.
322. End of Samian war. Submission of Athens to Macedon. Death of Demosthenes.
317. Cassander conquers Athens.
307. Demetrius restores the ancient constitution of Athens.
297. Demetrius falls in an attack on Athens.
296. Demetrius besieges Athens.
295. Demetrius takes Athens.
287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.
277. Athens, Sparta, and Egypt allied.
268. After a series of sieges, Athens surrenders to Antigonus Gonatus, king of Sparta.
229. Athens joins the Achaean league.
215. The Athenians and *Ætolians* unite against Macedon.
211. A Roman fleet arrives at Athens.
200. Athens and other Greek states join Rome against Philip.
196. The Romans proclaim Athens free from the Macedonian power.
146. The Romans subdue Greece.
86. Athens stormed by *Sylla*.

ATHENS (Modern).—This city sank into comparative insignificance early in the Christian æra. St. Paul visited it (Acts, xvii. 15–34) in the year 51. At first a bishop's see, it became an archbishopric, and ultimately received the metropolitan dignity.

- A.D.
267. Besieged by the Goths.
395. Taken by Alaric.
532. The walls restored by Justinian.
1146. Plundered by Roger, king of Sicily.
1205. Taken by Otho de la Roche, whom the marquis of Montferrat makes lord of Athens and Thebes, by the title of Grand Sire.
1311. Conquered by the Catalans.
1394. Bequeathed by Nerio Acciaiuoli to the church of St. Mary.
1456. Taken by Mohammed II., who thus puts an end to the domination of the Latins.

- A.D.
1466. Taken by the Venetians.
1479. Restored to the Turks.
1687. Retaken by the Venetians.
1827. Insurrection of Greeks; siege and capture by the Turks, May 17.
1834. Declared the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece.
1850. Blockaded by a British fleet.
1854. Occupied by French and English forces. They retire in 1856.

DUKES OF ATHENS.

HOUSE OF DE LA ROCHE.

	A.D.		A.D.
Otho	1205	William ...	1275
Guy I	1225	Guy II.	1290
John	1264		

HOUSE OF BRIENNE.

Walter de Brienne	1308
-------------------------	------

CATALAN GRAND COMPANY.

Roger Deslau	1311
--------------------	------

HOUSE OF ARAGON.

(Dukes of Athens and Neopatrass.)

Manfred	1326	Frederick	1348
William	1330	Frederick	1355
John	1338	Maria	1377

HOUSE OF ACCIAIUOLI.

Nerio I.	1386	Infant son of Nerio II.	
Antonio.	1394	with his mother as	
Nerio II.	1435	regent	1453
		Francisco	1456

ATHEERTON MOOR (Battle).—The parliamentary army, led by the earl of Essex, was completely defeated here, June 30, 1643, by the royalist forces under the marquis of Newcastle.

ATHLONE (Ireland), called "the key of Connaught," a place of considerable strength, situated partly in Westmeath and partly in Roscommon, was besieged by William the Third's army in 1690. The siege was raised on the 25th of July. The attempt was renewed by General Ginkell, afterwards earl of Athlone, and the town was taken July 1, 1691.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. (See **SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**)

ATMOSPHERE.—Atmospheric air was supposed by the ancients to be a simple elementary body, and the experiments of their philosophers did not lead to the discovery of its real properties. The investigations of Anaxamines (B.C. 548), of Aristotle (B.C. 384–323), and of others, produced no great results. The weight of air and its pressure on all bodies were first perceived by Galileo in 1564. Descartes probably went further in the same direction, but it was not demonstrated until Torricelli's successful experiment by the agency of quicksilver in 1643. Pascal fully confirmed the theory of atmospheric pressure in 1648. In spite, however, of these and other important discoveries, the ancient doctrine, that air was one of the four elements, continued prevalent till Dr. Priestley, in 1774, discovered oxygen gas, showing it to be a constituent of air. Azotic gas, the other constituent, was discovered soon after. Scheele and Lavoisier endeavoured to determine the volumes of each contained in the atmosphere, and Mr. Caven-

dish published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1783, the results of experiments made the year before, by which the matter was settled with greater precision.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The application of atmospheric pressure as a motive power on railways was first suggested about 1812. A line was constructed to test the principle, between Kingston and Dalkey, near Dublin, and opened in 1843; and another, between Croydon and London, was opened in 1845.

ATOMIC THEORY in chemistry, sometimes called the doctrine of definite proportions, was first explained by Dr. Dalton, in 1803, in his "Manchester Memoirs." In 1808 he published his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," on the same subject. The basis of the theory is found in a work "On the Affinities of Bodies," published by Wenzel, a German chemist, in 1777.

ATTAINDER.—The Norman laws provided that by attainder of treason or felony a person not only forfeited his land, but that his blood became attainted; by which his descendants, as well as himself, were forever (*i. e.* unless the attainder had been reversed) disqualified from inheriting property. The theory of constructive treason proved a source of great injustice in the days of arbitrary rule. Its severity was mitigated by 7 Will. III. c. 3 (1695), an act which modified 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 2 (1350); and 54 Geo. III. c. 145, passed July 27, 1814, restricted disinheritance, except in cases of high-treason, to the actual culprit. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 106 (Aug. 29, 1833), it was enacted that after the death of a person attainted, those tracing descent through him may inherit, unless the land should have escheated before Jan. 1, 1834.

ATTICA (Greece).—The early history of this political division of ancient Greece is involved in obscurity. Its capital, Athens, was, according to the traditional account, founded by Cecrops, a native of Lais, in Egypt, about B.C. 1558. (*See* ATHENS.)

ATTORNEY, one who is appointed to act in place, or in turn of, another in the conduct of a suit. In early times, every suitor was obliged to appear in person, in obedience to the king's writ. After appearance, the courts of record had the power of allowing them to appear by attorney. Suitors could also have attorneys appointed by letters patent, under the great seal; but if these could not be obtained, the suitors were obliged to appear each day in court in their proper person. The Statute of Westminster II. c. 10 (13 Edw. I. 1285), gives to all persons the power of appointing an attorney without letters patent. In the poll-tax of 2 Rich. II. (1379), the legal profession were divided into four classes; from which it appears that the attorneys had by this time become a separate body. Attorneys are also mentioned as a distinct body of men in 4 Hen. IV. c. 18 (1402); whereby it is ordained that all attorneys should be examined by the justices, and by their discretions should be put in the roll. They were to be good, virtuous, and

of good fame. Their discipline, mode of admission, and qualifications, have been regulated by a long series of statutes, down to the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 22, 1843), by which previous enactments were repealed, and the present regulations established. Acting without proper qualification is punished as a misdemeanor.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The records of the year 1278 furnish two instances of the appearance of an officer designated "attornatus regis." Another mode of describing this official adopted at the time was, "qui sequitur pro rege." It is, therefore, certain that such an officer, appointed, probably, at first for special occasions only, was created some time before 1278. Foss (Judges of England, iii. 45) says,—"In most years two were regularly employed, who may be supposed to answer to our modern officers—the attorney and solicitor general. The latter title, however, had certainly not been then adopted; and, as far as I can find, was not used till the reign of Edward IV." The queen also had an attorney to attend to her separate interests. Holinshed mentions one killed in a fray in Fleet Street, April 13, 1458. Foss states that Lord Bacon was the first attorney-general elected a member of the House of Commons. This was in 1614.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF ENGLAND.

Edward I.

A.D.

- 1277-8. William Bonneville.
- 1278-9. William de Giselham.
- 1279-80. Gilbert de Thornton.
- 1280-1. Alan de Walsingham.
- 1281-2. John le Fawconer.
- 1284-5. William de Selesby.
- 1286-7. William Inge.
- 1289-90. John de Bosco.

Nicholas de Warwick.
John de Haydell.

- 1291-2. Richard de Breteville.
- Hugh de Leuther.
- 1292-3. Roger de Hegham.
- 1293-4. John de Mutford.
- 1300-1. John de Chester.
- 1304-5. John de Droknesford.

Edward II.

- 1307-8. John de Chester again.
- 1309-10. Mathew de Scaccario.
- 1312-3. John de Norton.
- 1315-6. William de Langley.
- Gilbert de Toutheby.
- William de Herle.
- Geoffrey le Scrope.
- 1318-9. Adam de Fyncham.
- 1320-1. Geoffrey le Scrope again.
- 1322-3. Geoffrey le Fyngale.

Edward III.

- 1327. Adam de Fyncham again.
- Alexander de Hadenham.
- William de Mershton.
- 1329. William de Aldeburgh.
- 1334. Simon de Trewythosa.
- William de Hepton, or Hopton.
- 1338. John de Lincoln.
- John de Clone, or Clove.
- William de Merington.
- 1342. William de Thorpe.
- 1349. Simon de Kegworth.
- 1353. Henry de Greystoke.
- 1356. John Gaunt.
- 1360. Richard de Friseby.
- 1362. William de Pleste.
- 1363. William de Nesefeld.
- 1366. Thomas de Shardelowe.

A.D.
 1367. John de Ashwell.
 Michael Skylling.
 Richard II.
 1378. Thomas de Shardelowe again.
 1381. William Ellis.
 Laurence Dru.
 1384. William de Horneby.
 1386. Edmund Bradnell.
 1398. Thomas Coveley.
 Henry IV.
 1399. Sept. 30. William de Lodington.
 1401. Thomas Cowley, or Coveley.
 1407. July 13. Thomas Dereham.
 Aug. 17. Roger Hunt.
 1410. Thomas Tickhill.
 Henry V.
 1414. Jan. 16. William Babington.
 1420. William Babthorpe.
 Henry VI.
 1422. Nov. 11. William Babthorpe.
 1429. Oct. 28. John Vampage.
 1452. June 30. William Nottingham.
 Edward IV.
 1461. Aug. 12. John Herbert.
 Henry Sotill.
 1471. June 16. William Husee.
 1481. May 7. William Huddersfield.
 Edward V.
 1483. William Huddersfield.
 May 28. Morgan Kydwelly.
 Richard III.
 1483. Morgan Kydwelly.
 Henry VII.
 1485. Sept. 20. William Hody.
 1486. Nov. 3. James Hubbard, or Hobart.
 Henry VIII.
 1509. April. John Ernle.
 1519. Jan. 26. John Fitz-James.
 1522. Feb. John Roper.
 1524. April 1. Ralph Swillington.
 1525. Aug. Richard Lyster.
 1529. June 3. Christopher Hales.
 1535. July 10. John Baker.
 1540. Nov. 8. William Whorwood.
 William Staundford.
 1545. June 18. Henry Bradshaw.
 Edward VI.
 1547. Jan. Henry Bradshaw.
 1552. May 21. Edward Griffin.
 Mary.
 1553. July. Edward Griffin.
 Elizabeth.
 1558. Nov. 17. Edward Griffin.
 1559. Jan. 22. Gilbert Gerard.
 1581. June 1. John Popham.
 1592. June 2. Sir Thomas Egerton.
 1594. April 10. Edward Coke.
 James I.
 1603. March. Edward Coke.
 1606. July 4. Sir Henry Hobart.
 1613. Oct. 27. Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards
 Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.
 1617. March 12. Sir Henry Yelverton.
 1621. Jan. 11. Sir Thomas Coventry.
 Charles I.
 1625. March. Sir Thomas Coventry.
 Oct. 31. Sir Robert Heath.
 1631. Oct. 27. William Noy.
 1634. Sept. 27. Sir John Banks.
 1641. Jan. 29. Sir Edward Herbert.
 1645. Nov. 3. Sir Thomas Gardner.
 Trial of king.
 1649. Jan. 10. William Steele.
 Interregnum.
 Feb. William Steele.
 April 9. Edmond Prideaux.
 1659. Robert Reynolds.
 Charles II.
 1660. May 31. Sir Geoffrey Palmer.
 1670. May 10. Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards
 earl of Nottingham.
 1673. Nov. 12. Sir Francis North, afterwards
 Lord Guildford.
 1675. Sir William Jones.
 1679. Oct. 27. Sir Creswell Levinz, or Lvinge.
 1681. Feb. 24. Sir Robert Sawyer.

James II.
 1687. Dec. 13. Sir Thomas Powis.
 William III.
 A.D.
 1689. Mar. 9. Sir Henry Pollexfen.
 May 7. Sir George Treby.
 1692. May 2. Sir John Somers, afterwards Lord
 Somers.
 1693. April 4. Sir Edward Ward.
 1695. June 10. Sir Thomas Trevor, afterwards
 Lord Trevor.
 1701. July 5. Sir Edward Northey.
 Anne.
 1707. April 25. Sir Simon Harcourt, afterwards
 Lord Harcourt.
 1708. Oct. 21. Sir James Montague.
 1710. Sept. 18. Sir Simon Harcourt again.
 Oct. 19. Sir Edward Northey again.
 George I.
 1718. March 14. Sir Nicholas Lechmere, after-
 wards Lord Lechinere.
 1720. May 9. Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards
 Lord Raymond.
 1724. Jan. 31. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards
 Lord Hardwicke.
 George II.
 1733. Nov. 30. Sir John Willes.
 1737. Jan. 26. Sir Dudley Ryder.
 1754. April 20. Hon. William Murray, afterwards
 Lord Mansfield.
 1756. Nov. 6. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards
 Viscount Henley and Earl of North-
 ington.
 1757. July 1. Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord
 Camden.
 George III.
 1762. Jan. 25. Hon. Charles Yorke.
 1763. Dec. 16. Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards
 Lord Granley.
 1765. Aug. 25. Hon. Charles Yorke again.
 1766. Aug. 6. William de Grey, afterwards Lord
 Walsingham.
 1771. Jan. 23. Edward Thurlow, afterwards Lord
 Thurlow.
 1778. June 16. Alexander Wedderburne, after-
 wards Lord Loughborough.
 1780. July 11. James Wallace.
 1782. April 20. Lloyd Kenyon.
 1783. April. James Wallace again.
 Nov. 18. John Lee.
 Dec. 26. Lloyd Kenyon again.
 1784. March 30. Richard Pepper Arden, after-
 wards Lord Alvanley.
 1788. June 28. Sir Archibald Macdonald.
 1793. Feb. 13. Sir John Scott, afterwards Lord
 Eldon.
 1800. June 4. Sir John Milford, afterwards
 Baron Redesdale.
 1801. Feb. 2. Sir Edward Law, afterwards Lord
 Ellenborough.
 1802. April 15. Hon. Spencer Percival.
 1806. Feb. 14. Sir Arthur Pigott.
 1807. April 7. Sir Vicary Gibbs.
 1812. June 26. Sir Thomas Plumer.
 1813. May 4. Sir William Garrow.
 1817. May 7. Sir Samuel Shepherd.
 1819. July 24. Sir Robert Gifford, afterwards
 Lord Gifford.
 George IV.
 1824. Jan. 31. Sir John Singleton Copley, after-
 wards Lord Lyndhurst.
 1826. Sept. 20. Sir Charles Wetherell.
 1827. April 27. Sir James Scarlett, afterwards
 Lord Abinger.
 1828. Feb. 19. Sir Charles Wetherell again.
 1829. June 10. Sir James Scarlett again.
 William IV.
 1830. Nov. 26. Sir Thomas Denman, afterwards
 Lord Denman.
 1832. Nov. 26. Sir William Horne.
 1834. Feb. 19. Sir John Campbell, afterwards
 Lord Campbell.
 Dec. 17. Sir Frederick Pollock.
 1835. April 30. Sir John Campbell again.
 Victoria.
 1841. July 3. Sir Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord
 Truro.

A.D.

- Sept. 6. Sir Frederick Pollock again.
 1844. April 17. Sir William Webb Follett.
 1845. July 4. Sir Frederick Thesiger, afterwards Lord Chelmsford.
 1846. July 6. Sir Thomas Wilde again.
 July 13. Sir John Jervia.
 1850. July 19. Sir John Romilly.
 1851. March 28. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn.
 1852. March 2. Sir F. Thesiger again.
 — Dec. 28. Sir A. J. E. Cockburn again.
 1856. Nov. Sir Richard Bethell.
 1858. Feb. Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
 1859. June. Sir R. Bethell again.

AUBAINE.—This right, by which the sovereigns of France claimed the property of a stranger who had died in their dominions without having been naturalized, was abolished by laws dated Aug. 6, 1790, and April 13, 1791; confirmed by a constitutional act, Sept. 3, 1791. It was re-established in 1804; and finally abolished July 14, 1819.

AUBEROCHE (France).—A battle was fought between the English and French before this place Aug. 19, 1344, in which the former, although greatly inferior in point of numbers, were victorious; the loss of the French amounting to 7,000 slain and 1,200 prisoners.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, ST. (Battle).—Fought at this place, between the Bretons and the French, July 28, 1488. The former gained the victory, and St. Aubin fell into their hands.

AUCKLAND (Australasia), the capital of New Zealand, was founded Sept. 19, 1840. Captain Hobson, the first governor of the colony, arrived in January, 1841.

AUCTION.—This mode of sale was common amongst the Romans. Petronius gives the following caricature of the handbill of a Roman auction:—"Julius Proculus will make an auction of his superfluous goods to pay his debts." In the 13th century the crier, called cursor, stood under a spear, as amongst the Romans. By 19 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 3 (1779), an auction is defined,—"a sale of any estate, goods, or effects, whatsoever, by outcry, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other mode of sale at auction, or whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser." Duties were first levied on auctions by 17 Geo. III. c. 50 (1777). The auction duty was increased and extended to Ireland in 1797; and was again increased by 45 Geo. III. c. 30 (April 5, 1805).

AUDIANS, or AUDÆANS, a Christian sect, so called from Audæus or Audius, a native of Mesopotamia, who was persecuted by the Syrian clergy because he censured their irregular lives. In revenge, he was ejected from the Syrian church, and banished to Scythia, where he died A.D. 370. His followers celebrated Easter on the same day as the Jewish passover, contrary to the decree of the council of Nice, in 325; and they maintained that God had a human form, and that man was created after his image. From the former doctrine they have been called *Quartodecimarians*; and from the latter,

Anthropomorphites. Theodosius, in 385, decreed death against those who dared to perpetrate the atrocious crime of celebrating Easter on an improper day. Only a small number of Audæans remained after the year 377, and they dwelt in cabins and monasteries near Antioch. By the 5th century they had become extinct.

AUERSTADT (Battle). (See JENA.)

AUGHRIM, or AGHRIM (Battle).—Fought near this place, in Ireland, on Sunday, July 12, 1691. The troops of William III., commanded by General Ginkell, gained a complete victory over the army of James II. The chief result was the submission of Ireland to William III.

AUGMENTATIONS (the Court of), called "The Court of the Augmentations of the King's Revenues," was established by 27 Henry VIII. c. 27 (1535), to take cognizance of suits and controversies arising out of the suppression of monasteries. It consisted of a chancellor, treasurer, attorney, solicitor, ten auditors, seventeen receivers, a clerk, an usher, and a messenger. It was suppressed by letters patent, re-established, and was annexed to the court of Exchequer by 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 10 (1553), and revived by 1 Eliz. c. 4 (1558).

AUGSBURG (Bavaria).—Founded by Augustus about B.C. 12, and called Augusta Vindelicorum. It was pillaged by the Huns about the middle of the 5th century; and Charlemagne destroyed it A.D. 788. It was restored, and enjoyed the rights of a free and imperial city from 1276—1806. Marshal Villars captured it Sept. 18, 1703; the elector of Bavaria in December of the same year; and Marlborough retook it in 1704. It was taken by the French Oct. 10, 1805, and delivered by them to the Bavarian authorities in March, 1806. The bishopric is very ancient. Councils were held at Augsburg 7th Aug. 952, and Feb. 1051. A treaty called the Peace of Religion was signed at Augsburg Sept. 25, 1555, for the purpose of confirming the free exercise of the Protestant religion and the treaty of Passau.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION.—This celebrated confession of faith, compiled by Martin Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers, was read before the diet of Augsburg, June 25, 1530. It consisted of twenty-eight articles, seven of which contained refutations of Roman Catholic errors, and the remaining twenty-one set forth the leading tenets of the Lutheran creed. Soon after its promulgation, the last hope of inducing the pontiff to reform the Roman Catholic church was abandoned, and the complete severance of the connection followed. It was answered by the Roman Catholics in August, 1530; and the Augsburg diet declared that it had been refuted. Melancthon drew up another confession somewhat different. The first is called the unaltered, and the second the altered confession.

AUGSBURG INTERIM.—The Confession having been condemned by the Diet, the emperor Charles V. advised, and Joachim,

the elector of Brandenburg, directed, that an interim should be prepared. It was the joint production of John Agricola, Julius Phlug, and Michael Hellingus, commonly called Sidonius, from his bishopric. The document, neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant, was presented as an ultimatum to the Protestants, in 1548, and having failed to produce the desired effect, was at length withdrawn.

AUGSBURG LEAGUE.—Concluded at Augsburg July 9, 1686. It was negotiated by the prince of Orange, June 21, 1686, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of France. The German princes at first joined it, and Spain and England acceded to it in 1689.

AUGURY, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, was transferred to Etruria, and thence to Rome. The story of the rival pretensions of Romulus and Remus to be decided by the flight of birds, B.C. 753, is well known. Romulus instituted four augurs, and Numa Pompilius established them as an order, B.C. 716. The Romans never embarked in any important enterprise without consulting the augurs, and one of them always attended upon the consul when commanding an army. In B.C. 307 the number of augurs was increased to nine, five plebeians being associated with four patricians. Sylla increased the number to fifteen, B.C. 81. Augustus, B.C. 29, obtained the right of electing augurs at his pleasure. Theodosius the Great abolished the office of augur in 390. Gibbon (iii. ch. 28), referring to the final destruction of paganism, remarks:—"Fifteen grave and learned augurs observed the face of the heavens, and prescribed the actions of heroes according to the flight of birds."

AUGUST.—By a decree of the senate in B.C. 30, the name of this month was changed from Sextilis to August, in honour of the emperor Augustus, who extended the number of its days from thirty to thirty-one.

AUGUSTINE FRIARS, also called **AUSTINS**, or **EREMITES**.—Their origin is uncertain. Pope Alexander IV. is said to have collected several bodies of hermits and placed them under the common rule of St. Augustine in 1256. Lanfranc of Milan was their general. Much controversy has been excited respecting the date of their introduction into England. A small body is said to have settled at Woodhouse, in Wales, in 1252. Humphrey Bohun, afterwards earl of Hereford and Essex, gave them a house and a church in London in 1254. They had about thirty-two houses in England and Wales at the suppression of monasteries.

AUGUSTINES, or the **Canons of the order of St. Augustine**, sometimes called **Austin Canons**, because they pretended to follow the rule of St. Augustine, or Austin, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, A.D. 395. They were little known until the 11th century, and did not assume the name until a later period. It is generally believed that they came into England in the reign of Henry I. about 1105. Stevens states that they did not take any vows until the 12th century, and that they

assumed the name of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, when Innocent II., at the tenth general council, that of Lateran, in 1139, placed all regular canons under his rule. There were canonesses of this order, which had about 175 houses in England and Wales at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

AULDEARN (Battle).—The Covenanters were defeated at Auldearn, or Alderne, near Inverness, by the earl of Montrose, May 9, 1645.

AULIC COUNCIL.—Soon after the establishment of the Imperial Chamber by the diet of Worms, Maximilian I. instituted an Aulic Council at Vienna. The judges were appointed by the emperor. "The Aulic Council," says Hallam, "had, in all cases, a concurrent jurisdiction with the Imperial Chamber; an exclusive one in feudal and some other causes. But it was equally confined to cases of appeal; and these, by multiplied privileges *de non appellando*, granted to the electoral and superior princely houses, were gradually reduced into moderate compass." This court underwent various modifications. An edict for its regulation was issued by Ferdinand III. in 1654. During the wars between Austria and Napoleon, the Aulic Council directed the military affairs of the empire. Its interference with the plans of the generals frequently proved disastrous. The Aulic Council was abolished on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, but was revived on the renewal of the struggle against Napoleon.

AURAY (Battle).—Was fought at this town, in France, Sept. 29, 1364, between Bertrand du Guesclin and some English and Breton forces led by John Chandos. Bertrand was defeated and taken prisoner, and the results of the victory were the capture of Auray, Vannes, and other towns, and the conclusion of a peace at Guerande, April 12, 1365.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—The practice of private confession of sins to the priest arose at an early period of Christianity, and was frequently condemned by the primitive church. It was established in the Roman Catholic church by the decision of the twelfth general council (fourth Lateran), in 1215, and confirmed by that of Trent, 1545—1563. The former decreed it to be heresy for any one to assert that it was sufficient to confess sins to God, without making confession to a priest. The penitent in Anglo-Saxon times was required to say to the priest (Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, p. 404), "I confess to thee all the sins of my body, of skin, of flesh, and of bones, and of sinews, and of veins, and of gristles, and of tongue, and of lips, and of gums, and of teeth, and of hair, and of marrow, and of everything, soft or hard, wet or dry." It was abolished in England at the Reformation. Attempts have been made by members of the Tractarian party to revive the practice in the Anglican church; and in 1858 a clergyman was suspended from his office on this account.

AURIFLAMMA. (See ORIFLAMME.)

AURORA BOREALIS.—Pliny declares this phenomenon of nature was greatly dreaded. He speaks of one appearance as exhibiting daylight in the night. Extraordinary displays were seen in Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and Great Britain, Aug. 31, 1769, and Feb. 29, 1780. The aurora borealis seen Oct. 24, 1847, one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in this country, was preceded by great magnetic disturbance.

AUSTERLITZ (Battle).—Fought near a small town of this name, in Moravia, Dec. 2, 1805. It has been called "the battle of the three emperors," because the French were commanded by Napoleon I., and the Austrians and Russians by the emperors Francis II. and Alexander I. The French army numbered 90,000, and that of their opponents 80,000 men. The former proved victorious, and the result was the breaking up of the third coalition, and the conclusion of the treaty of Presburg.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world, comprises several the islands lying in the Indian and Pacific oceans. The most important are Australia, or New Holland; Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania; Papua, or New Guinea; New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and Solomon's Archipelago. The first discovery made by Europeans in this quarter of the globe was that of Papua, now called New Guinea. Menezes, a Portuguese navigator, landed here in 1526.

A.D.

- 1528. Saavedra, a Spaniard, lands in Papua.
- 1529. Saavedra visits Papua a second time.
- 1537. An expedition sent by the viceroy of Peru, lands in Papua.
- 1542. Gaetano discovers one of the Sandwich Isles.
- 1567. Mendana, a Spaniard, discovers New Georgia, or Solomon's Islands.
- 1543. Ruy Lopez de Villaboa changes the name of Papua to New Guinea.
- 1606. The New Hebrides discovered by the Spaniards.
- 1606. March. The Dutch sight Australia.
- 1606. Torres, a Spaniard, passes through the strait named after him in 1762, separating Australia from New Guinea. He also discovers islands in the Louisiade Archipelago.
- 1616. Hartog makes discoveries in West Australia.
- 1618. Zeachen makes discoveries in North Australia.
- 1619. Von Edels makes discoveries in West Australia.
- 1627. Nuyt's Land, in South Australia, discovered by the Dutch.
- 1628. De Witt and Carpenter discover portions of Northern Australia, which were named after them.
- 1642. Tasman discovers Van Diemen's Land to be an island. It was named Tasmania after him. He also discovers New Zealand.
- 1644. Tasman's second voyage to Australia.
- 1686. Dampier lands on the north-west coast of Australia.
- 1696. Amsterdam Island discovered.
- 1699. Dampier's second visit to the north-west of Australia.
- 1700. Dampier discovers the island of New Britain.
- 1705. The Dutch explore Northern Australia.
- 1767. Carteret discovers New Ireland.
- 1770. New Guinea explored.
- 1770. Cook explores the east coast of Australia, and lands in Botany Bay.

A.D.

- 1772. Kerguelen, or Desolation Island, discovered.
- 1773. Furneaux discovers Adventure Bay.
- 1774. Cook visits the New Hebrides, and discovers New Caledonia.
- 1777. Cook visits Adventure Bay.
- 1789. Banks's Island, to the north of the New Hebrides, discovered by Bligh.
- 1792. D'Entrecasteaux explores South Australia.
- 1798. Bass, in the *Norfolk*, explores the strait bearing his name.
- 1799. Flinders circumnavigates Van Diemen's Land.
- 1800. Grant explores part of South Australia.
- 1805. Flinders surveys Nuyt's Land.
- 1813. The Blue Mountains in Australia crossed.
- 1818. Oxley completes the discovery of the Blue Mountain chain.
- 1824. Several rivers discovered by Howell and Hume.
- 1829. Sturt's first exploring expedition.
- 1830. Sturt's second exploring expedition.
- 1831. Mitchell explores South Australia and Eastern Australia.
- 1835. Mitchell makes further explorations.
- 1836. Mitchell's third exploring expedition.
- 1841. Further discoveries by Earle, Ross, and Strelecki.
- 1843. Lander and Lefray explore Western Australia.
- 1844. Leichardt leaves Sydney on an exploring expedition.
- 1851. Hargreaves discovers gold in the Bathurst Mountains.

AUSTRALIA, or NEW HOLLAND.—The discovery of this, the largest island in the world, has been claimed by the French for Captain Paulovier de Gonneville, in 1504. Recent researches have proved that it was the coast of Madagascar, and not that of Australia, upon which this French navigator was driven. There is, however, little doubt that Australia was discovered previous to the year 1542, and the Portuguese are supposed to be entitled to the honour of this discovery, of which no record remains. The Dutch, in November, 1605, despatched the yacht *Duyfhen*, from Bantam, to explore the islands of New Guinea, and during the voyage, about March, 1606, they sighted the coast of Australia. In June of the same year, it was seen by Torres, a Spanish navigator, when passing through the straits that bear his name; yet neither of these enterprising men was aware of the importance of the discovery. Between the years 1616 and 1705 several expeditions were sent by the Dutch in this direction, and various portions of the Australian coast were explored. William Dampier, the first Englishman who visited Australia, landed in January, 1686. In 1770, Captain Cook explored the eastern coast of Australia, and was the first to give the world valuable information respecting Australia and the islands in its vicinity. On the termination of the American war, the English government determined upon establishing a dépôt for convicts in this island, and the settlement of New South Wales was formed. A fleet of eleven ships, carrying 558 male and 218 female convicts, and about 200 soldiers, with their wives and children, sailed from Plymouth May 13, 1787. The coast of Australia was sighted on the 3rd of January, 1788, and all the convicts were

landed at Port Jackson, near Botany Bay, before the end of that month.

- A.D.
1788. Jan. 26. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, founds Sydney.
1790. The colonists in danger of perishing from starvation, caused by the loss of the store-ship *Guardian*.
1793. First church erected.
1795. First printing-press established.
1798. Bass and Flinders discover Bass's Strait.
1802. Flinders explores the south coast of Australia.
1803. Sydney Gazette published by authority.
1804. The Irish rebellion suppressed.
1808. Governor Bligh deposed by the colonists for his tyranny, and sent home.
1813. The colonists penetrate beyond the Blue Mountains.
1821. Departure of Governor Macquaire, under whose rule the convicts were well treated, and assisted to retrieve their character and obtain a position.
1829. Legislative Council first appointed.

In 1829, Western Australia, or Swan River, was founded. Other provinces were erected into separate colonies, and the subsequent history of the island is given under the following divisions:—1. New South Wales; 2. Western Australia, or Swan River; 3. South Australia; 4. Victoria, or Port Phillip; 5. Queen's Land, or Moreton Bay.

AUSTRASIA, or EAST FRANCE, was allotted to Thierry on the death of his father Clovis, A.D. 511. It was united to Neustria by Clotaire II. in 613, and separated from it by Dagobert I. in 622. Charles Martel annexed it to his dominions in 737. Carloman received Austrasia on the death of Charles Martel in 741, and Charlemagne annexed it to his empire in 772. Sigebert transferred the capital from Rheims to Metz in 561. Many of the sovereigns of Austrasia were mere puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

KINGS OF AUSTRASIA.

- A.D.
511. Thierry.
534. Theodebert I.
548. Theodebald.
555. Clotaire I., king of the Franks, seizes Austrasia.
561. Sigebert I.
575. Childbert II.
596. Theodebert II.
613. Clotaire II. annexes it to Neustria.
622. Dagobert I., sole king of the Franks 628.
638. Sigebert II. receives Austrasia.
660. Childeric II.
670. Thierry III.
674. Dagobert II.

After the death of Dagobert II., in 680, Pepin of Heristal seized the reins of government, and was acknowledged duke.

DUKES OF AUSTRASIA.

- A.D.
680. Pepin of Heristal.
714. Charles Martel, who becomes sole ruler of France in 737.
741. Carloman receives Austrasia.
747. Pepin the Short takes Austrasia, and Carloman retires to the monastery on Monte Cassino.
752. Pepin, king of France.
768. Charlemagne, who in 772 annexes Austrasia to his empire.

AUSTRIA.—Noricum, bordering on Pannonia, made a Roman province B.C. 15, was the original seat of the Austrian empire. The two provinces of Noricum and Pannonia consisted of the extensive territories between the Inn, the Save, and the Danube. During the decline of the Roman empire, Noricum was overrun by various barbarian tribes, and one of these, the Avari, having penetrated into Bavaria, was defeated and driven across the Raab by Charlemagne, in 791 and 796. A colony was placed in the territory from which they had been driven, and it was called the Eastern Mark, or Ostreich, whence its present name. On the division of the empire, it was annexed to Bavaria. The Hungarians took it in 900, but it was wrested from them by Otho I. in 955. Leopold I., grandson of Adalbert of Babenberg, was made margrave of Austria in 984; and one of his successors, Leopold III., obtaining Bavaria in 1139, the two provinces were again united. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) adding to it the province west of the Enns, erected it into a separate duchy in 1156, and bestowed it upon Henry IX. of Bavaria, which he resigned.

A.D.

1246. Extinction of the male branch of the ducal line, and commencement of an interregnum.
1262. Ottocar II., king of Bohemia, elected in 1260, obtains the government of Austria and Styria.
1263. Ottocar obtains Carinthia by succession.
1276. Ottocar resigns the dukedom to Rodolph of Habsburg.
1277. Ottocar rebels.
1278. Aug. 26. Battle of Marchfield, which secures Austria to Rodolph.
1308. The Swiss revolt from Albert I.
1331. Carinthia is annexed to Austria.
1363. Acquisition of the Tyrol.
1364. Treaty of Union between Austria and Bohemia concluded.
1438. Albert V., duke of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, is made emperor of Germany under the title of Albert II.
1446. Invaded by the Hungarians.
1452. Created an archduchy by the emperor Frederick III.
1477. Acquisition of the Netherlands, by the marriage of Maximilian to Mary, heiress of Burgundy.
1496. Marriage of Philip of Austria to Joanna of Castile, which begins the connection with Spain.
1522. Charles V. cedes Austria to his brother Ferdinand.
1526. Hungary and Bohemia united to Austria.
1529. Invaded by Soliman the Magnificent.
1556. Abolition of Charles V. Ferdinand, king of Hungary and Bohemia, made emperor of Germany.
1618. Thirty Years war begins.
1628. Ferdinand II. abolishes Protestant worship, and imposes most severe restrictions on all Lutherans.
1648. Thirty Years war ends. Alsace ceded to France.
1687. Hungary reduced to subjection.
1701. War of the Spanish Succession begins.
1708. Mantua is added to the Austrian dominions.
1713. April 11. Peace of Utrecht, by which Austria obtains part of Milan.
1715. Nov. 15. Barrier Treaty, which confirms Austria in possession of Milan, the Netherlands, Naples, and Sardinia.

A.D.

1718. July 21. Peace of Passarowitz, and cession to Austria of the Banat of Temeswar, Belgrade, part of Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia.
1723. Charles VI. secures the succession for his daughter Maria Theresa.
1737. Naples and Sicily relinquished.
1740. Oct. 20. Death of Charles VI., with whom the male branch of the Habsburg dynasty becomes extinct. Maria Theresa succeeds.
1742. Silesia ceded to Prussia.
1745. Sept. 13. Francis, grand-duke of Tuscany and husband of Maria Theresa, is elected emperor of Germany.
1748. Parma, Milan, and other Italian possessions, are lost.
1763. Feb. 5. Treaty of Hubertsburg, by which Austria cedes Silesia and Glatz to Prussia.
1773. Apr. 19. On the dismemberment of Poland, Austria acquires Galicia and other parts of Poland.
1797. Oct. 17. Treaty of Campo Formio. Austria resigns Lombardy and the Netherlands, and obtains Venice.
1801. Venice ceded to France.
1806. Aug. 6. Francis II. of Germany abolishes the title of emperor of Germany, and takes that of Francis I., emperor of Austria.
1805. Joins England and Russia in order to oppose France. Nov. 14. Napoleon enters Vienna. Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz. Dec. 26. Treaty of Presburg, and cession of Venice and the Tyrol to France.
1809. May 13. Vienna again taken by the French. Oct. 14. Vienna restored to the emperor.
1810. Mar. 11. Marriage by proxy of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor.
1814. Oct. 2. Congress at Vienna.
1815. Mar. 25. Treaty of Vienna. Austria regains her Italian possessions.
1835. Mar. 3. Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand.
1838. July 3. Treaty of commerce between Austria and Great Britain.
1848. Mar. 13. Insurrection at Vienna, and flight of Metternich. May 17. Flight of the emperor. July 22. A constituent assembly meets at Vienna. Dec. 2. Abdication of the emperor, in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph.
1850. Nov. 29. Convention of Olmütz.
1853. Feb. 18. Libeny attempts to assassinate the emperor.
1854. April 24. Marriage of the emperor with the princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. Aug. 23. the Austrians enter the Danubian principalities. Dec. 2. Alliance with Great Britain and France.
1855. Aug. 18. Signing of a concordat with Rome, whereby the Pope receives almost absolute power in Austria.
1857. March. The Austrians commence the evacuation of the Danubian principalities. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off.
1859. Jan. 1. Napoleon III. throws Europe into excitement by a few words addressed to the Austrian ambassador. Feb. 13. Lord Cowley receives instructions to proceed to Vienna on a "mission of peace." April 26. The Austrians cross the Ticino. May 3. The French emperor declares war against Austria. Battles of Montebello (May 20), Palestro (May 30, 31), Magenta (June 4), and Malegnano (June 7), in which the Austrians are defeated. June 11. Death of Prince Metternich. June 24. Battle of Solferino lost by the Austrians. July 11. Treaty of Villafranca provisionally signed, by which the emperors of France and Austria agree to favour an Italian confederation. Austria relinquishes Lombardy to Sardinia. Nov. 10. Treaty of Zurich, which confirms all the articles of that of Villafranca.
1860. Great reforms in the system of government.

DUKES OF AUSTRIA.

A.D.

1282. Albert I.
1308. Frederick I.
1330. Albert II.
1358. Rodolph III.
1365. Albert III.
1395. Albert IV.
1404. Albert V., king of Hungary and Bohemia in 1437, and emperor of Germany, by the title of Albert II., in 1438.
1439. Ladislaus.
1458. Frederick III., emperor of Germany.

ARCHDUKES OF AUSTRIA.

1493. Maximilian I., emperor of Germany. From this period the imperial dignity remained hereditary in the house of Austria (see EMPERORS OF GERMANY) until 1806.

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1806. Francis II., of Germany, resigned the title of emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Francis I., emperor of Austria.
1835. Ferdinand II.
1848. Francis Joseph I.

AUSTRIA (Screw Steam-ship), was built on the Clyde in 1857, and destroyed by fire on the 13th of September, 1858. She left Hamburg on the 4th of the month, with 425 passengers and a crew of 103, including officers and men. They were principally Germans; and of the 528 persons, only 67 were saved. Some of these were picked up by the *Maurice*, a French barque, and the remainder by a Norwegian barque.

AUTO-DA-FÉ, or "Act of Faith," a term applied by the Spanish and Portuguese to the ceremony with which the punishment of death was inflicted upon heretics, under the terrible Inquisition. "The last scene in this dismal tragedy," says Prescott, "was the act of faith (auto-da-fé), the most imposing spectacle, probably, which has been witnessed since the ancient Roman triumph, and which, as intimated by a Spanish writer, was intended, somewhat profanely, to represent the terrors of the Day of Judgment. The proudest grandees of the land, on this occasion, putting on the sable livery of familiars of the Holy Office, and bearing aloft its banners, condescended to act as the escort of its ministers; while the ceremony was not unfrequently countenanced by the royal presence. . . . The effect was further heightened by the concourse of ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, and the pompous ceremonial which the Church of Rome knows so well how to display on fitting occasions, and which was intended to consecrate, as it were, this bloody sacrifice by the authority of a religion which has expressly declared that it desires mercy and not sacrifice." Thousands of victims perished in this manner in Spain, Portugal, and their colonies. It was instituted in Spain in 1556, and celebrated annually after 1559. An auto-da-fé was held at Lisbon so late as Sept. 20, 1761, at which Gabriel Malagrida, an old man of seventy, was burnt for having indulged certain heretical notions. Fifty-four persons

suffered at the same time. An auto-da-fé is said to have taken place at Mexico during the present century.

AUTOMATON FIGURES, or AUTOMATA.—The Chinese long since contrived to give motion to puppets by means of quicksilver; and several specimens of automata constructed by the Greeks are mentioned by different authors. The wooden pigeon made by Archytas of Tarentum, about B.C. 400, though it could fly, was not able to resume its flight when it had once settled. In the 13th century, Albertus Magnus is said, after thirty years' labour, to have constructed a speaking head, which so frightened Thomas Aquinas that he shattered it to pieces; and Roger Bacon produced a similar invention. These accounts, however, like that of John Müller's, or Molitor's (Regiomontanus), artificial eagle, which flew to meet the emperor Maximilian on his arrival at Nuremberg, June 7, 1740, are not supported by satisfactory evidence. Beckmann has no doubt that in the 14th and following centuries several automata were made. The emperor Charles V. during his cloister life amused himself with contrivances of this kind. Vaucanson exhibited at Paris, in 1738, a flute-player sitting, who performed twelve tunes; another that played upon a shepherd's pipe and a drum at the same time; and a duck that imitated all the motions of the living animal. Du Moulin, in 1752, produced similar automata. Baron de Kempelen's automaton chess-player, exhibited in London in 1816, is believed to have been a deception. Faber's euphonia was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall in 1846.

AUTUN (Council).—At this council sentence of excommunication was pronounced against Philip I., of France, Oct. 16, 1094. In the previous year he had put away his wife Bertha, mother of Louis VI., and married Bertrade, wife of the count of Anjou, and for this he was first privately admonished by the Roman Catholic authorities, and then excommunicated. Autun is said to be the most ancient church in France after Lyons and Vienne.

AUXIMU (Italv), now OSIMO, first mentioned B.C. 174, when the order for erecting walls around it was given by the Roman censors. It was made a Roman colony B.C. 157; and having been taken by the Goths, was wrested from them by Belisarius A.D. 538.

AVA (Asia), for some time subject to Pegu, became an independent state in the 17th century. Its chief city, Ava, was taken by the Peguans in 1752, and rescued from their hands in 1753. It was made the capital of Burmah in 1364, in 1761, and for the third time in 1822. It suffered severely from an earthquake in March, 1839. (*See* BURMAH.)

AVAINNE, or AVEIN (Battle).—The marshals Chatillon and Brézé, commanding the French and Dutch troops, defeated the Spanish forces, under the command of Prince Thomas of Savoy, in this plain, near Luxem-

burg, May 20, 1635. The Spaniards lost 4,000 men and fifty standards.

AVARS, sometimes called the Huns of Pannonia, a barbarian tribe first mentioned in history towards the close of the 5th century. Retiring before the Turks, they reached the shores of the Euxine, and sent an embassy to Constantinople, A.D. 558. In their audience with Justinian, at that time declining in years, the chief ambassador addressed him thus:—"You see before you, O mighty prince, the representatives of the strongest and most populous of nations, the invincible, the irresistible Avars. We are willing to devote ourselves to your service; we are able to vanquish and destroy all the enemies who now disturb your repose. But we expect, as the price of our alliance, as the reward of our valour, precious gifts, annual subsidies, and fruitful possessions." They afterwards advanced into Poland and Germany; and in 626 joined the Persians in an attack on Constantinople, but were repulsed. Having committed various aggressions, and provoked numerous wars, they were, after a conflict of eight years' duration, subdued by Charlemagne in the year 799.

AVE MARIA.—This form of prayer, used in the Roman Catholic church, is a repetition of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke, i. 28). Bingham shows that the use of this invocation to the Virgin cannot be traced higher than the beginning of the 15th century. "Ferrarius," he adds, "ingeniously confesses that Vincentius Ferrerius was the first ecclesiastical writer that ever used it before his sermons. Baronius has not a syllable of its antiquity in all his twelve centuries; there being a perfect silence both among the ancients and all the Ritualists about it, till that Dominican preacher, in his abundant zeal for the worship of the Holy Virgin, began to use it before his sermons." John XXII. ordered Christians to annex it to their prayers, 1420. This invocation is now generally used in the services of the Roman Catholic church. The early summons to worship was called the Ave-bell; and indulgences granted by various pontiffs for frequent repetition of the invocation were termed Ave Marias.

AVEBURY, or AVBURY.—This village in Wilts occupies the site of a Celtic structure, composed of blocks of stone, and generally believed to be a Druidical work. Aubrey visited it in 1648; Dr. Stukeley commenced his examination of these antiquities in 1720; and Sir Richard Hoare in 1812. It is supposed to be the remains of a national temple, or place of assembly for the performance of sacred rites, erected by the Druids before the Christian æra.

AVERSA (Italy).—Built A.D. 1020, by Rainulph, a Norman chief, near the ruins of the ancient Atella, from which place the bishopric was transferred to Aversa, about 1050. Alfonso V., of Aragon, took it in 1440; and it was frequently besieged. It suffered greatly from an earthquake in 1805.

AVIGNON (France).—This ancient city is

seated in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Rhone. The adjacent territory, the Venaissin county, "a populous and fertile spot," was ceded to the papacy by Philip III. in 1273; and the sovereignty of Avignon was sold to Clement VI. for 80,000 gold florins of Florence by Jane, queen of Naples and countess of Provence, in 1348. Clement V., elected through the influence of Philip IV. of France, removed the papal chair to Avignon, 1309. The following popes remained here under French influence.

A.D.

- 1309. Clement V.
- 1314. See vacant two years.
- 1316. John XXI or XXII.
- 1334. Benedict XI or XII.
- 1342. Clement VI.
- 1352. Innocent VI.
- 1362. Urban V.
- 1370. Gregory XI.
- 1378. Commencement of schism of the West. Two popes elected. Clement VII at Avignon.
- 1394. Benedict XIII.

Urban V. went to Rome for a short time, but returned to Avignon; and Gregory XI. is said to have meditated flight, when surprised by death. In the schism called "the great schism of the West," occasioned on the election of his successor, in 1378, the antipope Clement VII. took up his residence here, and was succeeded by Benedict XIII. The popes at Rome, however, triumphed, and Avignon was deprived of its rival pontiffs (1409). The French kings seized this city on various occasions. The annexation of the Venaissin and Avignon to France by the revolutionary government, Sept. 14, 1791, was their first act of aggression. By the treaty of Tolentino, Feb. 19, 1797, Pius VI. formally ceded these possessions to France. Avignon was made a bishopric in the 1st century, and was erected into an archbishopric in 1475. By the concordat of 1801 it ceased to be a metropolis, but the privilege was restored in 1821. Councils were held at Avignon in 1080, 1209, 1270, 1279, 1282, 1326, 1327, 1337, and 1457.

AVIS (Order of).—Instituted in 1147 by Alfonso I., the founder of the Portuguese monarchy, and raised by him in 1162 to the rank of an ecclesiastical order of chivalry. The knights were then called "Knights of Evora," but took their present title in 1187, from their gallant defence of the fortress of Avis against the Moors. The order was changed from an ecclesiastical to a civil institution in 1789.

AVRANCHES (Normandy), anciently Ingena, also called Abrincæ, came into the possession of England at the Norman conquest. In its cathedral Henry II. received absolution of the pope's legate in 1172, for the murder of Becket; a flat stone marks the spot where he did penance. The Bretons captured it in 1203, and committed great havoc. The town was restored by Louis IX., and it again fell under the power of the English in 1415, but was recovered by France in 1450. The bishopric, established in the

5th century, was suppressed and united to Coutances in 1801.

AXARQUIA (Battle).—In the winding defiles of the Axarquia, the Moors inflicted a severe loss on the Spaniards, in actions extending over two days, March 20 and 21, 1483.

AXE.—The Franks in their expedition into Italy in the 6th century made use of an axe with a large blade. Hence it was termed *francisca*. The principal weapons of this kind were the taper axe, the broad axe, and the double axe. The pole axe and the adze axe were varieties of these. The Lochabar axe was used in the 16th century.

AXUM, anciently Auxume, in Abyssinia.—This ancient city, founded about B.C. 650, became in later times the seat of a powerful kingdom, nearly co-extensive with modern Abyssinia, and embracing portions of Arabia. Though its origin has not been ascertained, it is mentioned as existing in the second century of our era. Justinian formed an alliance with the Auximites A.D. 533. Gibbon is of opinion that the Auximites, or Abyssinians as he calls them, were a colony of Arabs, and there can be no doubt that the Arab element is blended with the Ethiopian in their composition. They were converted to Christianity in the 4th century; and in its defence came into collision with the followers of Mohammed, who deprived them of their possessions in Arabia, and destroyed their commerce. The Chronicles of Axum, a kind of history of Abyssinia, a copy of which the traveller Bruce brought to England in 1774, are deposited in a Christian church in Axum, built about 1657. Axum was made a bishopric about 356, and Frumentius was the first bishop.

AYACUCHO (Battle).—On this plain, in Peru, the Spaniards were defeated by the republican forces July 9, 1824, and a capitulation was soon afterwards made, by which Spain surrendered the whole of Peru and Chili.

AYLESBURY (Buckinghamshire).—This ancient town formed one of the principal strongholds of the Britons in their resistance to the Romans. In 571, Cuthulf, a West-Saxon chief, took Aylesbury, which was ravaged by the Danes in 921. The town was incorporated and made a borough by Queen Mary in 1554. During the disputes between Charles I. and the Parliament, it espoused the cause of the latter, and in 1643 it formed the headquarters of Lord Essex. John Wilkes represented it in parliament in 1761.

AYLESFORD (Battle).—A victory was gained by the Britons over the Saxons A.D. 455, near a village of this name, in Kent.

AZOF.—This sea, called by the ancients the Palus Mæotis, communicates with the Euxine by the Strait of Yenikale, or the Cimmerian Bosphorus. It was the scene of some important operations during the Crimean war. An allied expedition 15,000 strong, composed of English, French, and Turkish troops of all arms, with five batteries of artillery, left the anchorage at Sebastopol

on the 22nd of May, 1855, and arrived off Kertch on the 24th. The Russians blew up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, destroyed three steamers and several heavy-armed vessels, and large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and stores. Operations were carried on against the chief Russian positions. A small garrison was left at Kertch and Yenikale, and the expedition returned June 12.

AZORES (Atlantic), or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, nine in number, were discovered by Joshua Van der Berg, of Bruges, about the year 1430. The Portuguese no sooner heard of the discovery than they sent out Cabral, who sighted one of the group in 1432; and in 1449 Prince Henry of Portugal took formal possession of the islands. Alfonso V. gave them in 1466 to his sister, the duchess of Burgundy, and they were colonized by the Dutch. When Philip I. seized the vacant throne of Portugal in 1580, they fell under the dominion of Spain. The earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh failed in an attempt to capture them in 1597. They reverted to Portugal in 1640, and still remain in her possession. Angra, the capital of Terceira, one of the group, was made a bishop's see by Paul III. in 1534. Owing to volcanic disturbance, rocks and islands have frequently been thrown up from the sea. The most remarkable phenomena of this kind occurred in 1538, 1720, and 1811.

AZTECS.—The earliest known seat of this tribe was Aztlan, a country to the north of the Gulf of California, where they were dwelling in 1160. They soon after commenced their migrations, arriving at Tula in 1196. They removed to Zumpanco about 1216, and eventually settled on a group of islands to the south of Lake Tezeuco. They were reduced to slavery by the Colhuans in 1314; and moving to the westward of the lake, founded Tenochtitlan, their capital, on the site of which Mexico now stands, in 1325. They were assailed by the Spaniards under Cortes in 1519.

B

BAAL and **ASHTAROTH**, the former supposed to represent the sun, and the latter the moon, were idols worshipped by the Phœnicians, Chaldeans, and other ancient nations. The Israelites frequently fell into this idolatry. Josiah punished it with great severity, B.C. 624 (2 Kings, xxiii.)

BAALBEK (Syria), or **HELIOPOLIS**, the name given to the place by the Seleucidæ, both words signifying "the city of the sun," is by some supposed to correspond with the Baal Gad of scripture. Little is known of its early history. Julius Cæsar made it a Roman colony. Trajan consulted its famous oracle previous to his departure on his second Parthian expedition, A.D. 114. Antoninus either enlarged its temple to Jupiter or built a new one, that became one of the wonders of the world. Baalbec capitulated

to the Saracens, paying an enormous ransom, A.D. 635; it was sacked and dismantled by the caliph of Damascus in 748; seized by Tamerlane in 1401; and has since gradually declined. Thevet in 1550; Pococke in 1740; Maundrell in 1745; Wood and Dawkins in 1751; and Volney in 1785, are amongst the most celebrated travellers who have visited and described its ruins. This Syrian city must not be confounded with another Baalbec, or Heliopolis, in Lower Egypt, one of the earliest cities of which any record remains. Smith (Dict. of Greek and Roman Geog.) remarks concerning the last-mentioned city: "Its obelisks were probably seen by Abraham when he first migrated from Syria to the Delta, 1600 years B.C.; and here the father-in-law of Joseph filled the office of high-priest."

BABEL (Tower of).—Described Gen. xi. 1—9, and built 120 years after the Deluge, by the descendants of Noah, about B.C. 2247. Much controversy has been excited respecting its exact position. It is now generally believed that Babylon was built upon the site, if not upon the actual ruins of this temple.

BABŒUF'S CONSPIRACY.—Babœuf, a Jacobin, surnamed Gracchus, formed a conspiracy against the French Directory in 1796. His chief aim was to obtain a division of property. The deliberations of this society were carried on in a large vault under the Pantheon, where, as Alison (iv. ch. 24) remarks, "by the light of flambeaux, and seated on the humid ground, they ruminated on the most likely method of regenerating France." They had agents in the provinces, and they also elected a secret directory of public safety in Paris. Their design was at length acknowledged to be to establish what they termed "the Public Good," by means of a division of property, and the formation of a government consisting of "true, pure, and absolute democrats." They had framed a solemn instrument, called an "Insurrection Act," the publication of which was to be the signal for revolt. This was fixed to take place on the 21st of May, 1796; but one of the party having given information, the chief conspirators were arrested the day before. Babœuf and one of his associates suffered on the scaffold.

BABYLON (Asia).—The capital of the province of Babylonia, and afterwards of the Babylonio-Chaldean kingdom, called by Isaiah (xiii. 19) "the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," was at one period the metropolis of the ancient world. Its history is naturally mixed up with that of the state to which it gave its name. "The Babylonian and Assyrian empires," says Sir John Stoddart, "in all historical records, are much blended together. These empires, whether distinct or united, possessed in very early times two vast cities; Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. The country on the Tigris was called Assyria; that on the Euphrates Babylonia; and the large inter-

vening space was commonly termed Mesopotamia, or 'between the rivers:' and this, together with Babylonia, seems to be meant in Scripture by the land of Shinar. According to the scriptural account, it would seem that Babylon was the first great city built after the Deluge, and that it was founded by Nimrod, a great-grandson of Noah, or at all events by a tribe of his descendants, bearing his name." The city of Babylon is supposed to have been built on the site of Babel (Gen. x. 10), the scene of the confusion of tongues, about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 9). The next notice of Babylon in the Old Testament has reference to the invasion of Samaria, B.C. 730 (2 Kings, xvii. 24), and the generally received opinion is, that during the long interval of above 1,500 years, it formed a dependency of the great Assyrian empire.

B.C.

- 747. Babylon independent of Assyria. Nabonassar king.
- 721. Mardocempadus, king of Babylon, revolts against the king of Assyria.
- 699. Esarhaddon, or Sennacherib, king of Assyria, takes Babylon.
- 677 or 675. Asaridinus, king of Babylon, invades Judah, and makes prisoner its king, Manasseh, who is restored to his kingdom the following year.
- 625. Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, asserts his independence of the king of Assyria.
- 604. Nebuchadnezzar succeeds his father, Nabopolassar. During his reign the Babylonian empire attains its highest splendour.
- 569. Nebuchadnezzar sets up the "golden image," and becomes insane the same year.
- 558. Neriglissar, the Belshazzar of Scripture, king.
- 538. Babylon taken, and the kingdom annexed to the Persian empire by Cyrus.
- 518. Babylon revolts from Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia: it is besieged and taken the following year.
- 331. Babylon surrenders to Alexander the Great.
- 324. Alexander enters Babylon, and commences the restoration of its architectural greatness.
- 323. May. Alexander dies in Babylon.
- 321. Seleucus Nicator is made governor of Babylon.
- 315. Antigonus expels Seleucus, and establishes Ptolemy, son of Agenor, in his dignities.
- 312. Seleucus returns to Babylon, which he recovers, and founds the kingdom and dynasty of the Seleucidæ.
- 240. Invaded by the Gauls under Hierax: they are repulsed by Seleucus II.
- 64. On the conquest of Syria by Pompey, Babylon falls into the hands of the Romans.
- 62. Babylon forms part of the Roman province of Syria.

BABYLONIAN SOVEREIGNS.

B.C.

- Feb. 26, 747. Nabonassar.
- 733. Nadius.
- 731. Chinzirus.
- 725. Jugæus.

B.C.

- 721. Mardocempadus
- 709. Archianus.
- 704. (Interregnum).
- 702. Belibus.
- 699. Apronadius.
- 693. Regibalus.
- 692. Mesesimordachus.
- 688. (Interregnum).
- 680. Asaridinus.
- 677. Saosduchinus.
- 647. Chinaladanus.
- Jan. 27, 625. Nabopolassar.
- Jan. 21, 604. Nebuchadnezzar
- 561. Evil Merodach.
- 558. Belshazzar.
- 553. Nabonadius.
- 538. Cyrus takes Babylon.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY of the Jews.—This calamity, foretold by Isaiah (xxxix. 6) and Jeremiah (xxv. 9—11), lasted seventy years, from B.C. 606 to 536. It commenced under Jehoiakim (2 Chron. xxxvi. 5—7) and terminated with the decree issued for their restoration by Cyrus (2 Chron. xxxvi. 22 and 23).

BABYNGTON'S CONSPIRACY.—In 1586, Anthony Babyngton, an English gentleman, instigated by John Ballard, a Roman Catholic priest, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, with the view of placing Mary, queen of Scots, on the throne, and of restoring the Roman Catholic religion. John Savage (a soldier serving under the king of Spain, who had first made the proposal to assassinate the queen), and thirteen others, including Babyngton, embarked in this desperate project, and Mary herself did everything in her power to further its success. Intimation of the plot having been given to Walsingham by a spy, the conspirators were seized, brought to trial Sept. 13—15, and executed Sept. 20 and 21, 1586. Mary's share in this conspiracy alarmed Elizabeth, and was the principal cause of her subsequent trial and execution.

BACCHANALIA, or festivals of various kinds in honour of Bacchus, are said by Herodotus to have been of Egyptian origin (*see* DIONYSIA), and led to such abuses, as practised at Rome and in other parts of Italy, that they were suppressed by a decree of the senate B.C. 186. This decree, engraved upon a brazen table, was discovered at Bari in 1640, and is preserved in the imperial collection at Vienna.

BACHELORS were branded with infamy by the laws of Lycurgus, and at festivals were exposed to public derision. Dionysius of Halicarnassus notices a law requiring all persons of a certain age to marry. The Romans imposed a fine on bachelors by the Lex Julia, B.C. 18. It was, however, abolished by Constantine. Bachelors of twenty-five years of age, and widowers without children, were, by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), required to pay yearly, so long as they remained single, a tax of one shilling. It was levied for five years, commencing May 1, 1695. By 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14, the tax was continued till Aug. 1, 1706, when it was suffered to expire. In addition to the

tax of one shilling per annum, every person of the undermentioned rank paid yearly as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Duke	12	10	0
Duke's eldest son	7	10	0
Younger sons, each	6	5	0
Marquis	10	0	0
Marquis's eldest son	6	5	0
Younger sons, each	5	0	0
Earl	7	10	0
Earl's eldest son	5	0	0
Younger sons, each	3	15	0
Viscount	6	5	0
Viscount's eldest son	4	7	6
Younger sons, each	3	6	8
Baron	5	0	0
Baron's eldest son	3	15	0
Younger sons, each	3	0	0
Baronet	3	15	0
Knight of the Bath	3	15	0
Knight bachelor	2	10	0
King's sergeant	5	0	0
Other sergeants at law, each	3	15	0
Esquire	1	5	0
Gentleman	0	5	0
Archbishop	12	10	0
Bishop	5	0	0
Dean	2	10	0
Archdeacon	0	12	6
Canon or prebendary	0	12	6
Doctor of divinity, law, or physic	1	5	0
Sons of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, canons or prebendaries, or of doctors of divinity, law, or physic	0	5	0
Persons with £50 per annum real estate, or personal property of £600, not charged in the above	0	5	0
Their sons, each	0	2	6

A registry was ordered to be kept by persons in holy orders, for the better collecting of the duty, by s. 20 of 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694). By 43 Geo. III. s. 43 (1785), bachelors above the age of twenty-one years were required to pay annually, in addition to the usual tax, £1. 5s. for every male servant in their employ; and those that had three or more female servants, paid 10s. per annum for each, in addition to the ordinary tax.

BACKGAMMON.—This, or some similar game played with dice, was known to the Greeks. It was a favourite amusement amongst the Saxons, by whom it is said to have been invented about the 10th century. Dr. Henry attributes the invention to the Welsh. It is recorded of Canute, that he frequently played at backgammon, which was called the English game in the early part of the 14th century.

BACK-STAFF, or DAVIS'S QUADRANT, for taking the sun's altitude at sea, was invented by Captain J. Davis, about 1590. It has been superseded by later inventions.

BACTRA, called by Strabo and Pliny Zariaspa, though Heeren contends that they were different places, the capital of Bactriana, was one of the oldest centres of commerce and civilization in the world. Heeren says it was the first place of exchange for the productions of India; and that the great highways of commerce from east to west followed this direction. (*See BALKH.*)

BACTRIANA (Asia), or **BACTRIA.**—This ancient state, situated between Persia and

India, being watered by the Oxus, by which it was bounded on the north, varied at different periods in extent. Ninus, king of Assyria, is said to have invaded it with an immense army. All his efforts against its capital proved unavailing, until Semiramis suggested a plan for its capture, thereby gaining the favour of the king and a share of his throne. For a considerable period Bactriana formed part of the Persian empire, and in eastern traditions is represented as having been the seat of powerful and independent princes long before it became a Persian satrapy. Alexander conquered it in his sixth campaign, B.C. 329. Its Grecian governor Theodotus, called by Strabo Diodotus, threw off the yoke of the Seleucidæ about B.C. 250, and made it an independent state. It was afterwards conquered by the Scythians and Parthians, and remained under their yoke until Ardshir, or Artaxerxes, the founder of the dynasty of the Sassanides, restored the Persian empire, A.D. 226. It is now a dependency of the khanat of Bokhara, under the name of Balkh.

B.C.

250. Diodotus revolts from Antiochus II. of Syria, and founds the kingdom of Bactriana.

221. Euthydemus deposes and succeeds Diodotus II.

207. Antiochus of Syria defeats Euthydemus.

181. Commencement of the reign of Eucratides I., the period of Bactriana's prosperity.

168. Part of India is added to Bactriana.

143. Eucratides II. assassinate his father, and succeeds to his throne.

130. Bactria overrun by tribes of wandering Scythians, by whom the kingdom is destroyed.

SOVEREIGNS OF BACTRIANA.

B.C.

250. Diodotus I.

245. Diodotus II.

221. Euthydemus.

200. Demetrius.

B.C.

196. Menander.

181. Eucratides I.

143. Eucratides II.

BADAJOS (Spain).—This barrier fortress, the capital of a province of the same name, only five miles from the Portuguese frontier, has sustained numerous sieges, and was several times taken and retaken during the occupation of the peninsula by the Moors. It was besieged by the Portuguese in 1660, and was assailed, but without success, by a combined English, Portuguese, and Dutch force, Oct. 1705. Galway was beaten in a battle here by the Spanish army, May 7, 1709. Soult captured it March 11, 1811; and Wellington having been compelled to raise the siege June 10, in the same year, obtained possession April 7, 1812. Badajos was made an episcopal see at an early period. The cathedral was commenced in 1249; and its granite bridge was built in 1460, restored in 1597, and rebuilt in 1833.

BADAJOS (Treaty).—Between Spain and Portugal, was signed at Badajos June 6, ratifications were exchanged at Badajos June 16, and it was published at Madrid Aug. 8, 1801. It brought to a close the short contest between Portugal and Spain, which Napoleon I. had stirred up for the purpose of carrying out his ambitious designs. Spain restored all her

conquests, excepting Olivenza and its territory, which were ceded to her; and she guaranteed the prince regent of Portugal the entire possession of all his states and possessions. Portugal agreed to close her ports against England, and to pay the expenses of the war.

BADDESDOWN HILL (Battle), or BADON MOUNT.—This spot, near Bath, was the scene of a celebrated victory gained by the Britons over the Saxons in 493, according to Bede. This appears to be an error, as it is generally believed to have taken place in 520.

BADEN (Germany) was made a margraviate about the year 1130, by Herman II., grandson of Berthold, landgrave of Brisgau; his father, Herman I., having previously acquired Baden by marriage. The rank held by Baden is that of seventh in the Germanic Confederation, and in time of war it is required to furnish 10,000 men to the federal army.

A.D.

- 1130. Herman II. takes the title of Margrave of Baden.
- 1190. Herman IV. accompanies Frederick Barbarossa to the Holy Land, and dies with him in Cilicia.
- 1226. Herman V., the Pious, cedes the county of Dagsburg to the bishop of Strasburg.
- 1250. Death of Herman VI., who is succeeded by his infant son Frederick, under the regency of his mother, Gertrude of Austria.
- 1267. Oct. 29. Frederick is beheaded at Naples.
- 1283. Rodolph I. acquires part of Eberstein by purchase.
- 1288. Baden is divided among the four sons of Rodolph I.
- 1353. Rodolph VII. reunites Baden into a single state.
- 1405. Confederation of Marbach formed between Bernard, marquis of Baden, the archbishop of Mayence, the count of Wurtemberg, and some minor powers, against the emperor.
- 1462. June 19. Frederick II., king of the Romans, gains a great victory over Charles I. of Baden, and takes him prisoner.
- 1488. Christopher of Baden sends 4,000 men to deliver Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederick, from the inhabitants of Bruges.
- 1503. Christopher claims the marquissate of Hochberg: the claim is referred to the imperial tribunal.
- 1515. Aug. 1. Christopher abandons the government to his sons, Bernard, Philip, and Ernest, who rule as his vicars.
- 1527. Baden is divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.
- 1533. Bernard establishes Protestantism in Baden-Baden.
- 1569. Oct. 3. Philibert of Baden-Baden assists the Catholics, and is slain at Moncontour.
- 1581. The lawsuit, in reference to the possession of Hochberg, terminates in favour of Baden.
- 1594. The creditors of Edward of Baden obtain permission from the emperor to indemnify themselves by seizing his territories.
- 1627. Arrangements as to territory made between the rulers of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach.
- 1683. Louis William, marquis of Baden-Baden, delivers Vienna from the Turks.
- 1707. Death of Louis William, the most warlike marquis of Baden-Baden.
- 1733. The French ravage Baden, and compel Louis George to seek refuge in Bohemia.
- 1771. Baden-Durlach united to Baden-Baden.
- 1796. Treaty of peace with the French republic.
- 1801. Baden receives an accession of territory by the treaty of Luneville.

A.D.

- 1803. Charles Frederick of Baden is raised to the rank of Elector.
- 1805. Brigat added to Baden by the treaty of Presburg.
- 1806. July 12. The elector, Charles Frederick, is raised to the rank of Grand-duke.
- 1815. March 25. Baden joins the allies against Napoleon.
- 1818. Aug. 22. Representative constitution granted.
- 1849. May 14. Insurrections in Baden. The grand-duke quits Carlsruhe.
- 1850. Sept. 6. Treaty of peace with Denmark and other powers.
- 1857. July 9. General amnesty for the political offenders of 1848 and 1849.
- 1859. Dec. 1. The concordat signed with the Pope June 28, is published.
- 1860. June 16. Interview, at Baden-Baden, between Napoleon III., the Prince Regent of Prussia, and other German princes.

GRAND-DUKES OF BADEN.

A.D.

- 1806. Charles Frederick.
- 1811. Charles Louis Frederick.
- 1818. Louis William Augustus.
- 1830. Charles Leopold Frederick.
- 1852. Frederick William Louis.

BADEN (Treaty).—Signed at Baden, in Switzerland, Sept. 18 (O.S. 7), 1714, between the emperor Charles VI. and Louis XIV. It confirmed the treaty of Radstadt. By one of its provisions Landau was ceded to France.

BAEZA (Spain).—Near this town, which is of great antiquity, and contains many Roman relics and inscriptions, the younger Scipio vanquished Asdrubal B.C. 208. Having fallen under the Saracen yoke, it was taken by the Spaniards A.D. 1239.

BAFFIN'S BAY.—This inland sea, between Greenland and the N.E. coast of America, was first explored in 1616, by the English navigator William Baffin, from whom it takes its name.

BAGAUDÆ.—An appellation given to the peasants of Gaul who rebelled against the Romans A.D. 287. Their work was executed with fire and sword. "They asserted," says Gibbon, "the natural rights of men, but they asserted those rights with the most savage cruelty." For some time they obtained the ascendancy, but were subdued by Maximian. The term was subsequently applied to other turbulent rebels.

BAGDAD (Asia), on the Tigris, was founded by Al Mansur, the second caliph of the Abbassides, in 762, and remained the seat of the caliphate until Feb. 20, 1258, when it was captured after a siege of two months by the Mongols, and Mostasem, the last of the Abbassides, was put to death. Tamerlane sacked the city July 23, 1401, erecting on its ruins a pyramid of 90,000 heads. Its Tartar rulers returned, but were expelled in 1417, by Kara Yusef. His descendants were in 1477 replaced by Usun Cassim, who was followed by the Suffide dynasty, of Persian origin, in 1516. The possession of the city was long contested by the Persians and the Turks, and amongst the numerous sieges it sustained, may be mentioned those of 1534, when it was captured by Soliman the Magnificent;

of 1590, when taken by Abbas the Great; of 1637, when it was captured by Amurath IV.,—30,000 Persians having been ruthlessly massacred; and of 1740, when Nadir Shah was repulsed by Achmet, who rendered the pashalic independent of the Porte. Its celebrated college was founded in 1233. A Nestorian patriarch resided at Bagdad, and the Greek metropolitan was expelled in 913.

BAGNALO (Treaty).—Concluded Aug. 7, 1484, between the Venetians on the one hand, and the king of Naples, the duke of Milan, and the Florentines, on the other. The news is said to have so affected Pope Sixtus IV. that it brought on a fit of the gout, which caused his death, Aug. 13, 1484.

BAHAMA ISLANDS (Atlantic), called also the **LUCAYOS**, consist of about twenty inhabited islands, with innumerable rocks and islets. St. Salvador, the chief of the group, was discovered by Columbus Oct. 11, 1492, being the first portion of America discovered by him. The Spaniards conveyed the natives to Mexico, and the islands remained unpeopled till colonized by the English, under a patent granted Dec. 4, 1630. In 1641 the Spaniards destroyed the colony, but it was re-established by the English in 1666, and remained in their hands till 1703, when it was ravaged by a combined French and Spanish fleet. It afterwards became notorious as a rendezvous for pirates, who were extirpated in 1718, when a regular colonial administration was established. In 1776 New Providence was stripped by the Americans of its artillery and stores, and the governor and some other officers were made prisoners. On the 8th of May, 1782, the islands surrendered to the Spaniards, but were restored to England by the 7th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

BAHAR, or BEHAR (Hindustan).—This territory, after changing rulers several times, was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.

BAHARITES, the first Mameluke dynasty that reigned in Egypt, were descended from Turks sold to slavery by the Tartars. They began to reign in 1244, and the last sultan of the race was expelled by the Borgites, or Circassians, the second Mameluke dynasty of Egypt, in 1381, after having reigned 137 years. (See **BORGITES**.)

BAHAWULPOOR (Hindustan).—This state, formerly ruled by deputy governors from Cabul, solicited an alliance with the English in 1808; and it came under the direct protection of the East-India Company in 1838. The khan having proved faithful, received as a reward, in Feb. 1843, a part of Scinde.

BAHREIN ISLANDS (Persian Gulf).—This small group of islands, celebrated for its pearl-fishery, is called by the natives **Awal**, or **Aval**. The Portuguese, who had seized them, were expelled by the Persians in 1622; and the islands have since fallen under the sway of different Arab chiefs. During the expedition of 1809 against the pirates in the neighbourhood, they were occupied by British troops.

BAIL.—"The system of giving sureties, or bail," says Sharon Turner (*Anglo-Saxons*, iii. Ap. i. ch. 6), "to answer an accusation, seems to have been coeval with the Saxon nation." The Statute of Westminster 1 (3 Edw. I. c. 15), in 1275, defined what persons were bailable, and what were not; and this act was enforced by 27 Edw. I. stat. 1, c. 3 (1299). By 1 Rich. III. c. 3 (1484), justices of the peace were allowed to bail offenders, and the facility thus accorded having led to some abuses, not less than two justices were, by 3 Hen. VII. c. 3 (1487), required. Bail was regulated by subsequent statutes, more particularly by the Habeas Corpus act (31 Chas. II. c. 2, 1679), which, as Hallam remarks (*Const. Hist. of Eng.* iii. ch. 12), "introduced no new principle, nor conferred any right upon the subject." Provisions against excessive bail are embodied in various statutes. Bail in cases of felony is regulated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 64 (May 26, 1826). This act, entitled "An Act for Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in England," repealed several previous statutes.

BAILIFF.—Two bailiffs were appointed for the city of London in the first year of the reign of Richard I. (1189); though such officers under another name existed in Anglo-Saxon times. We learn from the "*Liber Albus*" that the sheriffs of the city of London were formerly styled bailiffs; and we know, from the same authority, that such officers were in existence at the time of the Norman conquest. In 1207 the office of sheriff superseded that of bailiff.

BAIOLENSIANS, or BAGNOLENSIANS.—Manichæans, so called from Bagnols, in Languedoc, where they sprung up in the 8th century. Another sect, with the same name, a branch of the Cathari, arose in Provence during the 12th century.

BAIZE.—The art of making baize was introduced into England by a body of Dutch artisans, who settled at Colchester in 1568; and their privileges were confirmed by letters patent under the great seal in 1612. An act of parliament was passed in 1660 (12 Chas. II. c. 22) for the regulation and protection of their trade. It took effect from Sept. 20, 1660.

BAKER.—In early ages every household prepared its own bread. Public bakers are first mentioned as existing at Rome B.C. 173. Athenæus speaks of the Cappadocians, the Lydians, and the Phœnicians as the best bakers. It is probable, the trade arose in the East. The punishments for bakers who transgressed the law were, at an early period of our history, extremely severe. Fabyan notices that in 1258 the tumbrel was temporarily substituted for the pillory; and that "sharpe correction upon bakers for making of light bread," was administered upon several of the fraternity in 1485. The bakers formed a brotherhood in the reign of Henry II., about 1155. The white-bakers existed as a company in 1308, and obtained in 1435 a new charter, which was confirmed by Henry the Seventh's successors. The

brown bakers, who are said to have existed as a company in 1380, were incorporated June 9, 1621.

BAKU (Asia).—This port, in the Caspian, and the neighbouring territory, were surrendered by Persia to Russia in 1723, and restored to Persia in 1735. The Russians seized Baku in 1801, and it was ceded to them by the treaty between Russia and Persia, Oct. 19 (O.S. 7), 1813.

BALACLAVA (Crimea).—A small port about ten miles to the east of Sebastopol. The harbour is commodious, though the entrance is very narrow; and it was with great difficulty that accommodation was obtained for the British ships during its occupation in the Crimean war. Our troops took possession Sept. 26, 1854, a portion of the fleet having already arrived. They improved the harbour, constructed quays, built a new town, with storehouses, hospitals, &c., and laid down a line of rail to the camp, about seven miles distant. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, our army of occupation was gradually withdrawn, and the last soldier quitted the place during the summer of 1856.

BALACLAVA (Battle of).—Fought Oct. 25, 1854, between the Russians and the British and Turkish troops. Early in the morning a powerful Russian force, led by Liprandi, drove the Turks from some earthen redoubts facing the Tchernaya, a weak point in the English position. The further advance of the Russians was checked by the 93rd Highlanders, under Sir C. Campbell (Lord Clyde), and the enemy was quickly repulsed by a charge of the heavy cavalry. From this day the British lines were, on account of the insufficiency of our force, contracted, and the communication by the Woronzoff road was effectually closed.

BALACLAVA (Charge), called "The Ride of the Six Hundred."—Owing to some misconception of orders, the light cavalry brigade, only 670 strong, followed up the battle of Balaclava (Oct. 25, 1854), by charging the Russian infantry and cavalry in position, protected by a powerful artillery. The exploit is without a parallel in the annals of war. In spite of the fearful and almost hopeless nature of their task, that handful of British horsemen rode fearlessly onward. When at a distance, their ranks were shattered by a murderous discharge, and many a gallant fellow was struck down before he could reach the foe. The Russians quailed before this band of heroes. Their artillery fired upon the struggling mass of friend and foe. The heavy cavalry and the French Chasseurs d'Afrique covered their retreat. The glorious but fatal charge lasted twenty-five minutes. More than two-thirds of the men were killed or wounded, and 400 horses destroyed. The moral effect it produced was, however, extraordinary.

BALAGHAUT DISTRICTS (Hindustan).—These provinces once formed part of the Hindoo kingdom of Bijyanagur, and on its fall were divided into several independent

states, until conquered in rapid succession by Hyder Ali, between 1766 and 1780. On the dismemberment of Tipoo's empire in 1799, a considerable portion came into the possession of the East-India Company, and the remainder was taken in 1841.

BALAMBANGAN (Indian Archipelago).—This island was ceded by the king of Soooloo, in 1762, to the East-India Company, and a settlement was formed by them in the following year. In Aug. 1774, intelligence was received that the Spanish governor of the Manillas had threatened to destroy the works and fortifications in case the English settlers did not retire; and this threat was put into execution Feb. 24, 1775. Another settlement, founded in 1803, was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

BALANCE OF POWER.—The first combined attempt to preserve the balance of power in European affairs was made during the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France, 1494—1496. Incited by the emperor Maximilian I., the Italian states, and some other European powers, held secret conferences by night at Venice, and the celebrated league was signed at that city, March 31, 1495, between Austria, Milan, Rome, Spain, and the Venetian republic. Its object was to defeat the ambitious projects of the French king. Robertson remarks that princes and statesmen "had extended on this occasion, to the affairs of Europe, the maxims of that political science which had hitherto been applied only to regulate the operations of the petty states in their own country. They had discovered the method of preventing any monarch from rising to such a degree of power as was inconsistent with the general liberty; and had manifested the importance of attending to that great secret in modern policy, the preservation of a proper distribution of power among all the members of the system into which the states of Europe are formed." After showing that the attention of Italian statesmen was from that period directed to the maintenance of the principle, he adds: "Nor was the idea confined to them. Self-preservation taught other powers to adopt it. It grew to be fashionable and universal. From this era we can trace the progress of that intercourse between nations, which has linked the powers of Europe so closely together; and can discern the operations of that provident policy which, during peace, guards against remote and contingent dangers; and, in war, has prevented rapid and destructive conquests." The principle was first publicly acknowledged at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648.

BALASORE (Hindustan).—Different European nations established factories here at the commencement of the intercourse with India. The English factory was destroyed by fire in Nov. 1688. The town itself was ceded to England by the Danes in 1844.

BALÆARIC ISLANDS (Mediterranean).—This group, off the coast of Spain, is supposed to have been colonized by the Phœnicians. The Carthaginians reduced the inhabitants

to subjection. After the fall of Carthage they regained their independence. The Romans, under the pretence that the people were pirates, took possession of the Balearic Islands B.C. 123. The Vandals seized them A.D. 423, and the Moors A.D. 790; but they were wrested from the latter by the troops of Charlemagne in 799, and placed under his protection. The Moors, however, regained their footing and were not expelled until 1286. (*See* MAJORCA and MINORCA.)

BALISTA.—Described by Gibbon as “a powerful cross-bow, which darted short but massy arrows.” Belisarius made use of the balista in his defence of Rome against the Goths, A.D. 537. The more modern weapon is supposed to have been a species of “gyn,” rather than a hand instrument. Its introduction into England is usually assigned to the 12th century. Richard I. appears to have been the first to adopt the manubalista after its use had been prohibited by Innocent II. in 1139.

BALKH (Asia), the ancient Bactriana, is now a dependency of the khanat of Bokhara. Its chief city, also called Balkh, the ancient Bactra, is styled by Orientals the “Mother of Cities,” on account of its great antiquity. It was taken from the Uzbeg Tartars by the khan of Bokhara in 1820.

BALL.—Games with the ball have been common amongst ancient and modern nations. The Anglo-Saxons played at ball. An amusement of this kind was in vogue in this country amongst ladies and gentlemen in the 14th century, and it became fashionable at courts in the 16th. Fitzstephen, who wrote in the reign of Henry II., in alluding to sports at Shrove-tide, says, — “After dinner, all the youth of the city goeth to play at the ball in the fields; the scholars of every study have their balls. The practisers also of all the trades have every one their ball in their hands.” Some writers suppose football is here meant. A complaint of the citizens of London was brought before the Privy Council in July, 1446, respecting the erection of several places where the people played “at the ball, cleche, and dice.” It has been highly recommended as a gymnastic exercise.

BALLET.—Dancing applied to theatrical representation is an ancient amusement, supposed to have been revived in Italy during the 16th century. Baltagerini, director of music to Catherine of Medicis, was the first to introduce the ballet into France, where it became very popular in the time of Louis XIII. Since that period it has undergone various improvements. The first dramatic piece performed in England, in which the story was entirely carried on by dancing and action, was a production by Mr. John Weaver, called “The Tavern Bilkers,” performed at Drury Lane in 1702. A work of higher pretensions was produced by the same author at Drury Lane in 1716. It was entitled “The Loves of Mars and Venus,” and its success led to the establishment, in

this country, of the ballet as a branch of theatrical amusements.

BALLINAMUCK (Battle).—A French force landed at Killala Aug. 22, 1798, and having been joined by some Irish rebels, were defeated and taken prisoners at Ballinamuck, Sept. 8, 1798.

BALLIOL COLLEGE (Oxford).—Founded by John Balliol, of Barnardcastle, Durham (father of Balliol, king of Scotland), between the years 1263 and 1268. He died in 1269, during the progress of the work, which was completed by his widow. Her statutes, dated the 10th year of the reign of Edward I. (1282), are still preserved in the college.

BALLOON.—Albert of Saxony, a Dominican monk, who flourished at the commencement of the 14th century, was the first to form a correct notion of the principle on which balloons might be constructed. The idea was taken up by several learned men; and Bishop Wilkins, in 1680, speaks of a carriage with sails, like a windmill, to be propelled through the air. The brothers Montgolfier, paper-makers, at Annonay, near Lyons, were the first to secure a practical result; and June 5, 1783, launched the first balloon, which, after them, was then called a Montgolfier. The experiment was repeated at Paris, Aug. 27, 1783; and on the 21st of November, in the same year, M. Pilatre de Rozier, and the Marquis d'Arlandes, made the first ascent from Paris, which was accomplished with success, and the adventurers alighted in safety about six miles from the point at which they had started. “The Montgolfiers,” says a writer in the “Encyclopædia Britannica,” “had the annual prize of 600 livres adjudged to them by the Academy of Sciences; the elder brother was invited to court, decorated with the badge of St. Michael, and received a patent of nobility; and on Joseph a pension was bestowed, with the further sum of 40,000 livres, to enable him to prosecute his experiments with balloons.” The first ascent in a hydrogen balloon was made Dec. 1, 1783, at Paris, by Messieurs Charles and Roberts, who, after a pleasant voyage, alighted in safety about twenty-five miles from the spot where they started. Since that time great improvements have been made in the construction of balloons. The first ascent made in England was by Lunardi, Sept. 21, 1784. Blanchard and Jefferies crossed the Channel, from Dover to Calais, Jan. 7, 1785. Count Zamflecari, Admiral Vernon, and a Miss Grice, of Holborn, took their seats in the ear of one of these machines March 23, 1785. The balloon was, however, over-weighted, and the lady was compelled to retire, which she did with great reluctance, and burst into tears at her disappointment. A successful ascent was made at Ranelagh Gardens, Dublin, Jan. 20, 1785. Balloon ascents have since been of frequent occurrence; and we read of one at Constantinople, by a Persian physician, in 1786. Rozier and

Romain were killed through the ignition of their balloon, in an attempt to cross the Channel, June 15, 1785; and William Sadler, son of the celebrated aéronaut of that name, was killed by a fall from a balloon in 1825. The French are said to have employed balloons on various occasions for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of an enemy. The most remarkable instances occurred at Liege, in September, 1794, and during the Italian campaign of 1859.

BALLOT was used in several states of ancient Greece, as well as amongst the Romans. It was first introduced at Rome for the election of magistrates, by the *Gabiana lex*, B.C. 139; for state trials, treason excepted, by the *Cassia lex*, B.C. 137; and for the legislative assembly, by the *Papinia lex*, B.C. 131. The ballot was used in the republic of Venice. It was employed at a political debating society, called the *Rota*, held nightly, in 1659, at Miles's coffee-house, New Palace Yard, Westminster. Its adoption in the election of members for the House of Commons has been frequently urged.

BALLYHOE (Battle).—O'Neill was checked in his career of plunder and devastation within the British pale, at a battle fought at Ballyhoe, in August, 1539.

BALLYNAHINCH (Battle).—Fought during the Irish rebellion, June 13, 1798. The rebels, led by Munroe, a draper of Lisburn, were defeated, and this terminated the rising in the north of Ireland.

BALMORAL CASTLE.—Queen Victoria selected this mansion and domain, situated on the right bank of the river Dee, about forty-five miles from Aberdeen, as a royal residence, in September, 1848. The property, which had been previously rented, was purchased in 1852, and a new castle has been erected on the estate.

BALTA-LIMAN (Treaty).—Concluded between Russia and Turkey, at Balta-Liman, in 1849. It arose out of the transactions relating to the insurrection in the Danubian provinces and the Russian occupation. Russia was secured in the same rights as she then exercised in the principalities for seven years.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS.—During the war with Russia, two expeditions were sent into the Baltic Sea by the English government. The first, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Spithead, March 11, 1854, and was afterwards joined by a French squadron, and reinforcements from England. The fleet entered the Baltic Sea March 20th. Several merchantmen were captured, and the Russian ports blockaded, until more decisive operations were undertaken on the arrival of a French expeditionary force (*See ALAND ISLES*). The fleet returned home during the autumn. The second, accompanied by gun and mortar boats, under the command of Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, sailed April 4, 1855, an advance squadron having left March 20. It was joined by a French squadron June 1. Several

infernal machines were taken up, and the ships penetrated within sight of Cronstadt. The chief operations at Hango and Sweaborg are described under these titles. The fleets returned during the autumn.

BALTIMORE (Battle).—The Americans were defeated by the English near this town, in the United States, Sept. 12, 1814.

BAMBERG (Bavaria) is said to have been founded by a colony of Saxons in 804. Other authorities state that it was founded by the emperor Henry II. in 1004, finished in 1012, and rebuilt, after a conflagration, in 1110. It surrendered to the Prussians May 16, 1759, and during two days was given up for pillage. It was again captured in 1763. Bamberg was made a bishopric in 1007; and in 1020, on the visit of Pope Benedict VIII. to Germany, the emperor presented the city and bishopric to the Roman see, on condition of receiving every year a white horse and a hundred silver marks. The bishopric afterwards became independent, was secularized in 1801, and assigned to Bavaria in 1803. Councils were held here in 1020, 1052, and 1148.

BAMBOROUGH, or BAMBURG (Northumberland).—This ancient town was built by Ida, who reigned twelve years, from 547. Bede says it was called *Bebba*, after its queen. It was frequently pillaged by the Danes. The castle, built in 1070, was wrested by stratagem from his rebellious barons by William II., in 1096, and was besieged and taken by Edward IV., Dec. 24, 1463.

BAMBEAN (Battle).—Fought between Dost Mohammed Khan's army and his Oosberg allies, under the Walee of Khooloom, and a small English and Sepoy force, commanded by Brigadier Dennie, Sept. 18, 1840. The former were completely routed, and their leader fled into Kohistan.

BAMFLEET (Essex).—This fortress was stormed and captured by king Alfred, and several Danish ships in the neighbourhood were destroyed in 894.

BAMPTON LECTURES.—Founded by Rev. J. Bampton, canon of Salisbury, who bequeathed to the university of Oxford, estates, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the endowment of eight divinity lecture-sermons, to be preached every year at Great St. Mary's. The cost of the publication of the lectures, within two months of delivery, was to be defrayed out of the endowment. The first course was delivered in 1780, by the Rev. J. Bandinel. Only those who have taken the master's degree at Oxford or Cambridge are eligible; and a second course by the same person is not allowed.

BANBURY (Oxfordshire).—In 1125, Blois, bishop of Lincoln, erected a castle here, which was frequently assailed. The royalists captured it in 1642, defended it with great gallantry during a siege of thirteen weeks in 1644, and again in 1646. The parliamentary party demolished it when it came into their possession. A battle was fought at Danesmore, near this town, Wednesday, July 26, 1469,

in which the Lancastrians were defeated by King Edward's troops.

BANCA, or **BANJA** (Indian Ocean).—This island, possessing tin mines, discovered in 1710, was ceded to the East-India Company by sultan Najemudin, of Palembang, in 1812. By the second article of the convention of August 13, 1814, the English ceded the island to the king of the Netherlands, in exchange for Cochin and its dependencies, on the coast of Malabar.

BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL.—Almshouses, near Mile End, erected in 1735, pursuant to the will of Francis, grandson of Archbishop Bancroft. Accommodation is afforded for twenty-four poor men of the Drapers' Company, and a school for one hundred boys.

BANDA ISLANDS (Pacific), ten in number, were discovered, in 1511, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1603. The English established a factory in 1608. After various struggles between them and the Dutch, the latter obtained possession in 1664. They retained their hold until March 8, 1796, when the islands surrendered to an English squadron. Having been restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, they were again captured by the English, Aug. 9, 1810, and once more restored to the Dutch at the peace of 1814.

BANGALORE (Hindustan), was captured by Lord Cornwallis, March 22, 1791. The fortress was, however, restored to Tippoo Saib, by the treaty of peace of March 19, 1792. He destroyed it, but it was repaired in 1802.

BANGOR (Caernarvonshire) was made a bishopric early in the 6th century, Daniel, abbot of Bangor, in Flintshire, its first bishop, having been appointed in 516. The cathedral was destroyed in 1071; and having been rebuilt, suffered severely in subsequent wars. An order for union of the see with St. Asaph, issued in 1833, was rescinded, by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108, July 23, 1847.

BANGOR (United States) was captured by a party of English sailors and marines, Sept. 3, 1814.

BANGOR-ISCOED (Flintshire), or **BANCHOR**, which must not be confounded with Bangor, in Caernarvonshire; or **Benchor**, in Ireland; was the seat of the largest ancient monastic establishment in Great Britain. It contained above 2,000 monks, and was founded by Dunod in the beginning of the 6th century. Ethelfrith, king of Northumberland, instigated it is supposed by Augustine, who was resolved to reduce the primitive Christian Church in these islands to subjection to Rome, destroyed the monastery and massacred all the monks and students. This event probably took place in 603, but as some confusion has arisen in the chronology of the time, the date cannot be ascertained with certainty. Augustine is said to have died in 604, though there is some doubt on the subject. Bede says, Augustine foretold of these monks that if they would not join in unity with their brethren, they should be

assailed by their enemies, and that if they would not preach the way of life to the English people, they should perish at their hands.

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY.—During the reign of William III., the Lower House of Convocation had requested "that some synodical notice might be taken of the dishonour done to the Church by a sermon preached by Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, at St. Lawrence Jewry, Sept. 29, 1705, containing positions contrary to the doctrine of the Church, expressed in the first and second parts of the homily against disobedience and wilful rebellion." The enmity of this writer's opponents was further excited by a sermon which he preached before George I., March 31, 1717, and afterwards printed under the title, "The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ." He had been made bishop of Bangor in 1715; was translated to Hereford in 1721; to Salisbury in 1723; and to Winchester in 1734. What they termed the dangerous tenets of this discourse, and a work entitled, a "Preservative against the Principles and Practices of the Non-Jurors," were denounced in the report of a committee of the Lower House of Convocation in 1717. This gave rise to a general paper war between the supporters and opponents of Bishop Hoadley's views on various points, and it is known as the Bangorian Controversy.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Incorporated by royal charter, July 27, 1694, was projected by William Paterson, who, with other merchants in London, subscribed £1,200,000 as a loan to the Government, to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The first charter provided that at any time after the 1st of August, 1705, on a year's notice and the repayment of the £1,200,000, the said charter should cease and determine. It received the sanction of Parliament, and thus were the governor and company of the Bank of England established. Further loans have since been advanced to the government, the rate of interest has been reduced, and the charter has been repeatedly renewed and extended. The last, known as Sir R. Peel's act (7 & 8 Vict. c. 32), received the royal assent July 19, 1844. The bank suspended cash payments in 1696, but having recovered from a temporary pressure flourished greatly, until again compelled by the drain upon its resources, caused by the French war at the close of the last century, to suspend cash payments, for which an order in council appeared Feb. 27, 1797, and they were not resumed until May 1, 1821. By the sixth section of the Bank Charter Act, of 1844, the directors are required to render a weekly account in a prescribed form to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, to be published in the next succeeding *Gazette*. Since 1823 branch establishments of the Bank of England have been formed in several provincial towns. Its business was transacted in the Grocers' Hall until June 5, 1734, when it was removed to a building that forms part of the

present Bank of England. Sir John Soane commenced alterations in 1788.

BANK OF IRELAND, was established by act of Parliament, with privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Bank of England, and opened in June, 1783. In 1802, the governors purchased the buildings in College Green used as the houses of Parliament previous to the Union in 1801. These were adapted for the purposes of the bank, which was transferred here in 1808. The Bank of Ireland is now regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 37 (July 21, 1845).

BANK OF SCOTLAND, the first establishment of the kind in that part of the kingdom, was founded at Edinburgh in 1695, receiving a charter from William III. and the Scottish Parliament. The second, the Royal Bank of Scotland, was incorporated in 1727.

BANKRUPTCY.—The word bankruptcy is derived through the French from *bancus* the counter, *ruptus* broken. Ancient legislation on this subject was extremely severe. According to the generally received interpretation, the Roman Law of the Twelve Tables gave to creditors the power of cutting a debtor's body in pieces, each of them receiving a proportionate share. Debtors were imprisoned in chains, subjected to stripes and hard labour at the mercy of the creditor, and liable with their wives and children to be sold to foreign servitude. The severity of these laws was relaxed by the "Lex Poetelia Papiria," B.C. 326, and the Christian emperors subsequently introduced the law of cession, by which a creditor making *cessio bonorum* (i.e., giving up all his goods), was exempted from personal penalties. The first English statute on this subject, 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1543), was principally directed against the frauds of traders, who were in the habit of acquiring goods from other persons and then escaping to foreign countries. This was made felony, and punished capitally. By 13 Eliz. c. 7 (1571), bankruptcy was confined to those who used the trade of merchandise, or sought their living by buying and selling. By 21 James I. c. 19 (1624), a bankrupt might, unless his inability to pay his debts arose from some casual cause, be set upon the pillory for two hours, and have one of his ears nailed to the same and cut off. It was repealed in 1816. By many subsequent statutes scriveners, aliens, denizens, bankers, brokers, factors, farmers, graziers, &c., were made liable to bankruptcy. All these statutes were consolidated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 2, 1825). These laws were again amended and consolidated by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 1, 1849); and this act was further amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 77 (June 30, 1852), and by the Bankruptcy Act of 1854. The Court of Bankruptcy was established by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 56 (Oct. 20, 1831). This act was amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 29 (Aug. 21, 1835); and by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 122 (Aug. 12, 1842), which came into operation Nov. 11, 1842. A further alteration was made in the law by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 11, 1854). The Irish bank-

ruptcy laws were consolidated by 6 Will. IV. c. 14 (May 20, 1836); and they were further amended and assimilated to the English law by several subsequent statutes, the last being 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 25, 1857). The Scotch bankruptcy laws were consolidated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 (July 29, 1856), which came into operation Nov. 1, 1856, and was further amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 19 (Aug. 10, 1857).

BANKS.—These establishments existed amongst the Greeks and Romans. In modern times the Jews were the first bankers. Banks were established in Italy in the 12th century. The first public bank was founded at Venice in 1157, and the first bank of exchange and deposit was established at Barcelona in 1401. Money matters were for some time regulated by the Royal Exchangers, but their calling fell into disuse until revived by Charles I. in 1627. The Royal Mint, in the Tower of London, was used as a bank of deposit until Charles I. by a forced loan, in 1638, destroyed its credit. The Goldsmiths' Company undertook private banking in 1645, but on the closing of the Exchequer in 1672 their transactions terminated. Child, of Fleet Street, was the first regular banker, and he commenced business soon after the Restoration. (See **BANK OF ENGLAND**.)

BANNATYNE CLUB, was established by Sir Walter Scott in 1823, for printing works illustrating the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland.

BANNER.—Is of very early origin, being referred to in Numbers, ii. 2. Banners of some kind or other were used amongst all ancient nations, and the practice has been followed in modern times. Bede represents Augustine and his companions going in procession to meet Ethelred in 597, bearing banners, with a silver cross, and the image of our Saviour. Alfred captured the celebrated Danish banner, called the Raven, in 878. In the monasteries various banners were kept for festivals and great commemorations.

BANNERET, or **KNIGHT BANNERET**, a person who received the order of knighthood, under the royal standard, for some distinguished service in the field. Shakespeare (King John, i. 1) speaks of,—

"A soldier, by the honour-giving hand
Of Cœur-de-lion, knighted in the field."

The time and place at which the dignity was first conferred have excited much controversy. "No man," says Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 9, pt. 2), "could properly be a banneret unless he possessed a certain estate, and could bring a certain number of lances into the field. His distinguishing mark was the square banner, carried by a squire at the point of his lance; while the knight-bachelor had only the coronet or pointed pendant. When a banneret was created, the general cut off this pendant to render the banner square." Selden states that the first account of this dignity occurs

in the reign of Edward I. Edmondson traces it as far back as 736. The Black Prince made Sir John Chandos a knight-banneret in 1367. The order was discontinued from 1642; the last, Sir John Smith, having been created after the battle of Edgehill by Charles I., in that year. It was, however, revived by George II. after the battle of Dettingen, in 1743; and Sir Wm. Erskine was made a knight-banneret by George III. in 1764, for distinguished services at the battle of Emsdorff. In 5 Rich. II. s. ii. c. 4 (1382), bannerets are mentioned amongst those summoned to Parliament.

BANNOCKBURN (Battles).—Two bearing this name were fought; the first at Bannockburn, Scotland, between the English and the Scotch, in which the latter gained the victory, and secured their independence, Monday, June 24, 1314; and the second, at Sauchieburn, near Bannockburn, June 11, 1483, on which occasion James III., of Scotland, was slain by an army raised by the partisans of the duke of Albany.

BANNS.—Tertullian, who died A.D. 245, states that the primitive Church was forewarned of marriages. The practice was probably introduced into France in the 9th century. The bishop of Paris enjoined it in 1176; and it was regularly established in the Latin Church by the fourth Lateran council, in 1215. The earliest enactment on the subject in the English Church is the 11th canon of the synod of Westminster, in 1200, which decrees that no marriage shall be contracted without banns thrice published in the church. The 62nd canon of the synod of London (1603-4), forbids the celebration of marriage unless the banns have first been published three several Sundays, or holy days, during divine Service, in the parish churches or chapels where the parties dwell. The publication was required to be made on Sundays, and not on holy days, by 26 Geo. II. c. 33 (1752). This act has been superseded by 4 Geo. IV. c. 76 (1823), and various laws have since then been passed, but this regulation remains in force. By the latter act it is provided that if the marriage does not take place within three months after the publication of the banns, they must be republished.

BANQUETING HOUSE (Whitehall).—Intended for the reception of ambassadors and state ceremonials, was built by Inigo Jones in 1606. It occupies the site of an old building that had been devoted to similar uses. The ceiling was painted by Rubens.

BANTAM (Java).—The Dutch commenced trading at this place in 1602, and the English in 1612, and, after various disputes, the latter established a factory in 1619; but were expelled in 1683 by the Dutch, who abandoned the place in 1817.

BANTRY BAY (Sea Fight).—Admiral Herbert, afterwards Lord Torrington, with 19 sail of the line, attacked, in this bay, May 1, 1689, a French fleet of 28 ships of war, carrying from 60 to 70 guns each, and

5 fire-ships. A short action ensued, when Admiral Herbert tacked in order to obtain the weather-gauge, and the engagement was not renewed. A French fleet carrying 16,000 troops, intending to co-operate with the Irish rebels, anchored in this bay on the 22nd of December, 1796. They were compelled by a severe gale to cut their cables and stand out to sea on the 25th, and it was not until the 29th that they were able, in a sadly damaged state, to again cast anchor in the bay. A landing was not even attempted, and the remnant of the expedition returned to France. The men in Admiral Michell's squadron mutinied here Dec. 1 to 11, 1801. The trial of fourteen of the mutineers commenced on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, Jan. 8, 1802, and terminated on the 12th, when thirteen out of the fourteen culprits were sentenced to death, and suffered on the 15th; the day on which the trial of some of their associates commenced.

BAPHÆON (Battle).—Othman, founder of the Ottoman empire, passed the heights of Mount Olympus, descended into the level country of Bithynia, and defeated the emperor Andronicus III., at Baphæon, in the commencement of the 14th century.

BAPTISM.—The first use of baptism is ascribed by Lightfoot to Jacob, on the admission of the proselytes of Shechem into his family and the Church of God, about B.C. 1732 (Gen. xxxv.). The Jews administered baptism to all Gentiles before admitting them into their church; but baptism was not made a permanent institution until the time of John the Baptist, who performed the rite in the waters of Jordau on those that flocked to hear his preaching in the autumn of the year 26 (Matt. iii. 6); and Christ himself was baptized by him in January of the year 27 (Matt. iii. 13-15). It was practised in various forms by the primitive Church, and was received as the initiatory rite by Christians, though certain heretics rejected it altogether. The ceremony was at first, according to the testimony of Justin Martyr, who wrote in the 2nd century, and of Tertullian, who wrote in the 3rd, performed by trine immersion in rivers. This is said to have been discontinued on account of persecution. Baptistries containing pools for the performance of the rite were erected outside the churches about the 3rd century. Sacred fountains were constructed in the porches about the 4th century, and in the 6th century within the churches. The early English Church retained the practice of immersion till a late period, as the council of Chelsea, July 27, 816, condemned the innovation of sprinkling. The Quakers reject baptism altogether.

BAPTISTS.—The name applied to several sects who deny the validity of infant baptism, and require immersion, after the example of John the Baptist. They are in many respects followers of the Anabaptists, who arose in Germany in 1521. They are divided into several sects: the chief in England are the General, or Arminian Baptists, who believe

that God has excluded no man from salvation by any sovereign decree; and the Particular, or Calvinistic Baptists, who published a confession of faith in 1643, which was reprinted in 1644 and 1646, and revised in 1689. The first congregation of English Baptists, the followers of John Smith, who died at Leyden in 1610, was organized in London in that year. These were General Baptists, and the Particular Baptists trace their origin to a congregation established in London in 1616. Their first institution in America was at Providence, in 1639. (*See ANABAPTISTS.*)

BAR (Confederation of).—The Roman Catholics of Poland, during their fierce religious struggles with the Dissidents, the latter being supported by the Russians, seized the fortress of Bar, in Podolia, and formed the Confederation of Bar, in 1768. Anarchy ensued, and the confederates were defeated by the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, those powers having coalesced for the purpose of interfering in Poland.

BARBADOES (Atlantic), one of the Caribbee islands discovered by the Portuguese at the close of the 15th century. The English first landed here in 1605; and their first settlement was formed in 1614. Various disputes having occurred between different claimants, the earl of Carlisle obtained the right of possession by patent, dated July 2, 1627. Sir William Courteen, an English merchant, had fitted out ships to effect a settlement, one of which landed colonists Feb. 17, 1625, who founded Jamestown. He was displeased at this arrangement, and obtained a grant of the island in 1628; but by another patent, dated April 7, 1629, Carlisle was confirmed in the possession. It afforded a refuge to the royalists, and was captured by the republicans in 1652. After the Restoration, litigation ensued between rival proprietors, and these led to the imposition of a tax on the inhabitants, which was not repealed until 1838. Barbadoes was devastated by tremendous hurricanes in August, 1675, 1780, and 1831; and was created a bishop's see in 1824.

BARBARY (Africa).—This term has been applied to describe the northern portion of Africa, divided, both in ancient and modern times, into several states. The name is supposed to be derived from the Berbers, who occupied the country on its invasion by the Saracens in the 7th century.

BARCASTRO (Spain), or **BALCASTRO**.—This city was taken from the Moors in 1097 by Pedro I., king of Aragon. A sanguinary struggle occurred in its suburbs between the Carlists and the Queen's troops June 2, 1837. Both parties claimed the victory. The Carlists, however, crossed the Cinca and entered Catalonia without opposition on the 5th of the same month. It is the seat of a bishop.

BARBER.—The art of the barber was practised in Greece about B.C. 420. Their shops were then, as in more modern times, celebrated as places of gossip. Barbers are said

to have been introduced into Rome from Sicily, B.C. 299. Formerly barbers practised surgery in England. Chicheley published a decree in 1415 forbidding them to keep their shops open on Sundays. The barbers, long an ancient company, were incorporated by letters patent Feb. 24, 1462. It was confirmed by Henry VII. and Henry VIII. By city law, in the time of Edward I. (*Liber Albus*), barbers who were so bold and daring as to expose blood in their windows, instead of having it privily conveyed into the Thames, were subject to a fine of two shillings.

BARBER-SURGEONS.—Though the barbers at first practised surgery, yet a company of surgeons had been formed, but not incorporated, consisting, as Stow states, of not more than twelve persons at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1540 (32 Hen. VIII. c. 42), an act was passed uniting the barbers and the surgeons in one body corporate, called "Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London." It provided that none of the company that used barbering and shaving should occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or any other thing belonging to surgery, except only drawing of teeth; nor he that used the mystery of surgery, should exercise the feat or craft of barbering or shaving. They were made distinct corporations in 1745, by 18 Geo. II. c. 15.

BAR-SUR-AUBE (Battle).—The allies obtained a signal victory over the French near this town, in France, Feb. 27, 1814.

BARCA (N. Africa).—This maritime district, the ancient Cyrenaica, was colonized from Cyrene, B.C. 560, and formed a part of the "Libya about Cyrene," mentioned in the Acts (ii. 10). The Persians besieged and captured its chief town, Barca; and it was conquered by the Saracens in 641. It was a bishopric of the early Church.

BARCELONA (Spain).—The foundation of this ancient city is assigned by tradition to as early a period as 400 years before the building of Rome. Hamilcar Barcas, the Carthaginian, is said to have restored it B.C. 235; and from him it received the name of Barcius. The Carthaginians were expelled B.C. 206; and it belonged to Rome from B.C. 146 until A.D. 411, when it was taken by the Goths. The Moors captured it A.D. 718, and Charlemagne in 801. It became the capital of a Spanish march, held by the counts of Barcelona, until their title was merged in that of Aragon in 1137. Its inhabitants having revolted, the city was besieged by John II., of Aragon, and captured Oct. 17, 1471. It became a great centre of commerce in the 15th century; and the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe was established here in 1401. Barcelona has since that period sustained several sieges. The French took it Aug. 7, 1697; it was restored by the treaty of Ryswick, and taken again Oct. 9, 1705; by the eccentric Lord Peterborough, Sept. 13, 1706; and by the duke of Berwick, after a long siege, Sept. 12, 1714.

The French captured it on their invasion of Spain, Feb. 28, 1808. It was made the seat of a bishop at an early period. Councils were held here in 540; Nov. 1, 599; in 906; Nov. 20, 1054; and in 1068. Its university, established in 1430, was suppressed in 1714, and restored in 1841.

BARCELONA (Treaties).—A treaty between Charles VIII. of France, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, was signed by the former at Tours, and by the latter at Barcelona, Jan. 19, 1493. It was an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Spain. Charles VIII. ceded the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne to Spain. Another was concluded at this place between the emperor Charles V. and Pope Clement VII., June 29, 1529. Robertson says that Charles, among other articles, agreed to restore all the territories belonging to the Ecclesiastical state; to re-establish the Medici at Florence, and give his daughter to Alexander, the head of that family; and to put it in the Pope's power to decide respecting the fate of Sforza and the possession of the Milanese. Clement VII. gave the emperor the investiture of Naples without the reserve of any tribute, but the present of a white steed in acknowledgment of his sovereignty; absolved all who had been concerned in assaulting and plundering Rome, and permitted Charles and his brother Ferdinand to levy the fourth of the ecclesiastical revenues throughout his dominions. Other treaties of no great importance were also concluded at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, NEW (S. America).—This town was founded by the Spaniards in 1634. The province of the same name, of which it was the capital, with six other provinces, formed themselves into the American confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810.

BARDENEY (Lincolnshire), or BARDNEY.—This ancient monastery, in the province of Lindsey, is said by Bishop Tanner to have been founded before A.D. 697, because Osthryda, queen of Mercia, who caused King Oswald's remains to be removed to this place, was murdered in that year. It was destroyed by the Danes in 869, and all the inmates were put to the sword.

BARDESANISTS.—A Christian sect which flourished in Mesopotamia from A.D. 161 to 180. They were the followers of Bardesanes of Edessa, who at one time advocated the tenets of Valentinus the Egyptian, though he afterwards abjured them. Mosheim contends against this view, declaring that Bardesanes admitted two principles, like the Manichæans. His followers denied the incarnation and the resurrection.

BARDS, or PROFESSIONAL POETS, were in high repute amongst ancient nations. They were the recorders of important events, celebrating in poetry and music the virtues and heroic deeds of their gods and great men. Amongst the ancient Gauls and Britons they were regarded with peculiar veneration, and wielded considerable authority. The Druids had their order of

bards. They continued to flourish in Wales, where Eisteddfods, or sessions of the bards, were held; and the supreme dignity, and the privileges of the bards, are dwelt upon at great length in their early laws. Edward I. has been accused, though unjustly, of having massacred the Welsh bards in 1283. The last commission for holding an eisteddfod is dated Oct. 23, 1568. The ancient Irish bards were also celebrated. The court bard is mentioned as a domestic officer in Welsh records of the year 940.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT.—This "motley convention of one hundred and twenty persons," as Hallam terms it, was assembled at Cromwell's command July 4, and dissolved Dec. 12, 1653. It was sometimes called the Little Parliament. Amongst the seven representatives for London, was one Barebone, a leather-seller, of Fleet Street, a fanatic notorious for his long prayers and sermons, with the Christian name of "Praise God." Hence arose the term "Praise-God Barebone's Parliament," by which this assembly was afterwards known. It consisted of 122 members for England, 6 for Wales, 6 for Ireland, and 5 for Scotland, chosen by Cromwell and his officers.

BAREILLY (Hindustan).—This district, in the province of Delhi, was ceded by the rulers of Oude to the East-India Company in 1801. A formidable mutiny broke out at its chief town, also named Bareilly, April 16, 1816. It was caused by a form of taxation obnoxious to the people. Conflicts ensued, April 18 and 21, and order was soon restored. The sepoys rose against the English, murdered some, and expelled others, Sunday, May 31, 1857. The mutineers marched into Delhi July 2. Bareilly was recaptured by the British forces May 7, 1858.

BARFLEUR (Normandy).—A portion of William the First's fleet was equipped at this port for the invasion of England A.D. 1066. Near Barfleur, Prince William, only son of Henry I., perished by shipwreck during the nights of Nov. 25 and 26, 1120. Two of the king's illegitimate children and several nobles perished on this occasion, the total number of persons being about three hundred. Only one escaped,—a butcher, of Rouen. William had married Matilda, daughter of the count of Anjou, in June, 1119. The vessel was called the *Blanche-Nef*. The shipping at Barfleur was destroyed and the harbour filled up by Edward III. in his invasion of Normandy, in 1346.

BARI (Italy).—This town, occupying the site of the ancient Barium, having been captured by the Saracens A.D. 840, was wrested from them in 871, by Louis II., Charlemagne's great-grandson, after a siege of four years' duration. The Greek emperors made it the capital of the province of Apulia in 982. Afterwards it came into the possession of the Normans, and Robert Guiscard became duke of Apulia in 1060. It was the seat of a bishop as early as 347, and became an archbishopric in 931. A celebrated council assembled here Oct. 1, 1098, at the com-

mand of Urban II., no less than 183 bishops, and among them Anselm of Canterbury, attended; the principal subjects discussed being the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches, and what is termed the *filioque*, or the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father as well as the Son.

BARINAS (S. America), or **VARINAS**.—One of the Spanish colonies which joined the confederation of Venezuela, April 19, 1810, formed for the expulsion of the Spaniards.

BARIUM.—Protoxide of barium was discovered in 1774, by Scheele; and barium, the metallic base of baryta, by Davy, in 1808.

BARK, called Peruvian, or Jesuits' Bark.—Its medicinal qualities were discovered by the Jesuits in South America; a diseased person having, by accident, taken water impregnated with it. As a medicine it was first used in Spain in 1640; and in England, about 1654. The *Mercurius Politicus*, Feb. 3—10, 1659, announces where "the Feaver Bark, commonly called the Jesuits' powder, brought over by James Thompson, merchant of Antwerp," may be obtained.

BARLAAMITES.—Followers of Barlaam, a native of Calabria, and a monk of the order of St. Basil, who, in the controversy between the Greek and Latin churches, after supporting the cause of the latter, became an advocate of the former. He brought a complaint before the patriarch of Constantinople, against the tenets of the Hesychists, or Quietists, the name given to the monks of Mount Athos. The cause was tried, and the monks acquitted, in 1337. In 1339 Barlaam was the emperor's ambassador to the pope at Avignon for a union of the two churches. The old controversy was afterwards renewed, and to such a pitch did it proceed, that a council was held at Constantinople, June 11, 1341, in which the monks, with Palamas at their head, were victorious. The Barlaamites were condemned by subsequent councils, and Barlaam himself is said to have once more joined the Latins. He died about 1348.

BARLETTA (S. Italy), was besieged by the French in 1502. During the siege, the celebrated military rencontre between eleven Spanish and as many French knights took place. The lists were formed on neutral territory, under the walls of Trani, and the combat came off Sept. 20, 1502. Though five of the French knights were slain, Bayard and a companion are said to have defended themselves with such skill against the seven Spaniards, that it terminated in a drawn battle. There are various accounts of this trial of arms. Bayard fought in single combat with the Spanish cavalier Sotomayor (Feb. 2, 1503), when the latter was slain. The French having been defeated in two battles, Friday, April 21, and Friday, the 28th, 1503, in the last of which the duke of Nemours was slain, abandoned the siege of Barletta.

BARNABITES.—This religious order was formed at Milan, in 1530, by three persons, named Antony Maria Zacharias, Bartholomew

Ferrarius, and Jacopo Antony Morigia. It was approved by Clement VII. in 1533, and confirmed by Paul III. in 1535. They were called regular clerks of St. Paul, from their assiduous study of his epistles, recommended to them by their first master; and are said to have received the name of Barnabites from the church of St. Barnabas at Milan, given them in 1535. They spread through Italy and Germany, and were invited into France by Henry IV., in 1608, to be employed in the mission of Bearne. On their first establishment they lived on the gratuities of the pious, but afterwards held property.

BARNARD'S INN was named after Lyonel Barnard, who resided here in the year 1434 (13 Hen. VI.), at which time it was the property of Dr. John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, by whose name it had been before known. In 1601, one Mr. Warren was fined £1. 6s. 8d. for wearing his hat in hall, and for his long hair, and otherwise misde-meaning himself. The first attempt to introduce attorneys into the inn was made in 1608.

BARNET (Battle).—Fought during the wars of the Roses, on Gladsmore Heath, near Chipping-Barnet, on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471. The Yorkists, commanded by Edward IV., gained a complete victory over the Lancastrians, led by the earl of Warwick, the king-maker, who fell in the battle. A monument was erected on the spot where the encounter took place, in 1740.

BAROACH (Hindustan).—This district was conquered by the British in 1781, and was afterwards restored to the Mahrattas. The city of Baroach and its fortress were captured Aug. 29, 1803, and the whole territory ceded to the East-India Company, by treaty, Dec. 30, 1803. It was a place of great trade in the 16th century, and was taken by Acbar in 1572.

BARODA (India), the capital of the Guicowar's territory, was a large and wealthy city in the reign of Aurungzebe, who died in 1707. A treaty of amity was concluded between its ruler and the East-India Company in 1780. In 1802 the king applied to the East-India Company for assistance to put down a rebellion. This was accomplished, and the relations between the two governments were regulated by arrangements made in 1802, 1805, 1817, and 1820.

BAROMETRE was invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, pupil of Galileo, in 1643. Pascal improved it in 1648, and from that period great improvements have been effected in its construction by various scientific men.

BARON.—This term, now applied to the lowest title in the peerage, was formerly extended to all the nobility of England. Its origin and real signification in the early period of our history have excited much controversy. The ancient baron is generally supposed to have been the same as our present lord of the manor. He was at first called *vavassour*, this being changed by the Saxons into *thane*, and by the Normans into

baron. Originally, all barons had seats in the king's council. In the reign of King John, the barons had become so numerous that they were divided, the greater barons, who held *in capite* of the crown, being summoned by writ to attend the king's council; whilst the lesser barons, who held under the greater barons by military tenure, were summoned by the sheriff to sit by representation; hence arose the lower house of parliament. The first precept to be found is of the 49th of Henry III., Dec. 24, 1265, from which period no other seems to have been issued until 22 Edw. I. (1294), or, as Sir H. N. Nicolas is of opinion, until 23 Edw. I., June 24, 1295. Richard II. converted it into a mere title of honour, by conferring it on persons by letters patent; the first barony of this kind being that of Beauchamp and Kidderminster, dated Oct. 10, 1387, and conferred upon John Beauchamp, of Holt. This baron never sat in parliament, as he was attainted in the following year. At the Restoration, Charles II. granted a coronet to barons. The first instance of their being styled peers is in the award of exile against Hugh le Despencer and his son, in 1321. The citizens of London, York, Chester, and other towns, were at an early period honoured with the title of baron.

BARONET.—This order was instituted, or, as some assert, adopted, because the title existed previously in Ireland, by James I., in 1611; and the first patent, to Nicholas Bacon, is dated May 22, in that year. Each knight or esquire was, under the pretence of providing a fund for the defence of the English settlement of Ulster, to pay a sum of £1,000, to support thirty foot-soldiers for three years at 8*s.* per day, together with the official fees. The number fixed was 200, but only ninety-three patents were sold in six years. Baronets of Ireland were established in 1619, the first patent being dated Sept. 30; and of Scotland, called baronets of Nova Scotia, by Charles I. in 1625; the first patent being dated May 22. Females have assumed the dignity. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754 gives the following instance of one created by James II.:—"Sept. 9, 1686.—Cornelius Speelman, of the United Provinces, a general of the states of Holland; with a special clause to the general's mother, of the rank and title of a baronetess of England."

BARONS OF GERMANY.—During the Middle Ages many of the German barons were little better than reckless freebooters. Hallam (Middle Ages, iii. ch. 9, pt. 1) says:—"Germany appears to have been, upon the whole, the country where downright robbery was most unscrupulously practised by the great. Their castles, erected on almost inaccessible heights among the woods, became the secure receptacles of predatory bands, who spread terror over the country. From these barbarian lords of the dark ages, as from a living model, the romances are said to have drawn their giants and other disloyal enemies of true chivalry."

Their depredations compelled the inhabitants of towns to form leagues for purposes of protection and self-defence. Sixty cities were associated in the League of the Rhine in 1255. The Hanseatic union owes its origin to the same cause; and in 1370 the cities of Suabia and the Rhine entered into a similar confederacy.

BARONS' WAR, originated in the refusal of Henry III. to ratify the statutes enacted at Oxford, in the "Mad Parliament," June 11, 1258. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Louis IX. of France, who decided, at a council held at Amiens, that the statutes should be annulled, Jan. 23, 1264. The barons, with Simon de Montfort at their head, took up arms, and, on the 14th of May, totally defeated the king at Lewes. A parliament assembled at London Jan. 20, 1265. Disputes arose amongst the barons, and on the 4th of August (1265), a second great battle was fought at Evesham, in which the king was victorious, and De Montfort was slain. The barons, who continued to oppose the king, took refuge in the castle of Kenilworth, and they were compelled by famine to surrender, in November, 1266. The war was still carried on, and Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., reduced the island of Ely, their last stronghold, July 25, 1267.

BAROSSA (Battle).—An allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese force, of 12,000 men, with 24 pieces of artillery, were attacked at this place, in Spain, by 16,000 French under Victor, on the 5th of March, 1811. The former were victorious, though the British contingent under General Graham, which amounted to only 4,000 men, received no support whatever from the Spaniards. An eagle, six pieces of artillery, and 500 prisoners fell into the hands of the British.

BARRACKPORE (Hindustan).—A revolt occurred here in 1824, and the mutiny of the sepoy commenced at Dum-Dum and at this town, near Calcutta, in 1857. On the first occasion the 47th regiment of native infantry, then about to depart to assist in the Burmese war, displayed a mutinous spirit Sept. 15, and they refused to parade Oct. 30, 1824. They declared that they would not go to Rangoon, or anywhere else, by sea, or even march by land, unless they received double batta. A further manifestation took place Nov. 1, when a battery opened on their rear, killing a few, and putting the remainder to flight. Many arrests were made, the offenders were found guilty by a court-martial, and the ringleaders were executed. The 47th native regiment was erased from the army list. It was here that the sepoy, in Feb. 1857, objected to bite off the ends of the new cartridges, on the pretence that they contained fat, which, if permitted to come in contact with their lips or tongues, entailed a loss of caste. An inquiry took place Feb. 6, but it did not produce any satisfactory result; and the 34th native regiment rebelled March 29th. The 19th regiment of native infantry was disbanded and dismissed here, March 31; and the 34th,

May 5th. Three native regiments were disarmed at Barrackpore, June 14th.

BARRICADES, constructed of the first materials that came to hand, were used in popular insurrections during the Middle Ages. Paris has obtained notoriety as the city in which they have been most frequently employed. In 1358, its streets were barricaded against the Dauphin. The first Battle of the Barricades took place on the entry of the duke of Guise into Paris, in 1588. Henry III., at his instigation, consented to take severe measures against the Huguenots, on the promise that the duke would assist him in purging Paris of strangers and obnoxious persons. No sooner, however, was an attempt made to execute this plan, than the people rose, erected barricades, and attacked the king's troops with irresistible fury. Henry III., having requested the duke of Guise to put a stop to the conflict, fled from Paris, and the moment the duke showed himself to the people, they pulled down the barricades. It was followed during the war of the Fronde, by another contest of a somewhat similar character, Aug. 26, 1648, when Anne of Austria ordered the arrest of Charton, Blancmeuil, and Broussel, three popular members of the Parliament. The first-mentioned managed to escape, but the other two were captured; whereupon the people rebelled, formed barricades, and attacked the troops with cries of "Broussel and liberty!" The queen was intimidated, and, by the advice of Mazarin, ordered the release of the prisoners. In July, 1830, the elder branch of the Bourbons, and in Feb., 1848, the Orleans branch of the same family, were driven from the French throne after a struggle at the barricades. Cavaignac in defence of the Provisional Government waged a fearful contest with the insurgents who had erected barricades, June 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1848, in which he was at length victorious. The killed and wounded amounted to 15,000, and about 8,000 of the rebels were taken prisoners. Napoleon III. has widened the streets, and taken other precautions to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Barricades have been erected during popular outbreaks at Berlin, Vienna, and other continental cities. An attempt at something of the kind was made in London, on the occasion of the funeral procession of Queen Caroline in August, 1821, but it was speedily suppressed.

BARRIERS (Battle), was fought under the walls of Paris March 30, 1814, when the allied army after an obstinate contest gained a victory, which led to the capitulation of Paris and the abdication of Napoleon I.

BARRIER TREATIES.—The first between England and the Netherlands, was negotiated by Lord Townshend, and signed at the Hague Oct. 29, 1709. England engaged to assist the Dutch in preserving their barrier towns, whilst the Dutch pledged themselves to maintain the queen of England's title to her dominions, and the Protestant succession. It was very unpopular in this country,

and was called Lord Townshend's treaty. It was annulled in 1712, and a new barrier treaty concluded at Utrecht Jan. 30, 1813. Another treaty known by this name was signed at Antwerp, between England, the Netherlands, and the emperor Charles VI., Nov. 15, 1715. It determined the boundaries of the Netherlands, and the emperor recognized the Hanoverian succession, as the states general had done in the former treaties.

BARRISTERS, or **BARRASTERS**, at first styled *apprenticii ad legem* (apprentices) were first appointed, according to Dugdale, by an ordinance of the 20th year of the reign of Edward I. (1292). The clergy, who for some time supplied the only persons learned in the law, were at the commencement of Henry the Third's reign prohibited from practising in the secular courts. Reeves (*Hist. of Eng. Law*, v. 247), remarks,—“We have seen that heretofore there were only two descriptions of advocates; these were *serjeants* and *apprentices*. But we find in this reign (Elizabeth), and no doubt it had been so for some time, that the orders of the profession were these,—the lowest was a *student*, called also an *inner barrister*, and so distinguished from the next rank, which was that of an *outer* or *utter barrister*; then came an *apprentice*, and next a *serjeant*.” The first order relative to the qualifications of barristers was made June 21, 1571, being the 13th year of Elizabeth's reign. The following entry occurs in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret, Westminster, for 1476:—“Also paid to Roger Fylpott, learned in the law, for his counsel-giving, 3s. 8d., with 4d. for his dinner.” In the reign of Charles II. the client consulted the barrister in person, and handed him the *honorarium* without the intervention of an attorney or clerk. The qualifications required varied until 1852; when the four societies agreed upon one set of rules.

BARROW ISLAND (Arctic Sea).—Discovered by Captain Beechy, Jan. 26, 1826. Like Barrow's Straits, it is named after Sir John Barrow, Bart., secretary to the Admiralty, and author of “*Chronological History of Arctic voyages*,” and other works.

BARROWS.—These tumuli, or mounds of earth, are the most ancient monuments in the world. Gough says they were both tombs and altars. They were used by the Assyrians, the Egyptians, and other ancient people. Homer makes mention of one raised by Achilles in memory of Patroclus, and of another to Hector. In some cases they were erected in honour of a deceased hero, whose remains were not deposited beneath them, and frequently to signalize some important event. After the battle of Plataea, and the utter failure of the Persian invasion, b.c. 479, Pausanias ordered the dead to be interred in tumuli or barrows. “A single burying-place,” says a writer in the “*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*,” “was appointed to the use of the Athenians, Tegæans, Megareans, and Philiatians; but the slain of

the Lacedæmonians formed three separate mounds; one consisting of those who had borne the priestly office, another of the Lacedæmonians in general, and the third of their Helots." Barrows were very common in Britain at an early period. Those at Abury and Stonehenge are the most ancient. They are of numerous shapes, and devoted to various purposes. Many have been opened, and in addition to bones (calcined), ashes, stone coffins, &c., amber ornaments, and other relics have been discovered.

BARROW'S STRAITS.—This channel, leading from Baffin's Bay into the Polar Sea, was discovered by Baffin in 1616; and explored in 1819 by Lieutenant Parry, who named it after Sir John Barrow.

BARTENSTEIN (Treaty).—Between Prussia and Russia, was concluded at Bartenstein, April 25, 1807. It provided for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and the contracting parties engaged not to make a separate peace.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—To the priory of Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, King Henry I. in 1133, granted the privilege of holding a fair in Smithfield on St. Bartholomew's Day, O.S. Aug. 24, N.S. Sept. 3. The original grant was for three days, but this was gradually extended to fifteen. In 1593, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1665, and 1666, the fair was suspended on account of the plague. An order of the Common Council in 1708, limited its duration to three days. At one time it was a great place of resort for traders, but it declined in importance until it was only attended by itinerant showmen and the owners of a few stalls. Proclamation of the fair was made for the last time in 1855. Morley's work entitled "Memoirs of Bartholomew's Fair" contains full and interesting details on this subject.

BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY (Massacre of the Protestants).—On the evening of St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24, 1572, the massacre of the Huguenots at Paris commenced. The Roman Catholic leaders, the dukes of Guise, Aumale, and Anjou, with the connivance of Charles IX., and at the instigation of Catherine de Medici, resolved by a general assassination to exterminate the French Protestants. Their leader, Admiral Coligny, the first victim, was shot Aug. 22, and the inhuman slaughter of man, woman, and child, which commenced on the 24th was carried on till it was believed that all the Protestants in Paris had been destroyed. The plot had been secretly organized, and similar scenes were enacted in many towns in the provinces. According to the lowest estimate, 30,000 persons perished. The reigning pope, Gregory XIII., celebrated this deed of blood by a procession and a *Te Deum* at Rome, and proclaimed a year of jubilee. He also ordered a medal to be struck in its commemoration.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL was founded in 1102, by Rahere, who had been king's minstrel. It was originally in connection with the priory, which Rahere established about

the same time. Edward II., by letters patent, conferred upon it the privilege of sanctuary; consequently no person could be arrested within its precincts. Both priory and hospital were dissolved by Henry VIII., who founded the hospital anew, giving 500 marks per annum towards its maintenance, on the condition that the city should give a like sum. It escaped the great fire in 1666, and has been several times enlarged.

BARTHOLOMITES.—This religious order of St. Basil, driven from Armenia in 1296, owing to the cruelties committed upon them by the sultan of Egypt, formed an establishment at Genoa in 1307. They obtained a second house at Parma in 1318, and afterwards spread to other towns in Italy. They assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and eventually followed the rule of St. Augustine, which was confirmed to them by Innocent VI., in 1356. The Bartholomites gradually decreased in numbers, and were suppressed by Innocent X. in 1650.

BARWALDE (Treaty).—Between France and Sweden, concluded by Gustavus, in his camp at Barwalde or Barenwald, Jan. 13, 1631. It provided for a defensive alliance, and its duration was fixed at six years. It was aimed against the emperor and Spain.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. (W. Indies).—This island was colonized by the French in 1648; taken by the English in 1689; and restored to France in 1697. The English took it again in 1746, restored it in 1748, and captured it again March 17, 1781. It was ceded in perpetuity by France to Sweden in 1784, in return for certain concessions. The English again captured it March 22, 1801, but restored it to Sweden the same year.

BASEL (Switzerland).—This ancient city was ruled during the Middle Ages by a bishop, who was a prince of the German empire. It was taken by Rodolph of Habsburg in 1267; in 1392 became a free imperial city, which was, with the adjoining territory, admitted into the Confederation in 1501, when the bishops were expelled. A council was held here in Oct. 1061. The eighteenth General Council, transferred from Pavia to Sienna and from Sienna to Basel, assembled July 23, 1431, and was brought to a conclusion May 16, 1543. Its chief objects were the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches, and a general reformation of the Church. The university of Basel was founded by a papal bull from Pius II. in 1459. Treaties of peace were concluded at Basel between France and Prussia, April 5 and May 17; between France and Spain, July 22; and between France and Hesse-Cassel, Aug. 28, 1795. The French seized the city in 1798.

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS (Pacific), five in number, were discovered by Dampier, in 1687, and colonized by the Spaniards in 1783. They form a dependency of the Philippines.

BASHI BAZOUKS.—Irregular troops in the Turkish service, principally Asiatics. They formed a contingent of the Turkish army during the Crimean war 1853-56. As light

cavalry they are considered excellent, surpassing the Cossacks in courage and powers of endurance.

BASIENTELLO (Battle).—Otho III., emperor of Germany, was defeated near this place, in Italy, by the Greeks and Saracens, July 13, 982.

BASILIAN.—Monks of the order of Basil, surnamed the Great, bishop of Cæsarea A.D. 370. He had retired in 358 into a desert in Pontus and founded a monastery. He afterwards founded several similar establishments, placing them under rules of his own institution. The order was introduced into the Western Church in 1057, and was reformed by pope Gregory XIII. in 1569.

BASILICA.—This code of Byzantine law was published A.D. 529 by Basil I., from whom its name is derived. It was revised and extended by Leo VI. and Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus), and appeared in its amended form between 905 and 911. This remained the law of the Byzantine empire till its conquest by the Turks, and has been adopted in the modern kingdom of Greece.

BASILIDIANS.—The followers of Basilides of Alexandria, who is supposed to have quitted the Church during the reign of Trajan or that of Hadrian, were thus named. Cave says that he flourished in 112, Basnage in 121, and Mill in 123. Basilides, who died in 130, perverted the doctrine of the Logos. Clement of Alexandria asserts that Basilides boasted that he had been taught by a disciple of St. Peter.

BASILIKON DORON, or ROYAL GIFT, a treatise composed by James I., and published at Edinburgh in 1599. It is divided into three books, and contains precepts on the art of government, addressed by the king to his son, Henry, prince of Wales, who died suddenly, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 17.

BASING (Hants).—The scene of the Danish victory over Ethelred and Alfred in 871. Near this place is Basing House, celebrated for its heroic defence by the marquis of Winchester, against the parliamentary forces in 1644. It was relieved by Col. Gage, after having sustained a siege of three months; but on his retirement, the enemy again returned. When Col. Gage once more approached to relieve it in November of the same year, they took to flight. The besiegers returned: Cromwell stormed the place in 1646, and put the garrison to the sword.

BASKET-MAKING, or WICKER-WORK.—The ancient Britons, from whom the Romans are said to have learned it, excelled in this kind of manufacture. Their boats, shields, and various implements were fashioned of wicker-work. Herodotus (i. 194) mentions boats of this kind on the Euphrates. A company of basket-makers once existed in London.

BASLARD.—Sir W. Walworth wounded Wat Tyler in the neck with a baslard or basiliarde, a species of dagger, worn at that time suspended from the girdle. By 12 Rich. II. c. 6 (1388), no servant or labourer was allowed to carry one of these weapons. This statute was repealed by 21 James I. c. 28 (1623).

Wright states that in 1403, it was decreed that no person not in receipt of an income of £20 per annum should use a baslard ornamented with silver.

BASQUE PROVINCES.—Three provinces of Spain—Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, of which the origin is unknown. The inhabitants preserved their independence against successive invasions of Romans and Goths, but were at length subdued by the latter about A.D. 585. Guipuzcoa and Alava were united to Castile in the 13th century, and Biscay was annexed to Castile by Peter the Cruel in the 14th.

BASQUE ROADS (Sea-fight).—On the 11th of April, Captain Lord Cochrane, afterwards earl of Dundonald, in the *Impérieuse*, with explosion-vessels, fire-ships, gunboats, &c., sailed from Basque Roads to attack the French fleet at anchor under the shelter of the batteries in Aix Roads. A boom, half a mile in length and composed of the thickest cables, floated by buoys, had been moored a few yards in front of the line of French frigates. An explosion vessel, fired by Lord Cochrane, broke through the boom, and such was the terror caused amongst the French fleet that the cables were cut and the ships drifted on shore. Lord Cochrane in the morning of the 12th signalled to Admiral Lord Gambier to send half the fleet to destroy the French ships, several of which were aground. This, however, Lord Gambier refused to do, and a large portion of the French fleet, by dint of great exertions, managed to escape. At St. Helena Napoleon I. admitted, that if Lord Cochrane had been properly supported, all the French ships must have been captured or destroyed.

BASSANO (Battles).—During the French revolutionary war, the Austrian general Wurmser was defeated at this town in Lombardy, Sep. 8, 1796, by the French republican army under Massena and Angereau. Bassano was restored to Austria, by the treaty of Campo-Formio, in 1797; but in the Italian campaign of 1813 Eugene Beauharnais wrested it from the Austrians.

BASSEIN (Treaty), between the Peishwa and the East-India Company, was concluded at this place, in Hindostan, Dec. 31, 1802, and ratifications were exchanged, March 18, 1803. It was an alliance offensive and defensive between the contracting parties, and in return for certain concessions the English engaged to support the rights of the Mahratta chieftain.

BASSET.—This game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian in the 15th century, was introduced into France in 1674. The courtiers of James II. are, in an account dated Feb. 6, 1685, represented as playing at basset on the day of his proclamation. It was played at the court of Louis XIV., until that monarch lost a large sum by means of false cards; whereupon he ordered that persons found playing basset should be fined 1,000 livres.

BASSETREE (Sea Fight).—Count de Grasse made three attacks upon the British fleet,

anchored in Basseterre Roads, St. Christopher's, on the 26th of January, 1782, and was, on each occasion, repulsed with great loss.

BASSORAH, or BUSRA (Asiatic Turkey).—This city was founded by Omar A.D. 636, and captured during the revolt against Ali, by Telha and Zobeir, accompanied by Ayesha, the widow of the prophet, in 658. The rebels were, however, defeated under its walls in the same year. The Saracen rule terminated by its conquest by the Turks in 701. Though it became a flourishing place it was abandoned, some writers allege, because the canal on which it was built had fallen into neglect; and the modern Bassorah, eight miles to the north-east of the ancient site, was established. The Turks made themselves masters of Bassorah in 1668; but it was wrested from them by the Persians April 16, 1776, after a siege of twelve months. It was recovered by the Turks in 1778, and is known under the name of Bus-sorah and Basra.

BASS ROCK (Frith of Forth).—This small island is first mentioned in history as affording a retreat for St. Baldred, a Scottish enthusiast, who died here March 6, 606 A.D. It was granted to the Lauder family by charter, dated June 4, 1316. A castle existed on this island in the 15th century, if not before. James VI. of Scotland visited the Bass Rock in 1581, and the English government purchased it for a state prison in October, 1671. Having surrendered to the new government in 1690, some adherents of James I. regained possession the same year, and they held it, plundering all vessels that came near, until April, 1694. It was the last place in Scotland that held out for James II. The fortifications were finally destroyed in 1701, by order of William III. To the Dalrymple family, in whose possession it has since remained, it was ceded by charter, July 31, 1706, ratified by parliament in March, 1707. Several of the Covenanters were imprisoned in this island.

BASS'S STRAIT (Pacific).—This channel, separating Van Diemen's Land from Australia, is named after Mr. Bass, surgeon of the ship *Reliance*, who, accompanied by Flinders, in 1798, circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, long believed to form part of Australia.

BASTIA, was the capital of Corsica until that island was annexed to France in 1768. The town and its citadel were captured by the English in 1745, and again May 22, 1794.

BASTILLE.—There were three bastilles or state-prisons, namely those of the Temple, St. Denis, and the Rue St. Antoine, at Paris. On the ground occupied by the last-mentioned, a kind of fortress, which was strengthened in 1356, had long before existed. The place generally known as the Bastille was commenced by order of Charles V., and the first stone was laid April 22, 1369. It was not completed until 1383, and was afterwards improved and strengthened in such a manner that it became one of the strongest fortresses

of the kind in Europe. It was taken in 1418, in 1594, and Jan. 13, 1649, by the Fronde army. The mob attacked it July 14, 1789, released the prisoners, put the governor to death, committed great havoc, and soon after the order was given for its demolition. This was the commencement of the French Revolution.

BATALHA (Portugal).—John I. built a convent at this place in commemoration of his victory over John I. of Castile, at Aljubarota in August, 1385.

BATAVIA, an island in the Rhine, occupied in the time of Cæsar, B.C. 55, by a German tribe, called the Batavi. Claudius Civilis, a Batavian chieftain, rose in arms against the Romans A.D. 69, and after a fierce struggle, in which he gained many victories, was at last defeated. Zosimus, who was the first to call the island Batavia, states that in the time of Constantius, about 360, it belonged to the Franks. (See HOLLAND.)

BATAVIA (Java).—A factory was established by the Dutch at the village of Jacatra in 1612, and upon its site the town of Batavia was founded in 1619. The new settlement became the seat of the government of their East-Indian colonies. The French obtained possession in 1811, and were expelled by the English Aug. 8 in the same year. It was restored to the Dutch by a convention signed in August, 1814.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.—In 1795 the French republicans invaded the Netherlands, and subverted the then existing government. The seven united provinces formed with France an offensive and defensive alliance against England, May 15, 1795. The constitution for the Batavian republic was promulgated Sept. 14, 1801. This new republic was guaranteed by the treaty of Luneville in the same year. Other changes were made, and at last the Batavian republic was annexed to France, and named the kingdom of Holland, June 5, 1806.

BATH (Order of).—Knights of the Bath were thus named from the ceremony of bathing, performed the night before their creation, and Sir Harris Nicolas mentions two cases of knights created in this manner during the reign of King John, the first in 1204 and the second in 1205. The order is supposed to have existed at a much earlier period. It is first noticed under the name of the Bath, March 17, 1400, when Henry IV., at his coronation, created forty-six knights. The practice was continued at the coronation of four sovereigns, but after that of Charles II., in 1661, fell into neglect, until it was revived by George I., May 18, 1725. The order was re-organized and extended Jan. 2, 1815, and April 14, 1847, the number of knights in the existing classes was increased, whilst civil knights, commanders, and companions were added.

BATH (Somersetshire).—The first colony of the Romans in England is supposed to have been fixed at Camalodunum, near this city. B.C. 46. Thence they transferred their quarters to Bath, about B.C. 44. The Romans

improved the place with many noble buildings. Its hot springs are mentioned by their writers. Bath suffered during the struggles between the Saxons and the Britons, and was seized and plundered by the Danes. Richard I. granted the town a charter, which was confirmed by Henry III. Edgar was crowned at Bath by Dunstan, A.D. 973. The hospital of St. John was founded in 1180; the abbey church was completed in 1609, and the town-hall in 1780. Sydney Gardens were opened in 1795, and Victoria Park in 1830.

BATH AND WELLS.—The bishopric of Wells was founded A.D. 909, and that of Bath in 1078. William II. removed the see of Wells to Bath, by charter, Jan. 25, 1092. This gave rise to a dispute between the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath, and it was not terminated until about 1139, when, with the pope's consent, it was determined that the bishops should be called bishops of Bath and Wells; that the election should be made by the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath conjointly; that the event of the election should be pronounced by the dean of Wells, and that the bishop should be enthroned in both cathedrals. The episcopal residence is now at Wells.

BATHS are mentioned in the Old Testament, and Homer speaks of the baths in the houses of the Greeks. Hot baths were also used in ancient times, and Homer commends the warm fountains of the Scamander, though he attributes to them the effeminacy of the Phæacians. They were not common at Rome until the 1st century of the Christian era. Augustus constructed public baths in every part of the capital. The baths of Antoninus Caracalla, in the 2nd century, contained above 1,600 marble seats, and those of Diocletian, in the 4th century, about 3,000. Gibbon says (ch. xxxi), "The meanest Roman could purchase, with a small copper coin, the daily enjoyment of a scene of pomp and luxury which might excite the envy of the kings of Asia."

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—These useful establishments are of humble origin. During the prevalence of the cholera at Liverpool, in 1832, a poor woman, living in a back street in that town, knowing from experience the misery and sickness consequent upon dirt, offered her neighbours the opportunity of washing at a copper which she was fortunate enough to possess. Her dwelling was soon crowded; benevolent ladies rendered assistance, and eighty-five families used this humble wash-house at a charge of one penny per week. The idea was soon taken up, and a small establishment was opened in Frederick Street, Liverpool, in 1842. In September, 1844, a meeting was held at the Mansion House, and a subscription raised, with the view of introducing them in London; and while the first was in course of erection, an act of parliament was passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses (9 & 10 Vict. c. 74), Aug. 26, 1846. Another act, relating to the establishment of similar places in Ireland (9 & 10 Vict. c. 87), received the royal assent the same day. Temporary

establishments had been provided as early as 1844, and these were speedily followed by buildings erected for the purpose, affording every accommodation both for purposes of washing and bathing.

BATHURST (N. S. Wales).—Gold was discovered at Ophir, near Bathurst, Feb. 12, 1851. The governor issued a proclamation on the 22nd of May, claiming the gold, but allowing persons to search or dig, on taking a license at 30s. per month. By the month of June 20,000 persons had arrived at the new diggings.

BATNEAR (Hindustan).—The former capital of the Batnears or Batties of Hindostan was taken by Tamerlane in 1398, and by the rajah of Beykaner in 1805.

BATTERING-RAM.—This machine, employed for making a breach in the walls of besieged cities, is mentioned in the Old Testament, and was used by the Greeks and Romans. Battering-rams were often of great length, the beam of wood having at the end the head of a ram, made of brass or iron. They were used extensively in the Middle Ages, and Sir Christopher Wren found them of great service in throwing down old walls and disjoining stones.

BATTERSEA PARK.—By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38 (1846), the Commissioners of Woods, &c., were empowered to form a royal park in Battersea Fields. Additional powers were granted to them by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102 (1848); by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 7, 1851); and by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 47 (1853). The park was opened in 1853, and the suspension-bridge across the Thames, leading to it, March 28, 1858.

BATTIN (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks in a sanguinary attack upon their camp, near this place, Oct. 14, 1811.

BATTLE ABBEY (Sussex) was founded by William I., in 1067, on the spot near which the battle of Hastings was fought. It was dedicated to St. Martin, "in order that glory might be offered up to God for his victory, and that offices for the souls of the dead might be there perpetually performed." It was endowed with peculiar privileges and exempted from episcopal rule and jurisdiction. The abbot was mitred and sat in parliament.

BATTLE-AXE.—Herodotus speaks of the battle-axes of the Scythians in Xerxes' army. The Teutonic tribes introduced the modern battle-axe into Europe, and it was afterwards so common amongst the Franks, that it was called *francisca*. They gained great celebrity for dexterity in using it, on their invasion of Italy in the 6th century. The battle-axe was known in England at a very early period, and the assertion that it was introduced by the Danes is erroneous. Fragments of this weapon have been found in Druidical remains of a period antecedent to their arrival. Hoveden celebrates the might displayed by King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, in 1141:—"Equal to a thunderbolt, slaying some with his immense battle-axe, and striking down others." It was borne,

as a royal weapon, at the funeral of Henry VII., and offered up at the altar with the helmet, gauntlet, and crest.

BATTLE-DOOR.—This game was known in England in the 14th century, and was a fashionable pastime, even among adults, in the reign of James I. In a comedy called "The Two Maids of Moreclacke," printed in 1609, the expression occurs,—“To play at shuttle-cock methinks is the game now.”

BATTLEFIELD (Battle).—Fought on a plain, that has since been called Battlefield, about two miles from Shrewsbury, Saturday, July 21, 1403. It occurred during the Percy insurrection against Henry IV.; there the fiery Hotspur fell, and Henry V. (then prince of Wales) distinguished himself. In this action Falstaff is represented by Shakespeare as having led his ragamuffins where they were well peppered, only three out of his 150 having been left alive. Falstaff himself was found by the prince of Wales lying on the ground, and he declared that with a formidable adversary, he had “fought a long hour by Shrewsbury clock.” It was also called the battle of Shrewsbury, and sometimes of Hartlefeld.

BATTLE ROLL.—On the day following the battle of Hastings, William I. called over, from the roll drawn up at St. Valery, the names of those chieftains who had accompanied him. The number amounted to 629, and amongst them a large portion of the English territory was divided.

BATTLES.—The most important battles recorded in history, whether by sea or land, are described under their appropriate titles, and an alphabetically arranged list appears in the Index.

BATTS (Parliament of), assembled at Leicester, Monday, Feb. 18, 1426, and was called the Parliament of Batts, because, arms having been forbidden, servants and adherents followed the members with bats or clubs on their shoulders.

BAUGÉ (Battle). (See ANJOU.)

BAUTZEN (Battle).—Napoleon I. at the head of 100,000 men, supported by a numerous artillery, attacked an allied Prussian and Russian army, much inferior to his own in point of numbers, near Bautzen, Saxony, May 21 and 22, 1813. The French loss was very great; but they compelled their opponents to retire, which they did in good order, presenting a bold front to their assailants.

BAVARIA.—This country, occupied by the Boii, a Celtic tribe, was annexed to the Roman empire as part of Noricum and Vindelicia, B.C. 15. It subsequently fell into the power of the Ostrogoths and the Franks; and was conquered by Charlemagne, who annexed it to his empire in 788. After his death it was governed by one of his grandsons, under the title of margrave, or lord of the marches.

A.D.

895. Formed into a dukedom.

1070. Passes, by imperial grant, into the possession of the Guelphs.

106

A.D.

1180. The emperor Frederick I. bestows Bavaria on Otho of Wittelsbach.

1231. Otho II. becomes duke of Bavaria, uniting to Bavaria the Palatinate of the Rhine.

1294. Separation of the Palatinate from Bavaria.

1648. The treaty of Westphalia restores the Palatinate, and constitutes Bavaria the eighth electorate.

1702. Forms an alliance with France to oppose Austria.

1704. Aug. 13. Battle of Blenheim, in which Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeat the united forces of France and Bavaria.

1714. Sept. 7. The treaty of Baden reinstates the elector in his dominions.

1740. The elector, Charles Albert, aspires to the imperial crown, and invades Austria in furtherance of his views.

1744. Maria Theresa defeats the Bavarians, and seizes the electorate, which was soon after restored.

1778. Death of the elector Maximilian Joseph, with whom the younger line of the house of Wittelsbach becomes extinct.

1779. Treaty of Teschen, which recognizes Charles Theodore as elector of Bavaria, and cedes the district of the Inn to Austria.

1796. A French army, under Moreau, occupies Munich, and forces Bavaria to conclude a treaty with France.

1801. Feb. 9. Treaty of Lunéville, by which Bavaria cedes all her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, and receives, as an indemnification, territory of greater extent.

1805. Dec. 26. By the treaty of Presburg, Napoleon confers the title of “King” on the elector of Bavaria, together with extensive additions of territory.

1813. Bavaria joins the allies against Napoleon, and in the two following years has the additions to her territories confirmed to her by definitive treaties.

1818. May 26. The king grants a constitutional charter.

1848. March 21. Louis, king of Bavaria, abdicates in favour of Maximilian II., the reigning monarch.

1850. Feb. 27. Convention signed at Munich, relative to Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, relative to the revision of the German constitution.

SOVEREIGNS OF BAVARIA.

MARGRAVES.

A.D.

805. Charles II. and Pepin I.
811. Bernard I.
817. Louis. II.

A.D.

876. Carloman I.
880. Louis III.
882. Charles the Fat.
888. Arnulph I.

DUKES.

A.D.

895. Leopold I.
907. Arnulph the Bad.
937. Eberhard I.
939. Berthold.
942. Henry I.
955. Henry II.
995. Henry III., emperor in 1002.
1004. Henry IV.
1025. Henry V.
1047. Conrad I.
1052. Henry VI.
1054. Conrad II.
1056. Agnes, Duchess.
1061. Otho.
1071. Guelph I.
1101. Guelph II.
1130. Henry VII.
1126. Henry VIII.

A.D.

1138. Leopold II. of Austria.
1142. Henry IX. [stria].
1154. Henry X.
1180. Otho I. the Great.
1183. Louis I.
1231. Otho II.
1253. Louis III.
1294. Louis III., emperor in 1314.
1347. Stephen.
1375. John I.
1397. Ernest.
1438. Albert I.
1460. John II. and Sigismund.
1465. Albert II.
1508. William I.
1550. Albert III.
1579. William II.

A.D.

ELECTORS.

1596. Maximilian I. made elector 1623; confirmed in title 1648.
1651. Ferdinand Maria.
1679. Maximilian Emanuel.
1726. Charles Albert, emperor in 1742.
1745. Maximilian Joseph I.
1778. Charles Theodore.
1799. Maximilian Joseph II., created king 1805.

KINGS.

1805. Maximilian Joseph I.
1825. Louis Charles.
1848. Maximilian Joseph II.

BAYAZID (Battle).—The Russians, 8,000 strong, defeated a Turkish army of 5,000 men at this place, in Armenia, July 29, 1854.

BAYEUX (Normandy) was burnt to the ground by Henry I. in August, 1105; on which occasion its magnificent cathedral was much injured. Bayeux suffered greatly in the wars between England and France. It capitulated to Charles VII. in 1449. The bishopric was founded in the 4th century.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY.—This celebrated roll of linen cloth or canvass, 214 feet in length, and 20 inches wide, contains, in seventy-two distinct compartments, a representation, in embroidery, of the events of the Norman invasion, from Harold's leave-taking of Edward the Confessor, on his departure for Normandy, to the battle of Hastings. The Bayeux tapestry is supposed to have been worked by Matilda, wife of William I., and was by her presented to the cathedral of Bayeux. Montfaucon caused researches to be made that ended in the discovery of the tapestry in Bayeux Cathedral in 1728; and Napoleon I. had it conveyed to Paris in 1803, where it was kept some time, and exhibited. It has been engraved, and several works upon the subject have been published. Bruce (Bayeux Tapestry elucidated) says it contains figures of "623 men, 202 horses, 55 dogs, 505 animals of various kinds not hitherto enumerated, 37 buildings, 41 ships and boats, and 49 trees,—in all 1,512 figures."

BAY ISLANDS.—This cluster, in the Bay of Honduras, was made an English colony in 1852. By a treaty in 1860, Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to the republic of Honduras.

BAY OF ISLANDS (Pacific), at the northern extremity of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand Isles, became the seat of a whaling-station in the 18th century.

BAYLEN (Battle).—In 1808, Dumont's army was shut up in Baylen, where a battle was fought with the Spaniards, July 20. It terminated in the complete discomfiture of the French, 20,000 strong, who surrendered at discretion.

BAYONET.—Military instructions issued to the French army in 1646 and 1647 contain the earliest notice of this weapon. In 1671 they were introduced generally into the French army. From official documents it appears that in 1682 the bayonet was inserted into the barrel of the musket. The plug-

bayonet was used in England until 1690, after which date the socket-bayonet was introduced. It superseded the pike; and was doubtless taken from the swaines-feather, or swine's feather, called also swan's feather, invented during the reign of James I. This was a long thin rapier-blade, which the musketeer, after discharging his piece, fixed into the muzzle. The bayonet is said to have received its name from Bayonne, where it was invented.

BAYONNE (France).—This ancient town was made a bishopric towards the end of the 4th century. Its cathedral was erected in the 13th century. It was taken by the English, Jan. 1, 1295, during the invasion of France by Edward I. The bayonet is said to have been invented at this place, from which its name is derived. Charles IV. resigned his crown to Napoleon, at the castle of Marac, near Bayonne, in 1808. Several encounters between the French and English took place near Bayonne, Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 13, 1813, in which the English were victorious, and the place was invested by them Feb. 24, 1814. The French were repulsed in a desperate sally, April 14th. This action was fought after peace had been concluded. The castle of Marac was destroyed by fire in 1825.

BAYONNE CONFERENCE was held in June, 1565, between Charles IX., the queen mother, Catherine of Medici, Elizabeth, queen of Spain, and the duke of Alva, envoy of Philip II., to arrange plans for the repression of the Huguenots. It is generally believed that the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was determined upon at this meeting.

BAYONNE (Treaty).—Agreed to May 4, 1808, and signed May 5, between Napoleon I. and Ferdinand, king of Spain. The latter resigned his kingdom, and Napoleon engaged to maintain its integrity, and to preserve the Roman Catholic religion.

BAYREUTH (Germany).—This principality was ceded to Prussia in 1791; and its annexation was agreed to by a treaty between France and Prussia, Dec. 15, 1805. France acquired it by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; but it was transferred to Bohemia in 1810. Its capital, of the same name, is a place of some importance. The church of St. Mary Magdalen was built in 1446, and the gymnasium in 1664.

BAZA (Spain).—This stronghold of Granada was wrested from the Moors, after a siege of six months' duration, by Ferdinand and Isabella, in November, 1489. The Spanish sovereigns made their triumphal entrance into the city, Dec. 4, 1489.

BAZAAR.—This term is applied in Eastern countries to a large square or street appropriated to purposes of trade. The bazaar of Tauris is the most extensive in the world, and that of Khan Khaliel, at Cairo, which occupies the site of the tombs of the caliphs, contains some valuable records. It was built in 1292. The bazaar at Ispahan is, perhaps, the most magnificent of any.

Adrianople and Constantinople have large bazaars. The last-mentioned was built in 1462.

BEACHEY HEAD (Sea Fight).—A French fleet, consisting of 78 ships of war and 22 fire-ships, defeated the combined Dutch and English squadrons, amounting to 56 sail, off Beachey Head, June 30, 1690. The French obtained the command of the Channel, and great consternation was created throughout England, particularly in the metropolis. William III. was incensed against the earl of Torrington, commander of the combined squadrons, who, being tried by court-martial, was honourably acquitted.

BEACONS, or SIGNAL-FIRES, are referred to by Jeremiah (vi. 1), and were used by the Greeks and Romans. The intelligence of the capture of Troy is represented by Æschylus as having been conveyed to the Peloponnesus by signals of this kind. Coke says:—"Before the reign of Edward III. they were but stacks of wood set up on high places, which were fired when the coming of enemies was descried; but in his reign pitch-boxes, as now they be, were, instead of these stacks, set up; and this properly is a beacon." By 8 Eliz. c. 13 (1566), the corporation of the Trinity House were empowered to set up beacons, or sea-marks, in all places where they deemed them necessary, and the penalty for destroying them was the fine of £100, and, in case of inability to pay, outlawry. They were sometimes erected on the towers of churches. The eastern beacon nearest London was on Shooters' Hill; and that in Middlesex, on Hampstead Hill, as was represented in Hollar's View of London in 1666. The erection of beacons is a branch of the royal prerogative.

BEADEN-HEAD (Battle).—The kings of Wessex and Mercia fought an indecisive battle at this place, supposed to be Great Bedwyn, in Wiltshire, A.D. 675.

BEADS, made of various materials, were used as ornaments amongst ancient nations, and have been frequently found in barrows, more particularly in those of the Druids, in different parts of England. They were used for devotional purposes by the Chinese, Hindoos, and Egyptians; and Augustine, in the 4th century, is said to have introduced the practice among the Christians. According to the 10th of the canons of Cealcythe, passed in 816, seven belts of paternosters were to be said for the repose of a bishop. About the year 1200, St. Dominic introduced the rosary, which contains for every ten lesser beads, representing aves, one larger bead, or paternoster, amounting altogether to 150 smaller and 15 larger beads. It was afterwards neglected, but again brought into use about 1460.

BEADUNE (Battle).—Cynegils, king of Wessex, defeated the Britons at this place, supposed to be Bampton, in Oxfordshire, though some authorities are in favour of Bampton, in Devonshire, in 614. More than 2,000 of the Britons fell in the action,

BEAR.—This military order was instituted at St. Gall, in Switzerland, by the emperor Frederick II., in 1213, St. Ursus being the patron. It was abolished when Switzerland threw off the Austrian yoke.

BEAR-BAITING.—This cruel pastime was very popular in England during the Middle Ages, and frequently took place on a Sunday, after service. In Fitzstephen's description of London,—and he wrote in the time of Henry II., bear-baiting is enumerated amongst the sports of the citizens; and Stow speaks of the bear-gardens as being much frequented in his day. The act against cruelty to animals (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59), Sept. 9, 1835, inflicts upon persons keeping bear-pits a fine not exceeding £5 nor less than 10s. per day; and the 47th clause of the act for improving the police in and near the metropolis (Aug. 17, 1839) gives them the power of entering such places.

BEARD is first noticed in Lev. xix. 27: "Thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard." It was held in veneration amongst ancient nations, who regarded it as an emblem of wisdom, and a symbol of authority. Some classes of the Israelites wore long beards (2 Sam. x.). The flowing beards and majestic mien of the Roman senators awed the Goths on their invasion of Italy, B.C. 390. The fashion of the beard has varied greatly at different periods. The Saxons wore forked beards. Owen, bishop of Evreux, allowed his beard to grow, as a sign of mourning. Taylor, the water poet, dwells on the great variety of beards in his day. The beard diminished in size and gradually went out of fashion in England after the reign of Charles I. The fashion has, however, of late years revived.

BEAULIEU ABBEY (Hants), was founded by King John for Cistercian monks, in 1204. Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., took sanctuary here after the battle of Barnet in 1471, and Richard, duke of York,* after his failure upon Exeter, also sought sanctuary in this monastery, Sept. 21, 1497.

BEAUVAIS (France).—The Cæsaromagus, or Bratuspantium of the Romans, was taken by Cæsar B.C. 57. It received the name of Bellovacum in the time of Constantine. Chilperic obtained possession A.D. 471, and after undergoing various vicissitudes, it resisted an attack by the English, June 7, 1433. Charles, duke of Burgundy, laid siege to it, Saturday, June 27, 1472, and after making the most extraordinary efforts, was compelled to retire, Wednesday, July 22, in the same year. The women, called the heroines of Beauvais, distinguished themselves during the siege. Jeanne Laine, battle-axe in hand, carried off a Burgundian standard, for which she was called Jeanne Hachette; and in honour of this deed of daring, a procession, headed by girls carrying her banner, takes place

* The statement that he was an impostor named Perkin Warbeck, son of a Jew of Tournay, though generally received, does not rest upon good authority.

in her native town every October. The bishopric of Beauvais was erected in the 3rd century.

BEAVER DAM (N. America).—At this place, near Queenstown, Captain Kerr, with a force not amounting to 200 men, captured a detachment of 500 men belonging to the army of the United States, June 24, 1813.

BECANCELDE, or BACCANCELDE.—A council summoned by Withred, king of Kent, was held at this place in 694, to consult respecting the bettering of God's church in that part of England. Abbesses took part in its deliberations, and five subscribed the constitutions in the form of a charter, drawn up on the occasion. Beckenham, in Kent, is generally supposed to be the place at which this early synod was held.

BECKASCÖG (Treaty), renewing the convention of Helsingborg, dated Aug. 31, 1805, was concluded between Great Britain and Sweden, at Beckascog, October 3, 1805. Sweden agreed to send 12,000 troops into Pomerania to co-operate with the Russians against France, for which England was to furnish an annual subsidy, at the rate of £12. 10s. each man; and to pay for preliminary expenses the subsidy calculated at that rate for five months, on the ratification of the treaty. It consisted of ten articles, and by the ninth, England agreed to furnish an additional £50,000 sterling, for the purpose of improving the defences of Stralsund.

BEDER (Battle).—This battle, won by Mohammed over the Koreish of Mecca, was fought between that town and Medina, A.D. 623. It was the first struggle after the flight from Mecca, and was represented, from the great disparity in numbers, as having been gained by miraculous agency.

BEDFORD.—The Saxon "Bedcanford," "the lodging at the ford," so called from its situation at an ancient ford of the Ouse. The West Saxons and the Britons fought a battle here in 572. The town, nearly destroyed by the Danes in 1010, was restored by Edward the Elder. Stephen took the castle in 1137, during his war against Matilda. King John captured it in 1216. It was frequently besieged. John Bunyan preached in a chapel here from 1671 to 1688; and in its gaol, on the site of which a new one has been erected, wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress." The bridge was rebuilt in 1811.

BEDNORE (Hindustan).—This place, made in 1645 the seat of the rajahs of Ikeri, was captured, with a large amount of plunder, by Hyder Ali in 1763. Though he ordered the name to be changed to Hydernagar, it still retains its former appellation. It was taken by General Matthews in January, 1783, and was retaken by Tippoo Saib, April 18, in the same year. In 1833 it came into the possession of the East-India Company.

BED OF JUSTICE, the seat or throne on which the sovereign sat in the parliament of France. As the authority of the parliament ceased when the king was present, a bed of justice came to signify a session of the king in parliament. The last bed of justice was

assembled at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1787, by order of Louis XVI.

BEDRIACUM, or BEBRIACUM (Battles).—The first, between the generals of Marcus Otho and Aulus Vitellius, rivals for the imperial sceptre, was fought in April, A.D. 69, when the former suffered a defeat, and Marcus Otho committed suicide on the 15th or 16th of April. The second was fought the same year between the generals of Vitellius and Vespasian, the latter being victorious. Bedriacum lay between Verona and Cremona, but its exact position has not been ascertained.

BEDS.—The earliest practice amongst ancient nations was to sleep upon the skins of beasts. Among the Israelites an ordinary couch, with light coverings, served the purpose of a bed. At a later period ivory bedsteads were used by the wealthy (Amos vi. 4). They were sometimes decked with rich hangings, and sprinkled with perfumes (Prov. vii. 16 & 17). The Greeks did not make use of pillows until about B.C. 850. Towards the end of the Roman republic, and under the empire, when simplicity of living had given place to Asiatic luxury, the beds of the opulent classes were most costly and magnificent. Straw is said to have been used in the royal chambers in England in the 13th century. The great bed of Ware, to which Shakspeare alludes in "Twelfth Night"—"Although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England" (act iii. sc. 2)—is still in existence, and will hold twelve persons.

BEE (Order of), was instituted at Sceaux, by Louise of Bourbon, wife of Louis Augustus of Bourbon, duke of Maine, June 4, 1703. It was intended for women as well as men.

BEEF-STEAK CLUB was established in the reign of Queen Anne, and is described in Ward's "Secret History of Clubs" (1709). Estcourt, the actor, who died in 1712, was its first president. The club was frequently noticed in contemporary literature, and appears to have been famous for the jovial character of its meetings. A club under the same name was established at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1749.

BEGS, ST. (Cumberland).—This ancient town derives its name from Bega, an Irish saint, who is said to have formed a small monastery here A.D. 650. It was destroyed by the Danes, and restored in the reign of Hen. I., about 1120, being intended for Benedictine monks. Archbishop Grindall, who died A.D. 1583, founded the grammar-school. The founder's statutes were afterwards confirmed, and the governors incorporated in 1585. The college was established in 1817.

BEGGARS have in all ages and amongst most nations of which any record remains, practised various arts in order to enlist the sympathies of the benevolent. Severe enactments have, from time to time, been passed against them. By 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388), beggars able to work were ordered to be punished, and a provision was made for the

impotent. Various enactments followed. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1530), justices of the peace might issue licences to poor and impotent persons to beg within a certain precinct; they were punished if they went beyond the limits, while vagabonds found begging were to be whipped and compelled to labour; and by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1535), persons giving alms to beggars were to forfeit ten times the value. All former acts were repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1547), and new regulations made. These, however, were abandoned, and the act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 revived by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16 (1549-50). By 14 Eliz. c. 5 (1572) vagabonds above the age of 14 were to be grievously whipped and burnt through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron. A second offence was punished more severely, and for the third they were to suffer death. This statute was repealed by 35 Eliz. c. 7, s. 24 (1593), and fresh regulations were made by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597). All the statutes relating to rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, &c., were reduced into one law by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 23 (1713), which was explained and amended by 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1737); and enforced by 13 Geo. II. c. 24 (1740). It was repealed by 17 Geo. II. c. 5 (1744), which made fresh provisions. The act 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 (June 21, 1824), repeals all former acts, and lays down other regulations.

BEGGAR'S OPERA was written by John Gay, and produced at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, having been refused by Colley Cibber for Drury Lane, Jan. 29, 1728. It ran for sixty-two nights, thirty-two being in succession; and Gay received £693. 13s. 6d., and afterwards sold the copyright of the opera, with some fables in verse, for £94. 10s. Miss Fenton, the original "Polly Peachum," retired from the stage, and became duchess of Bolton during the run of the piece. Mahon (Hist. of Eng. ii. ch. 18) attributes it to the resentment of Gay against the Queen, who had offered him the appointment of gentleman usher to one of the princesses, a child of about two years of age. The post was an easy one, and the salary £200 per annum. Gay was induced not only to refuse this offer of "an honourable sinecure," but to resent it as an insult. "Soon afterwards," says Lord Mahon, "he joined the opposition, and declared his quarrel by the production of the 'Beggars' Opera,' teeming with satirical strokes against the court and government. The name of 'Bob Booty,' for example, always raised a laugh, being understood as levelled at Sir Robert Walpole. The first idea of the play seems to have sprung from a suggestion of Swift (Spence's Anecdotes, p. 159), but the praise of its execution belongs entirely to Gay."

BEGHARDS, BEGUARDS, or BEGUINES, is a term applied to several religious orders, as well as heretics, during the Middle Ages. It was probably first used to describe those half monks of the third order of St. Francis,

who arose in the 11th century. They must not be confounded with later sectaries, a branch of the Fraticelli, condemned by the Fifteenth General Council, that of Vienne, in 1311 and 1312. This mistake was so often made at the time that Pope John XXII., by a decretal of 1322, declared the last-mentioned to be execrable impostors, and in no way connected with the Beghards of the third order of St. Francis. Mosheim shows that the name is derived from the old German word *beggen* or *beggeren*, to beg, with the word *hard* subjoined; and that it signified to beg earnestly and heartily; and he accounts by this derivation for the indiscriminate manner in which it was applied to so many orders and sects. The subject is involved in almost inextricable confusion, as the student or inquirer will discover if he attempts to reconcile the conflicting accounts of different authorities.

BEGUINES, or BEGUTÆ, praying ladies, as Mosheim calls them, arose in the Netherlands, and spread through France and Germany during the 12th and 13th centuries. They were pious women, virgins or widows, who formed themselves into societies, under the direction of a superior of their own sex. The first establishment of which any record remains, was at Nivelles, in Brabant, founded according to some authorities in 1207, and according to others in 1226. They soon became so numerous that Matthew Paris speaks of 2,000 Beguines in Cologne and its neighbourhood about the year 1243. The example set by the ladies was soon followed by the men, and a society of Beghards, consisting of both bachelors and widowers, was formed at Antwerp in 1228. They were known under various appellations in different parts of the Continent, where, although they spread rapidly, they never became so numerous as the Beguines. As a natural consequence, the Beghards and Beguines became infected with heretical opinions and declined from the simple rule of life observed in the earlier days of their organization. The popes tolerated and sometimes interfered to protect them from their numerous enemies; but they suffered persecution and gradually diminished in numbers, although a few remain to this day in parts of Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

BEHMUS HEIGHTS (Battle).—During the American revolutionary war, Gen. Burgoyne defeated the Americans at Behmus Heights, on the Hudson, Sept. 19, 1777.

BEHRING'S STRAIT, connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Sea, was discovered by Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the Russian service, in 1728. Captain Cook surveyed it in 1788. On an island in the N. Pacific, named after him, Behring was wrecked Nov. 3, 1741, where he died of exhaustion Dec. 8, in the same year.

BEJA (Portugal), the ancient Pax Julia, was captured by the Moors in 1145, and retaken by Sancho, king of Portugal, in 1189. The see is known to have been in existence in the 6th century, as Aprigius was bishop

in 540. The see was suppressed in 1647, and restored in 1770.

BEJAPORE (E. Indies).—This town was formerly the capital of an independent Mussulman state of the same name. Its founder, Yusuf, built the citadel in 1489. In 1566 the walls were completed by Ali Adil Shah, who died in 1579. Aurungzebe took Bejapore in 1686, and annexed it to Delhi, from which it was separated by the Nizam, in 1724, and ceded to the Mahrattas in 1760. In 1818 Bejapore passed into the hands of the British, who assigned it to the rajah of Sattara.

BELCHITE (Battle).—The Spaniards under General Bake were assailed here by the French, commanded by Suchet, June 16, 17, and 18, 1809, and on the last-mentioned day the Spanish army took to flight without firing a shot.

BELFAST (Ireland).—The earliest mention of Belfast occurs in 1315, when Edward Bruce, on the invitation of the native Irish, landed at Carrickfergus, and wasted Belfast and other towns. In 1476 the castle was destroyed by O'Neill; and again in 1503 by Gerald, earl of Kildare, who returned in 1512 and committed still further ravages. In 1552 the castle was repaired and garrisoned, and given by Edward VI. to Hugh McNeill. In 1613 Belfast was incorporated by James I., and sent two members to the parliament of that year. The "Great Bridge of Belfast," which consisted of twenty-one arches, was founded in 1682, and seven of the arches fell in ten years afterwards, 1692. The first edition of the Bible printed in Ireland is that of Belfast, 1704. On the 4th of April, 1708, the castle was burnt. The first Belfast newspaper was published in 1737. The old Exchange was built by the earl of Donegal in 1769. Cotton manufacture was introduced in 1777. The savings bank, established in 1811, was one of the first in Ireland. The museum was built in 1830. Queen's College was opened for the reception of students in November, 1849. In July, August, and September, 1857, the town was the scene of a series of disgraceful riots, in consequence of the opposition of the Roman Catholics to the attempts of some Protestant ministers to introduce open-air preaching. On the 2nd of July, 1859, a fire destroyed the Victoria Chambers, Belfast, causing a loss of £100,000. In the same year the town was one of the centres of the so-called religious revivals.

BELFROI, or BELFREY.—This movable tower with different stories, used in besieging towns, is mentioned by Cæsar. Some of them were of extraordinary height, the upper story rising above the walls of towns. Gibbon speaks of one employed at the siege of Nicæa in 1097, and Froissart describes one used against the castle of Breteuil in 1356. They were commonly employed during the crusades.

BELGIUM.—An insurrection broke out at Brussels, Aug. 25, 1830, which led to a revolution and the separation of the Belgian provinces from Holland. A national con-

gress, installed at Brussels Nov. 10, proclaimed the independence of the Belgian people. A conference of the five great powers, assembled at London, interfered to prevent war between Holland and Belgium, and recognized the independence of the latter power, Dec. 20. The Belgian congress chose the duke of Nemours for king, Feb. 3, 1831, but Louis Philippe refused to sanction the election, and Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was selected, June 4. The five great powers, Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Russia, concluded a treaty, at London, with Belgium, Nov. 15, 1831, defining the limits of the new kingdom under the guarantee of the contracting powers.

A.D.

- 1830. Sept. 22. The separation from Holland resolved upon. Oct. 16. Arrangements made for a national congress. Oct. 27. The insurgents take Antwerp.
- 1831. Feb. 25. M. Surlet de Chokier is installed Regent of Belgium. July 21. Prince Leopold of Coburg is installed at Brussels. Aug. 4. Renewal of hostilities with the king of Holland. Aug. 23. A French army of 50,000 men assists the Belgians, and a truce is resolved upon.
- 1832. Nov. 30. The French besiege the Dutch in the citadel at Antwerp, which surrenders Dec. 23, after a gallant resistance.
- 1833. Great distress among the Belgian manufacturers, in consequence of the cessation of trade with Holland.
- 1834. April 6. Riots in Brussels.
- 1838. Commercial panic, owing to the failure of the bank of Belgium.
- 1839. Feb. 4. Holland concludes a treaty with Belgium.
- 1846. Dec. Terrible famine in Belgium.
- 1850. Aug. Calamitous floods in Belgium.
- 1852. Aug. 10. Queen Victoria visits Belgium. Oct. 27. Treaty of commerce between England and Belgium.
- 1853. Aug. 22. Marriage of the duke of Brabant, heir apparent of Belgium, with the Archduchess Maria of Austria.
- 1857. The Roman Catholic clergy introduce a bill placing the administration of public charities in their power. It passes May 19, but is abandoned June 12, in consequence of its unpopularity.
- 1860. June 17. Deputies from all the Belgian provinces, assembled at Brussels, decide upon forming a league for the preservation of national independence.

BELGRADE (Servia), or THE WHITE CITY, built on the site of the ancient Singidunum, destroyed by the Avars in the 6th century, was founded in 1372. John Huniades defended it against Mohammed II. from July 23 to Sept. 4, 1456. The latter was repulsed, and Gibbon remarks, "the joyful nations celebrated Huniades and Belgrade as the bulwarks of Christendom." The Turks captured it Aug. 20, 1521; the Austrians obtained possession in 1688, but the Turks recovered it in 1690. Prince Eugene invested Belgrade, June 19, 1717, defeated the Turkish army sent for its relief, Aug. 16, and entered the town the following day. By a humiliating treaty it was restored to the Turks in September, 1739. The Austrians retook it Oct. 8, 1789, and restored it in 1791. The Servians seized it in 1806; but in 1813 it reverted once more to the Turks.

BELGRADE (Treaty).—This humiliating peace, dictated at the point of the sword, was concluded between Austria, Russia, and Turkey, Sept. 18, 1739. Austria ceded Servia, Wallachia, with Belgrade and other fortresses, and Russia restored her conquests to the Porte, and renounced her pretensions with respect to the navigation of the Black Sea. It was the most glorious treaty the Turks had ever made with any European power.

BELLAIR (Battle).—Captain Sir Peter Parker, at the head of 120 men, landed from the *Menelaus*, at anchor in the Chesapeake, and attacked the Americans posted at Bellair, near Baltimore, Aug. 30, 1814. The enemy, who appeared in greater force than had been anticipated, were put to flight. Captain Parker was killed and the expedition returned carrying away their wounded.

BELLE GARDE (France).—This barrier fortress, near the Pyrenees, was taken by Pedro III. of Aragon, in 1295. The Spaniards regained possession in 1674; but were expelled by Marshal Schomberg in 1675. Louis XIV. constructed the present fortress in 1679. The Spaniards captured it June 25, 1793, and Dugommier, at the head of the French republicans, regained it Sept. 17, 1794.

BELLEISLE.—This island, off the coast of France, was captured by the English in 1761. Having failed in effecting a landing on the 8th of April it was accomplished on the 22nd, and on the 7th of June the whole island surrendered. It was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

BELLMEN.—Stow says that Alderman Draper set up the first bellman in Cordwainer Street Ward, in January, 1556. The number was speedily increased, and the bellman was often attended by a dog. He was added to the London watch, and went through the streets and lanes ringing his bell, and crying, "Take care of fire and candle; be kind to the poor, and pray for the dead." It was also a part of the bellman's office to bless the sleepers as he passed their doors. Milton refers to this in "*Il Penseroso*:"—

"The bellman's drowsy charm,
To bless the doors from nightly harm."

BELLS were in use amongst ancient nations both for religious and other purposes. They are first mentioned in the book of Exodus. The Egyptian monuments do not, however, contain any appearance of them. Bingham rejects as a vulgar error the story that they were first introduced into the Christian church by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, about A.D. 400, and believes that they were not known long before the 7th century. Benedict, abbot of Wearmouth, brought one from Italy to England in 680. Ingulphus relates of Turketul, abbot of Croyland, who died in 975, that he had a very large bell made, called Guthlac, and that this, with six others soon afterwards added, produced such an exquisite harmony, that

England had no such peal of bells in those days. William of Malmesbury speaks of the bells given to the churches by Dunstan. The custom of consecrating, anointing, and baptizing bells, giving them the name of some saint, Bingham shows to be a modern invention. Baronius himself does not assign the date earlier than the year 968, when John XIII. consecrated the great bell of the Lateran church, naming it John. The Turks have a saying that "bells drive away good spirits from the abodes of men," and do not allow them to be used. The Greek church under their dominion employ various modes of summoning people to service. In the 15th century bells of enormous size were cast. In olden times many superstitions were connected with the ringing of bells. It was believed to be efficacious in dispelling tempests. By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 75, passed June 14, 1827, the court of the Company of Watermen were required to erect and maintain a bell at Billingsgate, and another at Gravesend; the former to be rung at high water, and the latter at first flood.

	A.D.		A.D.
Breslau	1507	Montreal	1847
Bruges	1680	Moscow (great bell)	
Cologne	1448	1653 and 1734	
Dantzic	1453	Notre Dame (Paris)	1680
Erfurth	1497	Oxford	1680
Exeter	1675	St. Paul's	1716
Halberstadt	1457	Vienna	1711
Lincoln (Tom)	1610	Westminster (Big Ben)	1856
Lincoln (new bell)	1834	York	1845
Lucerne	1636		

BELLS (Ringing of).—This custom, almost peculiar to England, was introduced in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history.

BELOOCHISTAN (Asia).—The early history of this state is involved in obscurity. Hajee Mohammed Khan, a kind of lieutenant of Nadir Shah, was assassinated in 1739, by his brother, Nusseer Khan, who obtained the chief authority. In 1758 he declared Beloochistan independent, and after a struggle succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Affghan monarch. Under his successors Beloochistan lost several of its provinces. Owing to the hostile and treacherous attitude assumed by the government and people towards the English in their advance through the Bolan Pass, Kelat, the chief town of Beloochistan, was captured Nov. 13, 1839, and temporarily occupied by them. The Beloochees regained possession July 27, 1840; but it was recovered by the English, Nov. 3, 1840, and held by them until the conclusion of the Affghan war.

BENARES (Hindostan).—The holy city of the Hindoos is the capital of a district of the same name, and the ancient seat of Brahminical learning. It is studded with mosques and temples, whilst thousands of pilgrims flock to it annually to wash away their sins in the waters of the Ganges. It came into the possession of the East-India Company, May 21, 1775. There is a Sanscrit college here, founded in 1792, to which an English department was added in 1832. The 37th

regiment of native infantry, and the 13th irregular cavalry, and Loodianah Sikhs, mutinied here June 4, 1857. Owing to the energy displayed by General Neill, the supremacy of the English was maintained.

BENCOLEN (Sumatra).—The East-India Company, on being expelled from Bantam, formed a settlement, afterwards called Fort Marlborough, at this place in 1683. It was much enlarged in 1695. The natives massacred a large portion of the settlers in 1719. Bencoolen and other English settlements in the island were destroyed by the French in 1760. They were, however, again restored. By the ninth article of the treaty between England and the Netherlands, concluded at London, March 17, 1824, they were ceded to the Dutch in exchange for their settlements on the continent of India. The respective settlements were to be given up March 1, 1825.

BENDER (Bessarabia).—Varnitza, the retreat of Charles XII. of Sweden after his defeat at Pultowa (July 8, 1709), is situated near this place. He remained here in captivity until the end of 1714. Bender was taken by the Russians, Sept. 28, 1770. A sanguinary battle was fought at Tobak, near Bender, between the Turks and Russians in 1789, in which the former were defeated. Bender itself surrendered in the middle of November. It was again taken in 1809, and was finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

BENEDICTINES.—This order of monks was founded by St. Benedict or Bennet, who introduced monachism into western Europe, and erected his first monastery on the site of a temple of Apollo on Monte Cassino, about 50 miles from Subiaco, in Italy, A.D. 529. The order spread rapidly in Europe; St. Benedict himself founded several monasteries, and his example was followed by others. The monks took the vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty. By some authorities the Benedictines are said to have been introduced into England by Augustine in 596, and by others the event is assigned to a later period, Duncan being considered the first English abbot of that order. Edgar (958-975) is said to have founded above forty Benedictine convents. Milman, referring to the beautiful spots chosen for their monasteries, says, "In general, if a district in England be surveyed, the most convenient, most fertile, most peaceful spot, will be found to have been the site of a Benedictine abbey." Towards the end of the 8th century they had become so numerous that Charlemagne caused inquiry to be made whether any other kind of monks existed than those of the order of St. Benedict. The austerity of their rule soon became relaxed, and Matthew Paris mentions a reformation that was attempted in 1238. Their merits in collecting, preserving, and multiplying copies of classical manuscripts must not be forgotten; and the order is every way distinguished for the numerous services rendered to literature. There were several branches of the Benedictines living under the same rule but observing a different discipline;

the chief being the Cluniacs, established in 912 and brought into England in 1077, the Carthusians, founded in 1084 and introduced into England in 1180, and the Cistercians or Bernardines, founded in 1098 and brought into England in 1128. The habit of the Benedictines was black, and from this circumstance they have been called Black Monks or the Black Monks of St. Benedict. According to an inquiry instituted by Pope John XXII. (1316-1334), this order had at that time produced 20 emperors, 10 empresses, 47 kings, 50 queens, 4 popes, 68 princes, 100 princesses, 200 cardinals, 7,000 archbishops, 15,000 bishops, 15,000 abbots, and 4,000 saints, besides a host of other dignitaries, both in church and state. There were nuns as well as monks of this order.

BENEFICE.—An estate held by feudal tenure was originally termed a benefice, which at length came to signify the ecclesiastical estate granted to a clergyman for term of life, to be enjoyed by him on account of his ministry in the Church. Lord Coke says benefice is a large word, and is taken for any ecclesiastical promotion whatever. The custom of endowing churches arose in the time of Justinian, about A.D. 500. Towards the end of the 12th century the bishops of Rome issued mandates, requesting that particular benefices might be conferred upon their nominees. This was speedily assumed as a right, and Clement V. (1305-1314) claimed the disposal of all benefices. This claim was resisted, more particularly in England, and the statute of provisors of benefices (25 Edw. III. st. 6), passed in 1351, was aimed against this system. It was followed by other enactments of a similar character. The temporary submission of former sovereigns to the claim had inundated the country with Italians and other foreign clergy. The statute of provisors was confirmed by 3 Rich. II. c. 3 (1380); and by 7 Rich. II. c. 12 (1383) it was enacted that no alien should be eligible to purchase or to be presented to any ecclesiastical preferment within the realm. The most terrible abuses arose on account of the pretensions of the pope respecting the presentation to benefices. Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. vi. b. xiii. c. 3), treating on Boniface IX. (1389-1404), says, "The smaller benefices were sold from the day of his appointment with shameless and scandalous notoriety. Men wandered about Lombardy and other parts of Italy, searching out the age of hoary incumbents, and watching their diseases and infirmities. For this service they were well paid by the greedy aspirants at Rome. On their report the tariff rose or fell. Benefices were sold over and over again." A distinction between benefices and cathedral preferments is drawn in 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, s. 124 (Aug. 14, 1838), and in a later act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98, s. 3 (Aug. 14, 1850), the word "a benefice" is explained to signify a benefice with cure of souls and no other.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.—The exemption of the clergy from secular jurisdiction was one of the privileges claimed by the Roman

Catholic church. Milman remarks (*Lat. Christ.* vol. iii. b. viii. c. 8), "Crimes of great atrocity, it is said, of great frequency, crimes such as robbery and homicide, crimes for which secular persons were hanged by scores and without mercy, were committed almost with impunity, or with punishment altogether inadequate to the offence by the clergy; and the sacred name of clerk, exempted not only bishops, abbots, and priests, but those of the lowest ecclesiastical rank from the civil power." The system, gradually introduced into this country after the Norman conquest, gave rise to many abuses. Not only the clergy, but clerks and all members of the laity who could read, in cases in which capital punishment was awarded, were at length entitled to claim benefit of clergy, so that when the penalty of death was to be rigidly enforced, the statute expressly intimated that it was without benefit of clergy. On the introduction of the custom the claim was not allowed unless the prisoner appeared in his clerical habit and tonsure. When ability to read became the test, this ceremony ceased, and he was merely required to read from a psalter or some other book before the judge. By 4 Hen. VII. c. 13 (1489), it could only be pleaded once by persons not in orders, and by 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1512) it was denied to murderers and felons. Abjurors in cases of treason were not allowed benefit of clergy, by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1536), and the same statute placed persons in holy orders, in respect to many offences, exactly on the same footing as the laity. Women were allowed to plead benefit of clergy by 3 & 4 Will. & Mary, c. 9, s. 6 (1691), and by 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 24, s. 12 (1692), women were only allowed to plead benefit of clergy once. Both these statutes were made perpetual by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 14, s. 1 (1695). The practice of requiring the prisoner to read from a book was abolished by 5 Anne, c. 6, s. 4 (1706). Benefit of clergy was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 6 (June 21, 1827), and 4 Vict. c. 22 (June 21, 1841) removed all doubts as to the liability of peers to punishment for felony. It was abolished in Ireland by 9 Geo. IV. c. 54, s. 12 (July 15, 1828).

BENEVENTO (Italy).—The ancient Benevento was made the capital of a duchy by Alboin, king of Lombardy, A.D. 571. In the time of Charlemagne, the duchy embraced the modern kingdom of Naples, and Arrechis, its reigning duke, saved it from the French yoke; and though defeated at Amalphi in 786, preserved his dominions by doing homage. It was besieged by the Saracens in 874, and being severely pressed, a fearless citizen dropped from its walls, passed through the enemy, besought aid of the Greek emperor, and was returning with a favourable answer, when he was made prisoner. His captors offered him a rich reward to betray his countrymen, but as soon as he was led within hearing, he cried in a loud voice,—"Friends and brethren, be bold and patient; maintain the city; your sovereign is informed of your

distress, and your deliverers are at hand. I know my doom, and commit my wife and children to your gratitude." He had scarcely uttered the words, when he fell transfixed by the spears of the Saracens. It was a simple bishopric until 969, when it was made the seat of an archbishopric. It was taken by the Normans, and declared in favour of Pope Leo IX. in 1050. Robert Guiscard besieged it in 1078, and Pascal II. expelled from Rome in 1117, sought refuge at Benevento. It was ceded to Rome in 1139, and taken by Frederick II. in 1240. Charles of Anjou, supported by France, defeated Manfred, king of Sicily, who was slain in a great battle near it, Feb. 26, 1266. The city itself was sacked, and a general massacre of both sexes took place. The French seized it in 1798, but it was restored to the pope in 1815. In 1806 the principality was conferred by Napoleon I. on Talleyrand, with the title of prince of Benevento. Councils were held here Aug. 1, 1059; in Aug. 1087; March 28, 1091; Aug. 12, 1108; in April, 1117; and March 10, 1119.

BENEVENTUM (Italy).—This important city fell into the hands of the Romans during the third Samnite war. Pyrrhus was defeated near it B.C. 275, and it was made a Roman colony B.C. 268. The Carthaginians were defeated in the neighbourhood B.C. 214 and B.C. 212. It suffered frequently from the ravages of war; and was sacked A.D. 545, during the Gothic invasion. (*See BENEVENTO.*)

BENEVOLENCE, though nominally a free gift, was, in fact, a forced loan. The old Chronicle of Croyland records, amongst other events of the year 1473, the introduction of a new and unheard of impost, by which every one was to give "just what he pleased, or rather, just what he *did not please*, by way of *benevolence*." Hallam (*Middle Ages*, iii. ch. 8, pt. 3) gives Edward IV. the credit of having introduced this new method of obtaining the subjects' money, under the plausible name of benevolences, and says "that they came in place of the still more plausible loans of former monarchs, and were principally levied on the wealthy traders." This form of exaction soon became intolerable, and was annulled for ever by 1 Rich. III. c. 2 (1484), though this monarch had recourse to them in order to raise money to carry on the war against the earl of Richmond in 1485. Henry VII. was the first English king who obtained the sanction of parliament to a benevolence, and this he effected in 1492. By 11 Hen. VII. c. 10 (1495), proclamation was to be made against defaulters, requiring them to pay the sum due within three months, and in default they were to be imprisoned, without bail, until payment was made or sufficient sureties obtained. In case of death the goods and chattels of a defaulter became chargeable. Wolsey exacted several benevolences between 1522 and 1525. In the latter year an extraordinary demand caused much discontent, and the

citizens of London who appealed to the statute against benevolences, passed in Richard the Third's reign, were told that he was a usurper, and consequently that his laws were not binding on the king. In 1545, Henry VIII. exacted another benevolence which was very unwillingly paid. Elizabeth wisely abstained from the practice, but James I. raised one in 1614. This method of obtaining supplies was declared illegal by the Petition of Right in 1689; and 1 Will. & Mary, st. 2, c. 2, passed in 1689, declared levying of money without the authority of Parliament illegal.

BENGAL (Hindustan).—Was conquered by the Mohammedans in 1203, and became independent in 1340. The emperor Acbar made it a dependency of Delhi in 1580.

A.D.

- 1517. Some Portuguese are cast upon the coast of Bengal; their ships enter the Ganges.
- 1536. Nine Portuguese ships sent to assist Mahmoud Shah.
- 1580. Bengal made a dependency of Delhi.
- 1620. An attempt is made to establish a factory at Patna, but fails.
- 1634. The English obtain permission to trade to Piplee, in Orissa, where a factory is built.
- 1640. An English factory on the Hooghley established.
- 1652. The English obtain great influence in Bengal.
- 1658. Bengal placed under Madras.
- 1664. The French and Danes form establishments in Bengal.
- 1681. Bengal made an agency distinct from Fort St. George, Madras.
- 1686. Dec. 20. The Council remove from the Hooghley to Chuttannuttee, or Calcutta.
- 1687. Sept. The Hooghley factory resumed.
- 1688. Dec. The factories in Bengal abandoned.
- 1690. The Company's agents return to Chuttannuttee and are allowed to erect a factory.
- 1700. The towns of Chuttannuttee, Govindpore, and Calcutta, granted to the Company. Fort William is erected, and the station made a presidency.
- 1707. Calcutta made the seat of a presidency distinct from Madras. The garrison increased to 300 men.
- 1726. A mayor's court established in Bengal.
- 1765. Aug. 12. By the treaty of Allahabad, the Company are empowered to receive the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.
- 1772. The Company assume direct authority.
- 1773. July 1. Bengal made the chief presidency in India, and the residence of the governor-general fixed at Calcutta. Supreme court of judicature established.
- 1774. Aug. 1. The new arrangements commence in Bengal.
- 1793. Permanent settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
- 1813. Calcutta made a bishopric.

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

A.D.

- 1740. Alexander Dawson.
- 1762. William Fytche. He died Aug. 8, and was succeeded by Roger Drake.
- 1767. Watts, Manningham, Becker, and Holwell, govern alternately, each for four months.
- 1768. Robert Clive, afterwards Lord Clive.
- 1760. John Zephaniah Holwell, retired July 27, when Mr. Henry Vansittart succeeded.
- 1764. John Spencer.
- 1765. Lord Clive again.
- 1767. Harry Verelst.
- 1763. John Cartier. In 1772, Warren Hastings was appointed to succeed him. (See INDIA.)

BENNINGTON (Battle).—A party of Hessians were defeated at this place in Vermont, by the Americans, July 16, 1777.

BENSINGTON (Battle).—Offa, Ethelbald's successor in the kingdom of Mercia, having subdued Kent, reduced the more powerful kingdom of Wessex by the defeat of Cynewulf, at Bensington, A.D. 777. This victory rendered him master of all the territory north of the Thames.

BERAN-BIRIG (Battle).—Fought between the Britons and Saxons at this place, supposed to be Barbary Hill, near Marlborough, Wilts, though some authorities are in favour of Banbury, Oxfordshire, A.D. 556. Henry of Huntingdon says that the Britons formed their battle array in nine battalions: three being posted in the van, three in the centre, and three in the rear, the archers, slingers, and cavalry being arranged in the Roman order. The Saxons came on in a compact body, and charged with such fury, that the standards were dashed together, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The battle lasted till nightfall without any decisive result.

BERBICE (S. America), was discovered by the Spanish navigator Pinzon in 1499. The Dutch formed a settlement in this district in 1580. The English settled in the neighbourhood in 1634, but withdrew in 1667. The French attacked the colony in 1690, and in 1712; on each occasion levying a contribution. An insurrection of the negroes occurred in Feb. 1762, when they destroyed a large amount of property. Berbice surrendered to an English expedition May 2, 1786; but it was restored to the Dutch by the 3rd article of the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again taken Sept. 23, 1803; and retained by an agreement signed between England and the Netherlands in August, 1814. With Demerara and Essequibo it was formed into one colony in 1831, under the name of British Guiana.

BERENGARIANS.—The followers of Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, who, about 1047, denied the real presence in the Eucharist. He was excommunicated by a council at Rome May 2, 1050. The cause was tried again in a council held at Tours, in 1055, when Berengarius is said to have recanted, and to have been reconciled to the Church. At a later period he persisted in maintaining the views he had previously advocated, and is said to have been again summoned before a council at Rome in 1059, and to have once more recanted. He again wrote in defence of his former opinions, and was condemned at councils held at Angers, April 4, 1062; at Rome in 1063; at Poitiers in 1073; at Rome in Nov. 1078, and Feb. 1079, when he is said to have made a confession of faith; and at Bordeaux in 1080, when he made another exposition of his faith. It is probable that some of the above-mentioned councils did not deal with Berengarius, who died in communion with the Church, Jan. 5, 1088.

BERESINA (Battle).—The French, during their retreat from Russia, were defeated at this river with great slaughter, Nov. 26, 27,

and 23, 1812. Such scenes of carnage and destruction as those of the night of the 28th and the following days have seldom been witnessed. The camp-followers—men, women, and children,—terrified by the Russian artillery, pressed forward to the bridges, one of which broke down, and thousands were precipitated into the stream. On the return of spring above 12,000 bodies were taken out of the bed of the river, near the place where the struggle occurred.

BERG (Germany), was ruled by counts for many years, and on the failure of the first line in 1348, devolved on the princes of Juliers. It was raised to a duchy in 1380, and in 1423 Juliers was incorporated with it. Berg and Juliers came into the possession of the dukes of Cleves on the failure of the Juliers line in 1511. The Cleves line became extinct in 1609, and after a long contention, the elector palatine and the elector of Brandenburg, in 1666, agreed to divide the possessions, the former taking Berg. It was merged in Bavaria, the elector of which ceded it to France in 1806; and Napoleon I. raised it into a grand-duchy, and conferred it with other territory upon Murat, Mar. 15 in that year. Murat went to Naples in 1808. This grand-duchy was extinguished in 1815, and the territories transferred to Prussia.

BERGAMO (Italy), the ancient Bergomum, was ravaged by Attila A.D. 452. Under the Lombard monarchs it was made the capital of a duchy. It was annexed to Venice in 1428; and was taken by the French in 1509. The Venetians having succeeded in re-occupying it, the French again obtained possession in 1512; but it once more fell into the power of the Venetians in 1515. Bergamo revolted March 12, 1797; was incorporated with the Cis-alpine republic by the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 18, 1797; was given to Austria in 1814-15, and ceded by that power to Sardinia in 1859. It was a bishop's see in the early Church. It had two cathedrals, the oldest destroyed by the Venetians in 1561, and the other was founded in 896.

BERGEN (Battles).—The first was fought between Bergen and Alkmaar, in the north of Holland, Sept. 19, 1799. The duke of York, commanding the Russian and British troops, attacked the French and Dutch under Gen. Brune. The Russians fled in disorder, but the English obtained some advantages. Both armies, however, at night resumed the positions they had occupied before the battle. In the second battle, fought at the same place Oct. 2, 1799, the duke of York, with 30,000 English and Russians, engaged and defeated General Brune, at the head of 25,000 French and Dutch troops.

BERGEN (Germany).—A battle was fought near this place, in Germany, between the French and the allied English and German troops, April 13, 1759. The latter retired from the contest, but were not pursued by the French army.

BERGEN (Norway), was founded in 1070, and during the 12th and 13th centuries was

the residence of the kings of Norway. The merchants of the Hanse towns obtained great privileges in the way of trade in 1278, and these were confirmed and extended in 1343. From this time they obtained an ascendancy, which was destroyed by a law passed by Frederick II. of Denmark, July 25, 1560. It has several times suffered from the ravages of pestilence and fire. The former committed great ravages in 1348, 1353, 1618, 1629, and 1637; and a fire that broke out May 19, 1702, destroyed the larger portion of the town.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM (Holland).—This strong fortress was unsuccessfully assailed by the duke of Parma in 1581 and in 1588, and by Spinola in 1622. The French captured it Sept. 17, 1747; and it was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It again fell into the hands of the French in 1795. Graham carried it by storm March 8, 1814, but some of the troops having broken into the wine-shops, were overcome by wine, and the garrison, taking fresh courage, expelled the assailants. It was surrendered by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

BERGERAC (France).—The earl of Derby defeated the French at this place in Guienne in 1344. So great was the booty on the occasion that the earl of Derby is said to have obtained a pipe of gold. The French recovered Bergerac in 1371; but the English recaptured it, and were not finally expelled until 1450. It became one of the strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. captured it in 1621, and demolished its fortifications.

BERGERAC (Treaty).—Concluded at Bergerac between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics Sept. 17, 1577. Protestants were allowed to practise their religion in those places in which it was tolerated, on the day the treaty was signed, though its exercise was entirely prohibited in Paris, or within 10 leagues of the city. The nobility were free to follow the Protestant worship in their own houses. These and other points were settled by the treaty, which in the end satisfied neither party. It is also called the treaty of Poitiers.

BERKHAMSTEAD (Herts).—A council was held here A.D. 697, convened by Withred, king of Kent. Several constitutions were passed, and amongst them one ordering the suspension of any priest who deferred the baptizing of children beyond the proper time.

BERLIN (Prussia).—This city is said to have been founded by Albert the Bear, margrave of Brandenburg. The elector Frederick William improved and embellished the city, 1640—1683; and Frederick III., who erected Prussia into a kingdom in 1701, and bore the kingly title of Frederick I., greatly extended its area. The French and Austrians surprised Berlin Oct. 17, 1757. The Austrians and Russians captured it Oct. 9, 1760, and having committed various depredations quitted it on the 13th. Napoleon I. entered Berlin Oct. 21, 1806. An insurrection broke out during the revolutionary troubles on the

Continent, June 15, 1848. Its Academy of Sciences was founded in 1702; its bank in 1765; and its university in 1810.

BERLIN (Treaties).—Several treaties have been concluded at this city, the principal being the peace between Prussia, Poland, and Hungary, by which the former obtained Silesia, July 28, 1742; the treaty of union and confederation for maintaining the indivisibility of the German empire, caused by the attempt of Austria to exchange her possessions in the Netherlands for the duchy of Bavaria, which was signed at Berlin July 23, 1785, by the king of Prussia, the king of England as elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, the elector of Saxony, and other German princes; and the treaty between Prussia and France guaranteeing the neutrality of the north of Germany, Aug. 5, 1796.

BERLIN DECREE.—Prussia and a great part of the Continent being under his domination, Napoleon issued this celebrated interdiction against English commerce at Berlin, Nov. 20, 1806. It prohibited all commerce, and even correspondence between countries under his sway and Great Britain. England was declared to be blockaded; English property was liable to seizure; all subjects of England found in countries occupied by French troops were declared prisoners of war; and letters addressed to Englishmen or written in the English language were to be stopped; and ships touching at any port in England or her colonies, were excluded from the ports under French control.

BERMUDAS (Atlantic), or SOMERS' ISLANDS, were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard wrecked upon them in 1522, during a voyage from Spain to Cuba with a cargo of hogs. Henry May was wrecked upon them in 1593; and Sir George Summers in 1609, who claimed them for the Virginia company. They sold them to another company, to which a charter was granted by James I. June 29, 1615. A settlement was immediately formed, and George-town founded. Their first general assembly was held Aug. 1, 1620. The group consists of between three and four hundred, but of these only six or seven are inhabited. The charter expired in 1684.

BERNARDINES.—The Cistercians, a branch of the Benedictines, instituted at Cîteaux in 1098, were reformed by Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in Champagne, at the commencement of the 12th century; from which circumstance they received the name of Bernardines. The second crusade, in 1146, was preached by Bernard, who was one of the most influential men of his time. He resolutely refused all ecclesiastical dignities, and is said to have founded 160 religious houses. The Bernardines came into England in 1128. Their first house, at Waverley, in Surrey, was founded in that year, and completed in 1129. At one time the number of their establishments was about ninety. From the colour of their habit, they were called White Monks. There were nuns of this order. (See CISTERCIANS.)

BERNE (Switzerland) joined the Swiss confederation, being the eighth canton, in 1352. Its chief town, of the same name, was founded by Berthold V., duke of Z r ngen, in 1191; and was made a free and imperial city by a charter from Frederick II., dated May, 1218. It was besieged, though unsuccessfully, by Rodolph of Habsburg in 1288. It long exercised considerable authority, and obtained several accessions of territory. It was destroyed by fire in 1405. Berne was made the capital of Switzerland by the National Assembly of 1848. Its university was founded in 1834.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—This ancient town, between England and Scotland, suffered greatly in the wars between those countries. When first mentioned in history, it belonged to Scotland, and its castle was ceded to England in 1174, and restored to Scotland in 1189. Balliol did homage for himself and his heirs for the whole kingdom of Scotland at Berwick, Nov. 30, 1292. Edward I. captured Berwick, Mar. 30, 1296, united it to England, and granted it a charter, afterwards extended and confirmed by Edward III. Bruce took it in 1315, and again April 2, 1319; and Edward III. recovered it July 20, 1333. The Scots surprised it Nov. 6, 1355, but Edward III. retook it in 1356. Henry VI. surrendered Berwick to the Scotch, April 25, 1461; it was, however, retaken by Edward IV. in 1482, who conferred many privileges upon it by 22 Edw. IV. c. 8 (1482). It was made independent of both countries in 1536. Cromwell captured it in 1649, and Monk in 1659; and it has since remained in the possession of England. The statute 20 Geo. II. c. 42, s. 3 (1746), provided that where England only is mentioned in any act of Parliament, the same, notwithstanding, shall be deemed to comprehend the dominion of Wales and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. A treaty was concluded here in 1560; and another between Elizabeth and James VI., of Scotland, July 1, 1586, providing for mutual assistance in case of invasion by Roman Catholic powers.

BESAN ON (France).—This ancient city, called Vesontio by the Romans, was occupied by Julius C sar B.C. 56. The Burgundians sacked it A.D. 456, and the Hungarians in 937. The emperor Frederick I. held a diet of more than usual magnificence at Besan on, Oct. 24, 1157. It was an imperial city from 1184 till about 1664. It was captured by Louis XIV. in 1668, and soon after annexed to France. The allied army failed in an attack upon it in 1814. It was made a bishopric in the 3rd century.

BESIKA BAY (Archipelago).—The Czar Nicholas having, May 31, 1853, issued an order for the passage of the Pruth by his troops, the French and English fleets sailed for this bay, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, June 2, 1853, and anchored here June 13.

BESSARABIA.—This province, taken by the Turks under Mohammed II. in 1474, was seized by the Russians in the autumn of

1770, and finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.

BETHLEHEM (Our Lady of).—This military order was instituted by Pius II. Jan. 18, 1459, in honour of the recovery of Lemnos from the Turks. It again fell into their power, and the order was not established.

BETHLEHEM (Syria).—This town, about six miles south of Jerusalem, is celebrated as the birthplace of the Saviour of mankind (Matt. ii. 8, and Luke ii. 4). It was called Ephrath, and is mentioned as the place at which Rachel died and was buried (Gen. xxxv. 17—19, and xlviii. 7), B.C. 1729. Rehoboam fortified or rebuilt it (2 Chron. xi. 5, 6), B.C. 973. David was born here (circ. B.C. 1085), and hence it was called the city of David. Helena, the mother of Constantine, A.D. 325, erected a church, which remains to this day, on the place of the Nativity. It was ceded, with other towns, to Frederick II. by the sultan of Egypt in 1229. It was called Bethlehem-Judah to distinguish it from Bethlehem in Zebulon (Joshua, xix. 15, 16). Bethlehem was made a bishopric in 1170.

BETHLEHEM (United States) was settled by the Moravians under Count Zinzendorf in 1741.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, commonly called Bedlam, a priory for canons, both brothers and sisters, founded by a deed of gift dated Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1247, from Simon FitzMary, sheriff of London, was with all its revenues granted by Henry VIII., in 1547, to the city of London, for an hospital for lunatics. It was transferred from Bishops-gate Without to Moorfields in 1675. The foundation of the new building was laid in April, 1675, and it was finished in July, 1676. The hospital was transferred to its present site in St. George's Fields in 1814. The foundation-stone was laid April 18, 1812; and the erection of a new wing was commenced July 26, 1838. Patients partially cured, and suffered to go at large, were called Bedlam beggars.

BETHLEHEMITES.—These monks were also styled Star-bearers, because they wore a red star of five rays, with a blue circle in the middle, on their breast, in memory of the star which appeared to the wise men. Matthew Paris states that they obtained an establishment at Cambridge in 1257, and adds,—“So many orders of brethren now made their appearance in England that there was a most extraordinary confusion among them.” A religious order bearing this name was founded at Guatemala, in New Spain, by Pierre de Bethencourt, about 1660. They attended the sick in hospitals. Innocent XI. confirmed the order in 1687, and ordered the brethren to follow the rule of St. Augustine.

BETTING-SHOPS.—A considerable number of these places, the owners of which professed themselves ready to bet upon the principal races with all comers, sprung up in the metropolis between the years 1850 and 1853. Servants, apprentices, and work-

men frequently robbed their employers to invest money in this new form of gambling, and a bill for their suppression (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119) received the royal assent Aug. 20, 1853.

BEVERWYK (Battle).—In this position, near Alkmaar, in the Netherlands, General Brune's outposts were attacked by the English and Russian forces, Oct. 6, 1799. The French and Dutch were at length compelled to give way, though their antagonists did not succeed in capturing the position.

BEYLAU (Battle).—Ibrahim Pasha, at the head of the Egyptian army, defeated the Turks at this place, in Asia Minor, July 29, 1832. The battle was fought near the spot where Alexander the Great defeated Darius in the battle on the Issus.

BEYROUT (Syria), the ancient Berytus, was the seat of a famous school of jurisprudence from the 3rd to the middle of the 6th century. The city having been destroyed by an earthquake July 9, 551 A.D., the school was removed to Sidon. Beyrout suffered severely during the crusades, and having been taken by the Saracens, was wrested from them by Baldwin in 1110. The Saracens, however, regained possession in 1187. Ibrahim Pasha seized it in 1832; and it was bombarded by the combined fleets of England and Turkey, Sept. 11—16, 1840, and being captured, was restored to the Porte. Beyrout was made a bishopric by Theodosius the Younger, and after its capture by Baldwin I. it became the seat of a Latin bishop about 1136.

BEZABDE (Mesopotamia) was captured by Sapor II. A.D. 360, when all the inhabitants, even women and children, were massacred. Constantius II. made a vain effort to wrest it from the Persians during the same year. It was the seat of a bishopric before the Persians seized it.

BEZIERS (France).—This ancient city, made a Roman colony A.D. 636, was besieged during the crusade against the Albigenes, and captured July 23, 1209. “A general massacre,” says Milman (Lat. Christ. vol. iv. b. ix. ch. 8), “followed; neither age nor sex were spared; even priests fell in the remorseless carnage. Then was uttered the frightful command, become almost a proverb, ‘Slay them all, God will know his own.’ In the church of St. Mary Magdalene were killed 7,000 by the defenders of the sanctity of the Church. The amount of the slain is variously estimated from 20,000 even up to 50,000. The city was set on fire; even the cathedral perished in the flames.” It was rebuilt in 1289, and suffered severely in the religious wars in France. Tradition assigns the introduction of Christianity to St. Paul. Its bishopric, founded at an early period, was suppressed in 1801.

BEHRTPORE (Hindustan).—The capital of a native state of the same name. General Lake concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with the rajah in December, 1803. The rajah, however, espoused the cause of Holkar in 1804, and his chief town, Bhurtpore, was besieged Jan. 3, 1805, by General Lake. The

English general failed in several attempts to carry the place by storm; but the rajah surrendered April 10, and a second treaty was concluded, by which, on the payment of a heavy fine, the rajah was allowed to retain his authority. A rebellion broke out Feb. 25, 1825. Lord Combermere captured Bhurtpore, Jan. 18, 1826, and the rightful heir was restored Feb. 4.

BIAGROSSA (Treaty).—Concluded between Louis XII. and the cardinal of Pavia, on behalf of Pope Julius II. in July, 1509.

BIALYSTOCK (Poland).—This province was incorporated with Russia by the third treaty of partition in 1795. A portion of it was transferred to the duchy of Warsaw by the treaty of Tilsit, in July, 1807, whilst the remainder was erected into a separate province.

BIANCHI.—Men and women, called White Penitents, from a white linen vestment that they wore, appeared all over Italy in August, 1399. In their progress from province to province, and city to city, they kept their faces covered and bent downward, carrying before them a large crucifix, and shouting "*Misericordia.*" They sang continually "*Stabat mater dolorosa.*" They were not confined to Italy, where, according to some authors, they effected a remarkable reformation of manners. In 1400 Boniface IX. had their leader seized at Viterbo. He was sent to Rome, and burned there by his orders, and he prohibited these processions.

BIANCHI AND NERI, OR WHITES AND BLACKS, appeared amongst the numerous factions into which the inhabitants of various Italian towns were divided early in the 14th century. They are said to have originated in the following manner. Two branches of a rich and powerful family in Pistoja, called the Cancellieri, were descended from the two wives of their common ancestor. The descendants of one of them, named Bianca, called themselves *Bianchi*, whilst the descendants of the other wife were termed *Neri*. A quarrel having ensued at a convivial meeting, one of the Bianchi wounded a member of the Neri branch. The latter in revenge waylaid and maltreated another of the Bianchi. The father of the last-mentioned aggressor compelled him to wait upon, and ask pardon of, Guglielmo Cancellieri, the father of the wounded man. Guglielmo could not, however, be appeased; he chopped off the hand of the penitent, bidding him return to his parent and tell him that wounds were to be healed by wounds, not words. The feud between the families gathered strength from this savage act; the citizens joined in the struggle, and factions, bearing these names, spread to other towns in Tuscany. At Florence two noble families, the Cerchi and the Donati, took up the quarrel in 1300, the former siding with the whites and the latter with the blacks. In 1302 Dante Aligheri, with several of the Bianchi, were expelled from Florence, and in his exile the poet wrote the great work that has immortalized his name. Hallam (Middle Ages, vol. i. ch. 3,

pt. 1), remarks, "An outrage committed at Pistoja in 1300 split the inhabitants into the parties of Bianchi and Neri; and these, spreading to Florence, created one of the most virulent divisions which annoyed that republic."

BIBERACH (Battle).—During the French revolutionary war, the republicans, led by Moreau, defeated the imperialists at Biberach, in Würtemberg, with considerable loss, Oct. 2, 1796. This is often mistaken for another combat at Biberach, in which Moreau defeated Marshal Kray, the Austrian general, May 9, 1800.

BIBLER, or THE BOOK.—A term derived from the Greek, applied to the sacred writings by St. Chrysostom in the 5th century. The name Old Testament first occurs in St. Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians (iii. 14), written in the year 55. The canon is generally believed to have been closed by Simon the Just, about B.C. 292. The Apocrypha was added B.C. 150. The Old Testament canon consists of 39 books, divided into 929 chapters, containing 592,439 words. Of this portion of the Bible, the oldest edition is the Septuagint, translated into the Greek, according to the tradition of Aristeas, B.C. 277, by seventy-two Jews. The work was undertaken at the desire of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The books of the New Testament, written in Hellenistic Greek, were first collected about the middle of the 3rd century. Peter (2nd epistle, iii. 16), A.D. 65, speaks of St. Paul's epistles as though they had been collected in his time. Doubtless the separation of the genuine from the spurious had already commenced when St. Peter wrote. The New Testament is divided into 27 books, containing 260 chapters. The sacred writings were translated by the early Christians into various languages. Eusebius says, "They were translated into all languages, both of Greeks and barbarians, throughout the world, and studied by all nations as the oracles of God." Many of the fathers bear similar testimony. Origen published a Bible, called Hexapla, in six columns, with different versions, and on adding two, called it the Octapla. The division of the Bible into chapters has been erroneously attributed to Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1206. The Psalms were always divided as at present, and Hugo de Sancto Caro, a Dominican friar, and afterwards a cardinal, who compiled the first concordance to the Bible, divided the matter into sections, and the sections into under-divisions, and these sections are the chapters. He flourished about 1240, and died in 1262. Rabbi Isaac Nathan in 1445 introduced regular verses. These alterations have since been much improved. In the Latin translation of the Bible, by Paginus of Lucca, published at Lyons in 1528, Arabic numerals are placed in the margin, opposite the verses.

EARLY TRANSLATIONS.

B.C.
277 (about). The Septuagint. The Old Testament translated into Greek.

A. D.

130. Old Syriac version.
 128. Aquila, a Jewish proselyte, translates the Old Testament into Greek.
 176. Theodotion translates the Old Testament.
 205. Symma hus, by order of Septimus Severus, translates the Old Testament into Greek.
 200-300. Coptic Translation.
 300-400. Ethiopic version.
 360. Gothic version, by Uphilas.
 405. Jerome completes the Latin Vulgate, commenced about 385.
 410. Armenian version.
 709. Saxon translation of the Psalms.
 721. Saxon translation of the Gospels.
 725. Bede's Saxon translation of the whole Bible completed.
 864. Slavonian translation.
 1160. French translation of the whole Bible, by Peter de Vaux.
 1290. English translation.
 1380. Wycliffe's English version.

PRINTED BIBLES.

Translation.	N.T.	Bib.	Place of Printing.
Mazarin (Latin) ..	..	1455	Paris.
Vulgate .....	..	1462	Mentz.
German (Vulgate) ..	..	1467	..
Italian " ..	..	1471	Venice.
Dutch " ..	..	1475	Cologne.
Spanish " ..	..	1478	Valencia.
French " ..	..	1487	Paris.
Bohemian " ..	..	1488	Prague.
Hebrew (Old Testament) } ..	..	1488	..
Greek	1516	..	Basle.
German	1522	1534	Wittenberg.
Helvetian	1525	1529	Zurich.
English	1526	..	Antwerp.
Ditto .....	..	1535	Uncertain.
French .....	..	1535	Geneva.
Swedish	1534	1541	Upsall.
Danish	1524	1550	Copenhagen.
Dutch .....	..	1560	..
Italian .....	..	1562	Geneva.
Spanish	1556	1569	Frankfort or Basle.
Russian	1519	1581	Ostrog.
Finnish Dialect ..	1548	1642	Stockholm.
Welsh	1567	1588	London.
Hungarian	1574	1589	Vienna.
Icelandic .....	..	1584	Holm, Iceland.
Polish	1585	1596	Cralitz, Moravia.
Bohemian .....	..	1593	Cambridge, New England.
Virginian Indians	1661	1663	Rouen.
Vulgate (English edition) } ..	..	1635	Geneva.
Modern Greek	1638	..	Oxford.
Turkish	1666	..	London.
Irish	1602	1685	..
Lapponic	1755	..	..
Maux	1763	..	..
Gaelic	1767	1802	Edinburgh.
Portuguese	1781	1783	Lisbon.
Greenlandish	1799	..	Copenhagen.
Chinese	1814	..	Calcutta.

EDITIONS OF ENGLISH BIBLES.

A. D.

1526. Tyndale's New Testament. Antwerp.
 1530. Tyndale's Pentateuch. Malborow, Land of Hesse.
 1531. Joye's Isaye (Isaiah). Strasburg.
 1535. Coverdale's folio Bible.
 1537. Matthew's Bible. (Abroad.)
 1537. An edition of Coverdale's Bible. Southwark.
 1539. The Great (or Cromwell's) Bible. London.
 (The first Bible printed by authority in England.)

A. D.

1539. Taverner's Bible. Folio. London.
 1540. Cranmer's edition of the Great Bible. London.
 1550. Geneva Bible. Geneva.
 1568. The Bishops' Bible. London.
 1571. The Gospels, in Saxon and English. The Saxon from the Vu gate, and the English from the Bishops' Bible. London.
 1576. Geneva Bible. Edinburgh. (The first Bible printed in Scotland.)
 1611. The Royal Bible, or King James's Bible. London.
 1632. The " Wicked Bible." London.
 1633. First Scotch edition of Authorized Bible. Edinburgh.
 1657. Walton's Polyglot Bible.
 1717. Vinegar Bible. Oxford.
 1850. Wycliffe's Bible. Oxford.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.—Many societies have been formed for the dissemination of the Scriptures. The following are the principal associations of the kind, with the date of the institution.

A. D.

1649. New England re-incorporated in 1661.
 1662. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales.
 1698. Promoting Christian Knowledge.
 1701. Propagation of Gospel in Foreign Parts.
 1709. Promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland.
 1712. Society at Halle.
 1750. Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Poor.
 1780. Naval and Military Bible Society.
 1785. Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools.
 1792. French Bible Society.
 1803. Society for promoting a more Extensive Circulation of the Scriptures, both at home and abroad.
 1804. British and Foreign Bible Society; being the Society of 1803 remodelled. German Bible Society. New York Society.
 1805. Berlin Society, changed to Prussian Bible Society in 1814.
 1808. Philadelphia Bible Society.
 1813. Russian Bible Society. Suspended in 1826.
 1817. American Bible Society.

Some of these societies have a large number of branch establishments. Pius VII. issued a bull, dated at Rome, June 29, 1816, against bible societies, denouncing the movement as a crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined.

BICOCCA (Battle).—Prospero Colonna, at the head of the Imperialists, repulsed the French and Swiss at this place, April 22, 1522. The latter were compelled to retire from Italy, where Francis I. had nothing left but the castles of Milan and Cremona, both of which were closely besieged.

BIDASOA, or VIDASOA (Spain).—Wellington effected a passage of this river in Spain, defeating the French army under Soult, Oct. 7, 1813.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS.—On the afternoon of Easter Sunday, 600 rolls are distributed to strangers, and 270 loaves, weighing 3½ lb. each, with cheese in proportion, to the poor of the parish of Biddenden, in Kent, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, called Bread-and-Cheese Land, said to have been left for this purpose by the Biddenden Maids. The donors are represented as two sisters, named Elizabeth

and Mary Chulhurst, who were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, at Biddenden, in 1100. They lived together in this state for thirty-four years, when one of them died, and the other, refusing to be separated from the body of her sister, succumbed a few hours after. An impression of the Biddenden Maids is stamped upon the rolls. Halstead, in his "History of Kent," rejects this story, saying that the lands were left by two maiden ladies of the name of Preston, and that the impression on the cakes is intended to represent two widows, as general objects of charity. W. Horner, rector of the parish, brought an action to obtain the lands as part of his glebe, but he was nonsuited.

BILBAO (Spain).—This city, founded in 1300, quickly rose into importance. It was taken by the French in July, 1795, but restored by the treaty of Basel, July 22 in that year. The Spaniards expelled the French, who had again seized it, in September, 1808, but Napoleon recovered it in the same year. It surrendered to Wellington after his victory at Vittoria, June 21, 1813. The Carlists besieged it during the civil war. It was relieved by Espartero and the British Legion, Dec. 24, 1836.

BILLIARDS.—This game is said to have been invented by the French, though by some authorities the invention is ascribed to the Italians. It was introduced into England, and became a favourite diversion in the 16th century. Evelyn speaks of a new sort of billiards, with more hazards than ours usually have.

BILLINGSGATE.—Geoffrey of Monmouth (b. iii. c. 10) relates that amongst other works erected by Belin, was a wonderful gate in Trinovantum, upon the bank of the Thames, which is to this day called after him, Billingsgate; and that above it he erected an immense tower, and beneath a haven for ships. This somewhat strange and legendary story is the only account given of its origin. Toll was paid here in 1016, as appears from Ethelred's laws; and in the time of Edward III. the charge on every large vessel was twopence, for a smaller one a penny, and for a boat one halfpenny for standage. Billingsgate was made a free market to all persons from May 10, 1699, by 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 14. Abuses having arisen, an order was issued in 1707, enforcing certain payments. The hours of the market were fixed, and a bell ordered to be rung by a proper officer by 9 Anne, c. 26, s. 5 (1710). Billingsgate was destroyed by fire Jan. 13, 1715, when fifty lives were lost; it was, however, rebuilt. An entirely new market was constructed, with superior accommodation, in 1852.

BILL OF RIGHTS.—The petition of right, drawn up by parliament in 1628, and agreed to reluctantly by Charles I., June 7, 1628, was converted into a statute (3 Chas. I. c. 1), and called the Bill of Rights. The term is, however, generally used to describe the statute passed after much discussion (1 Will. & Mary,

sess. 2, c. 2), in November, 1689. It embodied the declaration of rights presented to William and Mary when the tender of the throne was made to them, Feb. 13, 1689, which defined and vindicated the rights and liberties of the subject, at the same time that it settled the succession to the throne.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The origin of bills of exchange has not been clearly traced, though it is certain that they were known in Europe in the 13th century. Henry III. of England and Pope Alexander IV., for the purpose of carrying out their plans in Italy, in 1254, borrowed large sums of the Italian bankers, authorizing them to draw bills for the amount on the English bishops, the latter being compelled, under threats of excommunication, to furnish the necessary funds. Beckmann quotes an ordinance issued at Barcelona, in 1394, requiring bills of exchange to be accepted within twenty-four hours of presentation, and the acceptance to be on the back of the bill. In 1404 the magistrates of Bruges applied to the magistrates of Barcelona for information as to how they were to act when bills of exchange were in certain cases dishonoured. Baldus, the jurist, quotes one dated March 9, 1328. They are mentioned in 3 Rich. II. c. 3, s. 2, 1379, and various enactments have been made for their regulation.

BILLS OF MORTALITY.—Stow, on the authority of a learned author, says they commenced in 1592, a year of great mortality; and having fallen into disuse, were revived in 1603, the first of the weekly bills being dated Oct. 29 in that year. Diseases were first noticed in them in 1629. They were published every Thursday, and delivered at the houses of the citizens for 4s. a year. They were superseded by the new machinery introduced by the Registration Act (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86), that became law Aug. 17, 1836. Its operations commenced March 1, 1837.

BINARY ARITHMETIC.—This kind of notation, said to have been used amongst the Chinese 4,000 years ago, was invented by Leibnitz at the end of the 17th century.

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire).—A Benedictine priory was founded here A.D. 1150, of which the ruins still exist. Birkenhead remained an obscure village until very recently. Its population of 200 in 1821, had, in 1851, increased to nearly 25,000, and it possesses extensive docks, commenced Oct. 23, 1844.

BIRKENHEAD, steam transport, conveying troops to the seat of the Caffre war, was wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 26, 1852, when only 194 persons out of 630 on board at the time were saved.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire).—This manufacturing town, of which the name is said to be spelt in 150 ways, one being *Bromwicham*, was founded in the Anglo-Saxon period, and was a market-town before the Norman conquest. It sided with Cromwell during the civil war, and a battle was fought near it in 1643, when Prince Rupert obtained possession of the town.

- A.D.
 1552. King Edward VI. founds the Grammar School.
 1643. Besieged, taken, and partially burnt, by Prince Rupert.
 1665. Visited by the plague.
 1764. Matthew Bolton founds the Soho manufactory.
 1767. Birmingham Canal commenced.
 1774. Watt and Boulton commence their partnership.
 1779. The General Hospital opened.
 1791. July 14. Riots, in consequence of attempts to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution.
 1792. Aug. 24. The theatre burnt.
 1813. Government proof-house erected.
 1817. May 15. Walter-street Mills entirely consumed by fire. Damage estimated, at £200,000.
 1820. Jan. 7. The theatre again destroyed by fire.
 1831. Birmingham Political Union formed, to insure the success of the Reform Bill.
 1832. Made a borough by the Reform Bill, and returns two members to parliament.
 1833. Town-hall built.
 1834. May 10. Dissolution of the Political Union. Erection of the present Grammar School.
 1837. July. Grand Junction Railway opened between Birmingham and Liverpool.
 1838. Sept. 17. London and Birmingham Railway opened. Oct. 31. Municipal Charter granted.
 1839. July 15. Great riot by the Chartists.
 1843. Queen's College incorporated.
 1846. Queen's College authorized by royal warrant to issue certificates to candidates for degrees in London University.
 1847. Oct. Corn Exchange opened. People's Park opened, the gift of Mr. Adley. New Music Hall opened. Lord Calthorpe's Park opened.
 1858. June 15. The Queen opens Aston Hall and Park, which become the property of the people of Birmingham.
 1859. Sept. 27. Twenty persons killed by an explosion of gunpowder in a percussion-cap manufactory.

BIRTHS were first taxed in this country by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6, 1694. The tax was granted for five years, from May 1, 1695, and was by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14, continued till Aug. 1, 1706, and every person not receiving alms was required to pay 2s. for each child. The nobility, &c., paid, in addition to the 2s., as follows:—

	Eldest son.			For each son and daughter.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duke	30	0	0	25	0	0
Marquis	25	0	0	20	0	0
Earl	20	0	0	15	0	0
Viscount	17	10	0	13	6	0
Baron	15	0	0	12	0	0
Baronet, knight of the bath, or knight-bachelor	5	0	0	1	0	0
Serjeant-at-law, esquire or gentleman	1	0	0	1	0	0
Archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, canon, prebendary, doctor of divinity, law, or physic	1	0	0	1	0	0
Every person not included in the above list, having a real estate of £50 per annum, or personal estate of £600 or upwards	0	10	0	0	10	0

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—A

stamp duty on the registry of births, christenings, marriages, and burials, was granted from Oct. 1, 1783, by 23 Geo. III. c. 67 (1783). The amount was threepence on each entry. The tax was extended to Dissenters from Oct. 1, 1785, by 25 Geo. III. c. 75 (1785), and both acts were repealed by 34 Geo. III. c. 11 (March 1, 1794), the duties ceasing Oct. 1, 1794.

BISHOP, or **OVERSEER**, the title given by the Greeks and Romans to certain civil officers, was adopted in the Christian Church for one of its chief authorities during the apostolical period. Bishops were at first styled apostles. By canons passed at the councils of Chalcedon (the fourth General Council), A.D. 451; of Agda, Sept. 11, 506; of Lerida, Aug. 6, 546, and at many others, ascetics, hermits, and monks were made subject to them. Bishops were appointed in England soon after the introduction of Christianity during the 1st century, the monkish account of the foundation of the see of London by Lucius, between A.D. 170 and 185, being rejected as an invention intended to convey the idea of the subjection of the ancient British church to Rome. The hierarchy became very powerful in Anglo-Saxon times. William I. changed the frank-almoign, or free alms, the spiritual tenure under which the bishops before held their lands, into the feudal or Norman tenure by barony in 1070; and in right of succession to these baronies the bishops and abbots were afterwards allowed seats in the House of Lords as lords spiritual. They were at first elected to their office. Charlemagne claimed the right of confirming each appointment, and of granting investiture of the temporalities, and this was recognized by Hadrian in 773, and the Council of Lateran. This custom prevailed in England until the year 1106, when Anselm induced Henry I. to be satisfied with homage from the bishop for his temporalities. King John conceded by charter to the cathedrals and monasteries the right of electing their bishops and abbots. This right was recognized and confirmed in Magna Charta, and by 25 Edw. III. st. 6, s. 3, in 1351. The ancient right of nomination was restored to the crown by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1534). Twelve bishops were impeached and committed to the Tower, Dec. 30, 1641, for protesting (Dec. 28) against the legality of all laws, orders, votes, resolutions, and determinations passed during their enforced absence, from the violence of the mob, by whom they were daily assaulted on their way to parliament. Bishops were excluded from parliament by 16 Chas. I. c. 27 (Feb. 1641), but the act was repealed by 13 Chas. II. st. 1, c. 2 (1662), and they have since sat in the upper house. (*See NONJURORS, and SEVEN BISHOPS, (Trial of.)*)

BISHOPRICS (England and Wales).—Many bishoprics were founded in this country during the early period of the Church. All particulars, and even, in most cases, the names of the sees, are lost. British bishops were present at the councils of Arles in 314, of Nicæa in 325, and Arminium in 360; and their

signatures are affixed to the canons passed at these synods. It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of the foundation of all the English bishoprics, and in cases in which this is not known, the earliest notice of them that occurs is given in the following list. By 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847), which provided for the erection of the see of Manchester, it was enacted that the number of bishops having seats in the House of Lords should not be increased, and that in case of a vacancy, London, Durham, and Winchester being excepted, the junior bishop should remain without a seat. The bishop of Sodor and Man never sat in parliament, and consequently this arrangement did not affect that see.

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

	A.D.
Canterbury.....	597
York.—Founded 180. Restored.....	622

BISHOPRICS.

	A.D.
Bangor.....	516
Bath.—Founded 1078. Wells transferred to Bath.....	1092
Bristol.—United to Gloucester 1836.....	1541
Carlisle.....	1132
Chester.....	1541
Chichester.—At Selsey 680. Removed to Chichester.....	1078
Durham.—At Lindisfarne 634. Removed to Durham.....	995
Ely.....	1108
Exeter.—See of Devonshire 909, and Cornwall 909. United 1040, and removed to Exeter.....	1046
Gloucester.—United to Bristol 1836. Founded Hereford.—First noticed.....	1541
Hexham.—First noticed 678. Extinct.....	676
Lichfield.—Removed to Coventry, and also to Chester. Founded.....	810
Lincoln.—Founded at Lindsey in 680. Removed to Lincoln.....	669
Llandaff.—Founded, according to some authorities, in 180, and according to others.....	1078
London.—Said to have been an archbishopric in 180. Bishopric founded.....	516
Manchester.....	604
Norwich.—The see of the East-Angles was founded at Dunwich 673, and at Elmham 673. Removed to Thetford 1078, and to Norwich.....	1847
Oxford.....	1092
Peterborough.....	1541
Elton.....	1541
Rochester.....	1836
Salisbury.—See founded at Sherborne 705. Divided in 909; one being called Wilton. Reunited.....	604
Sodor and Man.—At Man 447. Sodor and Man St. Asaph.....	1058
St. David's.—Formerly archbishopric of Caerleon. Bishopric founded.....	1109
Wells. United to Bath 1092. Founded.....	550
Westminster.—Founded 1541. Suppressed.....	516
Winchester.....	909
Worcester.....	705
	680

BISHOPRICS (Ireland).—Two archbishoprics were reduced to bishoprics, and several sees merged into others by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 90 (Aug. 15, 1834). The archbishop and two bishops sit in the House of Lords, a change being made each session, that all the bishops may sit in turn.

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

	A.D.
Armagh.—Bishopric founded 445. Made an archbishopric.....	1152
Cashel.—Foundation, before 901. Became an archbishopric 1152; received Emly in 1568; and was reduced from an archbishopric, and became the bishopric of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.....	1839
Dublin.—Foundation uncertain. Became an archbishopric.....	1152
Tuam.—Founded about 501; became an archbishopric 1152; received Mayo 1559; was reduced from an archbishopric, and became the bishopric of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry..	1839

BISHOPRICS.

	A.D.
Achonry.—Founded 530. United to Killala	1622
Ardagh.—Founded 454; united to Kilmore 1660; separated 1692; reunited 1693; again separated and united to Tuam 1742; separated from Tuam and united to Kilmore ..	1841
Ardfert and Aghadoe.—First noticed 500. United to Limerick ..	1663
Clogher.—First noticed 493. United to Armagh.....	1850
Clonfert.—Founded 558. Received Kilmacduach 1602. Both united to Killaloe and Kilfenora.....	1834
Clonmacnois.—Founded 548. United to Meath	1568
Cloyne.—Founded before 604; united to Cork 1430; separated 1679; and united to Cork and Ross.....	1835
Connor.—Founded about 500. United to Down	1441
Cork.—Founded about 606. Received Cloyne 1430, and Ross 1583. Cloyne separated 1679. It became Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.....	1835
Derry before 618; and became Derry and Raphoe ..	1834
Down.—Founded about 499; became Down and Connor 1441; and Down, Connor, and Dromore.....	1842
Dromore.—Founded about 510. United to Down and Connor ..	1842
Elphin.—Founded 450. United to Kilmore and Ardagh.....	1841
Emly.—Founded about 448. United to Cashel	1568
Ferns.—Founded about 598. United to Leighlin.....	1600
Glandalagh.—Founded before 612. United to Dublin.....	1214
Kildare.—Founded before 519. United to Dublin.....	1846
Kilfenora.—Founded before 1254. United to Tuam 1661; and to Killaloe.....	1752
Killala.—Founded about 434; became Killala and Achonry 1607; and both united to Tuam.....	1834
Killaloe.—Earliest certain date 1019. Became Killaloe and Kilfenora 1752; and Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduach ..	1839
Kilmacduach.—Founded about 620. United to Clonfert ..	1602
Kilmore.—Founded 1136; received Ardagh 1660; separated 1742; again received Ardagh 1839; and became Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.....	1841
Leighlin.—Founded 632. United to Ferns 1600. Both annexed to Ossory ..	1835
Limerick.—Founded before 1106. Became Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe ..	1667
Lismore.—Founded 631, or 636. United to Waterford.....	1363
Louth.—Founded 534. Suppressed.....	1044
Mayo.—Founded about 665. United to Tuam	1539
Meath.—Founded.....	520
Ossory.—Founded 402. Became Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.....	1835
Raphoe.—Earliest authentic date, 885. United to Derry ..	1834
Ross.—Founded about 570. United to Cork and Cloyne.....	1583
Waterford.—Founded 1096; united to Lismore 1363; and both annexed to Cashel ..	1834

BISHOPRICS (Scotland).—Episcopacy was abolished in Scotland in 1561, restored in 1606, again abolished in 1639, again restored in 1661, and abolished at the revolution in 1689, when the bishops were expelled. Before the Revolution there were two archbishoprics and twelve bishoprics in Scotland, the last, that of Edinburgh, having been founded by Charles I. in 1633. Though the Presbyterian church was acknowledged as the national church at the Revolution, some of the old episcopalian bishoprics have been revived. There are now seven, the last being that of Argyll and the Isles, re-established October, 1847.

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

	A.D.
Glasgow.—Founded about 560 or 583. Erected into an archbishopric.....	1488
St. Andrews.—Bishopric 800. Made an archbishopric	1470

BISHOPRICS.

	A.D.
Aberdeen. — Founded at Mortlach, Banffshire, 1010. Transferred	1125
Argyll	1200
Brechin.—Before	1155
Caithness.—About	1066
Dunblane.—Before	1153
Dunkeld	1130
Edinburgh	1633
Galloway.—Before	500
Isles	360
Moray	1115
Orkney.—Foundation very obscure. Earliest authentic date	1188
Ross	1124

The above were all suppressed at the Revolution, and the following sees have been since erected :—

	A.D.
Aberdeen	1712
Argyll and the Isles.....	1847
Brechin	1731
Dunblane, 1731. United to Dunkeld	1776
Dunkeld, 1727. Transferred to St. Andrews	1844
Edinburgh	1718
Fife, 1743. Transferred to Dunkeld and Dunblane	1837
Glasgow, 1731. Suppressed 1734. Restored, and made Glasgow and Galloway	1837
Moray, 1727. United to Ross	1838
Ross, 1736. Became Ross and Moray	1838
St. Andrews.—The bishopric of Dunkeld and Dunblane was changed to that of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane	1844

BISHOPRICS (Colonial).—The first colonial see in connection with the Church of England was that of Nova Scotia, to which the Rev. S. Seabury was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 24, 1784. Bishoprics were afterwards erected for New York and Pennsylvania, and other American colonies. These are now included in the Episcopal church of the United States. The following list contains all the colonial sees that had been founded previous to the year 1861.

	A.D.
Adelaide	1847
Antigua	1842
Australia.—Founded 1836. Changed to Sydney	1847
Barbadoes and Leeward Isles	1824
Bombay	1837
Brisbane, Moreton Bay	1859

	A.D.
British Columbia.....	1859
Calcutta	1814
Cape Town	1847
Ceylon	1845
Christchurch, New Zealand.....	1856
Fredericton	1845
Gibraltar	1842
Goulburn, N. S. Wales.....	1859
Graham's Town	1853
Guiana	1842
Huron	1857
Jamaica	1824
Labuan	1855
Madras	1835
Mauritius	1854
Melbourne	1847
Montreal.....	1850
Natal	1853
Nelson, New Zealand	1858
New Zealand	1841
Newcastle	1847
Newfoundland	1839
Nova Scotia	1787
Perth, West Australia	1856
Prince Rupert's Land.....	1850
Quebec.....	1793
Sierra Leone	1850
St. Helena, Cape	1859
Tasmania	1842
Toronto	1839
Victoria, Hong Kong	1849
Waiaup, New Zealand	1850
Wellington.....	1858

BISHOPS (Roman Catholic).—The Church of Rome has no less than 731 archbishops and bishops on its establishment. After the Reformation, England and Wales were placed under the care of bishops *in partibus*, the first appointment having been made March 23, 1623, and afterwards of Vicars-Apostolic. By a brief dated Sept. 30, 1850, the hierarchy was restored in England, and one archbishop and twelve bishops appointed. In Ireland there are four Roman Catholic archbishops and twenty-four bishops. The Roman Catholic Church in Scotland is under the jurisdiction of three bishops *in partibus*.

BITHYNIA (Asia Minor).—The original inhabitants of this ancient province were, according to the traditional account, expelled by some Thracian tribes, of which the Bithyni were the most numerous. The Megarians formed a colony at Astacus B.C. 712, which became a flourishing city. Bithynia was incorporated with the Lydian empire by Croesus about B.C. 560. Bithynia is included in the modern Anatolia.

B.C.

541. Succumes with Lydia to the Persian yoke.
- 431 or 436. Dydalus, or Dædalus, chief of the Bithyni, seizes Astacus, and founds the kingdom of Bithynia.
409. The Bithynians deliver to Alcibiades the property of the Chalcedonians intrusted to their safe keeping.
401. The Bithynians vigorously oppose the retreat of the Ten Thousand.
333. The Bithynians de feat Calas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.
315. Zipetes wars with Astacus and Chalcedon.
281. Lysimachus, the Thracian, sends an army to subdue Bithynia; but his troops are defeated, and his generals slain.
278. Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, invites the Gauls into Asia, and assigns Galatia as their territory.
264. Nicomedes I. founds Nicomedia.

- A.D.
228 (about). Zelas having treacherously planned the massacre of the chiefs of Galatia, is detected and slain by them.
216. Prusias I. defeats the Gauls in a great battle.
183. Hannibal, who had sought refuge with Prusias I. and assisted him in his wars with the king of Pergamus, poisons himself, to avoid betrayal into the hands of the Romans.
167. Prusias II. visits Rome, and is magnificently received.
156. War between the kings of Bithynia and Pergamus, in which the former is victorious.
88. War between Nicomedes III., of Bithynia, and Mithridates, king of Pontus, in which the latter is victorious.
74. Death of Nicomedes III., who bequeaths Bithynia to the Roman people.
- A.D.
63. The provinces of Bithynia and Pontus are united at this time.
103. Pliny becomes governor of Bithynia.
104. Pliny complains of the Christians in his province.
- 260 (about). Ravaged by the Goths.
1074. Seized by the Seljukian Turks.
1231. First settlement of the Tartars in Bithynia.
1298. The Ottomans found a new empire in Bithynia, and constitute Prusa their capital.
1339. The Emir Orchan conquers Nicomedia, and subdues the whole of Bithynia.

KINGS OF BITHYNIA.

B.C.	B.C.
— Dydalsus.	238. Prusias I.
— Botciras.	180. Prusias II.
376. Bas.	149. Nicomedes II.
326. Zipetes.	(Epiphanes).
278. Nicomedes I.	91. Nicomedes III.
250. Zielas.	(Philopator).

BITONTO (Battle).—The Imperialists were defeated at this place, in Apulia, by the Spanish troops, led by the duke of Montemar, general to Don Carlos, May 27, 1734. Don Carlos was crowned king of Naples, the German viceroy expelled, and Montemar created duke of Bitonto. The whole of Sicily was soon after subjugated.

BLACK ACT, passed in 1722 (9 Geo. I. c. 22), and so called because it was intended to put an end to the wanton destruction of deer, game, plantations, the obtaining of the same by threats, and other outrages committed by persons called blacks, having their faces blackened, and being otherwise disguised. These offences were punished as felony, the delinquents to suffer death without benefit of clergy. Offenders under this act were excepted from the general pardon granted by 20 Geo. II. c. 52 (1746). The act was to last for three years from June 1, 1723, and it was continued for five years by 12 Geo. I. c. 30 (1725), and after other renewals was made perpetual by 31 Geo. II. c. 42 (1757). It was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, s. 1, June 21, 1827. The acts of the Scottish parliament from the reign of James I. of Scotland to the year 1556 are also denominated black acts, because they are printed in Saxon characters.

BLACK ASSIZE.—A fatal pestilence that broke out at Oxford, at the close of the assizes, July 6, 1577. It lasted until the 12th of August, and 510 persons in Oxford and its neighbourhood are said to have fallen victims

to this malady. Antony Wood attributes it to the noisome smell of the prisoners or the damp ground. Something of the same kind occurred at the Lent assizes in Cambridge, in 1521, when all "there present were sore sick, and narrowly escaped with their lives."

BLACK CAP, called the "Judgment Cap," is worn on extraordinary occasions, as forming a portion of the full dress of the judge. It is for this reason it is used when sentence of death is passed upon a prisoner. When the Lord Mayor is presented in the court of Exchequer, Nov. 9, the judges wear "the black cap" during the ceremony. Covering the head was a sign of mourning amongst the Israelites, as may be seen from 2 Sam. xv. 30, and other passages in the Old Testament; also amongst the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, and even amongst the Anglo-Saxons. It is not known when the custom for a judge to put on the black cap in passing sentence of death upon a prisoner was introduced in this country.

BLACK DEATH.—This pestilence, so called from the black spots which at one of its stages appeared upon the bodies of the sufferers, desolated the world in the 14th century. It is said to have broken out in China. After having traversed Asia, it appeared in Europe in 1348, where it prevailed with more or less severity until 1351. The loss of human life was great, no less than 25,000,000 persons having perished in Europe alone. The terrors it excited gave rise to several sects, who wandered about, lashing themselves, singing penitential psalms, and declaring that the day of judgment was at hand. In some places the calamity was attributed to the Jews, who were, in consequence, persecuted with great severity. Our historians dwell upon the great ravages it committed in London. It returned at a later period, but its visitations were less fatal in their character.

BLACK FRIARS.—This name was given, on account of their black habit, to the Dominicans, who came into England in 1221. (*See DOMINICANS.*)

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The first pile was driven January 7, and the foundation stone of this edifice was laid Oct. 31, 1760. The temporary bridge was opened for foot-passengers Nov. 19, 1766; for horses, in 1768; and for carriages, Nov. 19, 1769; the edifice having been completed in 1770. Toll, to the amount of one halfpenny per foot-passenger, was at first levied; but this was abolished June 22, 1785. The bridge has nine arches, the width of the central one being 100 feet, and the length of the whole structure 995, and the width 42 feet. It was repaired in 1840, when the carriage-way was closed until October in the following year. It was at first called Pitt's Bridge, in honour of the great earl of Chatham.

BLACKFRIARS THEATRE was built in 1576, and rebuilt in 1596. The edifice was pulled down, and tenements erected on its site, Aug. 6, 1655. In the reign of Charles I. the Blackfriars theatre was the first in London.

BLACKHEATH (Kent).—This common, about five miles S.E. from London, has been the scene of many important events. The Danes were defeated here in 1011. Wat Tyler and his followers assembled here June 12, 1381, marching upon London the following day. Here, Nov. 23, 1416, the citizens of London welcomed Henry V., after the victory at Agincourt. Jack Cade encamped on the heath June 1, 1450, and after having defeated the king's army at Sevenoaks, entered London, July 1. The people of Cornwall resisted the payment of a subsidy granted to Henry VII., for the prosecution of a war against Scotland, by a parliament held at Westminster, Monday, Jan. 16, 1497, and under the leadership of Lord Audley, Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, and Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, advanced towards London, and were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497. Their leaders were taken and executed. Charles II., at the Restoration, was met here by the army, May 29, 1660, and made his triumphal entry into the metropolis. It was a resort of highwaymen during the 18th century.

BLACK-HOLE.—Dowlah, viceroy of Bengal, captured Calcutta June 20, 1756, when he ordered Mr. Holwell, its valiant defender, and 145 of his fellow-countrymen, to be imprisoned in the common dungeon of Fort William, usually called the Black-hole. The dungeon was only 18 feet square; but little air was admitted; and the consequence was, that when the door was opened, only 23 of the 146 incarcerated the night before were found alive. Clive exacted signal vengeance for this act of barbarity. He took Calcutta Jan. 2, 1757; won the battle of Plassey June 23 in the same year; and the perfidious Dowlah was slain by one of his own officers on the 25th of the same month.

BLACK-MAIL.—This tax, in kind or money, was levied by the borderers of England and Scotland, under the pretence of affording protection from robbers, with whom those demanding the tribute were generally allied. By 43 Eliz. c. 13 (1601), all persons in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the bishopric of Durham, receiving or carrying black-mail, or giving it for protection, were to suffer death as felons, without benefit of clergy, and to forfeit all their goods. These illegal exactions were carried to such an extent, that they became the subject of legislation just before the Union. The practice was, in spite of every effort for its suppression, continued in Scotland until the rebellion of 1745.

BLACK MONDAY.—Easter Monday, April 6, 1360, was thus named from the severity of the weather on that day. Stow, under the year 1360, says, "And here is to be noted that the 14th day of April, and the morrow after Easter-day, King Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold, that many men died on their horse-backs with the cold; wherefore unto this day it hath been called the Black Monday."

Easter Monday in that year fell on the 6th of April. Launcelot, in the "Merchant of Venice," remarks, "Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on Black Monday last." By school-boys, the first Monday after the holidays—the day on which work usually commences—is also called Black Monday.

BLACK MONEY.—Base coin, brought into England from foreign countries, was thus denominated. The importation of black money was prohibited by 9 Edw. III. c. 2 (1335); and 9 Edw. III. c. 4 (1335), declared that it should not be current in this realm. The term was also applied to jettons and counters.

BLACK MONKS.—The Benedictines, from the colour of their outward garments, were usually called black monks. (See BENE-DICTINES.)

BLACKROCK (Battle).—At this place, near Buffalo, the American army, amounting to nearly 2,500 men, were defeated by a British force consisting of 1,400 regulars and militia, Dec. 30, 1813. The Americans attempted to make a stand at Buffalo, but speedily gave way; whereupon the village of Blackrock and the town of Buffalo, with all stores, &c., were destroyed. This was done in retaliation for the acts of plunder and devastation committed by the Americans during their invasion of Upper Canada.

BLACK ROD.—The gentleman-usher of the black rod was appointed by letters patent from the crown, at the institution of the order of the Garter, of which he is an officer, in 1350. He, or his deputy, the yeoman-usher, is sent to desire the attendance of the Commons in the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and on other occasions.

BLACK SEA (Expedition).—The allied English and French squadrons entered the Black Sea, Jan. 4, 1854. Odessa was bombarded April 22, and the British war steamer *Tiger* was lost off that port May 12. The landing of the allied armament was effected at Old Fort, Sept. 14—18, Balaklava entered Sept. 26, and Sebastopol bombarded Oct. 17. A terrible gale occurred Nov. 11, and the hurricane in which so many British and French ships were lost, Nov. 14. The expedition to Kertch sailed May 23, 1855, and after having captured several places and destroyed warlike stores, returned to Balaklava June 14. The expedition to the Bug and the Dnieper anchored off Odessa Oct. 8, was detained by fogs and contrary winds till the 14th, captured Kinburn on the 16th, and returned to Balaklava in November. On the signature of the treaty of peace in 1856, the English and French squadrons were gradually withdrawn, and the Black Sea was thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

BLACKWATER (Battle), took place during Tyrone's rebellion, between the English forces led by Sir Henry Bagnal, and the rebels, Aug. 14, 1598. The former were defeated, and the result of the disaster was a general rising of the Irish in Ulster.

BLADENSBURG (Battle).—An English army defeated the Americans on the heights of Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1814. The American force consisted of between 7,000 and 8,000 infantry, with 3,000 cavalry, in a strong position, supported by a powerful artillery; whilst the British could scarcely muster 5,000 men, and only 1,500 were actually engaged. The defeated army retreated through Washington, of which the victors took possession.

BLANKETEERS.—Rioters, who assembled from all parts of Lancashire at St. Peter's church, Manchester, on Monday, March 10, 1817, for the purpose of carrying a petition for reform to London, in order to present it to the prince regent. They brought with them a blanket, amongst other necessities for the journey, and on this account received the name of blanketeers. The authorities, by adopting proper precautions, and suspending the Habeas Corpus act, were enabled to suppress the movement before mischief had been done.

BLANK VERSE was, according to Hallam, first used in English poetry by Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, who was executed Jan. 21, 1547. His chief production in this measure is a translation of the second book of the *Æneid*, published in 1557. Blank verse was much improved by Marlowe. Some authors give Chaucer the merit of having first employed it.

BLASPHEMY was severely punished, both in ancient and modern times. The penalty by the law of Moses was death, and the same was awarded by the civil code of Justinian. The ecclesiastical codes were very severe upon persons guilty of any form of the offence. The Long Parliament passed a law (May 2, 1648) visiting it in some cases with capital punishment without benefit of clergy. By 3 James I. c. 21 (1605), any person or persons in any stage play, interlude, show, May-game, or pageant, jestingly or profanely speaking or using the name of either person of the Trinity, were fined £10 for every offence. The act for more effectually suppressing blasphemy or profaneness (9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32), 1698, punished these offences with general disqualification and imprisonment for three years. By 53 Geo. III. c. 160, s. 2 (July 21, 1813), Unitarians are relieved from its operation. The law respecting blasphemy is regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8, passed Dec. 30, 1819.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM (Battle).—The allied army, under Marlborough and Eugene, defeated the French and Bavarians at this place, Aug. 13 (O. S. 2), 1704. The forces of the former consisted of 52,000 men and 52 pieces of cannon; those of the latter of 57,000 men, advantageously posted and defended by a powerful artillery. The battle commenced at eight in the morning, and by nine in the evening the triumph of the allies was complete. Their loss was 4,500 killed and 7,500 wounded; that of the French and Bavarians, 12,000 killed and 13,000 prisoners; whilst several thousands perished in the Danube. The victors took 100 pieces of

cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, and 171 standards. This was Marlborough's greatest achievement, and on the evening of the battle he wrote in pencil, on a slip of paper torn from his memorandum-book, the following letter, still preserved in the family archives, to the duchess:—

"I have not time to say more, but to beg you will give my duty to the Queen, and let her know her army has had a glorious victory. Monsieur Tallard and two other generals are in my coach, and I am following the rest. The bearer, my aide-de-camp, Colonel Parke, will give her an account of what has passed: I shall do it in a day or two, by another more at large. "MARLBOROUGH."

This distinguished general received as a national gift, the manor and honour of Woodstock, and the hundred of Wootton, where the palace of Blenheim was erected for him. The trophies of the victory were removed from the Tower to Westminster Hall, Jan. 3, 1705, amid the thunders of artillery and popular demonstrations.

BLIND.—Louis IX. founded the hospital of the Quinze Vingts at Paris, in 1260, for the reception of soldiers who had lost their sight in the Crusades. Simpson's hospital for the blind at Dublin was founded in 1781. The first school for the blind was opened by Valentine Haüy at Paris, in 1784. Institutions for the blind were established at Liverpool in 1791, at Edinburgh in 1792, at Bristol in 1793; the school for the indigent blind in London in 1799, at Norwich in 1805; the Richmond Institution in Dublin in 1809, the Molineux in Dublin in 1815, at Glasgow in 1828, at Limerick in 1835, at York in 1837, at Manchester in 1838, at Newcastle in 1838, and at Exeter in 1839. The number of these excellent institutions increases rapidly. Printing for the blind was introduced in 1827, and the methods of conveying instruction have been greatly improved.

BLINDING.—Ducange, under the term *Abacinaire*, enumerates the various methods by which this barbarous punishment of depriving persons of sight was inflicted. Burning with hot irons was the most common. Shakespeare, in the case of Gloucester (King Lear, act iii. sc. 7), and in the scene between Arthur and Hubert in King John (act iv. sc. 1), gives a vivid description of its horrors. Michael Palæologus blinded the young emperor John Lascaris, in order to render his own usurpation secure (Dec. 25, 1261). Gibbon (ch. lxii.) remarks: "The loss of sight incapacitated the young prince for the active business of the world: instead of the brutal violence of tearing out his eyes, the visual nerve was destroyed by the intense glare of a red-hot basin, and John Lascaris was removed to a distant castle, where he spent many years in privacy and oblivion." This mode of torture was a fearful weapon in the hands of oppressors and tyrants in ancient times, as well as during the Middle Ages.

BLOIS (Treaties).—A secret treaty was concluded here between Louis XII. and the

archduke Philip, in September, 1504, by which the former ceded to Prince Charles (afterwards the emperor Charles V.) Brittany, part of Burgundy, and certain places in Italy, as the dowry of his daughter, the princess Claude: the marriage never took place. Another alliance, between Louis XII. and the Venetians, was concluded here March 14, 1513, and a league between England and France, negotiated at Paris, was signed at Blois, April 11, 1572. The latter was an offensive and defensive alliance, intended to lull the suspicions of the French Protestants.

BLOOD.—During the early and Middle Ages, human blood was regarded as a medicine of great efficacy, and blood-baths, in which the patients sat, were used in cases of leprosy. Louis XI. of France, after having tried a number of remedies, is said by the historian Gaguin to have hoped to recover by the blood of certain children, which he swallowed. The Harveian theory of the circulation of the blood was confirmed by the experiment of transfusing blood, tried upon dogs in 1657. Various attempts were made in France in the 18th century to renovate old and broken constitutions by means of some system of transfusion of blood.

BLOOD (Circulation of).—The discovery of the general circulation of the blood has been attributed to several individuals. Hallam, who substantiates the claim of William Harvey, after reviewing the controversy, remarks: "It is thus manifest that several anatomists of the 16th century were on the verge of completely detecting the law by which the motion of the blood is governed; and the language of one (Cæsalpin) is so strong, that we must have recourse, in order to exclude his claim, to the irresistible fact that he did not confirm by proof his own theory, nor proclaim it in such a manner as to attract the attention of the world." Servetus (1543-1553) was acquainted with the pulmonary circulation, Columbus (1559) possessed the same knowledge, and Cæsalpin, about 1583, had a more just notion than any of his predecessors of the general circulation of the blood, discovered in 1619, by William Harvey, who fully demonstrated its truth in 1623. Asellius, in 1622, discovered the lacteal vessels. The common origin of the lacteal and lymphatic vessels was discovered by Pecquet in 1647, and made public in 1651.

BLOOD OF OUR SAVIOUR.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Mantua by the duke Vincentio di Gonzaga, on the marriage of his son with Margaret of Savoy, in 1608.

BLOODY ASSIZES.—After the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, a special commission, dated Aug. 24, 1685, for the trial of offenders, was directed to Jefferies and four other judges. They set out for the west of England under a military escort, commanded by Jefferies, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and at Dorchester, Exeter, Taunton, and Wells, condemned above 300 persons to death, almost without trial. Nearly 1,000 were sold as slaves to the West-Indian

plantations, and others were whipped, fined, and imprisoned. James II. termed the expedition Jefferies' Campaign, rewarding him with the lord-chancellorship Sept. 28. This is generally known as the Bloody Assizes.

BLOOMER COSTUME.—Holinshed, in his description of England in the 16th century, says, "I have met with some of these trulles in London, so disguised that it hath passed my skills to discern whether they were men or women." These were doubtless the first wearers of what is called the Bloomer costume, being a dress for females, attempted in America in 1848, and introduced into England in 1851, where, though recommended by lecturers, it fell into contempt, and speedily disappeared.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a clique of politicians, who, towards the close of the 18th century, exercised an undue influence over the councils of George III. They were so called from the fact that their meetings often took place at Bloomsbury House, the residence of their leader, John, fourth duke of Bedford. To such an extent was their tyranny carried, that the sovereign was frequently compelled, though reluctantly, to submit to their demands. The marquis of Bath, and Lords Sandwich and Weymouth, were members of this political knot. The marquis of Stafford, who died Oct. 26, 1803, was the last survivor of the Bloomsbury Gang.

BLORE-HEATH (Battle).—Fought during the wars of the Roses, Sunday, Sept. 23, 1459, when the Yorkists, commanded by the earl of Salisbury, defeated a superior force of the Lancastrians, led by Lord Audley. Henry VI. and Queen Margaret were in the neighbourhood at the time of the encounter.

BLOTTING-PAPER.—Though no account of its first use is known to exist, it was probably introduced soon after the invention of paper. Fuller (circ. 1655) says, "Paper participates in some sort of the characters of the country which makes it; the Venetian being neat, subtle, and courtlike; the French light, slight, and slender; the Dutch thick, corpulent, and gross, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof." Blotting-paper is included amongst the items, in an account of stationery supplied to the Exchequer and the Treasury 1666-1668.

BLOWPIPE.—The date of its invention has not been ascertained. It was first employed in the analysis of metals by Swab, in 1738, and its use in the science of mineralogy was demonstrated by Cronstedt in 1758. It has been improved by various men of science since his time.

BLUE COAT.—Blue was the colour in which the Gauls and ancient nations clothed their slaves; and a blue coat with a badge was, in the time of Shakespeare, the livery worn by servants of the nobility. A serving-man in one of Ben Jonson's dramas remarks, "Ever since I was of the blue order." Blue was also the colour worn by beadles; hence blue-bottle became a term of reproach for both. Doll Tear-sheet (Henry IV., pt. ii. act v. sc. 4) says to the beadle who is dragging her

to prison, "I will have you as soundly swung for this, you blue-bottle rogue!" Blue was also worn by apprentices, and even younger brothers; and a blue gown was the dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction.

BLUE-STOCKING CLUBS.—Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," thus describes their origin:—"About this time (1781) it was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies, where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please. These societies were denominated *Blue-Stocking Clubs*; the origin of which title being little known, it may be worth while to relate it. One of the most eminent members of those societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss, that it used to be said 'We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*;' and thus by degrees the title was established."

BOARD OF CONTROL was established by Pitt's East-India Bill, 24 Geo. III., sess. 2, c. 25 (May 18, 1784). Six privy councillors were appointed as commissioners to have control and superintendence of all the affairs of the British possessions in the East Indies. The act was amended by 33 Geo. III. c. 52 (June 11, 1793), and subsequent acts. The first president was Lord Sydney, appointed Sept. 3, 1784. The Board of Control was abolished by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858), when a council of India, consisting of fifteen members and a secretary of state for India, was appointed.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, or COURT OF MARSHALSEA, was a court of justice, noticed as early as the time of Henry III., having exclusive jurisdiction in the king's palace and within the verge, described by 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 3 (1390), not to exceed twelve miles of the king's lodging. Its power, confirmed by several statutes, was derived from the common law. The statute 28 Edw. I. st. 3, c. 3 (1300), determined what pleas should be held in the court of Verge; that of 2 Hen. IV. c. 23 (1400), laid down regulations respecting fees. Its powers were extended to treasons, misprisions of treasons, murders, manslaughterers, bloodsheds, &c., by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1542). This court was abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1828).

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The general Board of Health was established by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 31, 1848), for sanitary purposes, with the power of creating local boards in provincial towns. It was reconstructed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 10, 1854), entitled "An Act to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to public health." Sir B. Hall was made president, with a salary of £2,000 per annum. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 2, 1858), all the powers of the General Board of Health were given to the privy council. Further provision for

the local government of towns and populous districts in this matter was made by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 2, 1858).

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.—Cromwell in 1655 appointed his son Richard, with several lords of the council, merchants, &c., to consider by what means trade and navigation might be best promoted and regulated. Charles II. established a council to superintend and control the whole commerce of the nation, Nov. 7, 1660, and a council of Foreign Plantations, Dec. 1 in the same year. The boards were united in 1672, undergoing many changes until 1782, when, by 22 Geo. III. c. 82, the board was abolished. A committee of members of the privy council was ordered to be appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations. The order of council, issued March 5, 1784, was revoked, and a new committee, appointing the board as at present constituted, was nominated Sept. 5, 1786, Lord Hawkesbury being the first president.

BOBER (Battle).—Blucher was driven from his position on this river, in Silesia, by the French army, commanded by Napoleon I., Aug. 21, 1813.

BOCCA TIGRIS, or THE BOGUE FORTS, at the entrance of the Canton river, having been attacked, two were taken by the English, Jan. 7, 1841. The Chinese having failed to carry out the provisions of a treaty by which a cessation of hostilities had been secured, the rest of the forts were captured Feb. 26 in the same year.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY (Oxford).—Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, founded a library at Oxford; but it was destroyed, and in 1555 the desks and benches were ordered to be sold. The room remained empty until repaired and again devoted to the purposes of a library by Thomas Bodley, an eminent diplomatist, who had been sent on several embassies by Queen Elizabeth. On retiring from his employments in 1597, he undertook to restore this library. He endowed it richly, and presented it with a collection of books worth £10,000. It was opened Nov. 8, 1602, and alterations in the building were completed in 1606. The foundation-stone of a new library was, however, laid by Sir Thomas Bodley himself, July 17, 1610. It was not completed until 1613, the year after his death. It has since received many valuable additions, and contains upwards of 256,000 volumes of printed books and 22,000 volumes of manuscripts. Several catalogues have been published, the first by Dr. James, in 1605. Casaubon calls the Bodleian library a work rather for a king than a private man.

BÆOTIA.—The early history of this political division of ancient Greece, included in the modern kingdom, is involved in obscurity. Thucydides represents it as having been inhabited by various barbarous tribes until about sixty years after the Trojan war, when the Bæotians, an Æolian people, expelled from their native seat by the Thessalians, settled in the country, at that time called Cadmeis,

to which they gave the name of Bœotia, B.C. 1124. According to traditional accounts, Ogyges was king of Bœotia B.C. 1796, and Cadmus is said to have founded Thebes in B.C. 1550, or, according to other authorities, B.C. 1493. There is, however, little, if any, authentic information respecting the early period. The cities of Bœotia, with Thebes at their head, entered into a league, though the date of its formation is not known. The number is generally supposed to have been ten, or at the outside fourteen.

B.C.

- 603. War in Bœotia between the Mityleneans and the Athenians.
- 519. Platæa withdraws from the Bœotian League.
- 507. The League joins the Peloponnesians and the Chalcidians against Athens.
- 480. The Bœotians join the Persians.
- 456. The Athenians reduce all Bœotia to subjection by the victory of (E)nochyta.
- 447. The Bœotians defeat the Athenians at Coronea, and regain their independence.
- 395. The Bœotians take part against Sparta in the Corinthian war. Their country is invaded.
- 394. The Spartans defeat the Bœotians, &c. at Coronea.
- 387. Peace of Antalcidas.
- 386. Bœotia regains Platæa.
- 379. Pelopidas seizes the Cadmea at Thebes, and this causes war.
- 378. Agesilaus and Cleombrotus invade Bœotia.
- 377. Agesilaus invades Bœotia a second time.
- 371. The Spartans invade Bœotia, and are defeated at Leuctra.

From this time the history of Bœotia is merged in that of Thebes. The Bœotian confederacy, that had long had only a nominal existence, was entirely dissolved by the Romans B.C. 172.

BOGESUND (Battle), between Sten Sture the younger, protector of Sweden, and Christian II., king of Denmark, in which the latter was victorious, was fought in 1520.

BOGOMILES, or BOGARMITÆ.—A sect of heretics that sprung up in Bulgaria early in the 12th century. The name is compounded of two Slavonic words,—*bog*, 'God,' and *milouti*, 'have mercy on us,' given to them from their custom of muttering prayers to themselves. They are said to have been Manichæans. They rejected images, discarded all mysteries in the sacraments and the historical books of the Old Testament. Their leader, one Basil, a monk, having been condemned by a council held at Constantinople in 1110, was afterwards burned alive by order of the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus.

BOHEMIA (Germany) derives its name from the Boii, its ancient inhabitants, who were expelled by the Slavonians. Charlemagne conquered the country A.D. 805, and annexed it to his empire. After various vicissitudes, its independence was restored by Borzivoi, who became its first duke in 891. The dukes were frequently nominated by the emperor of Germany, and two of them, Wratisslaus II. in 1086, and Ladisslaus III. in 1158, received the title of king as a mark of personal honour, before Bohemia was definitively erected into a kingdom.

A.D.

- 480 (about). The Czechs establish themselves in Bohemia.
- 630. Samo raises Bohemia into an independent state.
- 680. About this time the first advance in civilized arts is made by the Bohemians.
- 722. Libussa, granddaughter of Samo, weds Premislaus, who founds the dynasty which bears his name.
- 805. Conquered by Charlemagne.
- 864. Borzivoi, a Bohemian chief, receives the sacrament of baptism.
- 967. Boleslaus II. founds the bishopric of Prague.
- 1004. Mescho, king of Poland, lays siege to Prague, which is delivered by Jaromir.
- 1039. War between Bretislaus I. and the emperor Conrad, in which the former is defeated.
- 1061. On the death of Spitzigneus I., Wratisslaus II. unites Bohemia, Poland, Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia into one kingdom.
- 1174. Ladisslaus II., king of Bohemia, is banished by his subjects, and takes refuge in Lusatia, where he dies.
- 1176. A large number of the Vaudois immigrate into Bohemia.
- 1191. Conrad II. dies of the plague at the siege of Naples, and leaves the succession to his dukedom much disputed.
- 1198. Premislaus Ottocar I., who succeeded to the dukedom the year before, is made the first king of Bohemia whose title is hereditary.
- 1241-2. The Tartars overrun Moravia.
- 1253. Premislaus Ottocar II. is king of Bohemia and its dependencies, and of Austria, and soon obtains possession of Styria, Carinthia, and Istria, when his dominions extend from the Baltic to the Adriatic.
- 1272. Premislaus refuses the imperial crown.
- 1278. Battle of Marchfield, and death of Premislaus Ottocar II. Rodolph of Habsburg gains Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola.
- 1289. Marriage of Wenceslaus IV. to Judith, daughter of Rodolph of Habsburg. Part of Misnia and Eger added to Bohemia.
- 1300. Wenceslaus IV. is elected king of Poland.
- 1306. Death of Wenceslaus V., the last sovereign of the house of Premislaus.
- 1310. John of Luxemburg succeeds to the throne of Bohemia.
- 1319. Lusatia reunited to Bohemia.
- 1327. Silesia reunited to Bohemia.
- 1348. The University of Prague founded by Charles I.
- 1408. John Huss, rector of the University of Prague, declares himself a disciple of Wycliffe.
- 1416. The Hussites, indignant at the martyrdom of their leader, take up arms to defend liberty of conscience. They form two sects, known as the Calixtins and the Taborites.
- 1419. Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague.
- 1438. Death of Sigismund, and extinction of the house of Luxemburg. The Hussites invite Cassimir, prince of Poland, to succeed him, but the crown falls to the lot of Albert of Austria.
- 1466. Pope Paul II. excommunicates George Podiebrad, the Hussite king of Bohemia, and sends an army against him, which is defeated at Tina.
- 1483. Seditious and massacres at Prague.
- 1526. On the death of Louis I., the Bohemians confer the crown on Ferdinand I. of Austria, in whose family it has ever since remained.
- 1567. Maximilian II. abolishes the religious compacts which had restrained the spread of Protestantism.
- 1609. Rodolph II. establishes freedom of conscience in Bohemia.
- 1618. The Bohemian Protestants take up arms under Count Von Thurn, and commence the Thirty Years' war.
- 1620. The Austrians totally defeat the Bohemians at the battle of Prague.
- 1648. The treaty of Munster puts an end to the Thirty Years' war, and to the political ex-

A.D.

istence of Bohemia, which is incorporated with the Austrian empire.

1744. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, invades Bohemia, and takes Prague.

1757. May 6. Frederick the Great gains the great battle of Prague over the Austrians.

1762. The Prussians ravage Bohemia.

1772. A terrible famine devastates Bohemia.

1775. Insurrection of the peasantry.

1781. Joseph II. abolishes slavery.

1813. The Austrian army, under Schwartzberg, assembles in Bohemia, preparatory to the campaign against Napoleon.

1848. June 12. Insurrection at Prague.

SOVEREIGNS OF BOHEMIA.

DUKES.

A.D.		A.D.	
891	Borziwoi I.	1093	Bretislau II.
902	Spitigneus I.	1100	Borziwoi II.
907	Wratislaus I.	1107	Snatopliue.
916	Wenceslaus I.	1109	Ladislau II.
936	Boleslaus I.	1125	Sobieslaus I.
967	Boleslaus II.	1140	Ladislau III.
999	Boleslaus III.	1174	Sobieslaus II.
1002	Jaromir.	1178	Frederick.
1012	Udalric.	1190	Conrad II.
1037	Bretislau I.	1191	Wenceslaus II.
1065	Spitigneus II.	1193	Henry Bretislau.
1061	Wratislaus II.	1196	Ladislau IV.
1092	Conrad I.		

KINGS.

1198.	Premislau I.
1230.	Wenceslaus III.
1253.	Premislau II.
1278.	Wenceslaus IV.
1305.	Wenceslaus V.
1306.	Henry and Rodolph of Habsburg.
1310.	John of Luxemburg.
1346.	Charles I., emperor in 1347.
1378.	Wenceslaus VI., emperor.
1419.	Sigismund, emperor.
1438.	Albert of Austria, emperor.
1440.	Ladislau V.
1458.	George Podiebrad.
1471.	Ladislau VI.
1516.	Louis I.
1526.	Ferdinand I., emperor of Germany.
1564.	Maximilian II.
1575.	Rodolph II.
1611.	Matthias.
1619.	Ferdinand II.
1637.	Ferdinand III. (incorporated with Austria), in 1643.

BOILING TO DEATH.—By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9, passed in 1531, this punishment was awarded to poisoners. The act related that one Richard Roose, otherwise called Coke, a cook in the bishop of Rochester's diocese, had, by mixing poison in their food, caused the death of two and the illness of several persons. He was declared guilty of treason, and ordered to be boiled to death, without receiving benefit of clergy; and the like punishment was decreed for all, from that time, found guilty of any manner of poisoning. He suffered at Smithfield, April 5, 1532; and Margaret Dany, a maid-servant, was boiled to death at the same place, Mar. 17, 1542, for "poisoning of three households, that she had dwelt in." This act was repealed by 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, s. 11 (1547). The punishment itself was common both in England and on the continent, previous to

the enactment of the statute of Henry VIII. The Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London (Camden Society) records a case at Smithfield of a man who was fastened in a chain and pulled up and down divers times, till he was dead. It appears to have been a common punishment for coining.

BOIS-LE-DUC (Holland).—Besieged and taken by the French republican army Oct. 10, 1794. It was taken by Bulow, Jan. 25, 1814.

BOJACA (Battle).—During the war of independence in South America, the Spaniards were defeated at this place, in New Granada, by Bolivar's army, Aug. 7, 1819.

BOKHARA (Asia), the ancient Sogdiana, also called Transoxiana, though not, as has been asserted, by ancient writers, was conquered by the Saracens about 710 A.D. It was overrun by Zenghis Khan in 1222; by Timour in 1361; and by the Uzbek Tartars in 1505. Bokhara has remained under the sway of various khans of this race ever since. Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, sent by the British government on a mission to the Khan in 1843, were murdered by him at Bokhara, the chief town of the khanat; and Aug. 1, 1844, intelligence was received from the enterprising traveller Dr. Wolff, who, in 1843, went to ascertain their fate, that they had been put to death in June or July of 1843. After undergoing a short imprisonment, Dr. Wolff was allowed to leave Bokhara, and he reached England in April, 1845.

BOLIVIA (South America).—The provinces of Upper Peru, which had separated from the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, having by the victory of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824, secured their independence, were formed into a republic in 1825. The deputies met in August of that year, and decided in favour of separation, and upon calling the new state Bolivia, in honour of its liberator, Bolivar. This assembly separated Oct. 6, 1825, and a new congress met May 25, 1826. In 1836 slavery was abolished in Bolivia. Changes in the constitution took place in 1839, 1843, and the new system was not settled until 1848. A commercial treaty was concluded with England in 1840. An attempt was made to assassinate the President Aug. 10, 1858.

BOLOGNA (Italy), the ancient Bononia, is said to have been founded by the Tuscans, and was called by them Felsina, a name used by Livy. It became a Roman colony B.C. 189. A bishop's see was founded here at a very early period, and it was raised to an archbishopric by Gregory XIII. Dec. 10, 1582. Its university, the oldest in Italy, was established in 1116; the story of its foundation about 430, and its restoration by Charlemagne, being rejected by the best authorities. The emperor Henry V. granted Bologna a charter in 1112, and it was long governed by a podestà and consuls, being at the same time a zealous partisan of the pope. John XXII. sent Bertrand de Poiet, his legate, here in 1327, and though the city received him as its lord, he was, in 1333, violently expelled. Giovanni Visconte, tem-

poral and spiritual lord of Milan, purchased Bologna in 1351, but it threw off the yoke of Milan in 1356; and, having surrendered to the pope, Milan formally resigned its claim by treaty in 1359. Anarchy prevailed for some time, during which period Bologna frequently changed masters. It was taken by the papal army, and Julius II. made his triumphal entry Nov. 11, 1506, but it fell into the hands of the French in 1511; was besieged by the papal forces early in 1512, and Gaston de Foix compelled them to retire Feb. 7, in the same year. Julius II. had seized Bologna and its territory in 1506, and it was annexed to the papal dominions by the treaty of peace between Louis XII. and Pope Leo X. in 1514. The French king dying that year, his successor, Francis I., met the pope at Bologna in 1515, and confirmed the acts of Louis XII. Napoleon I. entered the city June 19, 1776; and it was made the capital of the Cispadane republic in 1797. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814, and was formally restored to the papal government in 1815. An insurrection occurred here Feb. 4, 1831, when a provisional government was proclaimed. The sovereignty of the pope was, however, restored by Austrian interference. It rebelled again in 1848, and surrendered to an Austrian army, after a sanguinary struggle of eight days' duration, May 16, 1849. The Austrians quitted Bologna June 12, 1859; and a national assembly, soon after convened, threw off the papal yoke Sept. 7. A deputation sent to offer the legations to Sardinia were received by the king, and their request acceded to, Sept. 24 in the same year. A council held at Bologna in 1264 excommunicated the English barons who had rebelled against Henry III.

BOMARSUND (Gulf of Bothnia).—This, the capital and principal of the Aland Isles, was captured by the French and English Aug. 14 and 15, 1854. Russia, by a convention annexed to the treaty of Paris of 1856, engaged not to restore the fortifications. (*See ALAND ISLES.*)

BOMB.—This invention is, by Strada, attributed to an inhabitant of Venlo, in 1558, in which year they were employed at the siege of Wachtendonk, in the Netherlands; whilst others, on the authority of Valturinus, contend that bombs were invented in the middle of the 15th century. The Moors are said to have used them at the siege of Baza in 1325. Conde (Arabs in Spain, iii. p. 231) speaks of "machines that cast globes of fire, with resounding thunders and lightnings, resembling those of the resistless tempest." At any rate, they did not come into general use till much later. The Turks employed them at the siege of Rhodes in 1522, the French at that of La Mothe in 1634.

BOMBAY (City), signifying 'good harbour,' was founded by the Portuguese soon after they obtained possession of the island of Bombay, in 1530. The seat of the East-India Company's government was removed here from Surat in 1686.

A.D.

- 1676. Mint established at Bombay.
- 1688. Bombay besieged by Aurungzebe, who is prevailed upon to withdraw.
- 1691. Bombay visited by the plague.
- 1702. The plague commits great ravages.
- 1718. Dec. 25. First English church opened.
- 1803. Great fire.
- 1810. The *Minden*, 70-gun ship, launched at Bombay.
- 1818. The cholera breaks out.
- 1827. Supreme Court of justice established.
- 1833. Aug. 28. Power given to the crown to establish a bishopric at Bombay.
- 1837. Elphinstone College founded. Bombay made a bishopric. Steam communication with Suez established.
- 1845. Oct. Nearly 200 houses destroyed by fire.
- 1853. Feb. First Indian railway, from Bombay to Tannah, opened.

BOMBAY (Island).—The Portuguese first arrived off the coast of this part of India in 1508, and visited the island of Bombay in 1509, at which period it formed a dependency of the Mohammedan rulers of Guzerat.

A.D.

- 1530. The island of Bombay, &c., ceded by the Mongols to the Portuguese.
- 1534. Bombay fortified by the Portuguese.
- 1612. Dec. Firman obtained for the establishment of the first English factory at Surat. Its solemn confirmation received Jan. 11, 1613.
- 1662. May 20. Bombay becomes an English possession by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Braganza. The fleet arrives Sept. 18, to take possession, but the Portuguese governor refuses to give it up.
- 1664. Bombay is delivered to the English by the Portuguese.
- 1668. The island of Bombay is granted to the East-India Company, on payment of the rent of £10 in gold, on Sept. 30 in each year.
- 1674. Mutiny amongst the English troops.
- 1683. Mutiny again breaks out. Captain Keigwin issues a proclamation declaring that the island belongs to the king, Dec. 27.
- 1686. Seat of government is transferred from Surat to Bombay.
- 1687. Bombay is made a regency, with unlimited power over the Company's settlements.
- 1688. Aurungzebe invades the island. (*See INDIA.*)

BOMBAY (Presidency).—The seat of the East-India Company's government was removed from Surat to Bombay in 1686; and in 1687 Bombay was made a regency, with unlimited power over the rest of the Company's settlements. In 1773 a measure was passed by which Bombay became subordinate to Bengal from Aug. 1, 1774. By 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (Aug. 13, 1784), a governor and a council were appointed for this presidency. (*See INDIA.*)

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

A.D.

- 1784. R. H. Boddam.
- 1788. A. Ramsay.
- 1788. Sept. 6. Major-Gen. W. Medows.
- 1790. Colonel R. Abercromby.
- 1792. G. Dick.
- 1795. J. Griffith.
- 1795. Dec. 27. J. Duncan.
- 1811. G. Browne.
- 1812. Sir E. Nepan, Bart.
- 1819. Hon. M. Elphinstone.
- 1827. Sir J. Malcolm.
- 1831. Earl of Clare.

- A.D.
 1835. Sir R. Grant.
 1838. J. Farish.
 1839. Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.
 1841. Sir G. W. Anderson.
 1842. Sir G. Arthur, Bart.
 1846. L. R. Reid.
 1847. G. R. Clerk.
 1848. Viscount Falkland.
 1853. Lord Elphinstone.
 1860. Sir G. Clerk, Bart.

BON-HOMMES, or GOOD MEN, an order of friars, brought into England, and established at Ashering, in Bucks, by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in 1283. Another house of the order was founded at Edington, in Wiltshire, in 1350. The Bon-hommes followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a blue habit. The Paulicians called themselves Good Men, or *Los Bos Homos*.

BONN (Prussia), occupies the site of the ancient Bonna, a Roman station, the scene of the victory of the Batavi and Camminéfates over the Romans, A.D. 70. It was frequently assailed, and even captured by the German tribes; and was ravaged by them in 355. Julianus recovered it and repaired its walls about 359. In 1320 it became the residence of the archbishops of Cologne. The emperor Charles IV. was crowned here in 1346. The French, who had captured Bonn, were besieged and expelled Nov. 12, 1673; and regained possession in 1688. Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, took Bonn in 1689; and Marlborough laid siege to it May 3, 1703, and gained possession on the 16th. The French republican army entered Bonn in 1794, its fortifications having been destroyed in 1717. Its academy, founded in 1777, was made a university in 1784. Napoleon I. suppressed it, but it was re-established on an extended scale Oct. 18, 1818. Drusus threw a bridge over the Rhine at this place B.C. 11. Bonn is an ancient bishopric.

BONONTA (Battle).—At this place, on the Danube, near Widdin, Constantine defeated the Goths and Sarmatians A.D. 322.

BOOK.—This word, derived from the Danish *bog*, the beech-tree, the inner bark of which was used in former times for writing-material, has been applied to literary productions in general, whether in manuscript or in print. The ancients wrote upon wooden blocks, waxen and other tablets, until more flexible materials were made available for the purpose; and these they formed into rolls, or volumes, as they termed them when completed; and the parchment, or whatever material it happened to be, was rolled up, and placed upon the library shelf. This form was, however, gradually abandoned during the Middle Ages, when books consisted of several leaves, joined together, and enclosed in boards or covers. The binding was often very magnificent. The boards, covered with leather or even velvet, were occasionally decorated with precious stones. Gold and silver clasps were also used. We read in Shakespeare,—

“That book in many’s eyes doth share the glory,
 That in gold clasps locks in the golden story.”

In early times almost fabulous prices were paid for books. At the Reformation the Bible and other works were chained to desks in churches, that the people might have access to them. The custom is said to have originated from an act of Convocation in 1562, ordering that Nowell’s Catechism, the Articles, and Bishop Jewell’s Apology, should be joined in one book and taught at the universities, and educational establishments, and in the cathedral churches, and private houses of the kingdom. The custom has, however, been traced as far back as to Sir Thomas Lyttleton, who, by his will, dated 1481, ordered some of his works to be chained in different churches. St. Bernard, who died in 1153, alludes, in one of his sermons, to some such custom. Dictionaries were also chained to desks in educational establishments. Walton’s Polyglott, fol., 1657, was the first book published in England by subscription; Tonson’s folio edition of “Paradise Lost,” in 1688, was the next; and Dryden’s Virgil, fol., 1697, the third. By 8 Anne, c. 19, s. 4 (1709); any bookseller or printer setting what was conceived to be too high a price upon a book, might, after March 25, 1710, on complaint being made to the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and some other high functionaries mentioned in the act, be compelled to charge a price fixed by any of them, upon pain of forfeiting £5 for every book sold at a higher rate. This act was repealed by 12 Geo. II. c. 36, s. 3 (1739).

BOOK CENSORS.—Many centuries before the introduction of printing, authors submitted their works to their superiors, before venturing to put them into circulation, and a regular system of censorship was established by the Inquisition. Two books printed at Cologne in 1478, were issued with the approbation of the university censor; and the “Nosce Teipsum,” printed at Heidelberg in 1480, bore the approving testimonies of four persons. A mandate of Berthold, archbishop of Mayence, dated 1486, appointing a book censor, is still in existence. Alexander VI. in 1501 issued a bull prohibiting the publication of books that had not been submitted to the censor, and the council of the Lateran in 1515 ordered that no books should be printed excepting those which had been inspected by ecclesiastical censors. By the 51st of Queen Elizabeth’s injunctions, in 1559, no person was allowed to print any book or paper without a license from the council or ordinary. The Star Chamber, June 23, 1586, published ordinances for the regulation of the press. The Long Parliament, which abolished the Star Chamber, made an ordinance, June 14, 1643, prohibiting the printing of any order or declaration of either house, without order of one or both houses; or the printing or sale of any book, pamphlet, or paper, unless the same were approved and licensed by such persons as the House should appoint. A more severe enactment followed, Sept. 28, 1647; and from that time various regulations were made on the subject till

1694, when the censorship in this country ceased, much to the displeasure of William III. and his ministers.

BOOK-KEEPING.—The system of double entry, called Italian book-keeping, had its rise amongst the mercantile cities of Italy in the 15th century. Lucas de Burgo's algebraic work, published at Venice in 1494, and Luke's work on the subject, published in 1495, are the first known to exist. The earliest English book on this subject is Hugh Oldcastle's treatise, published in 1543. James Peele is said to have published a work on book-keeping in 1569; and a new and augmented edition of Oldcastle's treatise, by John Mellis, appeared in 1588. Gotlieb published a work on book-keeping at Nuremberg in 1531.

BOOK OF SPORTS.—This title was given to a proclamation issued at Greenwich by James I., May 24, 1618, sanctioning different recreations after divine service on the Sunday. It was intended only for Lancashire. As it proved very offensive to the Puritans, no clergyman was compelled to read it. Amongst the recreations mentioned are dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, May games, Whitsun-ales, morrice-dancers, and setting up of May-poles. The Sabbatarian controversy having been revived, Charles I. (Oct. 18, 1633) ratified and published his father's declaration. Some of the clergy refused to read it, for which one of them was deprived and excommunicated by the High Commission Court in 1637. In 1643 it was ordered by Lords and Commons that the Book of Sports should be burned by the common hangman in Cheapside, and other public places.

BOOKS (Privilege for Printing).—The oldest privilege known is that of Henry Bishop, of Bamberg, for a missal, set forth April 23, 1490. The first Venetian privilege is dated 1491, and another of 1492 is in existence. The first Milanese is dated 1495; Papal, 1505; French, 1507; and English, 1510, for "The History of King Boccus." By 1 Rich. III. c. 9 (1484), aliens were allowed to import books and manuscripts. This act was, however, repealed by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1534). In 1538, an order was issued respecting the printing of Bibles, and in 1542 the privilege was granted to one person for four years. The last patent of the kind, commencing Jan. 21, 1830, for printing the English Bible and Prayer-Book, was conferred by Geo. IV. upon Strahan, Eyre, & Spottiswoode for a term of thirty years.

BOOKS BURNED.—This mode of dealing with objectionable doctrines was practised both in ancient and modern times. Jehoiaikim burnt the roll of Jeremiah (Jer. xxxvi. 23) B.C. 605, and persons at Ephesus, who used curious arts, brought their books together and burned them before all men (Acts, xix. 19), in the year 57. The writings of Arius were condemned to be burnt during the reign of Constantine the Great. The Church of Rome has, both by the decrees of councils and of popes, caused innumerable works, and in some cases their authors, to be

committed to the flames. Wycliffe's bones as well as his writings were condemned to be burned by the council of Constance (being the seventeenth General Council), in 1415; and a convocation at Oxford in 1410 condemned and burned his works. Cardinal Wolsey went in procession to St. Paul's, May 12, 1521, for the purpose of having the works of Luther consumed. Several works were burned by order of the Parliament in the time of the Commonwealth.

BOOTAN (Hindustan).—The inhabitants of this hill country invaded Cooch Behar, a dependency of Bengal, in 1772, and having been, by the aid of the British, expelled, concluded a treaty of peace with the East-India Company in 1774.

BOOTHIA FELIX (North America), was discovered by Sir J. Ross in 1830, and named after Sir Felix Booth, who furnished a large sum of money for the purposes of the expedition.

BOOTS.—The Normans wore short boots, and in the time of William II. peak pointed boots were in fashion. In the wardrobe accounts of Edward II., the following passage occurs:—"For six pairs of boots, with tassels of silk and drops of silver gilt, price each pair 5s., bought for the king's use." Planché says that boots reaching to the middle of the thigh, and turned over with straps, like modern top-boots, were worn in the time of Richard III. Short boots were worn by ladies in the 12th century. The Hessian and Wellington boots for gentlemen, and the Balmoral for persons of both sexes, are the principal novelties of the kind introduced during the present century.

BORDEAUX (France), the ancient Burdigala, the metropolis of Aquitania Secunda, rebuilt by the Romans after a fire, A.D. 261, was taken by Adolphus, king of the Goths, in 412; recovered by Clovis in 508; devastated by the Saracens in 529; and suffered repeatedly from the ravages of the Danes. The modern town was rebuilt by the dukes of Guienne at the commencement of the 10th century. Henry II. obtained Aquitaine by marriage in 1151 with Eleanor, daughter of William V. of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France, and on his accession to the English crown, in 1154, Bordeaux and the remainder of the duchy became English possessions. In 1451 Bordeaux submitted to Charles VII., and though Earl Talbot restored the authority of the English, Oct. 23, 1452, it was besieged and taken by the French Oct. 17, 1453, and has since formed part of France. Richard II., son of the Black Prince, was born here in Feb. 1366. It was made an episcopal see A.D. 314, and became an archbishopric. Its university, founded by Eugenius IV. in 1441, received great privileges from Louis XI. in 1473. Councils were held at Bordeaux in 384, in 670, in 1080, in 1214 or 1215, and April 18, 1255. Bordeaux suffered greatly during the civil and religious wars in France.

BORGITES, or CIRCASSIANS.—The second dynasty of the Mamelukes in Egypt de-

scended from a Circassian captive named Barcook, who, in 1381, on the deposition of the last sultan of the Baharites, obtained the sovereignty. Twenty-three sultans of this dynasty, which lasted 135 years, reigned. The last was hanged at the gate of his capital, April 23, 1517, by order of Selim, and the Mamelukes were expelled and the authority of the Ottoman Turks established.

BORNEO (Indian Archipelago), called by natives *Bruné*, is, excepting Australia, the largest island in the world. It was first visited by Lorenzo de Gomez in 1518; and by Pigafetta, with Magalhaen's expedition, in 1521. In addition to the Portuguese, the Spaniards, English, French, and Dutch endeavoured to form establishments in different parts of this island.

A.D.
1598. Oliver Van Noort, the first Dutchman who visited Borneo, arrives.

1604. The Dutch begin to trade at Succadana.

1608. The Dutch at Batavia endeavour to enter into a commercial treaty with the ruler of Sambas.

1609. A treaty is concluded by the Dutch with the ruler of Sambas, and they establish a factory.

1623. The Dutch abandon their settlement at Succadana.

1769. The English take possession of Balambangan.

1772. The English endeavour to establish a factory at Passir. The attempt fails.

1775. The garrison at Balambangan are killed by pirates.

1776. The Dutch establish a factory at Pontianak.

1780. Part of the W. coast ceded to the Dutch.

1786. The Dutch, in alliance with the sultan of Pontianak, destroy Succadana.

1787. Sovereignty of the S. coast granted to the Dutch.

1812. An English expedition against Sambas fails.

1813. July 3. Sambas captured by the English.

1813. The Dutch, who had been expelled by the English during the war, return.

1839. August. Sir James Brooke arrives at Borneo.

1841. Sir James Brooke is made Rajah of Sarawak, by treaty with the native ruler. (See SARAWAK.)

1846. The Dutch colonies in Borneo formed into a special government, by decree of the Dutch governor.

1848. Labuan formed into an English colony. (See LABUAN.)

BORNOU (Central Africa), called by Heeren "a great empire," was first explored by Denham and Clapperton, sent out by the English government in 1821. It has been more recently explored by Richardson, Barth, and Overweg.

BORODINO (Battle).—During the invasion of Russia, Napoleon I. attacked the whole Russian army intrenched at this village, Sept. 7, 1812. After a sanguinary engagement, both armies encamped on the field of battle, but the Russians withdrew during the night.

BOROUGH, or **BURGH**, is supposed to have been first applied to a tithing or collection of twelve families, bound together as sureties for one another. It was afterwards applied to a castle, then to the group of houses built beneath the shelter of its defences, next to a walled town, and is now generally applied in this country to towns that possess the privi-

lege of sending representatives to the House of Commons. Guizot asserts that it was not until the 11th century that boroughs took up any important position in history.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (Battle).—Edward II. defeated the earl of Lancaster and the confederated barons, with their Scottish allies, at this place, in Yorkshire, Tuesday, March 16, 1322. The earl of Lancaster, who fled, was afterwards taken prisoner. He was tried by a military council, and executed at Pontefract, Tuesday, March 23.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH.—A custom, so called, as some assert, because it first began in England, existing in certain boroughs, by which the youngest son inherited, to the exclusion of his elder brothers, the father's tenements in the borough, in case the latter died intestate. It is a species of burgage tenure, which at one time prevailed to a great extent in this country, and still exists in some places. The best authorities regard it as a remnant of the pastoral state of the tribes from which we claim descent. Amongst them the elder sons invariably took their portion, quitted their father's roof, and sought new habitations, whilst the younger son, who remained at home, naturally became the heir.

BORRISOW (Battle).—During the retreat of the French from Moscow, Portonneaux's division, consisting of 8,000 men, surrendered to the Russians at this place, Nov. 27, 1812, and on the following day a drawn battle was fought between the French and the Russians.

BOSNIA (European Turkey).—Part of the ancient Pannonia, long tributary to Hungary and Servia, was erected into a kingdom in 1376. Its monarch was defeated by the Turks in 1389. Bosnia became tributary to Turkey in 1463, and was annexed in 1522. Austria obtained a portion of Bosnia by the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718. This was, however, recovered by the Turks in 1738. Bosnia has been the scene of numerous insurrections; and frequent quarrels have occurred between the Christian and the Moslem population.

BOSPORUS (Asia).—This ancient kingdom on the Cimmerian Bosphorus was a great corn-growing country, and for many years served as a granary to Greece. Gibbon calls it "the little kingdom of Bosphorus, composed of degenerate Greeks and half-civilized barbarians." It is supposed to have been a Milesian colony. The history of the kingdom cannot, however, be traced with accuracy, and much uncertainty prevails respecting the dynasties compiled from the works of the ancient writers.

B.C.

480. Kingdom founded.

310. On the death of Parysades, the succession is contested by his sons Satyrus and Eumelus; Satyrus defeats his brother, but dies in the battle; so the younger brother, Prytanis, reigns in his stead.

309. Eumelus murders Prytanis and all his adherents, and succeeds to the crown.

108. Bosphorus is ceded to Mithridates the Great of Pontus.

86. Bosphorus revolts from Mithridates.

- B.C.
63. Pompey reduces Bosphorus to a Roman province, and makes Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, its king.
47. Julius Cæsar defeats Pharnaces, and gives Bosphorus to Mithridates of Pergamus, who soon afterwards dies, and his territory is seized by Asander.
14. Agrippa gives Bosphorus to Polemon, king of Pontus.
- A.D.
49. Mithridates Achemenides, king of Bosphorus, revolts against the Romans, who depose him.
258. Bosphorus captured by the Goths.
545. The Turks take the city of Bosphorus.

RULERS OF BOSPORUS.

	B.C.		B.C.
Archæanactide	480	Pythodoris	
Spartocus I.	438	Sauromates I.	
Selenus	431		
	427		A.D.
Satyrus I.	407	Rhescuporis I.	30
Leucon.	393	Polemon II.	38
Spartocus II.	353	Mithridates II.	42
Parysades.	348	Cotys I.	49
Satyrus II.	310	Rhescuporis II.	83
Prytanis.		Sauromates II.	108
Eumelus.	309	Cotys II.	115
Spartocus III.	304	Rhemetalces.	132
Leucanor.		Eupator.	155
Eubiotus.		Sauromates III.	180
Satyrus III.		Rhescuporis III.	215
Gorgippus.		Cotys III.	232
Spartocus IV.		Inintheremus.	235
Parysades II.		Rhescuporis IV.	235
Mithridates VI. of		Sauromates IV.	276
Pontus	108	Teiranes.	277
Machares.	79	Thothorses.	297
Pharnaces II.	63	Sauromates V.	303
Asander.	47	Sauromates VI.	306
Scribonius.	14	Rhescuporis V.	321
Polemon I.	13	Sauromates VII.	

BOSTON (Lincolnshire), is supposed to have been built upon the site of the monastery of Icanhoe, founded by St. Bodolph A.D. 654, and destroyed by the Danes in 870. Boston became important as a commercial town in the 13th century, was made a staple for wool, &c. by 27 Edw. III. in 1357, and was incorporated on the dissolution of the monasteries, of which there were several in the town and neighbourhood, by Henry VIII. The church of St. Bodolph was founded in 1309, and its tower, 290 feet in height, forms a well-known landmark. The grammar-school was founded in 1554, the Bluecoat school in 1713, the national school in 1815, and the market-house was erected in 1819. The bridge was commenced in 1802, and completed in 1807.

BOSTON (United States).—Founded in 1630 by colonists from Charlestown. The American revolution commenced at this place, where the cargoes of tea were thrown into the sea, in December, 1773. The English forces held possession of Boston in 1775. They evacuated it by the terms of a capitulation, signed March 17, 1776. Slave riots occurred June 24, 1854; and a religious revival in 1858.

BOSWORTH FIELD (Battle).—The last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought Monday, Aug. 22, 1485. Richard III., who displayed great gallantry, having been betrayed by Sir W. Stanley and

the earl of Northumberland, was defeated and slain, and the earl of Richmond proclaimed king, under the title of Henry VII. The crown worn by Richard in the battle was placed upon his head. The line of the Plantagenets terminated with Richard III., and that of the Tudors commenced with Henry VII., who sought to strengthen his title by a marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., which took place Jan. 18, 1486.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—Sylvaticus formed a botanical garden for medicinal purposes at Salerno in 1309, and Lorenzo de' Medici established one at Marburg in 1530. The first public botanical gardens were established, one at Pisa, by the university, and another at Padua, in 1545. A professorship of botany was founded at Padua in 1533. The first botanical garden in France was established at Montpellier in 1558; and the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, was founded in 1610. The first botanical garden in England was formed at Oxford in 1632. Botanical gardens were established at Leyden in 1577, at Jena in 1629, at Upsal in 1657, at Edinburgh in 1680, at Carlsruhe in 1715, at Kew in 1730, at Schönbrunn in 1753, at Madrid in 1755, at Cambridge in 1761, at Calcutta in 1768, at Coimbra in 1773, at St. Petersburg in 1785, at Dublin in 1790, at Ghent in 1797, at Moscow in 1802, at Liverpool in 1803, at Ceylon in 1811, at Pesth in 1812, at Chiswick in 1822, at Birmingham in 1831, and at Montreal in 1832. The garden at Chelsea was commenced in 1673, and inclosed in 1686; and the gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in 1839.

BOTANY.—Theophrastus, one of Aristotle's pupils, left the earliest existing treatise on botany, B.C. 322. The elder Pliny and Dioscorides in the 1st century of our æra wrote more fully on the subject. The Arabians began to cultivate the study of botany at the commencement of the 9th century, and Avicenna, who died in 1037, was long considered a great authority. The science was revived in the 16th century, and Otto Brunfels, of Strasburg, published his "Herbarum Vivæ Eicones," in three volumes folio, with 238 woodcuts of plants in 1530. Ruel of Soissons published his treatise "De Natura Stirpium," at Paris, in 1536, and Leonard, amongst other works, his "Commentaries on the History of Plants," at Basel, in 1542. Dr. Turner published "The New Herbal" in three parts, in 1551, 1562, and 1568 successively. Columna, in his "Ephrasis," a history of rare plants, published at Rome, in two parts, in 1606 and 1616, laid down the true basis of the science, by establishing the distinction of genera, which Gesner, Cæsalpin, and Joachim Camerarius had already conceived. Robert Morison, of Aberdeen, published works on botany, in 1669, 1672, and 1678; and although allowed to have benefited greatly from the labours of his predecessors, he is generally considered the "founder of classification." Grew, in 1671, and Malpighi first directed attention to the anatomy of plants. Rivinus, in 1690, is

said to have anticipated some portions of the system of Linnæus, who produced quite a revolution in botany by the publication, in 1735, of his "Systema Naturæ." Since that period the science of botany has rapidly advanced.

BOTANY BAY (Pacific), on the E. coast of Australia, was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and thus named by a naturalist in the expedition, from the number of plants growing on its shores.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE (Battle).—The Scottish Covenanters were defeated here June 22, 1679, by the duke of Monmouth.

BOTTLE CONJUROR.—An immense crowd was attracted to the Haymarket Theatre, on Monday, Jan. 16, 1749 (O.S.), an announcement having been made that a person would play on a common walking-cane the music of every instrument then in use, get into a quart bottle, and whilst there sing several songs, at the same time permitting any spectator to handle the bottle, and perform other remarkable feats. The performer did not appear, and some person behind the curtain cried out that if the audience would remain there till the next evening, instead of going into a quart he would get into a pint bottle. Only a small portion of those who had assembled could obtain admission; a riot ensued, and the interior of the theatre was destroyed. The real history of the imposture was never discovered, but is supposed to have been the result of a wager.

BOTTLES.—Vessels for containing liquids were made of leather, pottery, or metal, and, according to some authorities, of glass, by ancient nations. Glass bottles, with handles, were found in the ruins of Pompeii, which was overwhelmed August 23, A. D. 79. Beckmann says the use of bottles amongst modern nations commenced in the 15th century. Stone and earthen bottles were first subjected to duty by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695), and half the duties on glass wares, and the whole duty on stone and earthen bottles were repealed by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45 (1698).

BOUCHAIN (France).—This fortress was taken from Marshal Villars by the duke of Marlborough, after a siege of thirty-five days, Sept. 14, 1711. The French recovered possession Oct. 10, 1712.

BOULOGNE (France).—The ancient Gesoriacum, also called Bononia, is supposed to have been the port at which Claudius embarked for Britain, A. D. 42. The Roman fleet was stationed here A. D. 287. It was sacked by the Danes in 882, and was frequently assailed during the Middle Ages. Henry VIII. took it, after a siege of six weeks, Sept. 14, 1544. The French made several attempts to regain possession, and having failed, purchased it from Edward VI. for 400,000 crowns, March 24, 1549. Napoleon I. assembled his forces here for the invasion of England in 1801. Nelson attacked the flotilla Aug. 15, 1801, but without obtaining any decisive results. On the renewal of a threat of invasion in 1804, and in subsequent years, much

damage was done by our cruisers. Louis Napoleon, with forty or fifty followers, landed here early in the morning of Aug. 6, 1840, in his second attempt to raise an insurrection against the Orleans dynasty, and having failed, was taken prisoner whilst retreating to the steam-vessel which had brought him and his colleagues from England. Napoleon III. visited this town, accompanied by the king of the Belgians and his son, Sept. 3, 1854. The king of Portugal arrived Sept. 4, and Prince Albert Sept. 5. A grand mimic battle was fought on a plain between Boulogne and Calais, Sept. 8, after which Prince Albert returned to England. The seat of this ancient bishopric was removed from Térouane to Boulogne in 1553. The see was suppressed in 1801.

BOUNTÏ (Mutiny).—This ship sailed from England in 1787, on a voyage to the Society Islands, and, having taken on board a large number of bread-fruit trees for transplantation in the West Indies, quitted Otaheite, April 7, 1789. At daybreak on the 28th, Captain Bligh, the commander of the *Bounty*, was pinioned, and, with eighteen of the crew who had refused to join the mutineers, placed in the ship's boat with 140 lb. of bread, 30 lb. of meat, and a few gallons of water. They landed at Otaheite on the 30th of April, but having been driven off by the natives, made for Timor, touched at New Holland on the 5th of June, and reached Timor, where they were relieved by the Dutch, June 12, having been forty-six days in an open boat, with a scanty allowance of food. Captain Bligh reached England on the 14th of March, 1790. Fourteen of the mutineers were captured, but four perished in the wreck of the *Pandora*. Ten were brought to this country in irons, and tried by court-martial at Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1792. The proceedings closed on the 18th, when six of them were sentenced to death, and four acquitted. (See PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.)

BOURBON (France).—Formerly the capital of the Bourbonnois, frequently called Bourbon l'Archambault, received the name of Bourges-les-Bains in 1789. Pepin took it A. D. 759, and bestowed the town and the surrounding territory upon one of his followers, from whom, through the heiress Beatrice of Burgundy, married to Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX., in 1272, the Bourbon family is descended.

BOURBON (Indian Ocean).—This island was discovered in 1542, by a Portuguese mariner, after whom it was called Mascarenhas. It was then uninhabited; but the French formed a settlement in 1642, and in 1649 changed its name to Bourbon. It has since borne the following names,—Réunion, Buonaparte, and Napoleon. It was taken by the English July 8, 1810, and restored to France at the general peace in 1815.

BOURBONS.—Henry IV. of Navarre, who succeeded to the throne on the extinction of the house of Valois, July 31, 1589, was the first Bourbon sovereign of France. His

father, Antony of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albret in 1548, became king of Navarre in 1555. He was descended through the younger branch, the elder having become extinct on the death of the constable of Bourbon, May 6, 1527, from Robert of Clermont, youngest son of Louis IX. By his marriage in 1272 with Beatrice of Burgundy, Robert of Clermont obtained the Bourbonnois, the Charlerois, and the lordship of St. Just. His son, Louis I., was created duke of Bourbon by Charles IV. of France in 1327. The Bourbons reigned in France from the accession of Henry IV. July 31, 1589, till the death of Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793. They were restored in the person of Louis XVIII. April 10, 1814; expelled March 19, 1815, during the Hundred Days, and again restored, after the fall of Napoleon, July 8, 1815. The rule of the elder branch ceased on the abdication of Charles X., Aug. 2, 1830. Louis Philippe, of the Orleans, or younger branch of the Bourbons, then succeeded to the throne, and their line ceased to reign in France on his abdication, Feb. 24, 1848.

BOURBONS (Collateral Branches).—The Condé branch took its title from Condé, in Hainault, which came into the possession of the Bourbon family by the marriage, in 1487, of Francis of Bourbon, count of Vendôme, with Mary of Luxemburg, heiress of St. Paul, Enguien, Soissons, and Condé. Their son Charles had several children, and one of these, named Louis, assumed the title of prince of Condé. This line became extinct in 1830. The later Orleans branch sprang from Philip, second son of Louis XIII., made duke of Orleans in 1660. The Spanish Bourbons are descended from Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., who was made king of Spain under the title of Philip V. in 1700. The Neapolitan branch is descended from Charles, third son of Philip V. of Spain, made duke of Parma in 1731, and king of Naples in 1735. The Conti, a branch of the Condé, is descended from Louis, the first prince of Condé, who married *Eléonore de Roye*, dame de Conty or Conti, by whom he had two sons, Henry of Bourbon, prince of Condé, and François, who took the title of prince of Conti.

BOURGES (France), the ancient *Avaricum*, afterwards called *Bituriges* and *Biorgas*, whence the present name is derived. Cæsar captured it B.C. 52, when it is said that only 800 out of 40,000 inhabitants escaped. It was captured by the Goths A.D. 475, and by Clovis in 507. It suffered greatly from the ravages of war. The bishopric was founded in the 3rd century. It was made an archbishopric. The occupant of the see was termed patriarch and primate of Aquitaine. Councils were held at this town in 473; Nov. 1, 1031; Dec. 25, 1145; in 1225; Sept. 13, 1276; in April, 1280; Sept. 19, 1286; in 1336; Aug. 26—Sept. 11, 1440, and March 21, 1528. Louis XI., who was born here, founded its university, which was

suppressed at the Revolution. The Huguenots seized the place in 1562, but were driven out Sept. 1, by the royal troops.

BOURIGNONISTS.—The followers of Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, a fanatic born at Lille, in Flanders, Jan. 13, 1616. Bayle says she was so ugly that it was debated for some days after her birth, by her family, whether she should be stifled as a monster. She took the habit and order of Augustine in 1658; and travelling in Holland, France, and Scotland, taught that religion consists in internal emotions, and published a great many works. Driven from place to place, she died at Franeker, in Friesland, Oct. 30, 1680; and her tenets are said to have obtained a temporary popularity amongst the Scotch.

BOVIANUM (Italy).—This Samnite city, besieged by the Romans without success B.C. 314, was taken by them B.C. 311, again B.C. 305, and again B.C. 298. It was an important military position, and suffered in many succeeding wars. Bovianum was destroyed by an earthquake in the 9th century, and the modern Bojano occupies its site.

BOVINES (Battle), or BOUVINES.—Fought Sunday, July 27, 1214, at the bridge of Bouvines, where Philip Augustus, with inferior numbers, defeated the army of Otho, emperor of Germany, and his allies. The counts of Flanders and Boulogne, and William, earl of Salisbury, were made prisoners.

BOWIDES.—A dynasty established in Persia A.D. 932. There were seventeen kings of this line, which lasted for 127 years, and became extinct in 1059.

BOW ISLAND (Pacific).—One of the coral islands discovered by Bougainville in 1768. He called it *La Harpe*, but it received its present name from Captain Cook, who landed upon it in 1769.

BOWYER FORT (United States), near Mobile, was captured by the English troops, Feb. 11, 1815. This was the last encounter during the American war, as the news of the conclusion of peace reached the belligerents the next day.

BOXTEL (Battle).—The republican army under Pichegru having wrested Boxtel from the Dutch, Sept. 14, 1794, the duke of York ordered General Abercrombie to advance during the night with the army of reserve. In the morning of the 15th he was engaged with the French, and was compelled to retire. On this occasion the duke of Wellington, then commanding the 33rd regiment, first came under fire. By a well-directed movement he checked the advance of the republican troops, and inflicted such chastisement upon them, that the further retreat was effected without molestation.

BOYADJI-KEUY (Treaty).—Between Austria and the Porte, was signed at Boyadji-Keuy, June 14, 1854. It consisted of seven articles, providing for the occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Austrians, who entered the principalities Aug. 20, 1854, and retired in 1856, at the close of the war.

BOY-BISHOP, was elected in cathedrals and parish churches on St. Nicholas' day (Dec. 6), during the Middle Ages. This child, usually chosen from one of the choir, was invested with all the insignia of the episcopal office, and his authority lasted until Innocents' day (Dec. 28). He performed all the ceremonies and offices of the church except mass. At Salisbury the boy-bishop is said to have had the disposal of all stalls that came vacant during his rule. This custom was suppressed by proclamation July 22, 1542, and according to some authorities a previous proclamation had been issued July 22, 1540. This, with other Roman Catholic pageants, was revived by Queen Mary; and it was again suppressed by Elizabeth, though it continued to exist in rural districts for some time after the prohibition. A similar custom prevailed in many parts of the Continent.

BOYLE LECTURES.—Instituted according to instructions in the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle (seventh son of the earl of Cork), who died Dec. 30, 1691. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and a man of extraordinary attainments. The lectures, eight in number, intended as a defence of natural and revealed religion, are preached at St. Mary-le-Bow church, on the first Monday in January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and November. The first course was preached by the celebrated Dr. Bentley in 1692, and he preached a second in 1694.

BOYNE (Battle).—At this battle, in Ireland, William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., July 1, 1690. The latter fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, from which port he set sail for France.

BRABANÇONS, or **BRABANCIONES**, mercenary soldiers, called also *Routiers*, because they were always *en route*, and *Cotereaux*. They were frequently employed during the Middle Ages, and in this country in particular, by William II., Stephen, and Henry II.; and were little better than freebooters. The greater number came from Brabant: hence their name.

BRABANT (Holland and Belgium).—This ancient province formed part of Charlemagne's empire, and in the division of his territories, made A.D. 806, was assigned by him to his son Charles. Lothaire I. obtained it A.D. 843, and his son, Lothaire II., A.D. 855, by whom it was joined to Lorraine. Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, made it a separate duchy, called Lower Lorraine, and afterwards Brabant; and bestowed it upon Geoffrey, its first duke. It passed under the rule of the dukes of Burgundy in 1429, and was with their dominions transferred to Austria in 1477. When Charles V., emperor of Germany, became king of Spain, in 1516, the Netherlands were united to Spain. Philip the Second's religious persecutions having caused a revolt, North Brabant joined the United Provinces in 1581; and South Brabant remained under the dominion of Spain until 1706, when it became part of the

Austrian Netherlands. Brabant, with the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, was united to France by decrees of the National Convention, dated March, 1793 and 1795, and armies were sent for the purpose of subjugating the country. It formed part of the kingdom of Holland in 1815, and at the revolution of 1830, South Brabant became a province of Belgium. The heir to the throne bears the title of duke of Brabant.

BRACELETS, or **ARMLETS**, were worn at a very early period. Abraham's servant gave Rebecca two bracelets of gold B.C. 1857 (Gen. xxiv. 22); and the Amalekite who killed Saul brought the bracelet that was upon his arm to David, B.C. 1055 (2 Sam. i. 10). They were worn both by men and women amongst most ancient nations. William of Malmesbury relates that Alfred ordered golden bracelets to be hung up in the highways (circ. A.D. 890), and such was the good order that prevailed, that nobody took them away. The same author mentions, as part of the peace-offering sent by Earl Godwin to Hardicanute, A.D. 1041, eighty soldiers, who had two bracelets on their arms, weighing sixteen ounces of gold. In the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 975, Edgar is called the "bracelet-giver to heroes." Amongst the Danes, the most sacred form of oath was that sworn on the holy bracelet, originally kept at an altar, but afterwards worn on the arm of a priest. This ceremony is alluded to by the Saxon Chronicle under the year 876. Various ancient ornaments of this kind have been found in different parts of the island.

BRADDOCK DOWN (Battle).—Sir R. Hopton with inferior numbers defeated the Parliamentary army at this place, near Liskeard, in Cornwall, about the middle of January, 1643. With trifling loss on his part, he took 1,250 prisoners, all their cannon, colours, arms, &c.

BRAGANÇA (House of).—Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke in 1640, and John, duke of Bragança, was raised to the throne Dec. 1, under the title of John IV. The family dates from the beginning of the 15th century, when Alfonso, a natural son of John I., was created duke of Bragança and lord of Guimaraens. He married Beatrice, daughter of the count of Barcellos and Ourem, and from them the Bragança line sprung. In 1801 Napoleon declared that the reign of the Bragança sovereigns had ceased. John, regent of the kingdom, withdrew to Brazil in 1807, but he returned in 1821. At his death, in 1826, his son Don Pedro resigned the throne in favour of his daughter Maria II., preferring to remain emperor of Brazil, which he had been elected Nov. 18, 1825.

BRAGANÇA (Portugal).—According to tradition, this city was founded by King Brigo, B.C. 1906. Its real founder was Sancho I., who built the present city and castle in 1187. Bragança was erected into a duchy by Alfonso V., in 1442. On the revolt of the Portuguese from Spain in 1640, John II., eighth duke of Bragança, ascended the throne of Portugal

as John IV., and founded the reigning dynasty. In 1782 the see of Miranda was transferred to Bragança, the bishop retaining both titles.

BRAMHINS.—The order of Hindoo priests, constituting the highest of the four castes into which the Hindoo nation is divided, is of great antiquity. It is said that their Vedas, or sacred books, date from fourteen centuries before our æra, and that some of their codes of criminal and civil law go back nearly 3,000 years from the present time. The Hindoo tradition respecting the origin of this caste is, that in the first creation, the Brahmins proceeded with the Veda from the mouth of Brama, their chief god. The system of castes prevailed both in Egypt and in India, and much controversy has been excited as to whether India borrowed it from Egypt or Egypt from India.

BRAILOW (Battle).—Fought near Brailow, or Ibrail, in Wallachia, between the Russians and the Turks, June 19, 1773, the latter having been defeated. The town, taken by the Russians June 18, 1828, the siege having commenced May 11, was restored to the Turks by the treaty of Hadrianople, in 1829.

BRAMHAM MOOR (Battle).—Sir Thomas Rokeby, high sheriff of Yorkshire, defeated the earl of Northumberland, who had rebelled a second time against Henry IV. at this place, Feb. 19, 1408. The earl of Northumberland was killed in this battle.

BRANDENBURG (Prussia).—This province, subjugated by Charlemagne A.D. 789, some time after regained its independence, which it enjoyed until 928, when it was conquered and annexed to Saxony. It became a margraviate under Albert, surnamed the Bear, in 1142. On the extinction of that race in 1320, it was given by the emperor Louis V. to his son Louis, and was sold by one of his descendants to Charles IV. It continued in this family until the emperor Sigismund obtained possession in 1411, and by him it was, in 1415, sold to Frederick of Hohenzollern, one of whose successors founded the kingdom of Prussia in 1701. The town of Brandenburg, founded about the 7th century, was made a bishop's see A.D. 946. It was suppressed in 1565.

BRANDY, formerly called Brandwine, was first mentioned about 1671. The Aqua Vitæ invented by Raymond Lully, who died in 1515, is often mistaken for brandy.

BRANDY-WINE (Battle).—At Brandy-wine Creek, near Newcastle, in Pennsylvania, Lord Cornwallis, Sept. 11, 1777, with inferior numbers, defeated an American army of 15,000 men, advantageously posted.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE (Oxford).—William Smyth, bishop of Lichfield, afterwards of Lincoln, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, and Sir R. Sutton founded this institution about 1508. A charter was granted by Henry VIII., Jan. 25, 1512, for one principal and sixty scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose. The new library was finished in 1663, and the foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid in 1656. It has

received numerous benefactions. Brasenose Hall existed in the time of Henry III., in the middle of the 13th century, and was known by that name in 1278, a nose of brass being fixed to the gate. The name is said to be derived from a corruption of *brasinium* or *brasinhouse*, because originally situated in part of Alfred's palace, used as a brew-house.

BRASS.—The art of making this alloy of copper and zinc was known in ancient times, and the early Britons are said to have possessed brass-foundries. The celebrated colossus of Rhodes, erected about B.C. 288, was formed of brass. This fact has, however, been disputed, and it is certain that the present process of making brass is altogether of modern invention. The first works in England are said to have been established at Esher in 1649; and in 1781 Emerson obtained a patent for making brass in a more direct way, by melting together its constituent metals.

BRAY (Berks).—Fuller's story of the vicar of Bray, who held his living under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, being first a Roman Catholic, then a Protestant, again a Roman Catholic, and once more a Protestant, on the principle that he intended to live and die vicar of Bray, is not borne out by the church records. The living was not held by the same person for so long a period as that required to prove the truth of the anecdote.

BRAZIL (South America).—Vincent Pinzon landed in Brazil in February, 1500, and took possession of the country in the name of the Spanish government, and Cabral was driven by adverse winds on its coasts April 23 in the same year. It was afterwards surveyed by Amerigo Vespucci, who published an account of the country, with a map. The Spaniards and French occupied several portions of the country.

A.D.

1500. Vincent Pinzon, having sailed from Palos, in December the preceding year, arrives, in February, at Cape Augustine, and discovers and names the river Amazon. On the 23rd of April, Pedro Alvarez Cabral is driven on to the coast, and takes possession of the country in behalf of the king of Portugal.
1530. Captain Hawkins, of Plymouth, commences intercourse with the natives, and prevails on one of their chiefs to accompany him to England.
1549. The Portuguese found St. Salvador, and the Jesuits first enter Brazil.
1553. Settlements formed by Europeans extend as far as the river La Plata, and the country is made a Jesuit province.
1555. Coligny establishes a settlement of French Protestants in Brazil.
1558. The Portuguese massacre most of the French settlers.
1560. The colony of French Huguenots is entirely broken up, and the colonists are expelled by the Portuguese.
1572. The English make an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a footing in Brazil.
1580. Passes into the power of Philip II., king of Spain, who becomes sovereign of Portugal.
1594. Captain James Lancaster takes Pernambuco, and returns with a large booty of sugars, timber, and cotton.

A.D.

1624. First invasion of Brazil by the Dutch, who take Bahia, but are unable to make a permanent settlement.
1630. Second invasion by the Dutch, who take Olinda and the province of Pernambuco.
1654. Vleyza restores Brazil to the Portuguese rule. Free trade opened between Brazil and England.
1661. The Dutch resign all claim to Brazil.
1711. The French seize Rio-Janeiro.
1723. The French found Monte Video, which is seized by the Spaniards.
1760. The Jesuits are expelled from Brazil.
1763. The seat of government is transferred from Bahia to Rio.
1772. Revolt of the oppressed natives and negro slaves.
1789. Insurrection of the province of Minas.
1807. Nov. 29. The royal family of Portugal leave Lisbon for Rio-Janeiro, to which city the seat of the Portuguese government is transferred.
1808. Jan. 21. The royal family of Portugal reach Brazil.
1815. Aug. 1. The culture of the tea-plant is introduced into Brazil. Dec. 16. John, prince regent of Portugal, erects the state of Brazil into a kingdom.
1817. March. Insurrection of Pernambuco.
1821. Revolutions in Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio-Janeiro. The king returns to Lisbon, leaving Don Pedro regent of Brazil.
1822. Sept. 21. Don Pedro refuses to recognize the authority of the king of Portugal, and is proclaimed "constitutional emperor of Brazil."
1825. May 13. The king of Portugal recognizes the independence of the Brazilian empire.
1828. Brazil recognizes Monte Video as an independent state.
1829. Insurrection in Pernambuco.
1831. April 6. The emperor abdicates in favour of his infant son, Don Pedro, and next day embarks for Europe.
1840. July 23. The emperor is declared of age by a *coup d'état*, and assumes the head of affairs.
1850. Sept. 4. The emperor issues a decree, making the importation of slaves piratical.
1858. Nov. 8. Inauguration of the first Brazilian railroad from Rio to Belem (38 miles).

EMPERORS.

A.D.

1822. Dec. 1. Pedro I.
1831. July 18. Pedro II.

BREAD.—Various materials were converted into bread in ancient times, when wheaten flour was not in such general use as at present. From the description of England prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, we learn that even in this country bread was made "of such grain as the soil yieldeth, nevertheless the gentility commonly provide themselves sufficiently of wheat for their own tables, while their household and poor neighbours in some shires are enforced to content themselves with rye or barley, yea, and in time of dearth, many with bread made either of beans, peas, or oats, or of altogether, or some acorns among." Amongst other substitutes for wheat, potatoes and various kinds of earth have been used. Stow says Bread Street was so called on account of its being the place where bread was formerly sold, and adds; "for it appeareth by records that in the year 1302, which was the thirtieth of

Edward I., the bakers of London were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market." Butter was substituted for dripping to be eaten with bread at breakfast between the reigns of Edward IV. and Elizabeth. By a royal mandate issued by Henry III. in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (1252), bakers were ordered not to impress bread intended for sale with the sign of the cross, Agnus Dei, or the name of Jesus Christ. (*See ASSIZE OF BREAD, BAKERS, &c.*)

BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This esculent, found in the South-Sea Islands, was introduced into the West Indies by order of the British government. The first attempt in 1789 under Bligh failed, on account of the mutiny of part of his crew on board the *Bounty*. Bligh was sent out again in 1791, reached Otaheite in 1792, and landed the plants in 1793. Captain Bligh received the gold medal offered in 1777 by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures to any one who should bring the bread-fruit plant in a state of vegetation from the South-Sea Islands to the West Indies. The experiment succeeded, but the negroes prefer their own preparation of food from the plantain.

BREAKWATER.—The mole at Tangier, commenced in 1663, and abandoned, though not completed in 1676; the works commenced at Plymouth Aug. 12, 1812, and completed in 1841; those at Cherbourg, commenced June 6, 1784, continued at intervals, and completed in 1853; and the Admiralty pier at Dover, commenced about 1844, are amongst the most celebrated breakwaters in the world.

BREASTPLATE.—A portion of the vestment worn by the high-priest amongst the Jews, was called the breastplate of judgment, and to it the Urim and Thummim were attached. The defensive armour called the breastplate, worn both in ancient and modern times, is made of various materials.

BRECHIN (Scotland).—This ancient town, supposed to have been the capital of the kings of the Picts, was burnt by the Danes A.D. 1012. It was made a bishopric in 1150, and the see, suppressed in 1689, was revived in 1731. Near Brechin, at Huntly Hill, a battle was fought in 1452. Brechin was taken by Edward I., Aug. 9, 1303, and was burnt by Montrose in 1645.

BREDA (Holland) was founded about 1190, and was annexed to Spain in 1567. It was recovered in March, 1590, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, to whose family it belonged during the 14th and 15th centuries. During the struggle with Spain conferences were opened here March 3, 1575, and closed July 8, 1575. The Spaniards besieged Breda in 1624, and captured it in 1625. It came into the possession of the United Provinces Oct. 6, 1637, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. Charles II. resided here during part of his exile, and his celebrated declaration was written at Breda, and dated April 14 (O.S. 4), 1660. Peace between England, France, and Holland was concluded here July 20 (O.S. 10), 1667. During the

revolution the assembly of the United Belgic States met here Sept. 14, 1789. Breda capitulated to the French Feb. 25, 1793. The French were expelled in 1813, and Breda was restored to Holland at the peace in 1815.

BREHON LAW, prevailed in Ireland previous to its conquest by Henry II. in 1169, and was so called because the Irish name for a judge is Brehon. The Irish nation received and swore to observe the English laws at the Great Council assembled at Lismore. Spencer, in 1596, describes Brehon Law as "a rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another, in which oftentimes there appeared great show of equity in determining the right between party and party, but in many things repugnant quite both to God's laws and man's." This account is not altogether correct, as the code existed in manuscript as early as the 14th century. King John, who visited Ireland in 1210, ordained and established by letters patent that it should be governed by the laws of England. The Irish, however, clung to the Brehon Law. Henry III. and his successors made several efforts to induce them to abandon it, and Edward III. by the statute of Kilkenny, in 1366, formally abolished the Brehon Law, the practice of which was, by the last-mentioned statute, made treason. The Brehon Law was not, however, in spite of this and other enactments, entirely abolished until the reign of James I.

BREMEN (Germany).—The capital of the republic of Bremen, and one of the free Hanse towns, is first mentioned as a bishop's see A.D. 787. The archbishop of Hamburg removed his seat here in 845, and Bremen itself became an archbishopric in 1203. It was destroyed by the Hungarians in 900. In 1283 it joined the Hanseatic League; and in 1648 its archbishopric was suppressed. Bremen was made an imperial city in 1640. A majority of the inhabitants having declared in favour of Protestantism, the city was separated from the remainder of the diocese. The latter, called the duchy of Bremen, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. Denmark conquered it in 1712, and sold it to Hanover in 1715, with which it was incorporated in 1732. The French captured it Aug. 29, 1757, again in 1758, but were speedily expelled, and took it again in 1759. It was taken by the French in 1806, and annexed to the French empire in 1810, but regained its independence in 1813, and was made a member of the German Confederation in 1815.

BRENNEVILLE (Battle).—Louis VI. of France, who supported the claim of William Clito to the estates in Normandy seized by Henry I., was defeated by the latter in the plain of Brenneville, in Normandy, Aug. 20, 1119. This is sometimes called the battle of Bremulle, and also of Noyon.

BRENTFORD (Battles).—Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes at Brentford, with great slaughter, in May, 1016. Charles I. defeated the Parliamentary army near this place, Nov. 12, 1642.

BRESCIA (Italy).—The ancient Brixia was conquered by the Romans. The Goths burned it A.D. 412, and Attila plundered it in 452. It became an important city under Lombard rule, and the capital of a province of the same name. It was taken by Charlemagne. It joined the league against the emperor Frederick I. in 1175, and successfully resisted the arms of Frederick II. in 1238. It was long a prey to the various factions by which Italy was convulsed; was taken by the emperor Henry VII. in 1311, by the Venetians in 1426, and by the French in 1509. The Venetians having regained possession in 1512, it was taken and sacked by the French, under Gaston de Foix, in the same year, but was again captured, after a long siege, by the Venetians, May 26, 1516. It was annexed to Venice in 1576, and continued under the sway of that republic until 1797. The French having captured it in 1796, they were expelled in 1799; but Brescia again passed under their yoke until 1815, when, with the remainder of Lombardy, it was ceded to Austria. During the revolution of 1848, the Austrians were expelled, but it was retaken March 30, 1849, and passed to Sardinia, by the treaty of Zurich, in 1859. Its cathedral was commenced in 1604, and completed in 1825.

BRESLAU (Silesia).—Frederick II. of Prussia took possession of Breslau Jan. 1, 1741. After the battle of Czaslau, which took place May 17, 1742, a treaty of peace between Frederick II. and Maria Theresa was drawn up at Breslau under the mediation of the British ambassador, June 11, 1742, and definitively concluded July 28. Silesia and Glatz, in Bohemia, were ceded to Prussia. A great battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Prussians, Nov. 22, 1757, and the latter having been defeated, the Austrians took possession of Breslau on the 25th, but it was retaken by Frederick II. on the 19th of December in the same year. Loudon, who had appeared before it July 30, 1760, was compelled to raise the siege August 5, and the Russians bombarded it in 1761. The French took it in 1806, and its fortifications were demolished in 1814. Its university was founded in 1702, and that of Frankfort-on-the-Oder was incorporated with it in 1811. The bishopric of Smogre, founded in 960, was transferred to Breslau in 1062. Councils were held at Breslau in 1248, and Feb. 2, 1268.

BREST (France), supposed to be the ancient Privates Portus, came into the possession of the duke of Brittany in 1240. It was frequently captured and held by the English in the continental wars during the 14th and 15th centuries; and it passed to the French crown, with the remainder of Brittany, by the marriage of Louis XII. with Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII., in 1493. Sir Thomas Howard burnt Brest May 23, 1512; and an indecisive action between the French and English fleets occurred off the port Aug. 10, in the same year. Sir Edward Howard, lord high admiral, sailed into Brest, landed some men, and ravaged the country

in 1513, and was killed outside the port in an attempt to destroy some French galleys. Sir Martin Frobiisher assisted the French to recover Brest from the Spaniards in 1594. The English failed in an attack upon Brest in June, 1694. Lord Howe defeated the French fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794; and the port was blockaded by an English squadron during the French revolutionary war. The harbour was improved in 1631 by order of Richelieu, who made Brest a naval station. Captain Gordon was beheaded at Brest in 1769, on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy for setting fire to the shipping in that port. The hospital was destroyed by fire, and fifty slaves lost their lives Nov. 1776.

BRETAGNY (Treaty).—At the village of Bretigny, near Chartres, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France, May 8, 1360. It consisted of forty articles. France ceded several provinces that England had conquered, and Edward III. renounced his claim to Normandy, Maine, Anjou, &c., and agreed to release the French king John, who had been prisoner in England since 1356, his ransom being fixed at 3,000,000 of gold crowns. King John was conducted to Calais July 3; the two kings signed the treaty there Oct. 24; and John was released on the 26th. He returned to England Jan. 4, 1364, and the kings of Scotland and Cyprus being then in London, he was received with great pomp; but falling suddenly ill, he died at the palace of the Savoy, April 8, 1364. Some historians assert that he came to England because he was unable to fulfil the terms of his release; but a desire to see Edward III., for whom he entertained great affection, appears to have been his principal if not his sole object.

BREVIARY, originally called the *Cursus*, is composed of psalms, lessons taken from Scripture, homilies, histories of saints, hymns, anthems, prayers, &c., suited to the particular season, festival, or canonical hour, collected for the use of Roman Catholics. After undergoing several alterations, it was settled by Pius V. in 1568. Reformation of the breviaries was enjoined upon bishops by the synod held at Cologne in 1536, and both popes and councils have introduced various alterations.

BREWERS.—The art of brewing is of great antiquity. By a statute of the Pillory and Tumbrel, 51 Hen. III. st. 6 (1267), brewers were fined for the first, second, and third offences not over grievous against the law of assize; but if the offence was often, or over grievous, the brewer was condemned to the tumbrel, or some other correction. The trade of brewing, within the city of London, was at one time confined almost wholly to females. The company of brewers was incorporated by Henry VI., Feb. 22, 1428; confirmed by Edward IV. in 1480; and again by Elizabeth, July 13, 1560. There were twenty-six brewers in London and Westminster in 1585, and they brewed 648,960 barrels yearly. Barrels were first ordered to be gauged by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532). The trade itself

has been regulated by several subsequent statutes.

BRIAR CREEK (Battle).—General Prevost, with about 1,200 English troops, defeated the American army, 2,000 strong, at this place, in America, March 3, 1779. Several colours, 7 pieces of cannon, all the baggage, and 200 prisoners, fell into the hands of the victors.

BRIBERY.—This form of corruption is mentioned several times in the Bible, and is forbidden Deut. xvi. 19. It prevailed extensively amongst most ancient nations. When Ergocles was convicted of having embezzled thirty talents, and payment was demanded of his friend Philocrates, his party openly boasted of having bribed 2,100 jurymen at Athens. A modern author remarks that "in all periods of their history, the Greeks seldom had sufficient principle to resist a bribe." Bribery prevailed to a fearful extent in Rome, and existed in various forms during the Middle Ages. The first case of punishment for bribery at an English election is recorded by Parry (Parl. and Councils of Eng. p. 221). On the 10th of May, 1571, Thomas Long, a very simple man, and unfit to serve, confessed that he gave the mayor of Westbury and another £4 for his place in Parliament. They were ordered to refund the money, to appear to answer such things as should be objected against them, and the corporation and inhabitants of Westbury were fined £20 for their scandalous attempt. Bribery at elections did not prevail to any great extent in this country until the 18th century.

BRICIAN, or ST. BRIDGET.—This Swedish order of knighthood was founded by Queen, afterwards St. Bridget, in 1366.

BRICK-MAKING was known immediately after the flood (Gen. xi. 3), B.C. 2234, burnt bricks having been employed in the construction of the tower of Babel. The lives of the Israelites in Egypt were embittered by their cruel task of brick-making about B.C. 1571 (Exod. i. 14, and ch. v.). It is probable that these were sun-dried bricks. The Jews inscribed magical and other characters upon bricks. The art was much improved by the Greeks, and carried to a still higher state of perfection by the Romans. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans employed brickwork in their architecture. Bricks were first taxed by 24 Geo. III. c. 24 (1784), at the rate of 2s. 6d. per 1,000. This duty was several times increased until, by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 24 (July 19, 1839), it was fixed at 5s. 10d. per 1,000 for ordinary-sized bricks, and 10s. for the larger size. It was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 9 (1850). Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, is a good specimen of English brickwork.

BRIDE-ALE, or BRIDE-STAKE, an old custom, so called because the bride sold ale on her wedding-day, and her friends contributed what they pleased in payment. It was also called *bride-bush*, from a bush at the end of a pole, the ancient badge of a country ale-house; *bride-wain*, because poor persons

sent a cart round to their relations and friends, to obtain contributions; and *bidding*, because guests were invited. The custom is supposed to have been confined to these islands. Puttenham, in the "Arte of Poesie," published in 1589, mentions a bryde-ale, and one was celebrated before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in that year. In the court-rolls of Hales-Owen, Salop, amongst other regulations is one made in 1573, to the effect that the wedding couple should not have above "eight messe of persons at his dinner within the burrowe."

BRIDEWELL.—A tower or castle built in St. Bride's parish, was for many years a residence of the English kings. Here, in 1210, King John summoned a council, at which he exacted above £1,000 sterling from the clergy; and after depriving the White Monks of their privileges, compelled them to contribute £40,000 in silver. Henry VIII. built a stately and beautiful house upon the ruins of this old tower, giving it the name of Bridewell, from a well in the neighbourhood dedicated to St. Bride, or St. Bridget. It is said to have been built specially for the entertainment of the emperor Charles V., who visited London in May, 1522. Ridley, in May, 1552, wrote a letter to Cecil requesting him to obtain it for charitable uses; and in June, 1553, Edward VI. granted it to the city of London for the maintenance of poor and impotent people. A mill to grind corn was placed in it in 1570. It was made a House of Correction in the 17th century, and was destroyed by fire in 1666. Several houses of correction bearing the same name have been erected in London and other parts of the kingdom.

BRIDGENORTH (Shropshire).—This ancient town was incorporated by John in 1214. Henry I. captured the castle in 1102; and Henry II. in 1157.

BRIDGES, of rude materials and form, were constructed by ancient nations at the earliest periods. The first stone bridge of large dimensions was built at Rome by Caius Flavius Scipio B.C. 127. Old London Bridge was commenced A.D. 1176, and was not completed until eighty-three years later. Bow Bridge, built in 1118, is said to have been the first stone bridge in England. By 9 Hen. III. c. 15 (1225), no town or freeman could be distrained to make bridges; and by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1530), it was provided that if a bridge was within a city or town corporate, the inhabitants of such city or town corporate were bound to repair it; if without a city or town corporate, the inhabitants of the county had to effect the repairs; and if part of a bridge was in one county and part within another, the inhabitants of the respective counties were charged with the repairs of the portion within their own limits. Pritchard, in 1775, introduced cast-iron in the construction of bridges; and the first of this material was built over the Severn, at Coalbrook Dale, in 1779. The punishment for pulling down or destroying a public bridge was made trans-

portation for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not more than four years with flogging, by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, s. 13 (June 21, 1827). By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 14, 1850), the repairing, maintaining, and building of bridges, was placed under the sole management and control of the town councils. The following is a list of some of the principal bridges:—

B.C.			
100.	Ponte Molle	at Rome	Stone.
A.D.			
1305.	St. Esprit	"	Languedoc ..
1354.	Castle Vecchio	"	Verona
1454.	Vielle-Brioude	"	Brioude
1474.	Sisto	"	Rome
1569.	Holy Trinity	"	Florence
1591.	Rialto	"	Venice
1611.	Claix	"	Grenoble
1755.	Pont-y-prydd	"	Glamorgan ..
1760.	Orleans	"	Orleans
1765.	Mantes	"	Mantes
1771.	Blackfriars	"	London
1774.	Neuilly	near Paris ..	"
1775.	Lavaur	at Lavaur ..	"
1784.	St. Maxence	"	St. Maxence ..
1791.	Sarah	"	Dublin
1791.	Pont de la Concorde ..	"	Paris
1794.	Piscataqui	"	N. America Timber.
1796.	Sunderland	"	Sunderland Iron.
1802.	Pont de la Cité ..	"	Paris Timber.
1804.	Trenton	"	Pennsylvania ..
1805.	Montlion	"	Montlion.. Stone.
1806.	Ulm	"	Ulm
1806.	Tongue-land	"	Kirkcudbright ..
1806.	Austerlitz	"	Paris Iron.
1808.	Freysingen	"	Bavaria .. Timber.
1808.	.....	near Augsburg ..	"
1809.	Bamberg	in Germany ..	"
1809.	Pont Louis	at Freysingen ..	"
1809.	Elsingen	"	Elsingen
1813.	Colossus	"	Philadelphia ..
1814.	Munich	"	Munich .. Stone.
1815.	Jena	"	Paris
1816.	Waterloo	"	London
1818.	Southwark	"	London .. Iron.
1860.	Westminster	"	London

BRIDGEWATER (Somersetshire).—This ancient town, called in Domesday Book *Brugie*, received its first charter, dated June 26, 1200, from John. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces July 23, 1645. In 1685 the corporation of Bridgewater proclaimed the duke of Monmouth king.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.—The sum of £8,000 was, by the will of Francis Henry Egerton, last earl of Bridgewater, who died in Feb. 1829, placed at the disposal of the President of the Royal Society, to be paid by him to the writer, or writers, of a treatise "on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation," of which 1,000 copies were to be published. The subject, divided into eight parts, was allotted to eight individuals, each of whom received an equal share of the money. The works, published between 1833 and 1840, and known by the name of the Bridgewater Treatises, are as follows:—

- The Hand; its Mechanism and Vital Endowments, as evincing Design. By Sir Charles Bell. 1833.
On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man. By Rev. Thomas Chalmers. 1833.

On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. By John Kidd. 1833.

Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Whewell. 1833.

Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By William Prout. 1834.

Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By Peter Mark Rogot. 1834.

Geology and Mineralogy, considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. William Buckland. 1835.

On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation of Animals, and in their History, Habits, and Instincts. By the Rev. William Kirky. 1835.

The dates given are those of first publication. Later editions have been issued.

BRIEF, or QUEEN'S LETTER.—This kind of document bearing the royal signature, addressed to the archbishops, bishops, clergymen, magistrates, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor in England, authorizing the collection of money for some charitable purpose therein mentioned, was first issued in this country soon after the Reformation. Certain abuses crept in, and a measure was passed (4 Anne, c. 14) in 1706, entitled, "An Act for the better collecting charitable money on briefs by letters patent, and preventing abuses in relation to such charities." This act was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 42 (July 15, 1828); and though the power of issuing briefs is still retained by the Crown, it has not been exercised during the last few years.

BRIEF. (See **BULL.**)

BRIEL, or BRILL (Holland).—This fortified seaport surrendered to the confederates in 1572, and was thus the first place in Holland to obtain its independence. It was placed in the hands of the English in 1585, Queen Elizabeth having agreed to protect the Netherlands, and was, with other cautionary towns, given back to the Dutch, May 27, 1616.

BRIENNE (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the allied German and Russian army at this town, in France, in a sanguinary engagement fought Feb. 1 and 2, 1814.

BRIGETTINES, or NUNS OF OUR HOLY SAVIOUR, instituted by St. Bridget, duchess or princess of Nericia, in Sweden, about the middle of the 14th century. She died in 1373, and was canonized in 1391. They adopted, with certain modifications, the rule of St. Augustine. It was not lawful for them to have anything they could call their own, not even so much as a halfpenny. The new order arose in Spain, spread through parts of the continent, and had only one house in England, at Syon, in Middlesex, founded by Henry V. in 1413. Men were admitted into their convents.

BRIGHTON (Sussex), formerly Brighthelmstone, was a place of some importance in early times; and, having been plundered and burnt by the French in 1514, was afterwards fortified by Henry VIII. It declined, and was merely a fishing-village at the commence-

ment of the last century. George IV., then prince of Wales, visited it in 1782, and the foundation of the Pavilion was laid in 1784. It was completed in 1797, and additions were made in 1802 and 1817. The chain pier was commenced Oct. 1822, and opened in Nov. 1823. A battery was built in 1793, and rebuilt in 1830. The town-hall was commenced in 1830. The railroad to London was opened Sept. 21, 1841. The Pavilion was purchased by the corporation in 1850.

BRIHUGA (Spain).—General Stanhope and 6,000 British troops were surrounded and taken prisoners, after a gallant resistance, at this small town, by the duke of Vendôme, Dec. 9 (O.S. Nov. 28), 1710. The French were immensely superior in numbers.

BRINDISI (Calabria), occupies the site of the ancient Brundisium. It was seized by the Romans B.C. 267, and made a Roman colony B.C. 244. The peace of Brundisium, between Antony and Augustus, was concluded here B.C. 40, and in accordance with one of its conditions, the marriage between Antony and Octavia, the sister of Augustus, was soon after celebrated. Virgil died here B.C. 19. It was frequently besieged, and suffered severely during the various invasions of Italy. Brindisi was nearly destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1456. It became the seat of a bishopric A.D. 172, and was united with Oria, and made an archbishopric, about 1060; but the sees were disunited in 1591.

BRISTOL.—Part of this town is in Somersetshire and part in Gloucestershire. It was a walled town and royal burgh at the time of the Norman conquest. Henry of Huntingdon describes it as the most opulent city in that part of the country, and much frequented by shipping. The empress Maud repaired to this city A.D. 1140, and Stephen was imprisoned in its castle in 1141. Bristol has returned two members to parliament since 1283; and it was made a staple for wool, leather, &c., by 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1 (1353). A charter for making Bristol a town and county of itself was confirmed under the great seal (47 Edw. III.) Aug. 8, 1373. Henry VII. granted it another charter in 1550. Prince Rupert captured Bristol July 27, 1643, and it was retaken by the Parliamentary forces Sept. 10, 1645. The castle was demolished by order of Cromwell in 1656. Riots occurred here in 1749, 1793, and in 1831. The see was founded in 1534, and united to that of Gloucester in 1836. The docks were commenced in 1804, and completed in 1809. The council-house was built in 1827.

BRITANNIA, or BRITAIN.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—323), the first ancient writer who makes direct mention of Britain, speaks of two very large islands, Albion and Ierne (*i.e.* England and Ireland), called *Bretannia*, lying in the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules. The term Albion, applied to England on account of its chalky cliffs, is probably derived from a Celtic word signifying white. The origin of the word Britain has excited much controversy. In early native poems it is called the isle of the Prydain, of which

Carte conjectures Britannia to be the Latinized form. Some portions of the coast of Britain were known to the Phœnicians, who resorted to them for tin, before the time of Aristotle. They gave the name of Cassiterides, or the Tin Islands, to the Scilly group, off the coast of Cornwall. Herodotus uses the term, though he declares that he can give no information on the subject, admitting that he never met a man who had seen the sea on that side of Europe. The original inhabitants of Britain were a Celtic race, divided into two principal branches, the Gaelic and the Cimbric; but of their history previous to the Roman invasion, little authentic is known. The islands are supposed to have been peopled from the neighbouring continent of Gaul. Their priests, called Druids (*q. v.*), wielded the chief authority. When Cæsar, Aug. 26, B.C. 55, landed on the coast of Kent, Divitiacus was the most powerful of the native leaders.

B.C.

57. Divitiacus, king of the Soissons, in Gaul, rules Britain.
55. Aug. 26. Julius Cæsar arrives in Britain, but making no important conquests, retires to Gaul Sept. 20.
54. May. Cæsar returns to Britain, and is opposed by Cassivellaunus. He crosses the Thames, and takes Verulam (St. Alban's). He imposes a tribute on the Britons, and returns to Gaul in the autumn.
51. Commius takes refuge in Britain from the pursuit of Cæsar.
26. Augustus sets out for the purpose of invading Britain, but an embassy of the inhabitants meet him in Gaul, and offer submission to him.

A.D.

40. Caligula is persuaded to invade Britain by Adminius, son of Cinobellinus, king of the Britons. He returns without making any attempt at conquest.
43. Claudius sends Aulus Plautius into Britain, and soon afterwards comes in person, and reduces the greater part of the island to subjection.
44. Claudius has a triumph in celebration of the conquest of Britain, and assumes the surname Britannicus.
47. Flavius Vespasian annexes Britain to the Roman empire. Christianity is said to have been first preached in the island about this time, by Simon Zelotes.
50. Ostorius Scapula, Roman governor of Britain, reduces the Caugii, the Brigantes, and the Silures, takes Caractacus, king of the Silures, prisoner, and sends him to Rome.
51. Aulus Didius, governor, is opposed by Venussius, the British chieftain.
57. Veranius, governor, dies soon after his appointment.
58. Suetonius Paulinus governor. Agricola commences his military career under his tutelage.
61. The Britons revolt, and capture several Roman posts. Suetonius defeats their army, led by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, who dies shortly after.
62. Petronius Turpilianus governor.
65. St. Peter is said to have visited Britain.
69. The Roman legions in Britain revolt from the emperor Vitellius in favour of Vespasian.
70. Petilius Cerialis governor. The Brigantes are restored to order.
75. Julius Frontinus governor.
78. Agricola governor. He reduces the isle of Anglesey, and reforms the abuses of his predecessors.

A.D.

79. Agricola's second campaign in Britain. The Roman language begins to be studied.
80. Agricola's third campaign. He penetrates as far as the frith of Tay.
81. Agricola's fourth campaign. He erects forts between the friths of Clyde and Forth.
82. Agricola's fifth campaign.
83. Agricola's sixth campaign. He defeats the Caledonians.
84. Agricola, in his seventh campaign, defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus. He sails round Britain, and discovers its insular form, resigns his governorship, and returns to Rome.
85. Sallustius Lucullus governor. He is put to death by order of Domitian.
86. The Britons rebel under Arviragus.
103. Neratius Marcellus governor.
117. The Britons strive to obtain their freedom.
120. The emperor Hadrian visits Britain.
121. Hadrian builds his wall.
124. Platorius Nepos governor.
138. The emperor Titus Antoninus deprives the Brigantes of part of their territories.
139. The Britons subdued by Lollius Urbicus, who erects a wall of turf to exclude the barbarians. It is called the Wall of Antoninus.
140. C. Valerius Pansa is proconsul in Britain.
162. Marcus Aurelius sends Calphurnius Agricola against the turbulent Britons.
181. Lucius, king of the Britons, sends an embassy to the Pope. Various dates, ranging between the years 187 and 199, are assigned for this event by different chroniclers. Some barbarous British tribes revolt, and are reduced to order by Marcellus.
183. Marcellus puts an end to the war in Britain.
187. The Britons again revolt, and are subdued by P. Helirius Pertinax.
196. Virius Lupus governor.
204. South Britain is divided into two provinces by Severus.
207. Britain again revolts.
208. The emperor Severus heads an expedition into Britain.
210. Severus completes his wall.
211. Feb. 4. Death of Severus, at York. Papianus appointed governor.
221. Marius Valerianus governor.
239. Macilius Fuscus governor.
240. Gn. Lucilianus governor.
242. Nonnius Philippus governor.
255. Desticus Juba governor.
276. Proculus and Bonosus claim Britain for themselves, and are defeated by Probus.
282. Britain is assigned to Carinus, son of the emperor.
286. Carausius assumes imperial dignity in Britain.
294. Carausius is slain by Allectus, who succeeds him in the empire.
296. Constantius reunites Britain to the Roman empire, and slays Allectus.
304. Alban and other British Christians suffer martyrdom.
306. The emperor Constantius Chlorus dies at York, and is succeeded by his son Constantine.
313. Constantine subdues the Britons.
314. British bishops present at the Council of Arles.
341. The emperor Constans restores Britain to tranquillity.
357. Julian sends 800 vessels to Britain to obtain corn.
360. Britain invaded by the Picts and Scots.
364. The Saxons assail the British coasts, and the Picts and Scots penetrate inland.
367. Revolt in Britain. Continued incursions of the Picts and Scots.
374. The Saxons effect a landing in Britain.
383. The Roman army in Britain revolts, and proclaims Maximus emperor.
394. Ninias, a Briton, is ordained bishop of the Southern Picts.

- A.D.
396. Britain seeks and obtains aid from Rome against the Picts and Scots.
407. The army in Britain revolts, and chooses Gratian, a native of the country, emperor. He is killed four months afterwards, and Constantine usurps his empire.
409. The Britons revolt from the Romans, who are too much weakened by the Goths to attempt to reduce them to subjection.
428. Vortigern reigns in Britain.
429. Vortigern seeks aid from the Saxons against the northern barbarians.
429. The Saxons form an alliance with the Picts, and turn their arms against Vortigern.
435. The Britons obtain assistance from Rome, and repel their invaders.
436. The Romans finally quit Britain.
445. The Britons are driven to the mountains by the Picts and Scots.
450. First Saxon invasion. Hengist and Horsa return for the purpose of conquest.
455. Battle of Aylesford, which establishes Hengist as king of Kent.
477. Second Saxon invasion. Ella arrives in Britain, and defeats the natives at Andredsea.
491. Ella founds the kingdom of Sussex, or of the South Saxons.
492. Ella made first Bretwalda.
495. Third Saxon invasion. Arrival of Cerdic.
519. Cerdic founds the kingdom of Wessex.
520. The renowned King Arthur defeats Cerdic at Badon.
527. Fourth Saxon invasion. Essex founded.
530. Cerdic invades and takes the Isle of Wight. Fifth Saxon invasion.
547. Sixth Saxon invasion. Landing of Ida at Flamborough Head, and commencement of the kingdom of Northumbria.
559. Northumbria divided into Bernicia and Deira. Ella takes Deira.
568. Ethelbert, king of Kent, attacks Ceaulin, king of Wessex, and is driven back into his own territories.
571. Cuthulf, brother of Ceaulin, fights the Britons at Bedford, and takes from them four towns.
577. Cuthwine and Ceaulin defeat the Britons at Deorham (Derham?), and take Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath.
586. Crida founds the kingdom of Mercia.
591. Ceaulin is defeated by his nephew Ceolric, and expelled; soon after which he dies.
596. Arrival of St. Augustine.
603. Eθαν, king of the Scots, invades Bernicia, but is repulsed, with much slaughter, by Ethelfrith.
610. Tewdrick, king of the Welsh, defeats Ceolwulph, king of Wessex.
617. Ethelfrith, king of Bernicia, is defeated and slain by Redwald, king of the East Angles, and Edwin becomes king of Deira and Bernicia.
626. Quicelm, king of Essex, makes an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Edwin, who is preserved by his thane Lilla.
642. Penda, king of Mercia, defeats and slays Oswald, king of Bernicia.
655. Oswy, king of Bernicia, slays Penda.
661. Edilwalch, king of Sussex, obtains possession of the Isle of Wight and part of Hampshire.
664. A great plague in Britain.
687. Sussex is united to Wessex.
688. Retirement and death of Cadwallader, last king of the Britons.
694. Kent is devastated by the West Saxons.
704. Ethelred, king of Mercia, voluntarily resigns his crown, and becomes abbot of Bardney.
727. Ina, king of Wessex, quits the throne, and retires to Rome.
757. Insurrection in Mercia, and death of King Ethelbald.
777. Offa, king of Mercia, commences an intercourse with Charlemagne.
787. The Danes first land in England.

- A.D.
800. Egbert is recalled from exile to ascend the throne of Wessex.
813. Egbert lays waste West Wales.
823. Essex is united to Wessex.
824. Kent is united to Wessex.
825. Northumbria is united to Wessex.

The date usually assigned for the dissolution of the Heptarchy is 827; but the title "king of the English" was first assumed, according to Hume, by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, in 901. Sharon Turner makes Athelstan first king of all England, and settles 934 as the year when he assumed the title.

THE HEPTARCHY.

KINGS OF KENT.

	A.D.		A.D.
Hengist	455	Ethelbert & Edbert	725
Æsc	488	Ethelbert alone	748
Octa	512	Alric	760
Ernric	534	Sigiraed, Eadbert,	
Ethelbert	568	and Eardulf	774
Eadbald	616	Egbert	783
Ercombert	640	Cudred	798
Egbert	664	Baldred	805
Lothaire	673	Submitted to Egbert,	
Edric	685	king of Wessex,	
Withred	686	(United to Wessex)	824

KINGS OF SUSSEX.

	A.D.		A.D.
Ella	491	Cynegils, king of	
Cissa	514	Wessex (again) ..	636
Ceaulin, king of		Cenwalch, ditto ..	643
Wessex	588	Edilwalch	648
Ceolric, ditto ..	592	Ceadwalla, king of	
Ceolwulph, ditto ..	598	Wessex. (Perma-	
Cynegils, ditto ..	611	nently united to	
Quicelm	612	Wessex)	687

KINGS OF WESSEX.

	A.D.		A.D.
Cerdic	519	Ethelheard	727
Kenric	534	Cuthred	740
Ceaulin	560	Sigebyrth and Cyn-	
Ceolric	592	wulf	754
Ceolwulph	598	Brithtric	784
Cynegils	611	Egbert	800
Cenwalch	643	Ethelwulph	837
rexburga	672	Ethelbald	858
Æscwin and Kent-		Ethelbert	861
win	674	Ethelred	867
Ceadwalla	686	Alfred the Great ..	870
Ina	688		

KINGS OF ESSEX.

	A.D.		A.D.
Erchenwin	527	Senfrid and Sige-	
Sledda	587	herd	694
Sebert	598	Offa	700
Saxred, Seward, and		Suealred, or Sue-	
Sigibert	616	bright	709
Sigibert the "Lit-		Swithred	746
tle"	623	Sigeric	791
Sigibert II.	653	Sigerid	799
Swithelm	660	Egbert, king of	
Sebbian and Sigher ..	665	Wessex. (United	
Sebbi, alone	683	to Wessex)	823

KINGS OF EAST ANGLES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Uffa	527	Eorpwald	624
Titel	578	Sigibert	636
Redwald	599	Egrie Anna	644

	A.D.		A.D.
Adelhere Edewald	655	Beorna and Ethelred	
Aldulph	664	(Obscure period)	758
Selred	683	Edmund, the king	
Alphald	747	and martyr, slain	
Humbean and Al-		this year	870
bert	749		

KINGS OF MERCA.

	A.D.		A.D.
Crida	586	Offa and Ecgrifd	788
Wibba	595	Cenulph	796
Cearl	616	Ceolwulf	819
Penda	625	Beornwulf	821
Wulf here	659	Ludican	826
Ethelred	675	Wiglaf	826
Cenred	704	Bertulph	835
Ceolred	709	Burhred	852
Ethelbald	716	Ceolwulf	875
Offa	757	Ethelred	892

KINGS OF DEIRA.

	A.D.		A.D.
Ella, or Alla	559	Oswy, king of Ber-	
Ethelric, king of		nicia	652
Bernicia	589	Alfred	662
Ethelfrith, ditto ..	593	Ecgrifd, king of Ber-	
Edwin	617	nicia. (United to	
Osric	633	Bernicia, taking	
Oswald, king of		the name North-	
Bernicia	634	umbria)	670
Oswin	644		

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA, OR BERNICIA.

	A.D.		A.D.
Ida	547	Ceolwulph	730
Adda	559	Eadbert	737
Clappa	566	Osulf	758
Theotulf	571	Ethelwald, sur-	
Freothulf	572	named Mollo	759
Theodric	579	Alred	765
Ethelric	586	Ethelred	774
Ethelfrith	593	Alfred	779
Edwin, king of		Osred II. ..	789
Deira	617	Ethelred (restored)	790
Eanfrid	633	Osballd, Eardulf ...	796
Oswald	634	Alfred ..	808
Osby	643	Eanred (submits to	
Ecgrifd. (United to		Egbert, king of	
Deira, the two		Wessex 825)	810
kingdoms being		Ella and Osbert,	
called Northum-		rival sovereigns of	
bria)	670	Northumbria, are	
Alfred	685	slain by the Danes	867
Eadwulf (2 months)	705	Egbert, succeeded by	
Osred I.	705	Ricseg (who died	
Cenred	716	876)	871
Osric	718		

THE BRETWALDAS.

The following is the list of the Bretwaldas, or supreme rulers mentioned by Bede. Mr. Hallam and others doubt whether any sovereign in those early times possessed such authority :—

	A.D.
492. Ella, king of Sussex.	
571. Ceaulin, king of Wessex.	
594. Ethelbert, king of Kent.	
615. Redwald, king of East Angles.	
623. Edwin, king of Deira.	
634. Oswald, king of Bernicia.	
343. Oswy, king of Bernicia.	

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, over the Menai Strait, was commenced in 1846, and opened March 5, 1850. It was designed and executed by Robert Stephenson, and is the first structure of the kind.

BRITANNY (France), or BRETAGNE.—This name was given to a portion of Armorica, in which some Britons from Cornwall formed a colony, in the latter part of the 6th century. The country was subjugated by Charlemagne, but the Bretons regained their independence and were ruled by their own sovereigns, tributary at times to the Frankish kings. Charles the Bald, after several severe struggles, induced its sovereigns to do homage to him, and this was afterwards rendered to the dukes of Normandy.

- | | A.D. |
|--|------|
| 818. Louis the Pious intrusts Nominos with delegated authority. | |
| 841. Nominos revolts, and becomes the first duke. Nominos captures the march-land of Rennes. | |
| 843. First expedition of Charles the Bald into Brittany. He is compelled to retreat on account of the severity of the weather. | |
| 845. Charles the Bald undertakes a second expedition, and is defeated at Baldon, the battle lasting two days. | |
| 849. Nominos assumes the title of king, and obtains the golden crown from the Pope. | |
| 850. Charles the Bald enters Brittany for the third time. Nominos, again victorious, dies suddenly. | |
| 851. His son, Herispos, succeeds, and does homage to Charles the Bald. Dissensions arise between France and Brittany, and Charles the Bald invades it for the fourth time. | |
| 852. Charles the Bald's fifth expedition leads to a peace. | |
| 858. The Bretons, incensed at the alliance with the Franks, are induced by Solomon, Herispos's nephew, to revolt, and Herispos is killed in a church. Solomon succeeds. | |
| 861. A portion of Brittany is assigned to Robert-le-Fort, by the great council held at Compiègne. | |
| 874. Solomon is deposed by a cousin and a nephew, who had conspired against him. Solomon is cast into prison, and these relatives, Pasquatin and Gurdard, divide Brittany between them. | |
| 877. Alain, surnamed the Great, obtains the supremacy. | |
| 907. The Danes ravage Brittany, which, divided into four great counties, Rennes, Nantes, Vannes, and Cornouailles, remains for some time in a very distracted state. | |
| 921. Brittany ceded to the Danes by Count Robert. | |
| 922. Rollo's supremacy acknowledged in Brittany. | |
| 931. Sept. 29. The Bretons revolt against the Northmen. | |
| 932. Guillaume Long-épée, having vainly sought to induce the Bretons to return to their allegiance, invades and subdues them. The Channel Islands and other parts of Brittany annexed to Normandy. | |
| 937. Athelstane, king of England, interferes in behalf of Alain, who recovers part of Brittany. Cornouailles is permanently annexed to Normandy. | |
| 938-43. Alain defeats the Northmen at Dôl, St. Brieux, and Nantes, and obtains part of Anjou. | |
| 944. The Danes invade Brittany. Confusion prevails for several years. | |
| 992. Geoffrey I. rules all Brittany, and takes the title of Duke. | |
| 1076. William I. of England invades Brittany, but retires with loss, as the duke is aided by Philip I. of France. | |
| 1148. Three dukes rule in Brittany. | |
| 1182. Marriage of Geoffrey of Anjou, duke of Brittany, with Constance, daughter of Duke Conan. | |
| 1186. Geoffrey is killed at a tournament at Paris. | |

1196. Arthur, posthumous son of Geoffrey and Constance, is acknowledged duke of Brittany.
1203. April 3. Mysterious death of Arthur, at Rouen.
1224. Alliance of France and Brittany against the English.
1237. Abdication of Peter Mauclerc, who is succeeded by John I.
1309. Project to render Brittany subject to England is prevented by the natives.
1341. The duchy of Brittany is disputed by Charles of Blois and John of Montfort, the former being supported by Philip VI. of France, and the latter by Edward III. of England.
1378. Unsuccessful incursions by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.
1395. Oct. 20. Peace in Brittany, after long wars.
1399. Death of John VI., "the Valiant," who is succeeded by his infant son John, under the tutelage of his mother.
1423. Treaty between Brittany and Henry VI. of England, against France.
1426. War declared between England and Brittany.
1449. Alliance between the duke of Brittany and the king of France, who fight in concert against the English.
1450. Francis I. poisons his brother Giles, and dies, soon afterwards, from fear and remorse.
1489. Marriage, by proxy, of Anne of Brittany and Maximilian, king of the Romans.
1491. Charles VIII. of France annuls the marriage between Anne of Brittany and Maximilian, and weds her himself.
1501. Treaty of Trente, whereby Claude, the infant princess of Brittany, is betrothed to Prince Charles of Austria, on the condition that her duchy shall constitute her dowry.
1514. Death of Anne, and marriage of Claude with the duke of Angoulême.
1515. The duke of Angoulême becomes Francis I. of France, and receives the duchy of Brittany from his wife Claude.
1524. Death of Claude, who bequeaths Brittany to the Dauphin.
1532. Brittany is finally added to France.

DUKES OF BRITANNY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Geoffrey I	992	John II.	1286
Alain V.	1008	Arthur II.	1305
Conan II.	1040	John III.	1312
Hoel V.	1066	Charles de Blois and	
Alain Fergent	1084	John de Montfort	1341
Conan III.	1112	Charles, alone	1345
Eudes, Hoel VI.,		John V.	1364
and Geoffrey	1148	John VI.	1399
Conan IV.	1156	Francis I.	1442
Geoffrey II.	1171	Peter II.	1450
(Interregnum)	1186	Arthur III.	1457
Arthur and Con-		Francis II.	1458
stance	1196	Anne	1488
Guy de Tours,		Claude	1514
regent	1203	Francis I., king of	
Peter Mauclerc	1213	France and duke	
John I.	1237	of Brittany	1515

Britanny is incorporated with France in 1532.

BRITISH AMERICA.—Sir Walter Raleigh formed a settlement in North America, in 1584, which, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, was called Virginia. It did not, however, succeed, and Sir Francis Drake, who touched therein 1586, brought the colonists to England. Another attempt was made in 1607, when the first permanent settlement of the English in America was formed at James Town in Virginia. Other colonies were speedily established. The inhabitants of Virginia and of other parts of the American continent under English rule, in 1776 declared their indepen-

dence, which was recognized by England in 1782. The British colonies in North and South America are noticed under their various titles.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, instituted by Sir David Brewster, to promote scientific investigation and discovery, held its inaugural meeting at York in September, 1831. The annual meetings have been held at the following places:—

	A.D.		A.D.
Oxford	1832	Oxford	1847
Cambridge	1833	Swansea	1848
Edinburgh	1834	Birmingham	1849
Dublin	1835	Edinburgh	1850
Bristol	1836	Ipswich	1851
Liverpool	1837	Belfast	1852
Newcastle	1838	Hull	1853
Birmingham	1839	Liverpool	1854
Glasgow	1840	Glasgow	1855
Plymouth	1841	Cheltenham	1856
Manchester	1842	Dublin	1857
Cork	1843	Leeds	1858
York	1844	Aberdeen	1859
Cambridge	1845	Oxford	1860
Southampton	1846	Manchester	1861

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.—In June, 1835, the Foreign Enlistment Act was suspended, and a legion formed in this country under the command of General Evans to assist the Queen of Spain in suppressing the Carlist Revolution. The war was waged with great fury, and in June, 1836, General Evans issued a proclamation declaring that every Englishman found fighting on the side of Don Carlos would be put to death as a traitor.

BRITISH BANK (London), was established in 1849, under the act to regulate joint-stock banks (7 & 8 Vict. c. 113), passed in 1844. It stopped payment Sept. 3, 1856, and in consequence of the terrible mismanagement and the malversation of the capital by its directors, the government ordered a criminal prosecution. The trial of eight directors commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench Feb. 13, and terminated with a sentence of guilty Feb. 27, 1858, when Humphrey Brown, Edward Esdaile, and Hugh Innes Cameron were sentenced to one year's, Alderman R. H. Kennedy to nine months', W. D. Owen to six months', and H. D. Macleod to three months' imprisonment. James Stapleton was discharged on the payment of a fine of one shilling, and the eighth defendant, Loran de Wolfe Cochrane, did not surrender. An act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 54) to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by trustees, bankers, and other persons intrusted with property, received the royal assent Aug. 17, 1857.

BRITISH CHURCH.—The Gospel was introduced into Britain at a very early period, but whether preached, as some authorities assert, by St. Paul between the years 63 and 66, it is impossible to decide. To St. Peter and Joseph of Arimathea, and to others, the honour of its introduction has been, on different grounds, attributed. Milman says there can be no doubt that during the 2nd and 3rd centuries Britain gradually received the faith of Christ.

The British church is often mentioned by writers of the 2nd and 3rd centuries; and British martyrs suffered under the edicts against the Christians issued by Diocletian in 303. Bede describes the death of Alban, the protomartyr of England, in 304. Julius, Aaron (the names adopted by these early converts at their baptism), and several members of the British church, suffered martyrdom about the same time. Sees were founded in the island, and colleges established. At the councils of Arles, in 314, and of Nicæa, the first general council, in 325, British bishops were present. It was not until the 7th century that Rome attempted to interfere. Gregory I., about the year 597, sent Augustine and a band of monks to bring the British church into subjection to Rome. Ethelbert, king of Kent, was converted, and a struggle between the early British church and Gregory's emissaries at once commenced. Differences existed respecting the time for the celebration of Easter and other points. Augustine peremptorily required the British Christians to conform in every respect to the Latin Church, uttering the remarkable threat that if they refused to comply they should perish at the hands of their enemies. By some authorities Augustine is said to have died in 605, but it seems probable that this event did not take place till later. It is supposed that the massacre of the British monks in Wales, by Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria, in 607, if not perpetrated under his immediate direction, was undertaken at his instigation. Though the emissaries from Rome at length triumphed, yet the more intolerant claims of the papal rulers were rejected by the British people. At the Reformation the entire system was overthrown, and the British church restored to that state of independence and purity in which it had originally existed in these islands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (North America), formerly New Caledonia, comprises "all such territories within the dominions of her Majesty as are bounded to the south by the frontier of the United States of America, to the east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the north by Simpson's River and the Finlay branch of the Peace River, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean." Queen Charlotte's Islands and all other islands adjacent, with the exception of Vancouver's Island, are included in this colony, erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 2, 1858). This portion of America was first discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century, and was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, and called by him New Albion. The first settlement was formed in 1806. Small quantities of gold were discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island in 1850, and on the mainland in 1853. The intelligence was not, however, made public until June, 1856, when numerous diggers flocked to the country. Gold fields were discovered on the Frazer and Thompson rivers in 1858, and large numbers of the gold-diggers from San Francisco went in that direction during the summer of that year. British Columbia was made a bishop's see in 1858.

BRITISH GUIANA (South America).—Consisting of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, which were formed into one colony in 1831. Stabrock, now called George-Town, on the Demerara, is the capital. Slavery was abolished in 1834, and in 1838 the system of apprenticeship was abandoned. In 1827 this territory was included in the bishopric of Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles. It became an archdeaconry in 1838, and was erected into a bishopric in 1842.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, for the encouragement of British artists, received its charter June 4, 1805, and was opened Jan. 18, 1806. The building was erected by Alderman Boydell, for his gallery of Shakespearian pictures.

BRITISH MUSEUM, was formed of three collections,—the Cottonian, brought together by Sir Robert Cotton in the time of Charles I.; the Harleian, formed by Robert Harley, afterwards Lord Oxford; and the Sloane, collected by Sir Hans Sloane. The Cottonian Library was for some time kept at Cotton House, Westminster, and the statute 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 7 (1700), laid down regulations for its better preservation. The authority for purchasing Cotton House and gardens for £4,500 was given by 5 Anne, c. 30 (1706); and a convenient room for a library was, at the same time, ordered to be built. The death of Sir Hans Sloane, Jan. 11, 1753, and the fact that he had, by a codicil to his will dated July 20, 1749, bequeathed his valuable collection to the nation, on the condition of the payment to his heirs of £20,000, compelled the government to take some decisive step. An act was therefore passed (26 Geo. II. c. 22, 1753), for the purchase of the Sloane Museum on the terms proposed by the will of Sir Hans Sloane; and the Harleian Collection, then offered by the duchess of Portland, a grand-daughter of Lord Oxford's, for £10,000. For these, with the Cottonian collection, and a bequest made by Arthur Edwards, Esq., in his will, dated June 11, 1738, one general repository, within the precincts of London and Westminster, was ordered to be provided. Trustees were appointed, and the powers to raise £300,000 by lottery were granted by the same act. Montague House, Bloomsbury, was purchased for £10,250 of Lord Halifax in 1754, the duke of Montague having died in 1749 without heirs. Arrangements were immediately made for adapting it to the purposes of the new institution.

A.D.

- 1756. Books transferred to Montague House.
- 1757. George II. presents the library collected by his predecessors.
- 1759. Monday, Jan. 15. Reading-room, entrance in Montague Place, opened to the public.
- 1762. A collection of 30,000 tracts and manuscripts, bound up in volumes for the use of Charles I., purchased by George III., and by him presented to the Museum.
- 1772. Mar. 20. Sir W. Hamilton's collection is purchased for £8,410.
- 1801. New rooms are added to receive Egyptian antiquities.
- 1805. The Towney marbles are purchased for £20,000;

- A.D.
 1808. The Lansdowne MSS. are purchased for £4,925.
 1810. A larger room is allotted to readers. The Greville collection of minerals purchased for £13,727.
 1815. The Phigialian marbles are purchased for £19,000.
 1816. The Elgin marbles are purchased for £35,000.
 1818. Dr. Burney's MSS., &c. purchased for £13,500.
 1823. George the Third's library, consisting of 63,000 volumes, said to have cost £130,000, is presented by George IV. to the British Museum. The new building is commenced.
 1845. The old house is removed.
 1846. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville bequeaths his library, consisting of 20,240 volumes, said to have cost above £54,000.
 1847. April 19. Portico finished.
 1854. First grant for new reading-room obtained.
 1855. Jan. The first standard for the new room fixed.
 1857. May 8. New reading-room opened.

BROAD BOTTOM ADMINISTRATION.—Lord Granville having been compelled to retire from the Pelham ministry, Nov. 24, 1744, fresh arrangements were made which resulted in the formation, during the following month, of a coalition between the chiefs of different parties. From this circumstance it was called the Broad Bottom Administration.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Hon. Henry Pelham.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council ..	Duke of Dorset.
Privy Seal	Earl Gower.
Secretaries of State	Duke of Newcastle and Lord Harrington.
Admiralty	Duke of Bedford.
Master of the Ordnance ..	Duke of Montague.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Richmond.
Lord Chamberlain	Duke of Grafton.
Lord Keeper, Scotland	Duke of Argyll.
Sec. of State ..	Marquis of Tweeddale, resigned in 1746.

This administration, with the exception of an interval of two days, Feb. 11 and 12, 1746 (*See LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION*), remained in power until the death of the Hon. H. Pelham, March 6, 1754. The following are the principal changes that ensued during the period:—the earl of Chesterfield replaced Lord Harrington, who resigned the secretaryship of state, Oct. 29, 1746. Chesterfield, who resigned Feb. 6, 1748, was replaced by the duke of Bedford Feb. 13, the earl of Sandwich having taken the Admiralty Feb. 10. The earl of Holderness superseded the duke of Bedford June 21, 1751. Earl Granville became president of the council June 17, 1751. The duke of Richmond was replaced as master of the horse by the marquis of Hartington in 1751. Lord Anson took the Admiralty, vacated by the earl of Sandwich, June 22, 1751. (*See NEWCASTLE & PITT [CHATHAM] ADMINISTRATION.*)

BROKER.—Regulations for the city of London, passed in 1286, ordered that brokers should be admitted and sworn before the warden or mayor, and aldermen. Persons acting in defiance of this law were to be arrested and imprisoned, and were for ever inadmissible to the franchise. A parliament

held by Edward III., in 1376, ordained that "no stranger, merchant, nor other stranger, should use or exercise the occupation of 'brocage,' between merchant and merchant, or other persons, nor be a 'brocours' within the city of London or its suburbs;" and a petition was, in 1442, presented to Parliament demanding the enforcement of that law. They were called "broggers" in a statute of 10 Rich. II. (1386); and in 1574 Stow says there were but thirty of them in London.

BROMINE.—This elementary fluid body was discovered by Balard, a French chemist, in 1826.

BROMSEBRO, or BROEMSEBROE (Treaty).—This peace between Sweden and Denmark was concluded in 1644.

BRONZE.—Works in bronze were known in very ancient times; and the Israelites, at the time of their escape from Egypt, B.C. 1491, had made some progress in the art, as we learn from Exod. xxx. 18; xxxi. 4; and xxxii. 2—4. It was improved by the Greeks and Romans, and revived in Italy about the 14th century. Bronze casting had almost reached perfection amongst the Greeks about B.C. 330.

BROOKS'S CLUB.—This Whig Club, named after Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender, was established in Pall Mall in 1764, and was transferred to the new building in St. James's Street in Oct. 1778. The British Institution occupies the site of the original club-house in Pall Mall.

BROOM FLOWER IN THE HUSK.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Sens by Louis IX., on his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Raymond Berengarius, count of Provence, in 1234. It became extinct during the 15th century.

BROWNISTS, or BARROWISTS.—The followers of Robert Browne, an ultra Puritan, born about 1550, who denounced the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, and having been imprisoned for a short time on account of his extreme views, quitted England, and formed a church at Middleburg in Zealand. In 1589 he returned to England, sought re-admission to the Church, and in 1590 received the rectory of Achurch, in Northamptonshire. He is said to have died in 1630,* in the prison of Northampton, in which he had been confined for striking a constable. On his deathbed he boasted of having been an inmate of thirty-two prisons. Landon says the Brownists "held all church officers and ministers to be unchristian and unlawful; that the evil of the minister does away with the efficacy of the sacrament; that marriage is but a civil contract; that all forms of prayer are unlawful, and that even the Lord's Prayer is to be used only as a model for extempore prayer; that by communicating with the wicked at the Eucharist the good become partakers in their wickedness; and that salvation was to be obtained only in their

* This date is not correct, as the parish registers of Achurch contain an entry in his handwriting dated May 21, 1631.—N. & Q.

sect." They were severely dealt with by the law. Elias Thacker was hanged June 4, 1583, and John Coping June 6, for distributing Browne's libels against the book of Common Prayer. Henry Barrow, John Greenwood, and Henry Penny were executed, the two former April 6, and the latter May 29, 1593. From Henry Barrow these sectarians received the name of Barrowists. They were condemned by the synod of London in 1640, and afterwards took the name of Independents. Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1592, stated that there were 20,000 Brownists.

BRUGES (Belgium), ranked as a city in the 7th century, and was celebrated in the time of Charlemagne for its industrial productions. Bruges was fortified A.D. 837, walls were erected in 1052, and extended in 1270. The counts of Flanders, who resided at Bruges, obtained the rule in the 9th century. It became a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300, and passed under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy in the 14th century. It suffered from the ravages of fire in 1184, 1215, and 1230. During the 15th and 16th centuries it attained the highest prosperity as an emporium of trade, and in 1430 Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, in commemoration of its celebrated woollen manufactures. Bruges passed to the Habsburg family in 1477, and the citizens rebelled against the archduke Maximilian, and imprisoned him in 1489. During the religious struggles it surrendered to Spain, May 20, 1584. The Dutch bombarded Bruges without success in 1704; and it surrendered to the allied army in 1706, after the victory at Ramilles. The French took it by surprise July 5, 1708, and retired in 1709. The English took it in 1712, and the French again in 1745, and again in 1792. They were, however, expelled, but regained possession in 1794, and the inhabitants formally acknowledged the sovereignty of the French republic June 24. It was restored to the Netherlands in 1814, and has formed part of Belgium since 1830. Bruges was made a bishopric in 1561, and was united to Ghent in 1801. Wycliffe, as second in a commission, was sent, in 1375, by Edward III., to treat with the papal legate at Bruges, respecting the questions at issue between the king and Gregory XI. Wycliffe remained at this place from July 27 to Sept. 14. Wolsey concluded a treaty here, called the treaty of Bruges or Windsor, because concluded at the former place, Nov. 24, 1521, and ratified at the last-mentioned by Henry VIII. and Charles V. in June, 1522. The town-hall at Bruges dates from 1377.

BRUNANBURG (Battle).—According to the best received account, Anlaf, the pagan king of the Irish, incited by Constantine, king of Scotland, sailed up the river Humber, with an immense fleet, 615 in number; and having landed, was, with his army, encountered by Athelstan, who defeated him with terrible loss. The contest is said to have lasted from daybreak to dusk, and in no previous battle in England had so much blood been shed.

It has been called the Waterloo of the Anglo-Saxons. The chronicles differ respecting the locality and the date of this battle. It probably took place somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood of the Humber, and about the year 937.

BRÜNN (Moravia).—This town, made the capital of Moravia in 1641, and besieged by Torstenson in 1645, was entered by Napoleon I. Nov. 20, 1805, and became his head-quarters. It is the seat of a bishop.

BRUNSWICK (Battle).—Otho of Brunswick, and Philip, duke of Swabia, were competitors for the imperial crown of Germany, and the former, besieged in Brunswick by Philip, made a sortie in July, 1200. This brought on an engagement, in which Philip's army was defeated.

BRUNSWICK (Germany), formed part of Saxony during the reign of Charlemagne, and was made a separate lordship A.D. 955. It was inherited by Henry the Proud, duke of Bavaria, in 1126. One of his successors, Henry the Lion, was, in 1180, for his refusal to aid the emperor in the war against the pope, deprived of all his possessions, except Brunswick. In 1235, Otho, surnamed the Child, was made first duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, by the emperor Frederick II. Various changes ensued, and in 1542, the duchy was divided into the modern duchies of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

BRUNSWICK (City), formerly called Bruno Vicus, was founded by Bruno, duke of Ostfalia, A.D. 868. It was beautified and extended by Henry the Lion in the 12th century, and became one of the chief cities of the Hanseatic League in the 13th. Its annual fair, that afterwards became celebrated, was established in 1498. It suffered in various German wars, and was taken by the French July 28, 1757. They evacuated it early in 1758, and its fortifications were destroyed in 1794.

BRUNSWICK (House of).—The various branches of this family are derived from Albert Azzo I., margrave of Este, in the 10th century. His great grandson, Albert Azzo II., married Cunegonda, and their son, Guelph IV., inherited the dukedom of Bavaria in 1071, and founded the junior branch of the Guelph family, from which the Brunswick House trace their descent. Otho was recognised as first duke of Brunswick in 1235.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS were Orange societies, formed in Ireland, in support of the principles of the revolution of 1689, and against Roman Catholic emancipation. The proposal for the establishment of these associations was made Aug. 28, 1828, at a meeting of the Dublin members of the grand Orange club that had then been recently suppressed; and the first general meeting was held in the Dublin Rotunda Nov. 4 in the same year. Similar clubs were formed in other parts of Ireland. A meeting of Yeomanry was held on Pennenden Heath, Kent, Oct. 24, 1828, for the purpose of petitioning the House of

Commons to preserve the Protestant constitution inviolate. Brunswick clubs were also formed in Leeds, Leicester, and other parts of England.

BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG.—The modern duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg was founded by William, the second son of Ernest I., who on the death of his father, in 1546, took this portion of his dominions, with the title of duke of Hanover. Ernest Augustus, one of his descendants, was made ninth elector of the empire in 1692. His son, George Lewis, descended from James I. of England, on the female side, became king of England under the title of George I., Aug. 1, 1714. (*See HANOVER.*)

BRUNSWICK THEATRE was built in 1827, on the site of the old Royalty Theatre, burnt down in 1826. The Brunswick theatre fell during a rehearsal of "Guy Mannering," Feb. 29, 1828, when twelve persons were killed, and several houses on the opposite side of the street destroyed. It had only been opened on the 25th.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL.—The modern duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel was founded by Henry II., eldest son of Ernest I., in 1546. Several of its dukes distinguished themselves in the continental wars of the last century, and Charles William Ferdinand, who succeeded in 1780, led the Prussian army against the French at Jena, Oct. 13, 1806, and having been wounded in that battle, died on the 10th of November, 1807. All the Brunswick possessions were seized by the French after the victory at Jena, and by the 8th article of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia, signed at Tilsit July 9, 1807, incorporated with the new kingdom of Westphalia, conferred upon Jerome Bonaparte. They were, however, recovered by Frederick William, son of Charles William Ferdinand, in December, 1813. Representative institutions were introduced in 1820. The then reigning duke was expelled and took refuge in England Sept. 6, 1830, and his brother, Augustus Lewis William, assumed the sovereignty April 23, 1831.

BRUSA (Asia Minor), or BOURSÆ.—The ancient Prusa was made the capital of the Turkish dominions in the 14th century; and although the sultans transferred their residence to Hadrianople about 1430, Prusa continued to be the Turkish capital until the capture of Constantinople, in 1453. Abdel-Kadir took up his residence here in 1852; but on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 28, 1855, he obtained permission from the French government to remove to Constantinople.

BRUSSELS (Belgium).—St. Géry, bishop of Cambray, built a chapel on one of the islands in the river Senne, in the 7th century. A large congregation was attracted by his eloquence, houses were built near his place of worship, and the town of Brussels was gradually formed. The Emperor Otho dates a decree, "*apud Brusolam*," A.D. 976. Walls with seven gates were formed round the town in 1044.

A.D.

1010. Cathedral of St. Gudule founded. (Some authorities give a different date.)
1213. Brussels is taken by the English.
1273. St. Gudule is completed.
1300. The Old Palace is founded.
1314. Brussels is visited by the plague.
1346. The Museum is commenced.
1369. The walls are removed, and the city is enlarged.
1370. The Jews are banished.
1380. Second wall is built.
1401. Town-hall commenced.
1405. A large portion of the town is destroyed by fire.
1442. The Town-hall is completed.
1488. Taken by Philip of Cleves.
1489. The plague commits great ravages.
1507. Brussels becomes the seat of government for the Low Countries.
1518. The towers are added to the cathedral.
1567. Alva attempts to establish the Inquisition. 10,000 artisans quit Brussels.
1568. Egmont and Horn are beheaded in the marketplace, by order of Alva.
1578. The plague rages with great fury.
1695. Villeroi bombards the city, destroying a considerable portion.
1701. Brussels is captured by the French.
1706. Oct. 12. Marlborough enters Brussels, after his victory at Blenheim.
1708. Nov. 22. Assailed by the elector of Bavaria. Marlborough comes to its relief, and enters Nov. 29.
1746. The Old Palace is rebuilt. Marshal Saxe takes Brussels Feb. 16.
1748. Restored to Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. The Museum is extended.
1790. Nov. The Austrians regain possession of Brussels, which had revolted.
1792. Nov. 14. Dumouriez takes the city.
1794. Dumouriez, having been driven out, regains possession.
1803. July 21. Napoleon I. makes a triumphal entry.
1814. Feb. 1. The Prussians enter Brussels. It becomes one of the capitals of the Netherlands.
1830. Sept. 23. Revolution. Brussels made the capital of the new kingdom of Belgium.
1831. June 4. The National Congress at Brussels elects Leopold king.
1834. University founded.
1848. Peace Congress assembles here.
1853. A Statistical Congress assembles at Brussels.
1859. Aug. 31. The Assembly of Deputies, by a majority of twenty, pronounces in favour of the fortification of Antwerp. The proposal is adopted by the Senate Sept. 6, and receives the royal assent Sept. 8.

BUBBLE ACT, passed in 1719 (6 Geo. I. c. 18), in order to punish unprincipled adventurers who proposed schemes merely as baits to extract money from the thoughtless. "The whole nation," says Tindal, "was become stock-jobbers. The South Sea scheme was like an infectious distemper, which spread itself in an astonishing manner. Every evening produced new projects, which were justly called Bubbles, and new companies appeared every day." The king issued a proclamation against them June 11, 1720. The act was repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 91, July 5, 1825.

BUCANERS.—The term *boucan* was applied by the Caribbees to the flesh of cattle or fish dried in the sun. They taught this mode of curing to the early French settlers in Hayti or St. Domingo, and they were called boucaniers, or bucaniers, because

they hunted wild boars and buffaloes, and preserved their flesh after this peculiar method. The term was afterwards applied to those bold and hardy adventurers, whether English, French, or Dutch, who assailed the Spanish settlements in America. On the failure of Dudley's conspiracy against Queen Mary, several of the confederates sought refuge at the court of Henry II. of France, who furnished them, in August, 1556, with three or four ships, in which they sailed with the avowed object of waging war against all Spaniards. Other expeditions were fitted out. The island of St. Christopher was taken in 1625, and the little island of Tortuga, to the north of Hispaniola, in 1629. Here they carried on their piratical warfare, under various celebrated commanders. The Spaniards captured Tortuga in 1638, and the bucaniers regained possession in the following year. In 1603 the Dutch pirate, Van Horn, sailed at the head of 1,200 bucaniers, and took Vera Cruz. Morgan captured Panama in 1664; Grammont took Campeachy in 1685; and in 1697, Pointis seized Carthagena, and gained booty to the amount of £1,750,000. A treaty called the treaty of America, for the entire suppression of this warfare, was concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1670; but it was not until a few years after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, that the bucanier confederacy was broken up.

BUCEPHALA (India).—This town, on the western bank of the Hydaspes, was founded by Alexander, at the spot where he had crossed the river to attack Porus, an Indian king, whom he defeated B.C. 327. It was built in memory of his famous charger, "Bucephalus," which expired in the hour of victory. Jelum, in the Punjaub, is supposed to occupy its site.

BUCHANITES.—This Scotch sect sprang up in Irvine, in 1783. They were the followers of one Mrs. Elspeth Buchan, whose maiden name was Simpson, a woman of indifferent character. In conjunction with Hugh White, minister of the Relief congregation of Irvine, she attempted to gain converts; but an outbreak occurred, and they were both driven from the town in May, 1784. She was addressed "Friend Mother in the Lord," personified the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. 1, and pretended that Hugh White was her son (Rev. xii. 5). She promised her followers bodily translation to heaven; and on one occasion, after a long fast, led them to the top of a hill for that purpose. They retired to a place near Dumfries, where Mrs. Buchan died in May, 1791. On her deathbed she declared she had a secret to communicate, which was to the effect that she was the Virgin Mary. The last member of this fanatical sect is said to have died in 1846.

BUCHAREST (Wallachia) was captured by the Russians in 1769, and by the Austrians in 1789. The Russians occupied Bucharest in July, 1853, but quitted it on the 25th of the same month. The Turks regained pos-

session Aug. 8, and were followed by the Austrians Sept. 6, in the same year. The Austrian occupation terminated in 1856. By the treaty of Bucharest, concluded between Turkey and Russia at this place May 28, 1812, the former ceded Bessarabia to Russia, and thus the frontier of the last-mentioned power was extended to the Pruth. The Czar agreed to restore Anapa and other places in Asia to the sultan; but this part of the treaty was not fulfilled; and soon after Russia had recovered from the disastrous effects of the French invasion, she again made war upon Turkey.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Is erected on the site of Buckingham House, so called from John Sheffield, marquis of Normanby, made duke of Normanby March 9, and duke of the county of Buckingham, March 23, 1703. Old Buckingham House was erected by him in 1703. The government purchased it in 1761 for Queen Charlotte, upon whom it was settled by George III., in case she should survive him. Hence it was called the Queen's House, and here nearly all her children were born. The new palace was commenced in 1825, and after undergoing various alterations, Queen Victoria took possession of it July 13, 1837. It cost nearly £1,000,000 sterling. Old Buckingham House occupied a portion of the mulberry garden, at which Evelyn relates that Lady Gerrard treated him and some others, May 10, 1654.

BUDA (Hungary), or **OFEN**, the ancient **Acincum**, held by the Romans till about the 4th century. Arpad made it the residence of the Magyar chieftains about A.D. 900. The modern city was founded in 1240, and became the capital of Hungary in the 14th century. Soliman II. captured it in 1526, and in 1529. The Turks sacked it in 1541, and it was considered the key of the Ottoman empire until 1686, when it was wrested from them by the Austrians, under the duke of Lorraine, after having been in their possession 145 years. Its university was founded by Martin Corvinus between the years 1470—1490, and its library was destroyed by the Turks in 1527. Buda, seated on the Danube, is connected with Pesth by a bridge of boats. A council held here Sept. 14, 1279, ordered sixty-nine canons for the regulation of the Church of Hungary to be promulgated. Another council was held at Buda May 7, 1309. The Austrian army took Buda from the Hungarians Jan. 5, 1849.

BUDDHISM, long the prevailing religion in India, was, according to Sir William Jones, introduced into that country about 1,000 years before Christ; though later authorities are inclined to accept the traditional account of its introduction by Gautama, or Godama, about B.C. 500. A feud arose between the Buddhists and the Brahmins, and the former were expelled from the greater part of Hindostan, though Buddhism is still the prevailing religion in China, Japan, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.

BUENOS AYRES (South America).—This province threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810,

and with other South American states issued a declaration of independence, July, 1816, and formed themselves into the Argentine Confederation. A treaty of commerce between England and Buenos Ayres was signed Feb. 2, 1825. It separated from the Argentine Confederation, and became an independent state in 1853.

BUENOS AYRES.—This city, the capital of the state of the same name, was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1534, but was abandoned, owing to the attacks of the Indians, in 1539; and was not permanently colonized by the Spaniards until 1580.

A.D.

1620. Buenos Ayres the capital of Río de la Plata, is made the seat of a bishopric by Paul V.

1763. Jan. 1. An English and Portuguese expedition fail in an attack upon the city.

1775. Is made the seat of a viceroyalty.

1778. The river thrown open by Spain.

1806. June 27. Taken by the English, and a large amount of treasure secured. The Spaniards regain possession Aug. 12, and the English Oct. 22.

1807. July 5. The English fail in an attempt to capture Buenos Ayres.

1827-8. Is blockaded by the Brazilian fleet.

1859. Oct. 23. Indecisive battle between the forces of the Argentine Republic and of Buenos Ayres. Nov. 10. A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres again joins the Argentine Confederation.

1860. June 6. The act of union between the Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres signed and ratified.

BUFFALO TOWN (United States).—This town, and part of the enemy's squadron, with stores, were destroyed by the English army, after the defeat of the Americans at Black Rock (q.v.) Dec. 30, 1813.

BULGARIA (East Turkey), the ancient *Moesia Inferior*, was invaded by the Bulgarians in the 7th century, and named after them Bulgaria. The first kingdom lasted from A.D. 640 to 1018, when it was subjected to the Greek empire by Basil II. The second, established about 1186, was annexed to the Ottoman empire in 1396.

A.D.

559. The Bulgarians, under Zabergan, invade Macedonia and Thrace, but are repulsed by Belisarius.

678. The Bulgarians, led by Asparuch, conquer the country between the Hæmus and the Danube.

788. The Bulgarians defeat the general of Thrace.

792. Cardam, king of the Bulgarians, defeats Constantine VI.

811. July 25. Crumm, king of the Bulgarians, defeats and slays the Emperor Nicephorus.

813. Battle of Bersinikia, in which the emperor Michael I. is defeated by Crumm.

814. The Emperor Leo defeats and annihilates an army of 30,000 Bulgarians.

861. Michael and Bardas defeat the Bulgarians, whose king becomes a Christian.

885. Bogoris, or Michael, first Christian king of Bulgaria, abdicates and retires to a monastery.

893. The Bulgarians defeat the Byzantine general, Leo Hatakalon.

917. Aug. 20. Battle of Achelons, in which the Bulgarians defeat the Byzantine army.

921. Simeon, king of Bulgaria, defeats the Byzantine forces, and plunders Constantinople.

A.D.

923. The Emperor Romanus purchases peace from Simeon on the most humiliating terms.

981. The emperor Basil II. invades Bulgaria. He is driven back, with great loss, by King Samuel.

996. Samuel invades Greece. His army is totally routed, and he himself escapes with difficulty.

1014. July 29. Basil II. defeats the Bulgarians, and takes 15,000 prisoners, whose eyes he puts out. Samuel dies of grief.

1018. Death of Ladislaus, last king of Bulgaria, whose territory becomes a province of the Byzantine empire.

1040. The Bulgarians revolt, and invade, and render themselves masters of, Western Greece.

1186. The Bulgarians revolt from the Byzantine yoke, and establish a second monarchy.

1285. Bulgaria is overrun by the Tartars.

1330. Is made subject to Servia.

1363. Invaded by Amurath I.

1396. The Sultan Bajaset conquers Bulgaria, and unites it to the Ottoman empire.

SOVEREIGNS OF BULGARIA.

FIRST KINGDOM.

A.D.		A.D.
Mocrus		Baldimir, or Vladimír
Terbelis (about) 700		dimir
Cormes	727	Bogoris, or Michael 844
Telesis (a few months)	763	Presian
Sabin	763	Michael Vorize
Pagan	764	Simeon (about) 889
Teleric (about) 771		Samuel (about) 914
Cardam	776	Peter
Crumm (about) 806		Borise
Doucom	814	Gabriel
Ditzeng	815	John Ladislaus ....1015
Mortagon	821	Bulgaria is made a province of the empire .....1018

SECOND KINGDOM.

A.D.		A.D.
Peter II.	1186	Mytzes, A.D. 1258 or 1259,
John I.	1196	after whom the throne
Vorylas	1207	is a continual object
John Assan II.	1215	of contention, till the
Caloman I.	1241	conquest of Bulgaria
Michael	1245	by Bajaset, in 1396.
Caloman II.	1258	

BULJANAK (Crimea).—A skirmish took place near this river, between 15,000 Cossacks and 500 British horse, Sept 19, 1854. The former, having lost a few men, withdrew.

BULL.—This term, derived from the word *bulia*, a seal, was first applied to deeds, ecclesiastical as well as regal. Subsequently it was used to denote a papal edict, or rescript, written upon parchment, bearing a leaden seal, and issued by order of the pope from the Roman chancery. The seals varied in form until 1088, when one side was impressed with the heads of Peter and Paul, the reverse bearing the name of the pope and the year of his pontificate. Vigilius, in the 6th century, introduced the date of the regnal years of the emperors into bulls, and this custom was continued till the middle of the 11th century. In bulls of grace or favour the lead is attached by silken (red or yellow), and in those of punishment by hempen cords. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, April 25, 1570. Fenton, who posted a copy of it on the gate of the bishop of London's

palace May 24, was taken and executed Aug. 8. By 13 Eliz. c. 2 (1570), bringing bulls in, or putting them into execution, was made high treason, for which the penalty was death and forfeiture of property. The bull in *Cand Domini*, excommunicating heretics and opponents of the papacy, was read in the pope's presence every Maundy Thursday, until the time of Clement XIV. According to the ancient mode of pronouncing the sentence of excommunication, the pope, after the reading of the bull, threw a lighted torch into the public place. It was declared void by the council of Tours Sept. 1510. Brief is the term applied to papal acts sealed with wax.

BULL-BAITING was a favourite amusement amongst the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, and other ancient nations, and was frequently practised in this country during the Middle Ages, and even to a comparatively recent period. Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, in his description of London in the 12th century, speaks of bull-baiting as then common; and Henzel, who visited England in 1598, gives a description of the sport. Evelyn mentions a visit he paid to the bear-garden June 16, 1670, when one of the bulls tossed a dog into the lap of a lady sitting in the boxes: he calls it "a rude and dirty pastime." The following occurs in an advertisement dated 1719:—"This is to give notice to all gentlemen, gamesters, and others, that on this present Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs at a bull, for a guinea, to be spent; which goes fairest and farthest in wins all. Likewise a green bull to be baited which was never baited before; and a bull to be turned loose with fireworks all over him." A bill for its suppression was introduced into the House of Commons April 3, 1800. Mr. Windham opposed the measure, declaring that it had existed more than one thousand years, and that it was a manly amusement. Mr. Canning contended that the amusement was a most excellent one; it inspired courage and produced a nobleness of sentiment and an elevation of mind. The bill was rejected by a small majority, and though a similar attempt in 1802 failed, bull-baiting has since been declared illegal, and by the act against cruelty to animals (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, Sept. 9, 1835), persons keeping places for bull-baiting incur a penalty. The Stamford Bull-running, which took place annually on the 13th of November, was in 1825 postponed till the next day, because the 13th fell on a Sunday. Bull fights are said to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors, and they still form a favourite sport with the vulgar in that country. Isabella, in the 15th century, vainly endeavoured to abolish them.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, between England and the United States, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was signed at Washington April 19, and ratifications were exchanged there July 4, 1850. It consisted of nine articles. The contracting

parties declared that they would not erect fortifications on the banks or in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and that they would not assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. Opposite and contradictory constructions having been placed upon this treaty by England and the United States, another, called the Clarendon Dallas Treaty, was, after various negotiations, signed at London, Oct. 17, 1856, but objections having been raised to it on both sides of the Atlantic, it was ultimately rejected, and the President, in his message for the year 1857, recommended the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty as the best method of solving the difficulty.

BUNDELCUND (Hindustan).—This extensive province, consisting of thirty-three states, five of which are tributary, attained great power, under a native dynasty, in the 11th century. Their rule was, however, subverted by the Delhi princes in 1183, and for a long period the country remained in a very unsettled state. By the treaty of Bassein, Dec. 31, 1802, a portion of the province was ceded to the East-India Company. Owing to the refractory conduct of certain chiefs, military expeditions were sent into portions of Bundelcund, and in the treaty of Poonah, July 5, 1817, the articles of the treaty of Bassein were explained and amended; certain provisions being added calculated to prevent the recurrence of such disastrous outbreaks.

BUNKER'S HILL (Battle).—The revolted Americans having thrown up batteries and erected a formidable redoubt on Bunker's or Breed's Hill, an eminence that commanded the harbour of Charlestown, were attacked in this position by the English, June 17, 1775. The latter amounted to 2,000, whilst the batteries and redoubt were defended by 5,000 men. In their advance the assailants suffered severely from sharpshooters, posted in the houses of Charlestown. In spite of every obstacle the English had almost reached the works, when a terrific fire was opened upon them. General Howe was for a few seconds left almost alone, several of the officers near having been either killed or wounded. The troops, however, rallied from the confusion into which they had been thrown, and carried the works at the point of the bayonet. In this brilliant action 226 officers and men were killed, and 828 wounded. The American loss, according to their own representation, amounted to 450 killed, wounded, and missing, but it is believed to have been much greater.

BURFORD (Battles).—Near this town, in Oxfordshire, Cathred, king of Wessex, defeated Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, A.D. 752. Fairfax defeated the Royalist army here in 1649.

BURFORD CLUB.—In 1722 Christopher Lyster, a barrister, was convicted of high treason, for having compassed the death of the king, and was executed at Tyburn May 17, 1723, after having been respited several times.

He was an agent of the Pretender, and in the papers connected with the plot frequent mention appeared of Burford's Club. Being called upon to explain the meaning, Laver declared it to be an appellation made use of by the Pretender and his agents to denote a club of Tory lords and others, of which association Lord Orrery was declared to be chairman. Earl Cowper, one of the lords mentioned as being a member, made a declaration, March 20, 1722, to the effect that he had never heard of such a club, and that three out of the six commoners named as being members, he did not know even by sight. A committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine Laver, declared in their report that "the matters asserted of Burford's Club in Plunket's Letters, seem utterly inconsistent with the known characters of some of those persons."

BURGHERS, ANTI-BURGHERS, and BURGHES SECEDEERS.—These terms are applied in ecclesiastical history to the parties that grew out of the schism in the Scottish church, caused by the induction of a pastor to the parish of Kinross, in direct opposition to the wishes of the congregation. After much discussion, eight ministers protested against this procedure, for which they were deprived, and their parishes declared vacant in 1740. Their congregations adhered to them, and so powerful did they become, that, in 1745, they formed themselves into a synod, consisting of three presbyteries. An inquiry which they instituted into the lawfulness of certain oaths, led to a further division amongst them, the subject being the particular oath administered in royal burghs when persons were admitted to the privileges of a burghess. The Burghers maintained that it was lawful to take the oath in question, whilst their opponents, the Anti-burghers, took a different view, and in 1746 carried a vote condemning the oath. In 1747 the Burghers mustered in great strength, whereupon the Anti-burghers withdrew, and formed a synod of their own. The rival persuasions were, after a long period of hostility and opposition, reunited in 1820, under the name of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church.

BURGOS (Spain).—The capital of the ancient province of Burgos was founded by Diego Porcelos, A.D. 884. The Cid was buried in this city in 1099. The bishopric of Oca or Auca was transferred to Burgos in 1077. It was made an archbishopric by Gregory XIII., Oct. 22, 1574. The cathedral was founded in 1221, and completed in 1567. Councils were held at Burgos in 1080, and in October, 1136. In the 15th century Burgos was made a royal residence. Charles V. transferred the court to Madrid in the 16th century, and from that time Burgos gradually declined. Wellington besieged it, and carried some of the works Sept. 19, 1812, but failed in an attempt to carry it by storm Oct. 18 in the same year. The French blew up the castle and retired, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDIAN CROSS.—This order of knighthood was instituted at Tunis, by the

emperor Charles V., on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, July 22, 1535.

BURGUNDY (Kingdoms of).—The Burgundiones, a Vandal tribe, established themselves in the southern portion of Gaul about A.D. 406; and from them the country received its name. They succeeded in forming a kingdom, which, says Gibbon (ch. xxxviii.), "was defined by the course of two Gallic rivers, the Soane and the Rhine, extended from the forest of Vosges to the Alps and the sea of Marseilles." It was finally conquered by the Franks in 532. A second kingdom of Burgundy was established by Rodolph I. in 887. It consisted of nearly the same territories as the first, under Rodolph II., in 933, and was ceded to the empire by the will of Rodolph III., who died in 1032.

FIRST KINGDOM OF BURGUNDY.

A.D.

- 413. Gundicar, king of the Burgundians, receives a grant of land from Jovinus, and permanently settles in Gaul.
- 435. The Burgundians are defeated by Aetius, and the country is invaded by the Huns.
- 491. Gondebaud murders his brother Chilperic, and seizes his kingdom.
- 500. Gondebaud is defeated by Clovis I., king of the Franks.
- 523. Sigismund, king of Burgundy, is made prisoner, and put to death by the Franks.
- 532. Clotaire and Childebert make war on Burgundy.
- 534. Clotaire and Childebert conquer Burgundy, and render it subject to the Franks.

For second kingdom of Burgundy, *see* ARLES.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE FIRST KINGDOM.

	A.D.		A.D.
Gundicar	413	Gondebaud	491
Gunderic	436	Sigismund	516
Chilperic I.	466	Gondemar	523

BURGUNDY (Duchy), or BURGUNDY PROPER, was created into a duchy during the reign of Charles the Bald, and assigned to his son-in-law, Richard le Justicier, at the council of Quiercy, or Kiersy, June 14-16, 877 A.D. It underwent several changes, and was ultimately incorporated with France.

A.D.

- 877. Burgundy is erected into a duchy by Louis the Stammerer.
- 923. Rodolph, duke of Burgundy, is elected king of France, and resigns his duchy to Giselbert.
- 938. Hugh the Great, count of Paris, and Hugh the Black, rule Burgundy between them.
- 943. Hugh the Great sole duke of Burgundy.
- 956. Death of Hugh the Great, who is succeeded by his son Otho.
- 987. Henry the Great is confirmed in his title of duke of Burgundy, with sovereign rights, by Hugh Capet.
- 1002. Death of Henry, whose duchy is claimed by Robert of France and two other competitors.
- 1015. Henry II., son of King Robert, becomes duke of Burgundy.
- 1032. Henry, having become king of France the preceding year, makes his brother Robert duke of Normandy. With him begins a long succession of dukes.

- A.D.
 1361. Death of Philip I., duke of Burgundy, with whom terminates the first succession of dukes. John, king of France, unites Burgundy to his own dominions.
 1363. John gives Burgundy to his son, Philip the Bold, with whom commences the second duchy.
 1364. John, king of France, erects Burgundy into a duchy, and bestows it upon his son Philip.
 1369. Marriage between Philip of Burgundy and Margaret of Flanders.
 1384. Philip inherits Flanders, Artois, Rhétel, Nevers, and other territories.
 1407. John the Fearless causes the assassination of the duke of Orleans, and is compelled to seek safety in flight.
 1416. Secret treaty between John the Fearless and Henry V. of England.
 1419. John the Fearless is assassinated at Montreuil, by the Orleanists.
 1420. Philip the Good enters into an alliance with Henry V., and sanctions the treaty of Troyes.
 1430. Acquisition of Brabant.
 1435. Philip of Burgundy withdraws from his alliance with the English, and enters into a league with France.
 1443. Acquisition of Luxembourg.
 1468. July 2. Marriage of Charles the Bold and Margaret, sister to Edward IV. of England.
 1472. Charles invades France, ravages Normandy, and adds Guelders to his dominions.
 1476. Charles invades Switzerland, where he is defeated.
 1477. Jan. 4. Death of Charles, at the battle of Nancy, fought against the Swiss. Louis XI. seizes part of the duchy. Mary, daughter of Charles, succeeds him, and marries Maximilian of Austria the same year, Aug. 19.
 1479. Louis XI. of France seizes Burgundy, and annexes it to France.
 1482. Mar. 27. Death of Mary of Burgundy, in consequence of a fall from her horse.
 1482. Dec. 23. Treaty of Arras, between Louis XI. and Maximilian of Austria, for the settlement of the dispute respecting Burgundy. Margaret of Austria affianced to the Dauphin.

DUKES OF BURGUNDY.

	A. D.		A. D.
Richard le Justicier	877	Hugh II.	1102
Rodolph	921	Eudes II.	1142
Giselbert	923	Hugh III.	1162
Hugh the Black	938	Eudes III.	1193
and Hugh the		Hugh IV.	1218
Great		Robert II.	1272
Otho	956	Hugh V.	1305
Heury I.	965	Eudes IV.	1315
(Interregnum and	1003	Philip I.	1350
disputed succes-		Philip the Bold	1364
sion)		John the Fearless	1404
Henry II.		Philip the Good	1419
Robert I.	1032	Charles the Bold	1467
Hugh I.	1075	Mary of Burgundy	1477
Eudes I.	1078		

BURIAL is the most ancient mode of disposing of the dead. Abraham buried his wife Sarah in the cave of Machpelah, B.C. 1859 (Gen. xxiii.). It was practised amongst ancient nations; although burning of the dead was at one period common amongst the Greeks and Romans. Burial in woollen material only was ordered by 18 Chas. II. c. 4 (1666). This statute was repealed by 30 Chas. II. st. 1, c. 3 (1677), which enforced new regulations, and inflicted a penalty of five pounds in every case where a person was not buried in stuff

made from sheep's wool only. Registers of burials were ordered to be kept in every parish. Further regulations were made by 32 Chas. II. c. 1 (1680). These acts were repealed by 54 Geo. III. c. 108 (July 23, 1814). A tax of four shillings on each person on burials, to last five years from May 1, 1695, was imposed by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 6 (1694). It was continued till Aug. 1, 1706, by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, s. 14 (1697). In addition to the four shillings, a regular scale was imposed on the different ranks between a duke and person possessing real property of £50 per annum, or personal property of £600. The burial of a duke was taxed at £50, that of the lowest in the scale 10s.

BURIAL CLUBS, on the principle of friendly societies, were introduced into this country during the first half of the 19th century. It would appear that this is merely the revival of an ancient institution. Miller states (Anglo-Saxons, p. 363):—"The Saxons had also guilds or clubs, in which the artisans, or such as seem to have consisted of the middle classes, subscribed for the burial of a member, and a fine was inflicted upon every brother who did not attend the funeral. Thus, above 1,000 years ago, were burial societies established in England." As some irregularities arose from the insurance of children, the legislature interfered for their regulation.

BURKING.—The high price paid by medical practitioners for subjects for dissection, induced a man named Burke to endeavour to supply bodies, by decoying persons into his house, and then murdering them by suffocation. He carried on this inhuman trade at Edinburgh, and secured many victims, until he was at length detected, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law, Jan. 28, 1829. Burke, from whom it was called burking, admitted having perpetrated fifteen murders of the kind. A woman named M'Dougal, who was charged with being his accomplice, was acquitted. This terrible crime was revived in London by Bishop and Williams, who were convicted of burking an Italian boy, and were executed Dec. 5, 1831. They admitted having murdered several persons in this manner.

BURLINGTON ARCADE was built in 1819, by Samuel Ware, an architect.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS (Battle).—In a night attack upon the American camp near this place, June 6, 1813, an English force, consisting of 704 men, completely routed the Americans, 3,500 strong including cavalry. The action was continued during the night; but the Americans were repulsed in every attempt to retrieve their disaster, and eventually took to flight, leaving 100 prisoners and four guns in the hands of the victors.

BURMAH (Asia).—This extensive kingdom, sometimes called Ava, from its capital, when first visited by the Portuguese in the 16th century, was divided into four states,—Arracan, Ava, Pegu, and Siam. Very little is known of its history previous to the establish-

ment of intercourse with Europe. Buddhism is said to have been introduced amongst the inhabitants about A.D. 301. The seat of the government was removed from Panya to Ava in 1364. With the assistance of the Portuguese, the Burmese subdued the Peguans. Ralph Fitch, who travelled in India at the end of the 16th century, is the first English writer who notices Burmah.

A.D.

- 1687. English take possession of the island of Negrais, at the mouth of the Irawaddy.
- 1709. Captain Hamilton visits Burmah.
- 1740. The Peguans revolt.
- 1752. Ava is captured by the Peguans, and the Burmese are completely subdued.
- 1753. Alompra recovers Ava, and builds Rangoon.
- 1754. The Peguans are defeated in another attempt upon Ava. The French assist the Peguans, and the English the Burmese, in this struggle.
- 1755. Alompra is again victorious.
- 1757. Alompra captures Pegu. The East-India Company obtain a site for a factory.
- 1760. Alompra is taken ill whilst besieging the capital of Siam, withdraws his army, and dies on his way home.
- 1766. Shembuan captures the Siamese capital.
- 1767. Burmah invaded by a Chinese army of 50,000 men. They are defeated, with great slaughter.
- 1771. The Siamese revolt, and regain their independence.
- 1781. Amarapura is made the capital.
- 1783. Arracan is annexed to Burmah.
- 1785. The Burmese fail in an attack upon the island of Junkseylon.
- 1786. The Burmese invade Siam, and are again repulsed.
- 1793. Peace concluded between Burmah and Siam. The provinces of Tenasserim, Mergui, and Tavoy ceded to Burmah.
- 1794. The Burmese make inroads upon the territories of the East-India Company, in pursuit of robbers.
- 1795. A satisfactory explanation is given, and war is averted.
- 1810. Salang conquered.
- 1811. Arracan is invaded by a Mugh force.
- 1819. The Burmese make further inroads upon the territories of the East-India Company.
- 1823. Sept. 23. The Burmese attack and overpower a British guard on the island of Shaparee.
- 1824. March 5. The governor-general of India declares war. Rangoon is captured May 11. Cheduba, Negrais, Tavoy, Mergui, Martaban, the whole of Tenasserim, and Yeah surrender.
- 1825. Feb. 1. Assam conquered. March 8. General Cotton is defeated at Donabaw. It is captured April 2; and Arracan, after a series of actions, March 26, 27, 28, and 29. Promé entered April 25. An armistice for one month, signed Sept. 17, and afterwards extended to Nov. 2. The armistice is broken, and the Burmese army defeated, Dec. 1, 2, and 5. The Burmese send a flag of truce Dec. 26.
- 1826. Jan. 1. First conference held. Jan. 3. Treaty signed. It is not ratified, and hostilities are resumed on the 18th. Melloone captured Jan. 19. The Burmese defeated at the battle of Pagahmallew, Feb. 9. Treaty of Yandaboo signed Feb. 24.
- 1850. Dec. 28. Rangoon is destroyed by fire.
- 1851. Complaints by English seamen of ill-treatment received from the governor of Rangoon. Reparation is demanded, and refused.
- 1852. Jan. 10. The batteries at Rangoon fire upon the *Fox* man-of-war. Martaban taken April 5; Rangoon, April 14; Bassein, April 19; Promé, Oct. 10; and Pegu,

A.D.

- Nov. 21. Pegu is annexed to India, by proclamation, Dec. 30.
- 1853. Several marauding chiefs are punished. The termination of the Burmese war is officially proclaimed by the governor-general of India, June 30.

BURNING ALIVE was a common punishment, amongst ancient nations, for various kinds of offences. The Anglo-Saxons used it in certain crimes, and it was the ordinary punishment for witchcraft during the Middle Ages. Blackstone says:—"In treasons of every kind, the punishment of women is the same, and different from that of men. For as the decency due to the sex forbids the exposing and public mangling their bodies, the sentence is to be drawn to the gallows, and there to be burned alive." The Scandalous Chronicle contains an account of a woman, named Perrette Mauger, who was burnt alive at Paris in 1460 for having committed several robberies, and having harboured thieves and housebreakers. They were generally strangled and their bodies afterwards burned. Katherine Hayes, who suffered for the murder of her husband, was, through the carelessness of the executioner, really burnt alive at Tyburn, Nov. 3, 1726. The last woman executed in this manner was Christian Murphy, alias Bowman, March 18, 1789, for coining. The law was altered by 30 George III. c. 48 (1790), which provided that after June 5, 1790, women under this sentence were to be hanged. Death at the stake was long considered the only method of extirpating heresy, and as early as 304, Alban, the protomartyr of England, suffered in this manner. Lord Hale says:—"Before the time of Richard II., that is, before any acts of parliament were made about heretics, it is without question, that in a convocation of the clergy or provincial synod, they might and frequently did here in England proceed to the sentencing of heretics." By 29 Chas. II. c. 9, s. 1 (1676), the writ commonly called *breve de heretico comburendo*, with all process and proceedings thereupon in order to the executing such writ, or following or depending thereupon, and all punishment by death, in pursuance of any ecclesiastical censures, was utterly taken away and abolished.

BURNING GLASSES.—Gibbon (ch. xl.) remarks:—"A tradition has prevailed, that the Roman fleet was reduced to ashes in the port of Syracuse by the burning-glasses of Archimedes; and it is asserted that a similar expedient was employed by Proclus to destroy the Gothic vessels in the harbour of Constantinople, and to protect his benefactor Anastasius against the bold enterprise of Vitalian. A machine was fixed on the walls of the city, consisting of a hexagon mirror of polished brass, with many smaller and movable polygons to receive and reflect the rays of the meridian sun; and a consuming flame was darted to the distance, perhaps, of 200 feet. The truth of these two extraordinary facts is invalidated by the silence of the most authentic historians; and the use of burning-

glasses was never adopted in the attack or defence of places. Yet the admirable experiments of a French philosopher (Buffon) have demonstrated the possibility of such a mirror; and, since it is possible, I am more disposed to attribute the art to the greatest mathematicians of antiquity, than to give the merit of the fiction to the idle fancy of a monk or a sophist." Leonhard Digges, in his "*Pantometria*," published in 1571, speaks of a burning-glass which he had constructed on the plan of Archimedes; John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, who died in 1618, mentions them as a means of defence. Dr. Gregory sent one that he had constructed to Sir Isaac Newton in 1673. That eminent man's attention having been thus directed to the subject, he is said to have constructed one himself. Kircher investigated the subject with much perseverance. Vilette constructed several burning-mirrors of great magnitude, and experiments were tried in this country with one of them in June, 1718. Buffon made several successful experiments in 1747. Mr. Parker, in 1800, and other men of science at later periods, have improved the construction of burning-mirrors.

BURSE.—This title for a place of resort for financiers and commercial men, now generally termed an exchange, was first applied to the bourse at Bruges, formed early in the 16th century. Lewis Roberts, in "*The Merchants' Mappe of Commerce*," published in 1638, says:—"This city (Bruges) hath an eminent market-place, with a publick house for the meeting of all merchants at noon and evening; which house was called the *Burse*, of the houses of the extinct family Bursa, bearing three purses for their arms engraven upon their houses, from whence these meeting-places to this day are called *burses* in many countries, which in London we know by the name of the Royal Exchange, and of Britain's Bourse." The bourse at Antwerp was established in 1531; that at Amsterdam in 1608; at Paris in 1784. The first stone of Britain's Bourse, or the first Royal Exchange in England, was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, and the building was opened by Queen Elizabeth Jan. 23, 1571.

BURYING ALIVE.—This mode of punishment was occasionally resorted to by the Jews and other nations of antiquity. Herodotus mentions burying alive as a Persian custom, and states that Xerxes buried alive nine sons and nine daughters of the Edonians; and that Amestris, the wife of Xerxes, in her old age ordered fourteen children, selected from the best Persian families, to be buried alive, in order to show her gratitude to the god under the earth. In ancient Rome it was the punishment awarded to the vestal virgin who violated her vow; and, during the Middle Ages, the religious were for a similar offence subjected to the same penalty. Sir Walter Scott, in "*Marmion*," describes the manner in which it was carried out. The culprit was placed in a small niche, made in the massive wall of the convent, a slender meal

of water and bread was deposited in it, and at the words *Vade in Pace*, the opening was closed. Skeletons have been discovered in an upright position in the ruins of abbeys in this country, and it is probable that they are the remains of persons who had been for some offence or other immured. It was at one time the punishment for a female thief.

BURYING-PLACE.—The Jews and other ancient nations buried their dead in fields, near the highways, and other places, without the walls of their cities and towns. Plutarch relates of Lysurgus, that, in order to do away with superstition and to accustom the youth of Sparta to such sights, he ordered the dead to be buried within the city, and permitted their monuments to be erected near the temples (B.C. 830—820). In ancient Rome, the bodies of her more illustrious men were allowed, as a favour, to be buried within the city. The Twelve Tables prohibited burial in the city. Hadrian and several emperors published edicts against the practice. Bingham shows that no burying-places existed either in cities or in churches during the first three centuries of our era. Graves in the public roads, or vaults and catacombs in the fields, were used for this purpose. The Christian emperors prohibited the practice several centuries later. The origin of the change in the custom appears to have arisen from the erection of churches over the graves of martyrs, or the removal of their relics into the churches, and this commenced in the 4th century. The next step was the burial of emperors and kings in the church porch, or some outer building of the church, which originated in the 5th century; and to this privilege the people were admitted in the beginning of the 6th century. The council of Braga, May 1, 563, allowed burial in the churchyard, but prohibited it within the walls. Hereditary burying-places were forbidden in the 9th century (council of Meaux, June 17, 845); but this was afterwards allowed by a decree of Leo V., inserted in the decretals of Gregory IX. about 1230. From this later period it became customary for bodies to be buried in churches and in family sepulchres. (*See CEMETERIES, CHURCHYARDS, &c.*)

BURY ST. EDMUNDS (Suffolk).—This town received its name from Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was crowned at Bury, on Christmas Day, A.D. 856. He was taken prisoner by the Danes, and, refusing to renounce the Christian faith, suffered martyrdom, Monday, Nov. 20, 870. According to the chroniclers, his persecutors bound him to a tree, scourged him, shot at him with arrows, and beheaded him. On account of his heroic constancy, he was afterwards canonized, and a monastery dedicated to him was founded at Bury. Stephen Langton and the barons met here Nov. 20, 1214, and agreed upon the demands which form the basis of Magna Charta. Henry III. held a parliament at Bury in 1267; Edward I. held another here Nov. 3, 1296; and Henry VI. another Feb. 10, 1447, and his example in this respect was on

one or two occasions followed by some of his successors. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in 1608. The grammar-school was founded in 1550.

BUSACO (Battle).—Massena and Ney were defeated at the convent of Busaco, near Coimbra, in Portugal, by Wellington, Sept. 27, 1810. The French attacked the British and Portuguese with a superior force. Their loss was 4,500 men killed and wounded, whilst that of the allies was only 1,300. Wellington soon after retired to the famous lines of Torres Vedras.

BUSHEL, supposed to take its name from an old English word *buss*, signifying a "box," was regulated by several enactments. By 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1340), a standard bushel was ordered to be sent throughout the realm, according to a provision in 9 Hen. III. st. 1, c. 25 (1225), which ordained that only one measure should be used throughout the kingdom. The bushel of wheat was to contain eight gallons by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1496). By 22 Chas. II. c. 8, s. 1 (1670), the Winchester bushel, containing eight gallons, was ordered to be used in gauging corn or salt, and in 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 22, s. 9 (1696-7), it was declared to be a round bushel, with a plain and even bottom, being 18½ inches wide throughout, and 8 inches deep. The heaped bushel was done away with by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49 (Aug. 13, 1834), the prohibition taking effect from Jan. 1, 1835. All former statutes were repealed, the Winchester bushel abolished, and a general measure established, from May 1, 1825, by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824).

BUSHIRE (Persia) was made the seat of a factory by the East-India Company in the 17th century. During the Persian war it was captured by the British forces, Dec. 10, 1856, and was occupied by them until the conclusion of peace, May 2, 1857.

BUSIRIS (Egypt).—Four places in ancient Egypt bore this name. One Busiris, in the Thebais, was utterly destroyed by order of Diocletian A.D. 296; and at another Busiris, on the west bank of the Nile, Merwan II., the last caliph of the Ommiades, was slain, Feb. 10, 750.

BUTCHERS.—There were three classes of butchers among the Romans; viz., the *Suarii*, who provided hogs; the *Pecuarii*, or *Boarii*, who provided oxen, sheep, &c.; and the *Lanii*, or *Carnifices*, who killed the animals. During the Middle Ages, a common slaughter-house, in which the inhabitants had their beasts killed, was established in many towns. The butchers of Dunstable are said to have been the first to erect sheds in 1279. A clause in the ordinary of the butchers' company at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated 1621, ordered that any member who killed flesh in that town during the Lent season without the general consent of the fellowship, should incur a penalty of £5 for each offence. Edward III., in a letter to the mayor and sheriffs, dated Feb. 25, 1361, ordered that no large beasts should be

slaughtered nearer to London than Stratford on the one side, and Knightsbridge on the other; and a similar injunction was made by Richard II. in 1380. A statute for the regulation of the trade was passed in 1531. The butchers were incorporated under letters patent of James I., bearing date Sept. 16, 1605. They were at that time an ancient fraternity. The blue dress is the uniform of a guild. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1532), butchers were required to sell by weight "called Haver-du-Pois." A penalty was fixed for infraction of this law by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1533). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1535), butchers were allowed from April, 1536, to April 12, 1540, to sell meat as they had done previous to the statute of 1532; and by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1541), former regulations were repealed, and the privilege was continued.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION.—Its advent to power was caused by the retirement of Mr. Pitt, Oct. 5, 1761, from the Newcastle and Pitt (Chatham) Ministry, though the new ministry was not formed till the following year. The earl of Bute, who had been tutor to George III., was made prime minister May 29, 1762.

Treasury	Earl of Bute.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Henley.
President of the Council ..	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Bedford.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	{ Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord Le Despencer.
Principal Secretaries of ..	{ Earl of Egremont and State
Admiralty	{ Hon. Geo. Grenville. Earl of Halifax.
Ordnance	{ Viscount, afterwards Earl Ligonier.
Board of Trade	Lord Sandys.

The Hon. George Grenville was replaced by the earl of Halifax early in 1763, and the Hon. George Grenville took the Admiralty. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, paymaster of the forces, was made leader in the Commons, with a seat in the cabinet. This administration was assailed by Junius and Wilkes, and the earl of Bute resigned April 8, 1763. His opponents called him "the favourite," and in some parts of the kingdom he was burnt under the effigy of a jack-boot. (See GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION.)

BUTTER.—The word rendered butter in our translation of the Old Testament (Gen. xviii. 8; Job, xx. 17; and other passages) is supposed by the best biblical critics to signify cream or sour thick milk. Herodotus, in his notice of the Scythians, describes a rude process of churning practised amongst them, and as his account is confirmed by Hippocrates, who was almost contemporary with him, Beckmann believes this to be the earliest mention of butter. It was probably introduced at a later period, though not generally, amongst the Greeks and Romans, who derived their knowledge of it from the Scythians. The Romans anointed the bodies of their children with butter; the Burgundians besmeared their hair with it, and Clemens of Alexandria (192) speaks of it as

having been used by the early Christians in lamps, instead of oil. The trade is regulated by act of parliament.

BUTTINGTON (Battle).—Ethelred collected an army and surrounded the Danes in their fortifications at Buttington, on the banks of the Severn, A.D. 894. The Danes were so reduced by famine, having eaten their horses, that their leader, Hasting, was compelled to risk a sally towards the east. This led to a battle, in which the Danes were routed with great slaughter.

BUXAR (Battle).—Major, afterwards Sir Hector Munro, with 7,072 men and 20 field-pieces, defeated the army of the confederated native princes of Hindostan, consisting of 40,000 men and a powerful artillery, at this fortified town in Bahar, Oct. 23, 1764. The loss of the latter was severe, 6,000 men having been left on the field of battle. The victors captured 133 pieces of artillery.

BYE, SURPRISE, or SURPRISING PLOT.—George Brooke, brother of Lord Cobham, who was engaged in the plot to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, this being termed the Main Plot, to distinguish it from the lesser scheme, the Bye Plot, had also conspired with Sir Griffin Markham, Lord Grey of Wilton, and two Roman Catholic priests, named Walton and Clarke, to seize James I., imprison him, compel him to change his ministers, and to grant liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion. The existence of the plot was made known to the government about midsummer, 1603, and in July the conspirators were apprehended. (See MAIN PLOT.)

BYZANT, or BEZANTINE.—William of Malmesbury (book iv. ch. 2) states that Byzantium, the original name of Constantinople, is still preserved in the imperial coin called a byzant. This coin was current in England from the 9th to the 14th centuries, and Camden, writing in the 16th, says "that a great piece of gold, valued at £15, which the king offered on high festivals, is yet called a Bezantine, which was anciently a piece of gold coined by the emperors of Constantinople; but afterwards there were two purposely made for the king and queen, with the resemblance of the Trinity inscribed,—*In honorem Sanctæ Trinitatis*; and on the other side the picture of the Virgin Mary,—*In honorem Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis*." The last were cast by order of James I., in 1603. The Turks, at the siege of Casarea, in 1102, are said to have hidden byzants in their mouths. The Crusaders struck the captives in the neck, whereupon the coin was disgorged. One writer declares that the bodies of the slain were also piled up and burnt, for the purpose of obtaining the byzants which they had swallowed. A similar coin was struck in other countries, and in the reign of Stephen, a white or silver byzant, of the value of two shillings, is supposed to have been current in England.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE. (See EASTERN EMPIRE.)

BYZANTINE HISTORIANS.—The Greek his-

torians and writers, in whose works are recorded the principal transactions of the Byzantine or eastern empire, from A.D. 325 to 1453, are known by this name. A collected edition of their works was published at Paris, 1645—1711; another, in twenty-three volumes folio, was published at Venice 1722—1733; and a new edition at Bonn commenced in 1828.

BYZANTIUM was founded B.C. 667, by the navigator Byzas, with followers from Argos and Megara, and received a considerable accession of numbers from Megara under Zeuxippus, B.C. 628. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 505, and retaken by the Greeks under Pausanias, B.C. 477, from which circumstance he has been called its founder. Byzantium became subject to Athens B.C. 470, threw off the yoke B.C. 440, but again submitted. Alcibiades took it B.C. 408, Lysander B.C. 405, and Philip of Macedon made an attempt B.C. 340, but was compelled to raise the siege B.C. 339. It was then allied with Rome, and eventually became a Roman colony. In the civil wars that ensued on the accession of Severus, Byzantium remained faithful to Niger, and after having sustained a siege of three years' duration, was reduced by famine A.D. 196. Severus ordered its walls to be demolished, and suppressed many of its privileges. Maximin took it after a siege of eleven days in 313, and in the civil war between Constantine and Licinius, the former captured it in 323. Struck with what Gibbon terms "the incomparable position of Byzantium," Constantine determined to make it the seat of his government, and an imperial edict for the building of the new city was issued in 324. The emperor, at the head of a procession, marked out its boundaries, the capital was forthwith constructed, and inaugurated in May, 330. The rites of inauguration lasted forty days, and the city received the title of Second or New Rome, which soon gave place to that of Constantinople, derived from its founder. The Byzantine church is supposed to have been founded in the 1st century. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.)

C.

CAABA, or the SACRED STONE OF MECCA, was guarded by the Koreish tribe; and the term was applied to the temple in which it was kept. Gibbon (ch. l.) says, that its genuine antiquity "ascends beyond the Christian æra;" and he describes the rites which the idolaters, and after them the Mussulmans, practised. "At an awful distance they cast away their garments: seven times with hasty steps they encircled the Caaba, and kissed the black stone: seven times they visited and adored the adjacent mountains: seven times they threw stones into the valley of Mina: and the pilgrimage was achieved, as at the present hour, by a sacrifice of sheep and camels, and the burial of their hair and nails in the consecrated ground." Mohammed destroyed the three hundred and sixty idols

of the Caaba, A.D. 630. The Carmathians despoiled the temple in 929 and bore away the black stone, which was, however, afterwards restored.

CAB.—This term, an abbreviation of cabriolet, is applied to the conveyances introduced into London in 1820. (*See HACKNEY CARRIAGES.*)

CABAL.—Soon after the dismissal of the earl of Clarendon, Aug. 30, 1667, the formation of the secret council called the Cabal commenced. It has been incorrectly stated that the name "Cabal" originated from the initial letters of the names of the five members of this ministry. This is not the case, as the word Cabal had been employed at an earlier time to denote a secret council, or what is now termed the cabinet. Its influence was directed principally to the direction of foreign affairs, and it was when fully formed, in 1670, composed of the following members: Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Clifford, Lord, afterwards earl of Arlington, the duke of Buckingham, Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, and the earl of Lauderdale. Sir William Coventry was associated with them. The passing of the Test Act, 25 Chas. II. c. 2, early in 1673, spread disunion in its ranks; and by the spring of 1674 it was entirely dissolved. Hallam (*Eng. ii. ch. xi.*), whilst admitting that their counsels soon became "extremely pernicious and dishonourable," declares, "the first measures after the banishment of Clarendon, both in domestic and foreign policy, were highly praiseworthy."

CABBAGE was introduced into England at an early period, and is noticed in documents of the 13th century. Henry says the better kind was known in the time of Edward IV. It is supposed that Evelyn, in assigning the introduction of the cabbage from Holland to the 16th century, alludes to some particular sort. The soldiers of Cromwell's army are said to have introduced the plant into Scotland.

CABBALISTS.—Jewish doctors, who study the Cabbala, described by Dr. Moore as a traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pentateuch, which Moses received from God on Mount Sinai. Prideaux considers Cabbalist to be the general name of all those who profess the study and knowledge of all manner of traditions, which are of the interpretative part of the Hebrew Scriptures. Hallam declares (*Lit. pt. 1, ch. 3*) that the cabbala is the offspring of the Alexandrian Jews and not far from the beginning of the Christian era. It was revived during the 11th and 12th centuries.

CABINET COUNCIL.—(*See ADMINISTRATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.*)

CABIRA (Battle).—Mithridates the Great was defeated near this city, in Pontus, by Lucullus, B.C. 71. The Roman general captured the town itself and secured a large quantity of treasure.

CABLES, made of hemp, rush, papyrus, barks of trees, &c., have existed from time immemorial. Iron cables were first suggested

in the narrative of M. Bougainville's voyage of discovery, which was published in 1771, but no attempt was made to adopt them till Mr. Slater obtained a patent for their manufacture in 1808. The first vessel fitted with iron rigging was the *Penelope*, which made her trial trip in 1811, and satisfactorily proved the efficacy of the system, which was generally adopted in the royal navy in 1812. Captain Brown invented the proving machine, for testing chain-cables, in 1813.

CABOCHIENS.—In 1412, John the Bold, duke of Burgundy, armed a chosen body of about 500 journeymen butchers or skimmers, who took the name of Cabochiens, from John Caboche, their leader. They maintained the cause of Burgundy against the Armagnac faction, and, ruling Paris in the most despotic manner, kept the inhabitants in a state of constant terror. The citizens rose against them in 1418, and the Armagnacs obtained the ascendant.

CABRITA POINT (Sea-fight).—Sir Thomas Dilkes engaged with a French squadron off Cabrita Point, March 10, 1705, when two out of the five ships of which the French squadron consisted were driven on shore and destroyed, and three captured.

CAB STRIKE.—Displeased with the provisions of an act of parliament reducing the fare from 8d. to 6d. per mile, London cabmen withdrew their vehicles after midnight on Tuesday, July 26, 1853. The strike lasted three days, during which time locomotion was entirely paralyzed. Arrangements having however been made for bringing up vehicles from various provincial towns, the cab proprietors and drivers relented, and returned to their work on Saturday, the 30th of July.

CABUL (Afghanistan) is said to have been founded by Pusheng. Baber acquired possession of it in 1504, and in 1547 his son Humáyun expelled his brother Camran from the city. On the accession of Akbar, at the age of thirteen years, in 1556, Cabul was seized by Mirza Soliman; but it was again added to the empire of the Mogul in 1581. An insurrection was quelled in 1611. Nadir Shah took Cabul in 1738, and in 1774 it was made the capital of Afghanistan by Timour Shah, who died there, May 20, 1793. In 1801 a revolt of the Ghiljis took place at Cabul; but after severe struggles it was suppressed, May 11, 1802. In 1809 Shah Shujah was deposed and driven from the city by Futtah Khan, who was murdered in 1818, after which Cabul fell into the hands of Dost Mohammed. Shah Shujah was restored by the English, May 8, 1839. In 1841, Nov. 2, an insurrection broke out at Cabul, and many English officers were massacred; and on Jan. 6, 1842, the British commenced their disastrous retreat from Cabul, leaving Lady Sale and others prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The force consisted of 4,500 men, only one of whom survived the massacre of the Boothank pass. On the 15th of September, 1842, Cabul was retaken by General Pollock. General Nott arrived with another force the following day. Operations for the destruc-

tion of the great bazaar at Cabul, the most celebrated building of Central Asia, in which Sir W. McNaghten's body had been exposed, were commenced Oct. 9, and the objects of the expedition having been fully accomplished, a portion of the English army evacuated Cabul October 11, and the whole force gradually withdrew from Afghanistan.

CACHAO (Anam).—The capital of Tonquin, was nearly demolished by an incendiary fire during the 17th century. Since 1820 the sovereign has resided in Cochin China, and Cachao has of course suffered in consequence.

CACHAB (Hindustan).—This province was invaded by the Burmese in 1774, but no conquests were effected. The Brahminical religion was introduced in 1780. In 1813 Rajah Govind Chunder became sovereign of Cachar. He was soon expelled, and in 1818 Choorjeet gained the ascendancy and maintained it for five years, when Govind Chunder was restored. This prince, finding himself unable to protect his kingdom against Burmese invasion, sought the assistance of the British in 1824, and on his assassination in 1830, his territory was annexed to the possessions of the East-India Company.

CACHET (Lettres de), or **SEALED LETTERS**, issued by the kings of France, and countersigned by a secretary of state, on the authority of which persons were suddenly seized and imprisoned, were not frequently employed until the time of Louis XIV. (1643—1715). Disraeli (Curiosities of Lit. iii. 196) says: "Father Joseph, the secret agent of Cardinal Richelieu, was the inventor of *lettres de cachet*, disguising that instrument of despotism by the amusing term of a *sealed letter*." During the reign of his successor, Louis XV. (1715—1774), they were openly sold by the mistress of one of that monarch's ministers. The practice afterwards led to great abuses. Michelet says that Saint Florentine alone gave away 50,000; adding, "they were the object of a profitable traffic; they were sold to fathers who wanted to get rid of their sons, and given to pretty women who were inconvenienced by their husbands." They were abolished at the Revolution.

CADDEE LEAGUE, originated in Switzerland, and was occasioned by an alliance formed between the subjects of Hartmann, bishop of Coire, and the counts of Werdenberg, A.D. 1396. The peasantry of Upper Rhetia assembled by night at Trons in 1400, and exacted from their feudal lords a recognition of their right to independence, justice, and security. A second league, formed at the same place in May, 1424, was attended by the nobles as well as the peasantry, and all present pledged themselves to unite for the maintenance of justice and public safety. Owing to the predominant colour of the costumes at this meeting, it is known as the *Grey League*, or *League of the Grisons*. A similar alliance, known as the *League of the Ten Jurisdictions*, was established in 1436, and in 1471 the three confederacies met at the village of Vazerol, and united for mutual defence and assistance.

CADESTIA (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Persians on this plain, near Cufa, A.D. 636. Some authorities are, however, of opinion that this battle was fought early in 635. The battle lasted four days, and the different periods were distinguished by peculiar appellations. The first was called the day of *succour*, because a Syrian reinforcement reached the army; the second the day of *concussion*, the third the day of *embittered war*, and the fourth of *cormorants*, or *howling*, or *barking*. The Saracens sacked Ctesiphon, and obtained the province of Irak, or Assyria.

CADE'S INSURRECTION.—Several risings took place in different parts of England in 1450, caused by general dislike of the duke of Suffolk. The most formidable was excited in Kent during the month of May, by John Cade, an Irish soldier of fortune, who assumed the name of Mortimer, called himself John Amend-all, and claimed relationship with the duke of York. He encamped on Blackheath June 1, defeated the royal army at Sevenoaks June 27, and slew its commander, Sir Humphrey Stafford. Their demands were set forth in fifteen articles. Cade entered London July 1, beheaded Lord Say and Sele and others July 3, and was expelled by the citizens July 5. He was killed by John Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11, and his head was exhibited on London Bridge. Several of his followers were executed.

CADIZ (Spain).—The ancient Gadir, Latin form Gades, the seat of a Phœnician colony, several centuries before the Christian era. It was made subject to Carthage B.C. 233. The inhabitants entered into an alliance with Rome B.C. 212, and this was confirmed B.C. 78. Julius Cæsar conferred the civitas on all its citizens B.C. 49, and it was made a municipium by Augustus. The Goths destroyed it on their invasion of Spain, 415—418, and it was ravaged by the Danes in the 9th century. The Moors held it for many years, until it was wrested from them by Alonso the Wise in 1262. Sir Francis Drake burnt several ships in its harbour April 19, 1587, and Lord Howard of Effingham and the earl of Essex captured Cadiz June 21, 1596. Two galleons, thirteen ships of war, and twenty-four merchantmen, were taken or burnt. The town was plundered and the fortifications were destroyed. An English expedition failed in an attack in 1625, and another Aug. 15, 1702. Nelson bombarded it July 3 and 5, 1797. Victor invested it in 1810, and raised the siege Aug. 12, 1812. Insurrections broke out here July 7, 1819, and Jan. 1, 1820, and massacres ensued March 9 and 10 in the latter year. It was taken from the revolutionary Cortes by the French, under the duke d'Angoulême, Oct. 3, 1823, and held by them until 1828. It was made a bishopric in 1264. It has two cathedrals, one built in 1597, and the other commenced in 1720, and completed in 1840. Its academy of arts was founded in 1789.

CADMIUM.—This metal was discovered by M. Stromeyer in 1817.

CADSAED (Zealand).—This island was

captured, its Fleming garrison defeated, and the town sacked and burned by the earl of Derby, Nov. 10, 1337. It was overrun by the republican army in 1797, and part of the Walcheren expedition landed in Cadsand July 29, 1809. It was ceded to France by treaty, March, 1810, and was restored to Holland at the close of the war.

CAEN (France), originally called Cathern or Cathorn, was an important city in the 10th century. Henry I. captured it in 1105, Edward III. in 1346, and Henry V. Sept. 4, 1417. The French recovered it in 1449, and it has since remained in their possession. The church of the abbey of St. Etienne, now the cathedral, was founded by William I., between 1061 and 1070. The town was a favourite residence of William I. and his wife Matilda, both of whom were buried here. Louis XI. concluded a treaty at Caen with the duke of Brittany, Dec. 22, 1465, and it was ratified on the following day.

CAERLEON (Monmouthshire), or **CASTLE OF THE LEGION**,—the Isca Silurum of the Romans, is supposed to have been the chief city of Wales when it formed a Roman province. St. Alban, Aaron, and Julius, the proto-martyrs of England, suffered here A.D. 304. The seat of the archbishopric was removed from Caerleon to St. David's, A.D. 519.

CAERMARTHEN (Wales),—the ancient Maridunum, was made a Roman station A.D. 70.

CAERNARVON (Wales).—Edward I. laid the foundations of its castle in 1282, and it was not completed for ten years. Edward II. was born here, April 25, 1284. Edward I. granted the town a charter in 1284, being the first accorded to any town in Wales. The Welsh captured the castle, and put its garrison to the sword in 1294. It was taken and retaken during the civil wars.

CÆSAREIA (Cappadocia), originally called Mazaca, was the residence of the kings of Cappadocia. It was taken by Tigranes, and by the Persians under Sapor, about A.D. 260, and again under Chosroes II. in 612. The gospel was preached here by St. Peter and St. Paul; and it became the metropolitan see of Pontus. A council was held at Cæsareia in 365.

CÆSAREIA (Palestine) was founded by Herod the Great B.C. 10, and named in honour of Cæsar Augustus. St. Paul appeared before Felix, and was imprisoned at Cæsareia A.D. 58 (Acts, xxiii. 33—35). It was made a metropolitan see at an early period. Councils were held here in 334 and 358. It must not, however, be confounded with Cæsareia Philippi, another town in Palestine (Matt. xvi. 13).

CÆSARS, *Æra of.*—(See SPAIN, *Æra of.*)

CAFFA (Crimea).—Built on the site of the ancient Theodosia. The Genoese captured it in 1261. It was wrested from them by the Venetians in 1296, but they recovered it in 1299. The Turks took it in 1474. Caffa was made a free port in 1806.

CAFFRARIA (South Africa) appears to have been quite unknown in 1718, as it is

not mentioned in Peter Kolben's "Description of the Cape," published in that year. In 1797 Mr. Barrow explored part of Caffraria, and obtained the first authentic information as to the manners and customs of the Caffres. The interior was explored by Duncan in 1844, and by Ruxton in 1845. A part of Caffraria was placed under the protection of the English on the termination of the war in 1853. (*See CAFFRE WAR.*)

CAFFRE WAR.—In 1817, the Caffres under Makanna, a pretended prophet, attacked Graham's Town, but were repelled and forced to purchase peace by a cession of territory. In 1834 they again invaded the English settlements under their chief Charlie, who carried slaughter and devastation wherever he appeared. Sir Peregrine Maitland expelled them from the Tyumie district in 1846. In 1850 Sir Harry Smith was appointed governor of the Cape; and in the same year, Dec. 24, the Caffres rose in a general insurrection, and treacherously attacked a British force of 600 men in the Kriskamma defile. On the 29th they blockaded Sir Harry Smith in Fort Cox, and repelled Colonel Somerset, who came to his assistance. On the 21st of January, 1851, Fort Hare was unsuccessfully besieged by the Caffres, who lost more than 100 men. On the 31st of May the Hottentots rose in rebellion, and joined the Caffre chiefs, who continued to harass the colonists. Colonel Fordyce and several other officers and men were killed in a battle fought on the Water-Kloof Hills in November. The war continued with great violence. Sir George Cathcart succeeded Sir Harry Smith as governor April 9, 1852. On the 20th of December the Caffres were defeated near the Berea mountain. They sued for peace Feb. 13, 1853. A meeting between the governor and the chiefs was arranged, and peace was fully restored March 9.

CAGLIARI (Sardinia) occupies the site of the ancient Caralis, said to have been founded by the Carthaginians. It is the seat of an archbishopric. The Genoese were defeated at Cagliari by the united Venetian and Catalan forces in 1352. The university was founded in 1626, and re-established in 1764. During the war of the Spanish succession, Cagliari was bombarded and taken in 1708, and the inhabitants were compelled to declare in favour of Charles III. It was seized by the Spaniards in 1717. The French bombarded the town in 1793, but did not succeed in reducing it to subjection. The king of Sardinia resided at Cagliari from 1798 to 1814.

CAGOTS.—This proscribed race, existing in the Pyrenees, are said by some to have descended from the fugitive Goths who survived the defeat of Voullé A.D. 507. Others refer their origin to the Arabs who fled to Gascony on the defeat of Abd el Rahman, by Charles Martel, in 732. They are first mentioned in the year 1000, when they were under the absolute power of the nobility. In 1288 they were forbidden to sell articles of

food, and compelled to wear a peculiar costume, on the alleged ground of leprosy. From documents dated 1365 and 1385, it appears that the *Cagots* were then located in the province of Béarn; but they afterwards appeared in Navarre, Aragon, and other districts in the north of Spain. It was not till May 13, 1515, that the papal bull was published which established them in the commonest rights of humanity; and even then the privileges obtained were limited to the *Cagots* of Navarre. They subsequently became obnoxious to the Inquisition, which continued to persecute them as late as 1755.

CAL-PONG-FOU (China), or **KAI-FONG**, the ancient capital, was invested by the Mongols about 1227, and yielded in 1232. It was besieged by rebels in 1642, when the embankments were destroyed, and 300,000 persons perished in the inundation.

CAINITES, or **CAINIANS**.—A Gnostic sect that arose in the 2nd century. They pretended that Cain was produced by a superior virtue to that which produced Abel, who was thus easily overcome. They honoured all the worst characters mentioned in Scripture, Judas among the number. Origen did not regard them as Christians.

CAIRO (Egypt), or **CAHERA**, the "Victorious," called by the natives *Musr*, the capital of modern Egypt, was founded by the first of the Fatimite caliphs A.D. 969, and became the chief city of Egypt in 973. On the approach of the Crusaders in 1171 it was partially burnt by the inhabitants, who succeeded in saving it from foreign occupation; and a second attempt to surprise it, made by Louis IX. of France, was defeated in 1249. In 1382 it passed under the rule of the Memlook kings of the Circassian or Borgite dynasty, during whose government a Tartar invasion, under Tamerlane, was successfully resisted in 1393 and 1394. In 1517 the Turks under Sultan Selim took Cairo, and subverted the dynasty of the Egyptian sultans. In 1754 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake; and in July, 1781, the plague carried off many inhabitants. Cairo was taken July 21, 1798, by Napoleon Bonaparte, who held it till 1801, in which year the inhabitants threw off the French yoke, March 29, and the town was taken by the English and Turks June 27. Cairo was the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes, by order of Mehemet Ali, in 1811. It was the seat of a Jacobite bishop, who possessed the rights of a metropolitan. Councils were held at Cairo in 1086 and 1239.

CAIRVAN (Tunis), or **KAIRWAN**, was founded A.D. 670, by Akbah, the Saracenic conqueror of Africa. A city of the same name had been built by his predecessor, but Akbah, not liking the site, determined upon erecting another. It was about 33 leagues from Carthage.

CAIUS COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded in 1348, by Edmund Gonville, and named Gonville Hall, after him. It was completed by W. Bateman, bishop of Norwich. Dr. John Caius rebuilt a portion of the college, erected

a chapel, and increased the endowments, in 1557, and he changed the name from Gonville Hall to Caius College.

CALABRIA (Italy) was anciently peopled by the Messapians, who possessed some of the arts of civilization, as early as B.C. 708. They originally suffered much from the tyranny of the Tarentines, whom they defeated with great slaughter B.C. 473. Another battle was fought B.C. 338. The Romans took possession of Calabria B.C. 266, and suppressed a rebellion in favour of Hannibal B.C. 213. The province subsequently formed part of the empire, until conquered by Odoacer, A.D. 476. On the defeat and death of Odoacer, in 493, it formed part of the Ostrogothic kingdom of Theodoric, until sold to Justinian by Theodatus, in 536. Alboin, king of the Lombards, took it in 570, and made it part of the duchy of Beneventum; and in 823 its richest towns were pillaged by the Saracens, who made a permanent settlement at Bari in 842. In the 11th century it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who was installed duke of Apulia and Calabria, together with all the lands he could rescue from the infidels, in 1051. The emperor Manuel I., in 1155, despatched Michael Palæologus to conquer Calabria; but the success gained was merely temporary, as William I. of Sicily expelled the invaders the following year. Calabria has since formed part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. It was erected into a dukedom in 1597.

CALAIS (France) was only a fishing-village until A.D. 997, when Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, improved the harbour, and erected fortifications. Philippe, count of Boulogne, extended its defences in 1224, and built a castle in 1227. It suffered greatly during the wars between England and France. Edward III. invested it in September, 1346, and it surrendered Aug. 4, 1347. The French failed in an attempt to regain possession in 1349. Wolsey was sent to mediate between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France; but the conferences, held in Aug. 1521, proved ineffectual. Henry VIII. landed here on his invasion of France, July 14, 1544. The castle surrendered to the duke of Guise Jan. 6, and the town itself Jan. 7, 1558. By the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (April 2, 1559) Calais was to be restored to the English, if no act of hostility were committed in eight years. This engagement was not, however, fulfilled, and Calais passed out of the hands of the English, who had held it 210 years. Henry VIII. granted to Calais the privilege of representation in the English parliament, and this it continued to exercise during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary. The Spaniards took Calais April 24, 1596. Several statutes relating to Calais will be found in our statute-book, under the reigns of many of our kings to the time of Edward VI.

CALATAYUD (Spain).—This town, near the site of the ancient Bilbilis, was wrested from the Moors by Alfonso VII. in 1119.

CALATRAVA (Order of).—This order of knighthood was instituted by Sancho III. of Castile, A.D. 1158. His father having taken the town of Calatrava from the Moors in 1147, intrusted its defence to the Templars. They resigned it to Sancho III. in 1158, when Raymond, abbot of a Cistercian monastery, undertook to defend it, and the order was instituted. It was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. The grandmastership was united to the crown by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1487.

CALCIUM, the metallic basis of lime, was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES.—The schwanpan of the Chinese, and the Roman abacus, were employed in early times for performing arithmetical operations. Pascal, born in 1623, and Leibnitz, in 1646, invented machines of this kind. Sir Samuel Morland also constructed machines for performing some of the simpler operations of arithmetic about 1670. Mr. Babbage's difference-engine was commenced in July, 1823, government having granted £1,500 to be employed in perfecting the invention. Owing to misunderstandings with the draughtsman, the undertaking was suspended in 1833, at which time it had cost £17,000. This machine was removed to King's College, London, in 1843.

CALCUTTA (Hindustan).—When the East-India Company removed their factory from the Hooghly in 1686, the site on which Calcutta now stands was occupied by one of the villages afterwards granted to them by Aurungzebe. Fort William was erected in 1700, and Calcutta, now the chief city of Bengal, and the metropolis of the English dominions in India, was soon after commenced.

A.D.

- 1707. Calcutta made a separate presidency.
- 1742. A ditch dug round a portion of Calcutta.
- 1752. Defences commenced.
- 1756. June 20. Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowlah. Howell and 145 of his fellow-prisoners thrust into the Black-hole, and only 23 remained alive in the morning.
- 1757. Jan. 1. Watson and Clive anchor in the Hooghly; and plant the British standard on the walls of Calcutta, Jan. 2.
- 1758. Meer Jaffier grants the free tenure of Calcutta to the East-India Company.
- 1773. July 1. Calcutta made the residence of the governor-general, and a supreme Court of Judicature is established.
- 1793. High Court of Criminal Appeal established.
- 1801. University founded.
- 1804. Government House erected.
- 1813. Bishopric established at Calcutta.
- 1820. Bishop's Coll-ge founded.
- 1829. General Assembly's Institution for extending a knowledge of Christianity among the Native Youth, founded by the Scotch Church. Insolvent Court established.
- 1833. The bishop of Calcutta made metropolitan. A high tide in the Hooghly commits great destruction.
- 1836. The Martinière, an institution founded by General Claude Martin, for the education and maintenance of indigent native Christian children, is opened.
- 1855. Jan. 25. Industrial Exhibition opened.

CALDIERO (Battles).—Napoleon I. was defeated in a sanguinary engagement at this

strong position near Verona, Nov. 11, 1796, by Alvinzi, at the head of an Austrian army superior in point of numbers. Massena attacked the Austrians in this celebrated position Oct. 29 and 30, 1806, and after a gallant struggle was repulsed.

CALEDONIA. (See SCOTLAND.)

CALEDONIAN CANAL.—In 1773 James Watt showed the practicability of executing this work, which was commenced by Telford in September, 1803, and was opened Oct. 23, 1822. In 1837 and 1838 the works sustained considerable injury, and as the expenditure far exceeded the revenue, the idea of abandoning the whole undertaking was seriously entertained. An act was obtained in 1840 to permit the transfer of the canal to a joint-stock company; but the project was not carried out. This canal, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, is navigable for ships of 500 or 600 tons burden.

CALENDAR.—The Jews and some ancient nations divided the year into twelve lunar months, a thirteenth being added from time to time to accommodate it to the seasons. The year amongst the ancient Egyptians consisted of twelve months, each of which contained thirty days. At the end of the year five supplementary days were added. The Greeks for a considerable period made the year consist of twelve lunar months. Solon, B.C. 594, introduced a change respecting the length of the months, making them of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. An intercalary month was occasionally introduced to restore the balance. Romulus is said to have divided the year into ten months, of which March was the first. This year consisted of 304 days, and was the original Roman calendar. Numa added two months, January at the commencement, and February at the end of the year, and caused an additional month, consisting of twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately, to be inserted every second year. The Decemvirs altered this arrangement B.C. 452, by placing February after January. Confusion having arisen in these calculations, Julius Cæsar abolished the use of the intercalations B.C. 47. He adjusted the year according to the course of the sun, and assigned to the months the number of days which they now contain. He added an intercalary day to February every four years. The new system, arranged by Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, whom Cæsar invited to Rome for the purpose, commenced January 1, B.C. 46, and was called the Julian or solar year. This arrangement was disturbed by the emperor Augustus. The consequence was, that the equinox, which, on the introduction of the Julian Calendar, fell on the 25th of March, retrograded so much that in the year 1582 it fell upon the 11th. Gregory XIII. in that year effected another reformation, which is now generally adopted, and is called the Gregorian calendar. He ordered ten days to be deducted, making the 5th of October, 1582, to reckon as the 15th. In order to make the civil and the natural year of the same length, he ordered that

every hundredth year, excepting the fourth, commencing with 2000, should not be a leap-year. Thus whilst 1700, 1800, and 1900 are not leap-years, 1600 was; and 2000 will be, but 2100, 2200, and 2300 will be common years. (See NEW STYLE.)

CALENDAR (Revolutionary).—The National Convention of France passed a decree Nov. 24, 1793, for the establishment of the new calendar, according to the report presented by Fabre d'Eglantine, Oct. 6. The year was to consist of 365 days, divided into 12 months, each containing 30 days. Five complementary days, called *sansculottides*, were added, and a sixth complementary day was to be introduced every fourth year. The first year of the French republic, according to this calendar, commenced at midnight, Sept. 22, 1792. The Gregorian reckoning was restored from and after Jan. 1, 1806, by an imperial decree, dated Sept. 9, 1805. The following calculations are given by a writer in the "National Cyclopaedia." "Though every period of four years was a *Franciade*, and the last year of the *Franciade* was called *Sextile* (having six complementary days), yet in fact An IV., An VIII., &c., are not leap-years. The following list will afford the necessary explanation:—

" An	I.	begins Sept.	22, 1792.
	II.	" "	22, 1793.
Sext.	III.	" "	22, 1794.
	IV.	" "	23, 1795.
	V.	" "	22, 1796.
	VI.	" "	22, 1797.
Sext.	VII.	" "	22, 1798.
	VIII.	" "	23, 1799.
	IX.	" "	23, 1800.
	X.	" "	23, 1801.
Sext.	XI.	" "	23, 1802.
	XII.	" "	24, 1803.
	XIII.	" "	23, 1804.
	XIV.	" "	23, 1805.

" When the Gregorian year is not leap-year, the beginnings of the months are as follows, according as the Republican year begins on Sept. 22, 23, or 24:—

" 1 Vendémiaire	is Sept.	22, 23, 24.
1 Brumaire	" Oct.	22, 23, 24.
1 Frimaire	" Nov.	21, 22, 23.
1 Nivôse	" Dec.	21, 22, 23.
1 Pluviôse	" Jan.	20, 21, 22.
1 Ventôse	" Feb.	19, 20, 21.
1 Germinal	" March	21, 22, 23.
1 Floréal	" April	20, 21, 22.
1 Prairial	" May	20, 21, 22.
1 Messidor	" June	19, 20, 21.
1 Thermidor	" July	19, 20, 21.
1 Fructidor	" Aug.	18, 19, 20.

" But when the Gregorian year is leap-year, the beginnings of the months are as follows, according as the Republican year begins on Sept. 22, 23, or 24:—

" 1 Vendémiaire	is Sept.	22, 23, 24.
1 Brumaire	" Oct.	22, 23, 24.
1 Frimaire	" Nov.	21, 22, 23.
1 Nivôse	" Dec.	21, 22, 23.
1 Pluviôse	" Jan.	20, 21, 22.
1 Ventôse	" Feb.	19, 20, 21.
1 Germinal	" March	20, 21, 22.
1 Floréal	" April	19, 20, 21.

1 Prairial	is May	19, 20, 21.
1 Messidor	" June	18, 19, 20.
1 Thermidor	" July	18, 19, 20.
1 Fructidor	" Aug.	17, 18, 19.

" For instance, what is 14 Floréal, An XII.? The Republican year begins Sept. 24, 1803, so Floréal falls in 1804, which is Gregorian leap-year. Look at the third table; and, when the year begins Sept. 24, the 1st Floréal is April 21; consequently, the 14th is May 4, 1804." Brady (*Clavis Calendaria*, i. 38) quotes the following summary of the revolutionary calendar:—

" Autumn—wheezy, sneezy, freezy.
Winter—slippy, drippy, nippy.
Spring—showery, flowery, bowery.
Summer—hoppy, c:oppy, poppy."

CALENDS, in the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. Nicolas says the term in the Middle Ages was sometimes used for the first day of the *preceding* month, on which the calends of the ensuing month began to be reckoned.

CALICO, so called from Calicut, a city of India, has been manufactured in Hindostan from time immemorial. The first importation was made by the East-India Company in 1631, and the printing was commenced in London in 1676. In 1768 this branch of industry was introduced into Lancashire. In consequence of the hostility of the Spitalfields silk-weavers, the importation of Indian calicoes was prohibited in 1700, and in 1721 it was made illegal to wear any printed calico whatever. In 1730, British calico, partly made of linen, was permitted under a heavy duty, and it was not till 1774 that cloth entirely of cotton was sanctioned. By 1 Will. IV. c. 17 (March 15, 1831), all laws restricting calico-printing were finally repealed, and the manufacture has since rapidly increased.

CALICUT (Hindostan) was the first port in India reached by Vasco de Gama, in 1498. The Portuguese attacked and burnt Calicut in 1510. They were repulsed, but afterwards obtained permission to erect a factory in 1513. The English East-India Company established their factory in 1616. Hyder Ali seized the town in 1766, and compelled the inhabitants to remove to Nellaru, afterwards called Furruckabad. The English took Calicut Feb. 12, 1782; Tippoo obtained possession in 1789, and completely destroyed the town. The country was finally ceded to the British in 1792, and the people returned and rebuilt the town.

CALIFORNIA (N. America) was discovered by Grivalva in 1534, and visited in 1537 by Cortes. Its coasts were explored by Cabrillo in 1542; but no European settlement was formed till a subsequent period. It is now divided into Lower and Upper California; the former had been previously called Old and the latter New California. Sir Francis Drake landed near the site of the present San Francisco in June, 1579. In the account of the proceedings of the expedition in this part of America,

it is stated, "There is no part of earth here to be taken up, wherein there is not special likelihood of gold or silver." Capt. George Shelvocke, who visited California in 1719, declared that gold dust was promiscuously and universally mingled with the common earth, and he brought away some of the earth for the purpose of making further investigations. This was, however, lost in China, and the actual discovery of the gold was reserved for the 19th century.

A.D.

1578. Sir Francis Drake takes possession, in behalf of Queen Elizabeth, of the northern part of California, calling it New Albion.
1698. The Spanish Jesuits establish the first European settlements in California.
1768. The Spanish Jesuits are succeeded by the Franciscans.
1823. Revolution, by which California is separated from Spain.
1829. Revolt among the Californians and Indians at Monterey.
1831. Don Manuel Victoria becomes Governor, and occasions an insurrection by his tyranny.
1833. The Mexican government seizes all the missionary stations of the Spanish priests, and declares them public property.
1836. Nov. Overthrow of the Mexican dominion in California.
1840. All foreigners are expelled from California.
1846. California is occupied by the army of the United States.
1847. Gold discovered on the Sacramento river in September.
1848. Upper California ceded to the United States by treaty, Feb. 2.
1850. California admitted into the Union as a sovereign state.

CALIGRAPHY.—Varro, who died B.C. 28, is commended by Cicero for the elegance with which he adorned his manuscripts, and Seneca, A.D. 65, speaks of books ornamented with figures. The great Charlemagne (800—813) was a munificent patron of professors of caligraphy, as was also the emperor Basil (867—886). About 1150, great progress began to be made in the art, and Charles V. of France (1364—1379) granted special protection to caligraphic painting in France and Flanders.

CALIPPIC PERIOD.—Calippus of Cyzicus, said to have been a disciple of Plato, lived about B.C. 330. He discovered and corrected the error of the Metonic cycle, which was composed of 235 lunations, or periods from new moon to new moon, containing a few hours more than nineteen years. Calippus observed that a more correct period might be formed by taking four times the period of Meton, all but one day, or 27,759 days, very nearly 76 years. The Calippic cycle is therefore four Metonic cycles all but one day. The first dated from July, B.C. 330, and corresponded with the 3rd year of the 112th Olympiad, and to A.U.C. 423.

CALIXTINES.—In 1420 a schism broke out amongst the Hussites, and they separated into two factions, the Calixtines and the Taborites. The former derived their name

from the circumstance that they insisted on the use of the cup (*calyx*, the Greek word) in the Eucharist. The difference between the Calixtines and the Roman Catholics was very slight, and they were reconciled to the Pope in 1433. In 1458 they persecuted the original Hussites, whom they expelled from Bohemia in 1467.—Also a Lutheran sect, the followers of George Calixtus of Sleswick, who flourished 1586—1656, and endeavoured to unite the various branches of the Romish, Lutheran, and Reformed churches. He was assailed by Buscher in 1639, and other Lutheran divines.

CALI YUGA.—The Hindoo æra of the Deluge. Hales remarks, "Though the date of the Astronomical æra *Cali yuga* be invariably fixed to B.C. 3102, the Historical æra of that name fluctuates considerably.

	B.C.
"The <i>Bhagavat</i> reckons it.....	1913
The <i>Vishnu Purana</i>	1905
Other <i>Puranas</i>	1370
The followers of <i>Vina</i>	1078."

CALLAO (Peru), the port of Lima, from which it is seven miles distant, was founded during the reign of Philip IV. (1621—1665). In 1746, the original town was destroyed by an earthquake and covered by the sea. It surrendered Sept. 22, 1821, during the Peruvian war of independence. In the struggle between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, Callao capitulated, after a siege of two years' duration, Jan. 23, 1826. Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt here in the middle of April, 1860.

CALLINGHUR (Hindustan).—Mahmoud of Ghuznee failed in an attempt to capture this stronghold A.D. 1024; and Sher Shah, the Affghan-leader, was unsuccessful in an attack in 1543. The English failed in an attempt to carry it by storm Feb. 2, 1812; but the fort surrendered on the 7th.

CALLINICUM (Battle).—The Persians defeated Belisarius near this small town on the Persian frontier, Easter Sunday, April 20, 531 A.D.

CALMAR (Sweden).—The celebrated treaty known as the "Union of Calmar," by which Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united into one kingdom, under Queen Margaret, was concluded here in June, 1397. The Union was finally dissolved by Gustavus Vasa, in 1523. A large portion of the town was destroyed by a fire, which broke out Oct. 13, 1765, and raged till the 21st.

CALMUCKS.—This name was given to one of the three principal Tartar divisions by the Mohammedan Mongols. Expelled from China in 1672, they settled on the banks of the Volga. Repeatedly invited to return, the great transmigration of these hordes commenced in Jan. 1771, when above 300,000 set out for their original seat in China. By the end of May they crossed the Torgan, after a march in which they endured such

terrible hardships, that 250,000 of their number perished in its progress. In June they were compelled to resume their journey, by an army of Bashkirs; and on the 8th of September they arrived in China, where they were permitted to enjoy rest and prosperity after their adversities.

CALOMEL (Chloride of Mercury) seems to have been prepared by the alchemists; but the original discoverer is unknown. Croillus, writing at the beginning of the 17th century, speaks of its preparation as a great mystery. Beguin made the process public in 1608.

CALVARY (Jerusalem), the place where Christ was crucified, Friday, April 5, A.D. 30. Clinton gives the year 29, Hales 31, and other authorities 33, as the date of the passion. In Hebrew, the place where the Saviour suffered is called Golgotha, the place of a skull (Matt. xxvii. 33; Mark, xv. 22; and John, xix. 17). In our version of St. Luke (xxiii. 33) it is called Calvary; and in the original, Cranion, of which the Latin translation in the Vulgate is Calvaria. Hadrian placed statues of Jupiter and Venus on this mount, A.D. 131. (*See HOLY PLACES.*)

CALVES'-HEAD CLUB.—In a tract entitled "The Whigs Unmasked: being the Secret History of the Calves'-head Club, during the Rise and Progress of that infamous Society since the Grand Rebellion, &c.," of which several editions were published at the commencement of the 18th century, Milton and other members of the Commonwealth are said to have instituted this club. This account of its origin is not, however, considered authentic. Some members of such an association met at a French tavern in Suffolk Street, Jan. 30, 1735, and exhibited calves' heads, on which they were feasting, at the window. They drank to the memory of the army which dethroned the king, and of the men who cut off his head on the scaffold. This led to a riot, which was suppressed by the interference of the military.

CALVI (Corsica) was taken by the English under Lord Hood in 1794, after a siege of fifty-one days. Nelson was engaged in this struggle, and received a wound which destroyed the sight of his right eye. The English retired in 1796.

CALVINISM.—This name is given to the peculiar doctrines taught by John Calvin, the reformer, born at Noyon, July 10, 1509. He quitted the Roman Catholic Church, in which he held a cure, in 1532, and published his "Christian Institutes" in 1535, at Basel, where he had taken refuge on leaving Paris in 1534. He went to Geneva in 1536, but having advocated some unpopular views, was expelled in April, 1538. The edict of banishment was cancelled in May, 1541, and in September he returned to Geneva, where he exercised absolute authority. By his influence Michael Servetus was arrested and burnt at the stake, Oct. 27, 1553. The peculiar doctrines of the Calvinists, called the five points, are—1. particular election; 2. particular redemp-

tion; 3. moral inability in a fallen state; 4. irresistible grace; and, 5. final perseverance. Calvinism spread through France, Holland, England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe. Calvin himself died at Geneva, May 27, 1564. Various divisions have broken out amongst his followers. On the subject of predestination they are divided into the *Infra-lapsarians* and the *Supra-lapsarians*; the former contending that God permitted, and the latter that he decreed, the fall of man.

CAMALDULENSIANS, or CAMALDOLITES.—An order of religious persons founded at Camaldoli, or Campo-Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennines, about 30 miles from Florence, by Romuald, an Italian, A.D. 1023. They follow the rule of St. Benedict, and are divided into *Cenobites* and *Eremites*. One of their houses was established at Grosbois, near Paris, but they do not appear to have ever had an establishment in England.

CAMARINA (Sicily).—Founded by a colony from Syracuse, B.C. 599. It revolted and was destroyed by the Syracusans B.C. 552. Hippocrates restored it about B.C. 495; but it was again destroyed by Gelon B.C. 485. The town was re-established soon after. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians B.C. 406, and joined the Romans in the first Punic war. The Roman fleet was destroyed off the coast, near Camarina, B.C. 255. Camarina afterwards declined, and no trace of it remains.

CAMBAY (Hindustan), supposed to have been the capital of the Hindoo empire in Western India in the 5th century, was mentioned by Marco Polo on his return to Europe in 1295. In 1780 the English took Cambay from the *Mahrattas*, to whom it was restored in 1783. Cambay has formed part of the British empire in India since 1803.

CAMBODIA (Asia).—Nothing is known of this country beyond the Ganges till about 1590 A.D., when the king of Cambodia implored the assistance of the governor of the Philippines against the king of Siam. Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese Jesuits in 1624. The Siamese invaded the country, in 1809, and made themselves masters of the capital; and in 1819, all direct intercourse of foreigners with the Cochin Chinese portion of Cambodia was prohibited by the emperor of Anam. The final partition of the country between the emperor of Anam and the king of Siam took place in 1820.

CAMBRAY (France), the ancient *Camara-cum*, was fortified by Charlemagne, and was long governed by bishops under the rule of the empire. The English besieged the town in 1339; and in 1477 it fell into the possession of Louis XI., who restored it to Burgundy in 1478. It was captured by Charles V. in 1544. The prince of Parma besieged Cambray in 1580, but without success. In 1595 it was seized by the Spaniards. Louis XIV. reunited it to France in 1667. During the

revolutionary riots of 1793, the cathedral was utterly destroyed. Cambray was twice besieged by the Austrians in 1793, being taken by them Sept. 10. The French were defeated here by the duke of York, April 24, 1794; and the English under Sir Charles Colville captured the town June 24, 1815. Cambray was made a bishopric in 390, an archbishopric in 1556, reduced to a bishopric in 1801, and reconstituted an archbishopric in 1841. It was in union with Arras until 1092, when a separation took place. Fénelon was made archbishop of Cambray in 1695. Councils were held here in 1064; Dec. 27, 1303; Oct. 1, 1383; and in Aug. 1565.

CAMBRAY (League), is supposed to have been determined upon at the meeting between Louis XII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, at Savona, June 28 to July 3, 1507. The celebrated convention was signed Dec. 10, 1508, between Louis XII. and the emperor Maximilian, the pope, Ferdinand, and other princes being invited to join. Ferdinand and Julius soon after ratified the treaty. Its objects were the humiliation of Venice, and the partition of her territories. The contracting parties advanced into Italy in order to carry out the project, and this proved the signal for a struggle, in which one member of the league was often arrayed against another, until peace was re-established in 1516.

CAMBRAY (Peace of), known as the "Paix des Dames," because the negotiations were commenced by Margaret, duchess-dowager of Savoy, the emperor's aunt, and Louise, mother to Francis I., of France. The treaty of Madrid served as the basis for that of Cambray, signed Aug. 5, 1529. Robertson says the chief articles were, that the emperor "should not, for the present, demand the restitution of Burgundy, reserving, however, in full force, his rights and pretensions to that duchy; that Francis should pay 2,000,000 crowns as the ransom of his sons, and, before they were set at liberty, should restore such towns as he still held in the Milanese; that he should resign his pretensions to the sovereignty of Flanders and of Artois; that he should renounce all his pretensions to Naples, Milan, Genoa, and every other place beyond the Alps; that he should immediately consummate the marriage concluded between him and the emperor's sister Eleanora."

CAMBERIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, for promoting the study and preservation of the antiquities of Wales, was established in 1846.

CAMBRIC, originally manufactured at Cambray, in Flanders, whence its name, was introduced into England by the Dutch emigrants in 1563. In 1745, the importation of foreign cambric was prohibited; and in 1761 the manufacture was established at Winchelsea, and brought to such perfection that, in 1765, the home-made article was considered equal to the French. Cambric was also manufactured at Dundalk, in Ireland. By 7 Geo. III. c. 43 (1767), the restrictions on

the importation of cambric were reimposed; but they were repealed by the commercial treaty between England and France, signed at Versailles, Sept. 26, 1786. They were again enforced June 6, 1797.

CAMBRIDGE, the Camboricum of the Romans, and the Grantabricsir of the Saxons, is said to have been founded by a Spaniard named Cantaber, B.C. 375. In A.D. 871 and again in 1010, it was plundered and burnt by the Danes. William I. founded the castle in 1070, and fortified the town against the attacks of the Saxons. In 1088 it was seized and plundered by the rebellious barons of William II. Cambridge suffered much during the struggles of King John's reign, and in 1215 the barons took the castle, which, however, was soon recovered by the king. Cambridge also suffered from the "Barons' War," in the reign of Henry III., having been plundered by the insurgents, who carried away such of the inhabitants as were able to pay heavy ransom, 1266. In 1381 the town lost its charters in consequence of an attack made by the populace on the university, and from that period nothing noteworthy appears in its history till 1642, when it was seized by Cromwell and made "the prime garrison and rendezvous of the associated counties." The Fitzwilliam Museum was founded in 1816; the Cambridge Philosophical Society was established Nov. 15, 1819, and chartered Aug. 3, 1832. The railway from London was opened in July, 1845.

CAMBRIDGE (University) by some authors is said to have been founded by Sigebert, king of East Angles, who began to reign A.D. 636; and to have been restored by Edward the Elder in 915. The more probable account is that given by Ingulphus, who relates that Joffrid, abbot of Croyland, in 1109, sent Gislebert and three other monks to Cambridge every day, where, having hired a barn, they taught the sciences, and collected a great concourse of scholars. The number had increased so much in the second year after their arrival, that no house or church was large enough to hold them. For this reason they separated into classes, and met in different places. The first mention of the university under the title of the chancellor and masters occurs in 1231, during the reign of Henry III., who granted several charters, and contributed greatly to the welfare of the institution. In 1381, during Wat Tyler's riots, the town of Cambridge rose in arms against the university and burnt its charters, all which were afterwards restored by Richard II. Pope Martin V. gave it full ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction over its students, in 1430, and it was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1571 (13 Eliz. c. 29). In 1687, Feb. 9, the university refused to admit Francis, a Benedictine monk, in consequence of which the vice-chancellor and senate rendered themselves obnoxious to James II. The present university statutes were confirmed by Queen Victoria, by an Order in Council, July 31, 1858. There are seventeen colleges at Cam-

bridge, which, with the date of their foundation, are as follows:—

Name of College.	Found- ed.	By whom Founded.
St. Peter's College	1257	Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely.
Clare College	1326	Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert, earl of Clare.
Pembroke College	1347	The widow of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke.
Gonville and Caius College }	1348	Edmund Gonville. Enlarged in 1537, by John Caius, M.D.
Trinity Hall*	1350	William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.
Corpus Christi College	1352	Two "Gilds" in Cambridge.
King's College.....	1441	King Henry VI.
Queen's College ..	1448	Margaret of Anjou. Re-founded, 1465, by Elizabeth Woodville.
St. Catherine's } College	1473	Robert Wodelarke, D.D.
Jesus College	1496	John Alcock, bishop of Ely.
Christ's College ..	1505	Margaret, countess of Richmond. Originally established by Henry VI., under the name of "God's House," in 1442.
St. John's College	1511	Margaret, countess of Richmond.
Magdalene College	1519	Thomas, Baron Audley of Walden.
Trinity College ..	1546	Henry VIII.
Emmanuel College	1584	Sir Walter Mildmay.
Sidney Sussex College	1598	Lady Frances Sydney, countess of Sussex.
Downing College	1800	Sir George Downing.

CAMBRIDGE (United States) was first settled in 1631, under the name of Newtown. Harvard University, the oldest institution of the kind in the United States, was founded in 1638. The Synod of Cambridge met in 1646, and was dissolved in 1648, after adopting the system of church discipline known as the "Cambridge Platform," which formed the religious constitution of the New England states.

CAMBUSKENNETH (Battle).—Wallace defeated John de Warrenne, earl of Surrey, guardian of Scotland, at this place, near Stirling, Sept. 10, 1297.

CAMDEN (Battles).—The first was fought at the village of Camden, in South Carolina, Aug. 16, 1780, between the Americans under General Gates, and the British under Lord Cornwallis. The former were completely routed, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded and as many prisoners, the English having only 20 killed and about 200 wounded. The second battle, at the same place, was fought April 25, 1781. The Americans, commanded by General Greene, were defeated. Lord Rawdon, the English commander, evacuated Camden the 13th of May following. This is

sometimes called the battle of Hobkirk's Hill.

CAMDEN SOCIETY, for the publication of documents illustrative of English history, was established in 1838. It takes its name from the celebrated William Camden, author of the "Britannia" and historian of Queen Elizabeth.

CAMEL.—This machine for raising ships, in order to enable them to pass over shallows, was invented about the year 1688, by a Dutchman named Meuvius Meindertzoon Bakker, of Amsterdam.

CAMEL (Battle).—Fought under the walls of Bassorah, A.D. 656, by the caliph Ali, against the Arab chieftains Telha and Zobeir, who were accompanied by Ayesha, the widow of the Prophet. She rode upon a camel; hence the name given to the battle. The rebels were defeated, and Telha and Zobeir were slain.

CAMELFORD (Cornwall), the scene of the famous battle between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred, in which both leaders were mortally wounded, A.D. 542. A second battle was fought there in 823, between the Britons, and the Saxons under Egbert. Camelford was incorporated by one of the Cornish earls, and sent two members to the first parliament of Edward VI., in 1547. At the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, the borough was disfranchised.

CAMERA LUCIDA.—Dr. Hook invented a camera lucida, for making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room. The modern camera lucida was invented by Dr. Wollaston in 1807.

CAMERA OBSCURA was described by Baptista Porta in the *Magia Naturalis*, of which the first edition was published at Naples in 1558, and is said to have been invented by Friar Bacon.

CAMERINO (Italy) was made a bishopric A.D. 252, by Pope Lucius I. In 1545 Paul III. received Camerino in exchange for Parma and Piacenza. The statue of Sixtus V. was erected in 1587. The see was made archiepiscopal by Pius VI. in 1787, and Pius VII. added the see of Treja to this archbishopric in 1817. Napoleon I. united Camerino to the kingdom of Italy in 1807, but it was afterwards restored to the pope.

CAMERONIANS.—The followers of Richard Cameron, who entered Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, June 22, 1680, and made a public declaration that Charles II. had, by usurpation over civil and religious liberties, forfeited all right to the crown. They separated from the Presbyterians, refused the terms of accommodation proposed by Charles II., and demanded the rigorous observance of the Solemn League and Covenant received by the parliament Sept. 25, 1643. They are, on this account, frequently called Covenanters. Cameron was killed in a skirmish with the Royal troops at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, July 20, 1680, and his followers were dispersed. They published declarations against the test of 1681, on the 12th of January, 1682; against the royal authority Oct. 28,

* At Cambridge, colleges and halls are synonymous.
172

1634, and May 28, 1685. On the 1st of August, 1743, the Cameronians formed themselves into a presbytery called the Reformed Presbytery. A writer in "Notes and Queries", (2nd series, vol. v. p. 262) asserts that "the Cameronians still exist as a distinct sect, a small but tenacious body."

CAMERONITES.—Some French Calvinists, the followers of John Cameron, are thus designated. He was born at Glasgow in 1580, and in 1600 went to France, where he held professorships at Sedan and Saumur. Mosheim says that this divine and his followers "devised a method of uniting the doctrines of the Genevans respecting the divine decrees, as expounded at Dort, with the views of those who hold that the love of God embraces the whole human race." They were also called Hypothetical Universalists.

CAMISARDS, so called from the camise or smock which they often wore over their other clothes, were French Protestants, who appeared in the Cevennes early in the 18th century. Their object was the maintenance of religious liberty, which had been sacrificed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (*q. v.*). In 1703 their numbers had increased to 10,000. They maintained their ground for some time, gaining several victories, but were at length unable to resist the strong forces sent against them, and were ultimately suppressed in 1705.

CAMLET.—Marco Polo, whose book of travels was circulated in 1298, speaks of camel among the manufactured articles produced in Thibet. This stuff is supposed to have been made entirely of camel's hair, and is a much coarser material than the modern camlet. A mixed stuff of wool and silk was used for gowns in this country in the time of Elizabeth. During the Middle Ages the term camlet appears to have been applied to hair-cloth in general.

CAMPAGNA (Italy).—Clement VII. erected this town of Naples into an episcopal see July 19, 1525, united it to Satriano, and made it subject to Salerno.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.—This name is said to have been first applied during the Middle Ages, to the unhealthy plain in which Rome is situated. Pius VI. (1775—1799) drained a considerable portion of this plain.

CAMPANIA (Italy).—This province, in Central Italy, has been considered both in ancient and modern times as the richest plain in the world. The luxuriance and fertility of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, have been frequently celebrated in prose and verse. The first well-ascertained fact in its history is the settlement of the Greek colony of Cumæ, B.C. 1050. It afterwards fell under Etruscan rule. The Samnites captured Capua B.C. 423, and Campania was afterwards the theatre on which the Romans and the Samnites, and other nations, waged hostilities. A large portion of the province was conquered by the Romans B.C. 340. Pyrrhus passed through Campania B.C. 280; and some of the smaller towns declared in favour of Hannibal B.C. 216; but the Carthaginians

were driven out of Campania B.C. 212. This province became the favourite retreat of the wealthy Romans. The towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79; but the province speedily recovered from the effects of this terrible calamity. Campania formed part of the kingdom of Naples, under the name of Terra di Lavoro, and is now included in the new kingdom of Italy.

CAMPE (Treaty), between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, was concluded at this small place, between Ardres and Guignes, June 7, 1546. Henry was to retain Boulogne until the debt of 2,000,000 livres due to him should be paid, and a further claim of 500,000 livres was adjusted. The emperor was included by both parties in the treaty, and Henry agreed to include Scotland, on condition that the Scotch gave him no further cause to make war upon them.

CAMPEACHY BAY (Mexico) was discovered in 1517 by Cordova. The Spaniards founded the town of Campeachy in 1540. It was taken by the English in 1659, who formed a settlement of logwood-cutters about the year 1667; it was again taken in 1678 by the pirate Louis Scott, and by the bucaners in 1685.

CAMPEN (Battle).—The hereditary Prince of Brunswick was repulsed in an attack upon the French at the convent of Campen, on the Lower Rhine, Oct. 15, 1760.

CAMPERDOWN (Sea-fight).—Fought off the Dutch coast, near the village of Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797, between the Dutch and English fleets commanded by Admirals De Winter and Duncan, in which the latter gained a complete victory, taking or destroying eleven of the enemy's ships. For his valour and address in this engagement, Admiral Duncan was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Duncan of Camperdown, on the 21st of October in the same year.

CAMPHOR has been long known in the East, although the Greeks and Romans were unacquainted with it. The date of its introduction into Europe by the Arabians is not known. Ætius, who lived at the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th century, is the first author who names it, and it is also mentioned by Paracelsus (1493—1541). The results of the first correct experiments on the properties of camphor were published by Neumann in 1725.

CAMPILLO (Battle).—The French, under General Molitor, defeated the Spaniards under De Ballesteros, at Campillo de Arenas, in Seville, July 28, 1823.

CAMPO-FORMIO (Treaty).—The preliminaries of this treaty between Austria and the French republic were signed at the castle of Eckenwald, near Leoben, in Styria, April 18, 1797, and the treaty itself was concluded at Campo-Formio, in Italy, Oct. 17, 1797. The emperor surrendered the Austrian Netherlands, the Ionian Islands, extensive territories in Italy, receiving Venice and some other places in return. He acknowledged the independence of the Cisalpine republic,

and acquiesced in the incorporation with it of the duchies of Modena and Mantua, Massa, Carrara, Bergamo, Brescia, Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna. This treaty, most humiliating for Germany, consisted of twenty-five articles, to which fourteen secret articles were attached, involving further sacrifices on the part of the emperor. The twentieth article provided that a congress should assemble at Radstadt within one month after the conclusion of the treaty, or sooner if possible. It was to be composed solely of the plenipotentiaries of the German empire and of the French republic, and its object was to conclude a pacification between these powers.

CAMPO MALO (Battle).—Fought, in 1036, between the bishop of Milan and his rebellious vassals, who were aided by numerous auxiliaries. It terminated in favour of the latter.

CAMPONA (Battle).—Constantine defeated the Goths and the Sarmatians, their allies, at this place, in Italy, A.D. 322.

CANAAN (Asia).—This portion of Palestine was named after Canaan, one of the sons of Ham (Gen. x. 6, 15—19). Abram, at the command of God (Gen. xii.), went forth into the land of Canaan B.C. 1921. (See **PALESTINE**.)

CANADA (North America).—This portion of the New World was visited by the Scandinavians in the 12th and 13th centuries. John and Sebastian Cabot discovered Canada in June, 1497; but no permanent settlement was formed here until the French arrived in the next century. According to a Castilian tradition, the Spaniards visited this country before the French, and finding neither gold nor riches of any description, exclaimed "*Aca Nada!*"—"Here is nothing,"—in the presence of the natives. Hence the name Canada. Another account is, that the Spaniards named the country "*El Capo di Nada*," or "Cape Nothing." Charlevoix's derivation of the term is, however, generally received. He says that *Cannáda*, signifying in the Iroquois language a number of huts, or a village, was applied by the inhabitants to the first settlements made by the French, and the entire province afterwards received this designation. The French called it New France.

A.D.

- 1497. June 24. John and Sebastian Cabot discover Canada.
- 1500. The Portuguese mariner Cortereal visits Canada, and is said to have discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 1517. June 11. Sir Thomas Pert's expedition, which is accompanied by Sebastian Cabot, enters Hudson's Bay, but does not explore it, owing to the timidity of the commander.
- 1524. Francis I. despatches an expedition, under Verazzano, who takes possession of the N.E. coasts of N. America, which he calls New France.
- 1535. Jacques Cartier ascends the St. Lawrence as far as the present site of Montreal, and carries several of the natives, with their chief, to France.
- 1540. The French erect the fort of Charlesbourg.
- 1549. Roberval sails for Canada, and is lost.

174

A.D.

- 1581. The French again trade to Canada.
- 1591. A French fleet sails to Canada.
- 1598. Henry IV. of France commissions the marquis de la Roche to conquer Canada; but the undertaking proves a failure.
- 1608. July 3 (N.S. 13). Quebec founded by Champlain.
- 1627. Richelieu intrusts the government of the colony to the "Company of a Hundred Associates."
- 1629. Quebec taken by the English.
- 1632. March 17. Quebec and all Canada restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain.
- 1648-49. The colony suffers much from the incursions of the Iroquois Indians.
- 1663. Louis XIV. erects Canada into a royal government, with the laws and usages of France.
- 1665. Canada is granted to the French West-India Company.
- 1667. Peace is made with the Indians.
- 1690. Sir William Phipps is despatched from New England to conquer Canada. He reaches Quebec Oct. 16, and re-embarks, without effecting any conquests, Oct. 22.
- 1711. The British American colonies send another fleet to conquer Canada, but it is wrecked at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Aug. 22.
- 1713. April 11. The peace of Utrecht restores tranquillity to Canada.
- 1746. Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, projects the conquest of Canada, but only carries his arms into Nova Scotia.
- 1755. The English again attack Canada.
- 1759. Battle of Quebec, and death of General Wolfe, Sept. 13. The town surrenders to the British, Sept. 18.
- 1760. Entire reduction of Canada by the British.
- 1763. Feb. 10. Canada ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris.
- 1765. Canada submits to the Stamp Act.
- 1774. Legislative council of twenty-three members appointed.
- 1775. The American forces invade Canada, and land at St. John's, Sept. 10. General Montgomery takes St. John's, Nov. 3; Montreal, Nov. 12; and, in company with Arnold, assaults Quebec Dec. 31. He is killed in the action, and the Americans surrender to General Carleton.
- 1776. June 18. The Americans evacuate Canada.
- 1791. March 4. Pitt proposes the Quebec Bill, by which Canada is divided into the Upper and Lower provinces, and receives a representative constitution (31 Geo. III. c. 31).
- 1792. The first House of Assembly is opened by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke.
- 1793. Canada is erected into a bishopric.
- 1812. The Americans, under General Hull, invade Canada, but are compelled to surrender Aug. 15. A second army, under General Wadsworth, also capitulates Oct. 14; and a third, under Van Rensselaer, Nov. 27.
- 1813. The Americans take York (Toronto), April 27; Fort George, May 27; they repel the British at Sacket's Harbour, May 29; and are defeated at Stony Creek, June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
- 1814. The Americans gain the battle of Longwood March 4; take Fort Erie July 3; and gain the battle of Chippewa July 5. Indecisive battle of Bridgewater July 25. Peace signed at Ghent Dec. 24.
- 1828. 87,000 Canadians petition the king against the manner in which the governors had applied the revenues.
- 1836. Sept. 22. The Houses of Assembly refuse to vote supplies.
- 1837. The "Sons of Liberty," under Papineau, rise in rebellion at Montreal. They are defeated in an attempt to seize Toronto, Dec. 4; and again at St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
- 1838. Jan. 15. Resignation of Sir Francis Head. He is succeeded by Lord Durham, who arrives at Quebec May 29.
- 1841. Feb. 10. Upper and Lower Canada united into one province.

A.D.

1844. The seat of government is transferred from Kingston to Toronto.
1849. April 25. Disturbances in Canada, owing to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill. The insurgents burn the parliament house at Montreal.
1853. May 9. By 16 Vict. c. 21, the legislature is empowered to make provision concerning the lands known as Clergy Reserves, and their proceeds.
1855. Sept. Extensive immigration from the north of Scotland.
1856. March 12. An accident on the Hamilton Railway. Seventy people killed. April 17. Quebec is made the seat of government.
1858. Ottawa made the capital.
1860. The Prince of Wales visits Canada. Aug. 18. He is received with great enthusiasm at Quebec. Sept. 20. He leaves for the United States.

CANALS.—Canals were made in Egypt as early as 1350 B.C. They existed in England previous to the Conquest, 1066; and the junction of the Trent and Witham was repaired 1121. The Great Canal of China was commenced 1278. The canal of Languedoc was completed in 1680; and that from Amsterdam to Nieuwediep in 1825. Locks were used in the ancient canals of Upper Egypt, and were introduced into England from Flanders in 1652. The following are some of the principal canals of Great Britain :—

	A.D.
Aberdeenshire, opened.....	June, 1805
Arie and Calder Navigation	April, 1778
Barnsley	June 8, 1799
Birmingham	1774
Birmingham and Fazeley	July 12, 1790
Birmingham and Liverpool Junction	1834
Birmingham and Walsall	June, 1799
Birmingham and Wednesbury	Nov. 1769
Bradford	1774
Bridgewater	July 17, 1761
Caledonian	Oct. 1822
Cardiff	Feb. 1794
Chester and Nantwich	1780
Chesterfield	1776
Coventry	July, 1790
Deerne and Dove	1804
Dee River Navigation	April, 1737
Derby	1794
Exeter	1725
Forth and Clyde	July 28, 1790
Grand Junction	1805
Hartlepool	1764
Hereford and Gloucester	1796
Horncastle Navigation	1802
Kennet and Avon	Dec. 28, 1810
Leeds and Liverpool	Oct. 1816
Leicester	Feb. 1794
Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union	1800
Leominster	Nov. 1796
Newry (Ireland)	1761
Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation	Sept. 30, 1833
Nottingham	1802
Peak Forest	May 1, 1830
Regent's	1820
Stover	1794
Swansea	Oct. 1798
Tavistock	1817
Thames and Severn	Nov. 19, 1789
Trent and Mersey	May, 1777
Ulverstone	1797

CANANORE (Hindustan).—The Portuguese had a fort at this town as early as 1505. They

were expelled by the Dutch, who in 1664 sold their privileges to the native princes. It afterwards formed part of the empire of Hyder Ali. The English were repulsed in an attack upon Cananore in 1768, but it was captured by General Abercrombie in 1790.

CANARA (Hindustan).—This province was wrested from the Hindoos by Hyder Ali in 1763. On the death of his son Tippon, in 1799, it came under the rule of the East-India Company, and has since formed part of the presidency of Bombay. It is divided into North and South Canara.

CANARY ISLES (N. Atlantic Ocean) are supposed to be the Hesperides, or *Fortunate Islands* of the ancients. Their discovery in modern times is attributed to the crew of a French vessel, who were driven to their shores by stress of weather about 1330-4. Some Spanish adventurers visited them about the year 1395, and plundered all the populous districts, carrying off as captives the king and queen and about seventy of the inhabitants. In 1400, the king of Castile granted the Canaries to John de Bethencourt, a Norman baron, who renewed his oath and homage for this estate to John II. in 1412. In 1483 the Spaniards commenced the conquest of the Canaries, which have remained in their possession ever since. In 1494 most of the Guanches, the aboriginal inhabitants who had escaped slavery, war, and famine, were carried off by a terrible pestilence. In 1822 the Canary Isles were formed into a Spanish province, with the right of representation in the Cortes. Ximenes extended the Inquisition to the Canaries in 1516. An episcopal see was established in the Canaries in 1404.

CANADAHAR.—(See KANDAHAR.)

CANDIA (Mediterranean), the ancient Crete, became a Roman province B.C. 67. The capital of the island, also called Candia, was taken by a band of Spanish Arabs A.D. 823, and recovered by the Greeks under Nicephorus Phocas in 961. The Venetians purchased the island Aug. 12, 1204, and took possession in 1205. In consequence of the frequent insurrections of the Candiotas, the Venetians, in 1243, divided the island into three parts; the first for the republic, the second for the Church, and the third for the colonists. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants remained so turbulent, that it was necessary to despatch a fleet to reduce them to subjection, which was done in 1364. In 1571 the Turks made a short stay in Candia, but soon abandoned it to prosecute their conquests in other directions. They returned June 24, 1645, and after a siege of twenty-four years, gained possession of it in 1669. In 1830 it was ceded to the Pasha of Egypt, and again restored to Turkey in 1840. An insurrection among the Christians of Candia, that broke out in 1841, was suppressed by the Turkish government before the end of the year.

CANDLE (Inch of).—At an auction by inch of candle, persons continued to bid whilst a

small piece of candle continued to burn, the article being knocked down to the person who made the last offer before it was extinguished. In excommunication by inch of candle, the sentence was not passed upon the offender if he repented before the piece of candle burnt out. Shakespeare (2 Hen. IV. ii. 4) alludes to the old custom practised by the amorous gallant, who "drinks off candles' ends for flap-dragons." Nares remarks, that "as a feat of gallantry, to swallow a *candle's-end* formed a more formidable and disagreeable flap-dragon than any other substance, and therefore afforded a stronger testimony of zeal for the lady to whose health it was drunk."

CANDLEMAS DAY.—A festival held on the 2nd of February, to commemorate the purification of the Virgin Mary. Bingham (b. xx. c. 8, s. 5) says, "This at first among the Greeks went by the name of *Hypapante* Ὑπαπαντή, which denotes the meeting of the Lord by Simeon in the temple, in commemoration of which occurrence it was first made a festival in the church; some say in the time of Justin, the emperor; others in the time of his successor Justinian, anno 542." A proclamation against carrying candles on Candlemas was issued by Edw. VI. in 1548.

CANDLES.—Pliny, who died A.D. 79, speaks of the invention of rush-lights, and Apuleius, who flourished in the 2nd century, mentions candles of wax and tallow. Alfred the Great used them to measure time, 871—900. Tallow candles did not come into general use till about 1300, before which time torches and oil lamps were most frequently employed. The composite candle, which does not require snuffing, was introduced in 1840. An attempt to obviate the inconvenience of snuffing was made in 1799. The patents of Gwynne, in 1840, of Wilson, in 1842, and of Tighlman, in 1854, have led to great improvements in the manufacture. A duty on candles was first imposed by 8 Anne, c. 9, s. 1 (1709); it was repealed from Jan. 1, 1832, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 19, passed in 1831.

CANDLESTICKS.—Some of the ancient utensils called by this name were lamps for burning oil. Moses was commanded to make a candelabrum with six branches, of hammered gold, for the tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 31 & 32), B.C. 1491. The golden candlestick, which had been replaced in Solomon's temple by ten golden candelabra, was restored after the Babylonish captivity. It was taken by the Romans on the capture of Jerusalem A.D. 70, carried into Africa by the Vandals under Genseric A.D. 455, and taken from them A.D. 533, by Belisarius, who removed it to Constantinople. It was afterwards transferred to Jerusalem.

CANICULAR YEAR.—The Egyptians and Ethiopians began their year from the rising of the Canicula, or Sirius, the Dog-Star; whence the term. It consisted ordinarily of 365 days, to which another was added every fourth year. It commenced July 20, 2785 B.C.

CANNÆ (Battle), between the Romans under Varro, and the Carthaginians under Hannibal, in which the former suffered a total defeat, was fought Aug 2, B.C. 216. The Roman infantry was cut to pieces; only 3,000 out of 70,000 men escaped.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.—The earl of Liverpool having been incapacitated from continuing at the head of affairs by a paralytic stroke, with which he was seized Feb. 17, 1827, George IV. applied to Mr. Canning, then secretary of state for foreign affairs, and after protracted negotiations, he received formal instructions from the king to form a ministry, April 10. During the 11th and 12th, the duke of Wellington, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Eldon, Lord Bexley, Earl Bathurst, and Mr. Peel resigned. The king, however, persevered, and Mr. Canning kissed hands April 12. Other resignations followed. The new ministry was composed as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. G. Canning.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrowby.
Privy Seal	Duke of Portland.
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Dudley.
Colonial Secretary	Viscount Goderich.
Board of Control	Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn.
Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Bexley.
Secretary at War	Lord Palmerston.
Without office	Marquis of Lansdowne.

Lord Carlisle was gazetted privy seal, July 16, 1827, in place of the duke of Portland, who retained a seat in the cabinet; and the marquis of Lansdowne home secretary in place of Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne, who became first commissioner of woods and forests, retaining his seat in the cabinet. A reconstruction of this ministry occurred after the death of the Rt. Hon. G. Canning, which took place Aug. 8, 1827. (See GODERICH ADMINISTRATION.)

CANNON have been long known to the Chinese, whose books mention them as early as 618 B.C. Guns to throw stones of 12 lb. weight a distance of 300 paces were constructed A.D. 757, and at the siege of Caifong-fou, in 1232, round stone shot were used to defend the town. No credible record of the employment of cannon in Europe exists previous to 1118, when they were used by the Moors at the siege of Saragossa, and also at the defence of Niebla in 1157, and in 1312 they appear to have been used to throw shells into Baza. We also know that there was a cannon in the arsenal of Bamberg in 1323. The earliest document yet discovered relative to the employment of cannon for siege and defence, is among the ordinances of Florence for 1326, where metal cannon are appointed to be made for the defence of the forts and lands of Florence, and for the injury of her enemies. The first French mention of cannon is dated July 2, 1338, and provides ammunition for the attack on South-

ampton, and there are also documents of October and December, 1339, which prove that Cambay was defended with artillery during its siege by the English. Froissart speaks of cannon used by the inhabitants of Quesnoy against the duke of Normandy in 1340. In September, 1346, a cannon with a square bore was fired at Bruges; but as a man was killed in the experiment, it was not repeated. The employment of artillery by the English at Cressy, in 1346, is doubtful, but it was certainly used at the siege of Calais, in 1347. In 1366 the Venetians first used cannon at the siege of Chioggia. In 1378 Richard II. attacked St. Malo with 400 cannon, which failed to make a breach, though fired night and day. The first authentic date of the use of field-guns is 1382, when they were employed by the men of Ghent against the inhabitants of Bruges. The Turks first used cannon in 1394, at the siege of Constantinople. The use of artillery is mentioned at the siege of Bourges, Etampes, and Melun, in 1420; of Meaux, in 1422; Orleans, 1428; Zurich, 1444; and again at Constantinople, 1453. Mohammed II. established a foundry at Hadrianople in 1452, where a piece of brass ordnance of incredible magnitude was cast expressly for the siege of Constantinople. Gibbon says its bore measured twelve palms, and that the stone bullet weighed 600 lb.; according to another authority, the bullet was double that weight. This gun burst during the siege. Von Hammer declared that he had seen the great cannon of the Dardanelles, and that it furnished a hiding-place for a tailor who had run away from his creditors. Horse artillery was introduced by Charles VIII. of France, about the year 1489. The invention of brass cannon is attributed to John Owen, in 1535. Iron cannon were first cast in England in 1547.

CANNONGATE MARRIAGES.—In the middle of the 18th century, couples were married at public-houses in the Cannongate, Edinburgh, by unauthorized persons. Hence the term by which such marriages were known.

CANONIZATION.—Milman (Lat. Christianity, book xiv. ch. 2) remarks, "Canonization has been distributed into three periods. Down to the 10th century the saint was exalted by the popular voice, the suffrage of the people with the bishop. In the intermediate period the sanction of the pope was required, but the bishops retained their right of initiation. Alexander III. seized into the hands of the pope alone this great and abused prerogative." The first recorded canonization by the pope is that of Ulric, bishop of Augsburg, who received the title of saint from John XV., A.D. 995. In 1176, during the supremacy of Alexander III., the privilege of adding to the calendar of saints was vested in the pope alone.

CANON LAW is a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, decisions, and rules for the regulation of the Roman Catholic Church. It consists principally of ordinances of provincial

and general councils, the decretals, bulls, and epistles of the papacy. The earliest of these rules (canones) are the Apostolical Canons (*q.v.*). Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman monk, compiled a "Codex Canonum," A.D. 520, and the canons of the four councils of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, received the sanction of Justinian A.D. 545. The Codex Canonum, with the Capitularies of Charlemagne, and the decrees of the popes from Siricius, A.D. 398, to Anastasius IV., A.D. 1154, formed the chief part of the canon law down to the 12th century. In 1114 Ivo, bishop of Chartres, collected the decrees made by the popes and cardinals, and this work was completed by Gratian, a Benedictine monk, and published in 1140. Raimundus, chaplain to Gregory IX., published in 1234 the decretals, which were rescripts or letters of the popes, in answer to questions on ecclesiastical matters submitted to them. The work consisted of five books, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. added what were called the Clementines in 1308, and John XXII. the Extravagants in 1317. To these have since been added some decrees by later popes, and the whole form what is now known as the "Corpus Juris Canonici," or the great body of the canon law received by the Church of Rome. The primary object of this system was to establish the supremacy of ecclesiastical authority. It was not received in England, though attempts at its introduction were made at various times. The legatine and provincial constitutions formed, however, a kind of national canon law, adapted to the English church. The former were made in national councils held in England by Otho, legate of Gregory IX., in 1220; and by Othobon, legate of Clement IV., in 1268. These were edited, with a gloss, by John of Athona, canon of Lincoln, about 1290. The provincial constitutions were made in convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury, commencing under Stephen Langton, in the reign of Henry III., and ending under Henry Chicheley, in the reign of Henry V. They were collected, and edited with a gloss, by William Lyndwood, official of the court of Canterbury, and afterwards bishop of St. David's; and were received by the province of York, in convocation, in 1463. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1553), it was enacted that these canons should be reviewed by the king and certain commissioners to be appointed under the act, and that until such review was made, all canons, constitutions, ordinances, and synods provincial, being then already made, and not repugnant to the law of the land or the king's prerogative, should remain in force. This act, repealed by 1 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1553), was revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 10 (1559). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1535), power was given to the king to appoint thirty-two commissioners under the act of 1533. Divers urgent matters interfered to prevent the exercise of the power, and by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1544), power was given to the king to nominate them during his life. A commission was duly appointed,

but the death of the king prevented the completion of the work. In the reign of his successor, Cranmer renewed his efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the question. By 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1549), another commission was ordered, and eight persons were appointed to prepare the materials for the larger commission. They were engaged on the work in 1552, and concluded their labours during the year. Various matters interfered to delay the ratification and establishment of the new code of ecclesiastical laws, and after the death of Edward VI., it was almost entirely neglected. The manuscript containing this code of laws, with numerous notes and corrections in the handwriting of Cranmer, is preserved amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. From this draught Archbishop Parker probably prepared the code published in 1571, under the title of "Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum." It was republished in 1640. The Rev. E. Cardwell has published several editions of this remarkable work.

CANON OF SCRIPTURE consists of those books which are in "the rule or canon, or catalogue of books authorized to be read in the Church," and recognized as inspired, and therefore authentic. The Church of Rome admits into the canon several books which neither the Primitive Church nor the Church of England accepts as canonical. Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem in the 4th century, in speaking of the canonical books, mentions all those in the English Bible, except the book of Revelation. The council of Laodicea, A.D. 366, forbids any but the canonical books to be read in the Church, and gives the following list of them:—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Esther, four books of Kings, two of Paralipomena or Chronicles, two of Esdras, the book of 150 Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Job, twelve Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, and epistles of Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the seven Catholic epistles; fourteen epistles of St. Paul. "Where none of the apocryphal books," says Bingham, "nor the Revelation, are mentioned; which is a plain evidence that none of them were read in the churches of that district." Ezra collected the books of the Old Testament about B.C. 444; and Simon the Just, who died about B.C. 291, added the two books of the Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and Malachi, and this closed the canon of the Old Testament. With respect to the canon of the New Testament, Townsend (The Holy Bible in Historical and Chronological Order, vol. ii. p. 439) remarks:—"As the canon of the Old Testament was completed by Simon the Just, the last of the great Sanhedrin, so it is probable the canon of the New Testament was completed either by St. John, or that disciple who might be the survivor of the 120, the number of the Sanhedrin, who met at the day of Pentecost. It is not probable that any of these outlived St. John,

who died nearly seventy years after the ascension of his Divine Master."

OLD TESTAMENT.

Book.	Author.	When composed.	Chapters.
		B.C.	
Genesis	Moses	Before 1451	50
Exodus	"	" 1451	40
Leviticus	"	" 1451	27
Numbers	"	" 1451	36
Deuteronomy	"	" 1451	34
Joshua	Joshua	" 1443	24
Judges	Samuel ..	" 1030	21
Ruth	"	" 1060	4
1 Samuel	"	" 1060	31
2 Samuel	Unknown ..	"	24
1 Kings	Ezra	Before 444	22
2 Kings	"	" 444	25
1 Chronicles	Unknown ..	"	29
2 Chronicles	"	"	36
Ezra	Ezra	Before 444	10
Nehemiah	Nehemiah ..	"	13
Esther	Unknown ..	312	10
Job	Job	"	42
Psalms	David and others ..	Various times.	150
Proverbs	Solomon ..	Before 976	31
Ecclesiastes	"	" 976	12
Song of Solomon	"	950-946	8
Isaiah	Isaiah	758	66
Jeremiah	Jeremiah ..	627	52
Lamentations	"	About 627	5
Ezekiel	Ezekiel	595	48
Daniel	Daniel	604	12
Hosea	Hosea	784-740	14
Joel	Joel	877-847	3
Amos	Amos	790	9
Obadiah	Obadiah ..	580	1
Jonah	Jonah	825	4
Micah	Micah	750	7
Nahum	Nahum	713-711	3
Habakkuk	Habakkuk ..	650-627	3
Zephaniah	Zephaniah ..	627	3
Haggai	Haggai	520	2
Zechariah	Zechariah ..	520	14
Malachi	Malachi ..	410	4

NEW TESTAMENT.

Book.	Author.	When composed.	Chapters.
		A.D.	
Matthew	Matthew ..	37 or 38	28
Mark	Mark	60-63	16
Luke	Luke	63 or 64	24
John	John	97 or 98	21
The Acts	Luke	63 or 64	28
Epistle to the Romans	Paul	57 or 58	16
1 Corinthians	"	56 or 57	16
2 Corinthians	"	58	13
Galatians	"	52 or 53	6
Ephesians	"	61	6
Philippians	"	62 or 63	4
Colossians	"	62	4
1 Thessalonians	"	52	5
2 Thessalonians	"	52	3
1 Timothy	"	64	6
2 Timothy	"	65	4
Titus	"	64	3
Philemon	"	62 or 63	1
Hebrews	"	62 or 63	13
James	James	61	5
1 Peter	Peter	64	5
2 Peter	"	65	3
1 John	John	68 or 69	5
2 John	"	Uncertain	1
3 John	"	"	1
Jude	Jude	66	1
Revelation	John	96 or 97	22

CANONS (Apostolical).—These ancient canons are attributed by Baronius, Bellarmine, and other Roman Catholic writers, to the apostles. Other authorities ascribe them to St. Clement, whilst some declare that they are the forgeries of some heretic in the 6th century. They are seventy-six or eighty-five in number, according to different modes of division.

CANONS (the Church of England).—In addition to the constitutions and canons formerly used in the Anglican Church, and noticed in the article on Canon Law, a body of canons, 141 in number, was drawn up by Bancroft, bishop of London, accepted by Convocation in 1604, and assented to by the king. They were chiefly composed of the older canons, a few new ones being introduced. They never received the sanction of Parliament, and are considered by the courts of common law to be binding on the clergy only. In 1640 Convocation formed a new body of canons. The House of Commons voted them unlawful Dec. 16, and Archbishop Laud, as their author, was committed to the custody of the usher of the black rod, Dec. 18. Thirteen bishops were impeached for their share in drawing up these canons, Aug. 13, 1641.

CANONS (Regular and Secular).—Mosheim states that this new species of priests, at first called the Lord's Brethren, and afterwards canons, was instituted by Chrodegang, bishop of Metz, in the 8th century. They formed an intermediate class between monks and regulars, and although they followed the discipline and mode of life of monks, took no vows upon them. Canonesses were added in the 9th century. By the 11th century they had, like the other orders, become corrupted, and several efforts were made to effect reforms. Nicholas II. was, at the council of Rome, April 13, 1059, to a certain extent successful in this object; but some communities would not proceed so far in this direction as others. Hence arose the distinction between *regular* and *secular* canons, the former having all things in common, whilst the latter had nothing in common but their dwelling and table. The term canon is now applied to a prebendary of a cathedral.

CANONS (Scottish).—The book of canons for the Church of Scotland, drawn up by the Scottish bishops, was confirmed by letters patent under the great seal, May 23, 1635. It was very unpopular in Scotland, and was withdrawn by Charles I. Sept. 9, 1638.

CANOSA (Italy), the ancient Canusium, in Apulia, which is said to have been founded by the Pelasgi, submitted to the Romans B.C. 318, whereupon the Canusians renounced their alliance with the Samnites, and remained faithful to Rome for many years. Having revolted, their city was besieged and their territory ravaged B.C. 89. During the civil war, Sylla gained a battle here B.C. 83. The modern city occupies the site of the citadel of Canusium. At a very early period of the Christian era, it became the seat of a bishopric which was united to the arch-

bishopric of Bari A.D. 845. It was besieged by the French July 2, 1502. After repulsing two assaults, the Spanish garrison capitulated on honourable terms.

CANOSSA (Italy).—This fortress, near Reggio, in Modena, was the scene of Henry the Fourth's humiliation to Pope Gregory VII. A.D. 1077. The pope had summoned the emperor to appear before him at Rome to answer some charges brought against him by his subjects. Henry, in an assembly held at Worms in 1076, declared that Gregory was no longer pope. Gregory was no sooner informed of this, than he called a council in the Lateran, excommunicated Henry, deprived him of the kingdoms of Germany and Italy, and released his subjects from their allegiance. The emperor at first, bent upon resistance, was frightened by some disaffection that revealed itself at home, and he crossed the Alps to submit and seek absolution. Gregory VII. was at the time in the castle of Canossa, with the Countess Matilda. Henry IV. arrived at its gates in the depth of a winter of unusual severity. Three successive days he remained in an outer court, without food, in a woollen shirt and with bare head and naked feet, and only on the fourth would Gregory admit him to his presence. Absolution was then granted. Henry's friends, disgusted at this base humiliation, deserted him, and, goaded by the insolence of Gregory, he renounced his treaty. The pope summoned a council at Rome, March 7, 1080, deposed Henry IV. and elected Rodolph of Swabia in his place. The emperor summoned a council at Brixen, June 23, 1080, deposed Gregory, and elected Guibert in his stead, under the title of Clement III. Success crowned Henry's efforts in the field; he entered Rome in 1083, after a siege of three years' duration, and was crowned by the new pope. Gregory VII. took refuge with Roger Guiscard, at Salerno, where he died, May 25, 1085.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the Roman Durovernum, is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have been founded by Hudibras, who reigned about 900 B.C. Undoubtedly it existed at the time of the Roman conquest of Britain, as it is mentioned in Antonine's Itinerary, written about A.D. 320. At the commencement of the Heptarchy, in 455, it ranked as the chief city of Kent, and continued the residence of the king till Ethelbert gave up his palace to St. Augustine and withdrew to Reculver, 597. The foundation of the cathedral is referred to the same date. Augustine became first archbishop of Canterbury in 602. In 754 the town was nearly destroyed by fire, and in 851 it was taken by the Danes. Between 940 and 960 Archbishop Odo restored the walls and roof of the cathedral, which was, however, much damaged by the Danes, who again sacked the town in 1011, putting Elphege, the archbishop, to death, on Easter Eve, March 24. In 1067 the cathedral was burnt down, and the work of restoration was reserved for Archbishop Lanfranc (1070—1093) and his successors, by

whom the new edifice was finished in 1130. The murder of Becket, which occurred on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1170, rendered the city a resort for pilgrims. Canterbury was represented in parliament in 1265. The city remained unpaved till 1477. In 1561, Queen Elizabeth permitted the Protestant refugees from the Low Countries to worship in the undercroft of the cathedral. Cromwell passed through the town in 1651, when the cathedral was used as a stable by his troops. The hospital was founded June 9, 1791. Thom's riots at Boughton, near Canterbury, occurred May 28 to 31, 1838, and were only suppressed at the sacrifice of several lives.

CANTERBURY (See of), was founded by Ethelbert A.D. 602, when Augustine became the first archbishop. After a long contest with York, the primacy of the archbishops of Canterbury was established at a council held in England from Easter to Pentecost, in 1072. Lanfranc, at that time archbishop, laboured diligently in order to secure this result. The archbishop is primate of all England and metropolitan. In the following list, the date of the appointment of each archbishop is given. Augustine quitted Rome in 596, landed in England in 597, went to France, and was consecrated by the bishop of Arles, Sunday, Nov. 17, 597; returned to England in 598, received the pallium from Rome in 601, and fixed the see at Canterbury in 602.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Augustine	602	Reginald Fitz-Joc-	
Lawrence	605	line	1191
Mellitus	619	Hubert Walter	1193
Justus	624	Stephen Langton ..	1207
Honorius	631	Richard Weather-	
Deusedit, or Adeo-		shead	1229
datus	655	Edmund de Abben-	
Theodore of Tarsus	668	dor, or Abingdon	1233
Berthtuald	693	Boniface of Savoy	1245
Taetwine	731	Robert Kilwarby ..	1272
Nothelm	735	John Peckham	1279
Cuthbert	741	Robert Winchelsey	1294
Breogwine	759	Walter Reynolds ..	1314
Jaenberht	763	Simon de Mepham	1328
Ethelherd	790	John Stratford	1333
Wulfred	803	John de Uford, or	
Fleogild	829	Offord	1348
Ceolnoth	830	Thomas Bradwardin	1349
Ethelred	870	Simon Islip	1349
Plegemund	891	Simon Langham	1366
Ethelm	923	William Wittlesey	1369
Wulfelm	928	Simon Sudbury,	
Odo	941	<i>alias</i> Tybold	1375
Dunstan	959	William Courtenay	1381
Ethelgar	988	Thomas Arundel ..	1397
Sigeric, or Siric ..	990	Roger Walden	1398
Elfric	995	Thomas Arundel	
Elphege	1006	(again)	1399
Lyfing, or Aelfstan	1013	Henry Chicheley ..	1414
Aethelnoth	1020	John Stafford	1443
Eadsige	1038	John Kemp	1452
Robert	1050	Thomas Bourchier	1454
Stigand	1052	John Morton	1486
Lanfranc	1070	Henry Deane, or	
Anselme	1093	Denny	1501
Radulfus de Turbine	1114	William Wareham	1504
William de Cur-		Thomas Cranmer ..	1533
bellio	1123	Reginald Pole	1556
Theobald	1139	Matthew Parker ..	1559
Thomas Becket	1162	Edmund Grindal ..	1576
Richard	1174	John Whitgift	1583
Baldwin	1184	Richard Bancroft ..	1604

	A.D.		A.D.
George Abbot	1611	Matthew Hutton ..	1757
William Laud	1633	Thomas Secker	1758
William Juxon	1660	Hon. Frederick	
Gilbert Sheldon	1663	Cornwallis	1768
William Sancroft	1678	John Moore	1783
John Tillotson	1691	Charles Manners	
Thomas Tenison	1695	Sutton	1805
William Wake	1716	William Howley ..	1828
John Potter	1737	John Bird Sumner	1848
Thomas Herring ..	1747		

CANTON (China) is said by native historians to have been founded about B.C. 200. Its importance as the seat of foreign trade dates from about A.D. 700, when it was appointed the residence of an imperial commissioner of customs. In 1517 the Portuguese obtained permission to trade here, and in 1634 the English made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the same privilege. The original city was destroyed in 1650, after a siege of eleven months. The East-India Company established a factory here in 1680. Canton was nearly destroyed by fire Nov. 1, 1822, and in September, 1833, a flood did much damage to life and property. The forts fired on two English ships of war, Sept. 7, 1834; but they were speedily silenced, and amicable relations re-established. In consequence of the opposition of the Chinese government to the opium trade, Commissioner Lin imprisoned all the English in Canton, March 22, 1839, and kept them in confinement till May 4. Sir Hugh Gough reduced the town to subjection May 30, 1841, after a siege of eight days, and it was ransomed for six million dollars. By the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842, Canton was made one of the five ports open to British commerce. The factories, however, were burnt down soon afterwards, and the English suffered greatly until April 6, 1847, when, having threatened to bombard the town, they obtained the execution of four murderers of their countrymen. The *Arrow*, a lorcha manned by Chinese but commanded by an Englishman, was boarded by order of Commissioner Yeh, Oct. 8, 1856, and as compensation was refused, Sir M. Seymour seized the forts on the 24th, and bombarded the town on the 28th and 29th. An allied English and French force captured it Dec. 29, 1857, and on Jan. 5, 1858, the governor and Yeh were taken prisoners. Yeh was sent to Calcutta on the 8th. (See CHINA.)

CAP.—The ancient Greeks and Romans usually left the head uncovered, and regarded the Phrygian cap as a mark of barbarism. The Romans gave their slaves a cap when they made them free. Hence the origin of the cap as a symbol of liberty. According to Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 44), the aboriginal British used a conical cap, which was discontinued during the Roman supremacy, and resumed under the Saxons, who wore head-coverings of felt, wool, and skin. After the Norman conquest, skull-caps were introduced, and during the 14th century both sexes adopted head-dresses of most extraordinary forms. It is usual to refer the general use of caps to the year 1449, when

Charles VII. of France entered Rouen; but the change was probably very gradual. The cap was sometimes used as a mark of infamy; and in the 16th and 17th centuries bankrupts in France were compelled to wear a green cap.

CAPE BRETON (N. America).—This island is supposed to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1632 it was ceded to France by the treaty of St. Germain; but the French did not form a settlement until 1712, when they called it *Isle Royale*. They fortified Louisbourg in 1720. In 1745 it was taken by the English, but restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748. The English again took it in 1758, and it was finally ceded to them by the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Sidney, the capital, was founded in 1823. It forms part of the colony of Nova Scotia.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (Africa).—This settlement in Guinea was established by the Portuguese in 1610; taken by the Dutch in 1643, and by the English in 1661. In 1665 it was besieged, though unsuccessfully, by the Dutch under De Ruyter. It was finally ceded to the English by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667.

CAPE COMORIN (Hindustan) is first mentioned in the Travels of Marco Polo, published in 1298, and called by him *Komari*.

CAPE FINISTERRE (Sea-fight).—Lord Anson and Admiral Warren defeated and captured a French fleet and convoy, consisting of thirty-two sail, under Admiral La Jonquière, off this cape, May 3, 1747 (O.S.).

CAPE HORN (S. America) is supposed to have been sighted by Sir Francis Drake in 1578. It was first doubled by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named after the birth-place of the last-mentioned.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (S. Africa) was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, and first doubled by Vasco de Gama, Nov. 19, 1497. The English took possession in 1620, but neglected to plant a settlement, and it remained abandoned by Europeans till colonized by the Dutch in 1650. Diaz named it the Stormy Cape, which the king of Portugal changed to its present appellation. (See **CAPE TOWN**.)

CAPE ST. VINCENT (Sea-fights).—Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three men-of-war and the Turkey fleet under convoy, was attacked near this promontory, in Spain, by a force of 160 vessels, under Admiral Tourville, June 16, 1693. The French captured or destroyed twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and above eighty of the merchantmen.—Admiral Rodney gave chase to a Spanish fleet in these waters, Jan. 16, 1780, and succeeded in capturing one 80 and five 74-gun ships, on the 17th.—Sir John Jervis, with fifteen ships of the line and a few frigates, defeated a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven men-of-war, four of which he captured, besides sinking others, Feb. 14, 1797.

CAPET (House of).—Hugh Capet, count

of Paris, seized the crown of France on the death of Louis V. A.D. 987, and founded the third dynasty of French monarchs. He was crowned at Noyon by the archbishop of Rheims, July 1, 987. Fourteen kings of this line reigned before 1328, when Philip VI. vested the power in the house of Valois.

CAPE TOWN (South Africa) was founded by the Dutch in 1650, and remained in their possession till captured by the English under Admiral Elphinstone and General Clarke, Sept. 16, 1795. A Dutch squadron, sent to recapture it, was taken by Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796. At the peace of Amiens (March 25, 1802), England restored it to the Dutch. It was again taken by Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird, Jan. 10, 1806. It was finally ceded to England by the treaty signed at London Aug. 13, 1814. An attempt made by government in 1849 to convert the colony into a penal settlement was abandoned, owing to the opposition of the inhabitants. The constitution granted to the colony of Cape Town was officially proclaimed July 1, 1853. (See **CAPE WAR**.)

CAPE VERDE (Africa) was discovered by Dinis Fernandez, a Portuguese, in 1446. It is believed to have been the *Pr. Arsinarium* of the ancients.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (North Atlantic Ocean) were known to the ancients as the *Gorgades*. Though the rediscovery is usually attributed to the Genoese navigator Antonio de Noli, sailing in the service of Portugal, in 1449, Nuno Tristan is supposed to have discovered some of them two or three years earlier. Pope Clement VII. erected them into a bishopric in 1532.

CAPITOL, the fortress of ancient Rome, was founded by Tarquinius Priscus B.C. 615, completed by Tarquinius Superbus B.C. 533, and was dedicated to Jupiter by the consul Horatius B.C. 507. It was destroyed by lightning B.C. 188, by fire B.C. 83, rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated by Catullus, B.C. 69; again destroyed by fire Dec. 19, A.D. 69, and rebuilt by Domitian the same year; again burnt 80, and restored 82. During the sack of Rome by Genseric, in June, 455, the Capitol was stripped of its gold ornaments and roof, and abandoned to decay. Petrarch was crowned here April 8, 1341.

CAPITOLINE GAMES were instituted B.C. 387, to commemorate the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls, and revived by the emperor Domitian, A.D. 86.

CAPITULARIES, a term derived from *capitula*, 'little chapters,' is applied to all laws passed by the Frankish kings. Guizot enumerates 60 of the first race, and 152 of the second. Of these, no less than 65 were passed during the reign of Charlemagne (768—814). Hallam considers the last capitularies to be those of Carloman in 882, though two have been attributed to Charles the Simple, who died in 921. They have been published at Paris.

CAPPADOCIA (Asia Minor).—The early history of this ancient state is involved in obscurity. Pharnaces, who held it as a fief

of the Persian empire, is said to have founded the kingdom B.C. 744.

B.C.

521. Assassination of the Magi Smerdis by seven nobles, one of whom, Anaphas, is descended from Pharnaces.
 322. Perdicas, regent of Macedon, subdues Cappadocia, puts to death King Ariarathes I., and invests Eumenes with the government.
 290. Mithridates III., king of Pontus, seizes Cappadocia and Paphlagonia.
 288. Cappadocia becomes subordinate to the Seleucidae.
 280. Seleucus Nicator is slain, and Cappadocia regains its independence.
 192. Ariarathes IV. marries Antiochis, daughter of Antiochus the Great.
 158. Ariarathes V., dethroned by Holophernes, is restored by the Romans.
 130. Ariarathes V. is slain with Crassus, in battle against Aristonicus of Mysia. Five of his sons are poisoned by their mother Laodice, but the youngest escapes, and succeeds to the crown.
 96. Ariarathes VI. is put to death by his brother-in-law Mithridates, king of Pontus. He is the last king of the original dynasty.
 93. The Romans appoint Ariobarzanes I. king of Cappadocia, but he is immediately expelled by Mithridates.
 92. Sylla restores Ariobarzanes I.
 88. Ariobarzanes I. is again expelled.
 84. Ariobarzanes I. is again restored.
 66. Mithridates again seizes Cappadocia, which he is compelled to evacuate by Pompey.
 42. Ariobarzanes II. assists Pompey against Caesar, and is slain by Cassius.
 36. Mark Antony deposes and puts to death Ariarathes VII., and appoints Archelaus king in his stead.
 20. Augustus confers new territories on Archelaus.
- A.D.
15. Tiberius invites Archelaus to Rome, and detains him prisoner.
 17. Death of Archelaus at Rome, and reduction of Cappadocia into a Roman province.
 370. A famine prevails in Cappadocia.
 515. Is invaded by the Huns.
 717. Is conquered by the Saracens.
 876. Is reunited to the Empire by Basil I.
 1074. Is conquered by the Seljukian Turks, under Soliman.
 1360. Is added to the Turkish empire.

KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.

B.C.		B.C.
Datames	Ariarathes V. Philopator	162
Ariamnes I.	Ariarathes VI.	130
Ariarathes I. (died B.C. 329).	Ariobarzanes I.	93
Ariarathes II.	Ariobarzanes II.	63
Ariamnes II.	Ariarathes VII.	42
Ariarathes III.	Archelaus	36
Ariarathes IV.	220	

CAPPEL (Battle), between the Roman Catholics in Switzerland, and the Zurichers, in which the latter were defeated, and their leader, Ulric Zwingli, slain, was fought Oct. 11, 1531.

CAPPIANO (Battle).—Castruccio of Lucca defeated and captured Raymond of Cordova, the Florentine general, at this place, on Monday, Sept. 23, 1325.

CAPRI (Mediterranean), the ancient *Capræ*, a small island close to Naples, and celebrated in ancient history as the retreat

chosen by Tiberius, A.D. 27. He spent the last ten years of his life here, and built twelve villas in different parts of the island. It has two towns, one called Anacapri, 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the level of the sea. The inhabitants communicate with those of the other town, called Capri, by a flight of 538 steps. Christianity was planted in Capri in the earliest times, and it was made a bishopric in 987. The island was wrested from Napoleon by Sir Sidney Smith, May 12, 1806. Sir Hudson Lowe and the garrison capitulated to Murat in 1808.

CAPS AND HATS.—On the assembling of the Swedish diet, May 30, 1738, the house divided into two hostile parties, the *Hats* who opposed, and the *Caps* who favoured the alliance with Russia. Owing to the ascendancy of the former faction, war was declared in Aug. 1741, and continued till the peace of Abo, Aug. 18, 1743. Both parties were suppressed by Gustavus III. on his accession, in 1771.

CAPUA (Naples) was taken from the Etruscans by the Samnites, B.C. 423. In B.C. 216, after the battle of Cannæ, Hannibal made it his winter quarters. The Romans regained the town in B.C. 211, and signalized their victory by their cruel vengeance on the inhabitants, all the senators and nobles being put to death, and the other citizens banished beyond the Tiber. By the *Lex Julia Agraria*, passed B.C. 59, Capua was made a Roman colony, and regained a portion of its ancient splendour. Genseric, king of the Vandals, took it A.D. 456, and reduced it to a very low condition; but it was not destroyed till 840, when it was captured and burnt by the Saracens. The modern town was built in the 9th century, at about two miles' distance from the original site, and was fortified in 1231. It was for many years a republic, under the nominal sovereignty of the Eastern empire, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Sicily. Caesar Borgia captured it, and put 5,000 of the inhabitants to the sword, in 1501. Capua was occupied by a French force Jan. 23, 1799, and on the 28th July, in the same year, it surrendered to the British. The French took possession of it in 1806. It capitulated to the Sardinian forces Nov. 2, 1860. Capua was made a bishopric about A.D. 46, and was erected into an archbishopric in 968.

CAPUCHINS.—These friars, of a reformed order of St. Francis, were established by Matthew de Baschi, in 1525. In 1528 they obtained a bull from Clement VII., and the order was fully established in 1529. They derived their name from the cowl (*caputium*), but were at first called Friars Hermits Minor. Paul III. confirmed the order in 1536, and gave them the name of Capuchins of the order of Friars Minor. The right of preaching, taken from them in 1543, was restored in 1545. They were introduced into France in 1573, and into Spain in 1606, but had no houses in England. On the establishment of peace between England and France, April 14, 1629, Louis XIII. arranged that ten Capu-

chins of Paris should go and serve Henrietta Maria, queen of Great Britain, in the capacity of confessors. Accordingly, twelve friars, of whom Father Leonard, of Paris, was the chief, left Calais Feb. 24, 1630. On the 24th Sept. 1636, the queen laid the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic chapel, to be presided over by the Capuchins, and Dec. 10, in the same year, mass was publicly celebrated in presence of the queen and court. On the departure of the queen to Holland, in 1642, the Parliament imprisoned the Capuchins and closed the chapel.

CARBINE, or CARBINE.—This fire-arm, a small musket, was used by light cavalry as early as the 16th century. A corps of carabiniers was raised in France in 1560.

CARABOBO (Battle).—This strong position, in Venezuela, held by 4,000 Spaniards, was assailed by Bolivar's army, containing a force of English auxiliaries, June 24, 1821. The armies were nearly equal in numbers, and the latter gained a complete victory.

CARABUSO (Mediterranean).—This pirate stronghold was attacked and destroyed by the English fleet Jan. 31, 1828.

CARACAS (South America) was discovered by Columbus during his third voyage, in 1498. The colony was afterwards sold by Charles V. to the Welsers, a company of German merchants, who ruled so tyrannically that they were dispossessed in 1550, when a governor was appointed. Santiago de Leon de Caracas, the chief town, built by Diego Losedain 1567, possesses a university, founded in 1778, and is the seat of an archbishopric established in 1803. In 1810 the colony declared its independence, and took the name of Venezuela, which was formally acknowledged by the Spanish Cortes, July 5, 1811. A disastrous earthquake, which occurred Mar. 26, 1812, laid the city in ruins and destroyed numbers of the inhabitants, which so excited the superstition of the survivors, that they soon afterwards surrendered to the royalists. Independence was re-established by Bolivar, Aug. 26, 1813; and on the 17th of Dec. 1819, New Grenada and Caracas were united into a single state, under the name of Colombia.

CARAÏTES, or READERS, a Jewish sect that adhere closely to the text of the Scriptures, and are distinguished from the Rabbins by their rejection of traditions. They pretend to be descendants of the ten tribes led captive by Shalmaneser, B.C. 721; whilst others trace their descent from Ezra, B.C. 458, though it is generally believed that they did not make their appearance till the 8th century. The Caraïtes exist in Turkey, Poland, Syria, and some parts of the East.

CARAVAGGIO (Lombardy) was taken by the Venetians A.D. 1431. In 1448 Francis Sforza laid siege to it, and after a hotly-contested battle, effected its capture Sept. 14. The Venetians regained possession in 1499. After the battle of Agnadel, May 14, 1509, Caravaggio and other places surrendered to the French.

CARAVAN.—In countries in which neither facility nor security is afforded to the tra-

veller, a number of merchants or pilgrims form themselves into a company for mutual protection. This is more particularly the case in the East. The first caravan is that to which the merchants belonged to whom Joseph was sold by his brethren, about B.C. 1728. It consisted of a company of Ishmeelites, coming from Gilead, "with their camels bearing spicery and balm and myrrh, going to carry it down to Egypt." (Gen. xxxvii. 25.)

CARBERRY HILL (Battle).—Lord Hume encountered Bothwell's army at this place, about six miles from Edinburgh, June 15, 1567. Bothwell took to flight without striking a blow, and Mary was taken prisoner.

CARBONARI, or "CHARCOAL-BURNERS."—The name given to a secret political association, formed in Italy at the commencement of the present century. Its professed aim is the reorganization and reform of the government of Italy; and members of all classes are found in its ranks. In 1814 they formed a plan, subsequently abandoned, of creating a revolution in Naples. The scheme was not relinquished, but deferred, and, July 2, 1820, a constitution was proclaimed at Nola, Salerno, and other places. Ferdinand granted concessions; the forces of the Carbonari entered Naples July 9, and the king of Naples swore to observe the new constitution, July 13. The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the prince of Prussia, met at Troppau, in October, and by letters dated November 20, invited Ferdinand to meet them at Laybach, where measures were determined for an armed interference for the suppression of the revolution. The Austrians entered early in 1821. Naples capitulated March 20, and the revolutionary parliament was closed March 24. By an ordinance dated April 10, any person attending the meetings of the Carbonari was to be punished capitally. The society continued to exist, and, spreading through France, caused insurrections at Rochelle, Colmar, Toulon, and Marseilles, in 1821; and their influences are supposed to have contributed to the revolution of 1848 in France and Germany. The numerous outbreaks that have occurred in the Italian peninsula since 1821 may all be traced, directly or indirectly, to the machinations of the Carbonari.

CARCANO (Battle).—The emperor Frederick I. of Germany was defeated at this place by the republican forces of Milan and Brescia, Aug. 9, 1160.

CARCASSONNE (France), the ancient Carcaso, was made a bishopric in the 6th century. It was captured and pillaged Aug. 15, 1209, during the Albigensian crusade, and the inhabitants were expelled. The Inquisition was established here in 1230.

CARDIFF (Wales).—The castle is supposed to have been commenced A.D. 1080 and completed in 1110. Robert, eldest son of William I., taken prisoner in 1106, is said to have remained in the castle until his death, Feb. 10, 1135, though the story is discredited by some writers. Its first charter was granted by Edward III., in 1338. The Gla-

morganshire Canal was finished in 1798, and the Taff Railway in 1840.

CARDIGAN (Wales).—The name is said to be derived from "Caredigion," signifying the territory of Caredig, the first king. Little is known of its early history. It was assailed by Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and was, with the whole of Wales, annexed to England in 1283. Cardiganshire has returned one member to parliament since 1536. The castle of Cardigan, the chief town, was founded in 1160, and strengthened in 1240. A French expedition, 1,200 strong, landed in Cardigan Bay, Feb. 22, 1797. They surrendered without offering any resistance, Feb. 24, while two frigates that had accompanied the expedition were captured on the way back to France.

CARDINAL.—This title, in early times, was applied to any bishop, priest, or deacon, in office. It probably commenced with the cardinal priest or presbyter, and, though modest in its origin, has, as Gibbon remarks, "aspired to emulate the purple of kings." There were several cardinal presbyters in the same church, and they are not noticed before the time of Gregory the Great (590—604). The word cardinal was long of dubious import. Stephen IV. (768—772) is said to have elected seven bishops, to whom he gave the title of cardinal. Nicolas II., at a council at Rome, April 13, 1059, ordered that cardinals should elect the pope, though he did not exclude the clergy, &c., from a share in the election. The cardinals, however, struggled to obtain the sole power, and, after various altercations, Alexander III., at the third council of Lateran (the eleventh general council), March 5 to 19, 1179, transferred the election of a pope to the college of cardinals. From this time the cardinals have gradually attained the supremacy they now exercise as princes of the Church. The number of cardinals having before varied considerably at different periods, was fixed by the bull of Sixtus V., in 1586, at seventy; six being bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons. The red hat was first assumed at the thirteenth general council, held at Lyons, June 28 to July 17, 1245, by permission of Innocent IV. Boniface VIII. (1294—1303) allowed them to wear the purple cloak, and Paul III. (1534—1549) allowed them to wear the red cap. Their style was altered from "Most Illustrious" to "Eminence" by Urban VIII., Jan. 10, 1630.

CARDIS (Peace) was concluded between Russia and Sweden in 1661. A truce for three years had been signed in 1658, and the treaty of peace of Cardis was a renewal of the treaty of Stolbova, in 1617.

CARDS, originally derived from India, were introduced into Europe by the Saracens. They are noticed in Europe as early as 1275, and were known in England before 1464. Rodolph I. is said to have amused himself with playing cards, and mention of them occurs in German works between the years 1286 and 1384. They were used in Italy in 1299. The invention has long been erro-

neously attributed to the French, who, in 1392, are said to have tried this means of amusing Charles VI. in the intervals of his terrible malady. A duty was first placed upon them in this country, by 9 Anne, c 23, s. 39 (1710). Dr. Buchan explains the number of cards in a pack, &c., in the following manner:—"The whole number of cards in a pack, fifty-two, is equal to the number of weeks into which the year is divided; and the number of cards in each suit, viz. thirteen, is equivalent to the number of weeks contained in each quarter of the civil year. The number of spots or pips upon one suit is 55, which,

"Multiplied by 4, give	220
Pips upon pictured cards	12
Honours, counted at ten each	120
Number of cards in each suit	13

Total..... 365

The precise number of days contained in the solar year."

CARIA (Asia Minor).—The Carians claimed to be the original inhabitants of the country. This view is, however, disputed. They are supposed to have been subject to Minos, king of Crete. The Dorians and the Ionians formed colonies on their territory. The Carians contributed seventy ships to the great armada of Xerxes, B.C. 480. The country was ruled over by the Lydians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, who divided it, giving part to the king of Pergamus and the remainder to the Rhodians, B.C. 190. The Romans added Caria to their province of Asia, B.C. 129. Caria was the sixth ecclesiastical province of Asia Minor. St. John the Evangelist is said to have converted its inhabitants to Christianity. It now forms part of the Ottoman empire.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS (Atlantic).—The Windward and Leeward Islands, called also the Lesser Antilles, are known by this name. It is derived from the Caribs, an aboriginal tribe of America, distinguished from the other tribes by their athletic stature and superior courage. (*See WEST INDIES.*)

CARICAL (Hindustan).—This strong fortress, held by the French, was invested April 2, 1760, and surrendered April 5. By the 14th article of the treaty of Versailles (Sept. 3, 1763), Carical was delivered up and guaranteed to France, in the possession of which country it still remains.

CARIGNAN (Italy).—This town was besieged by the French early in the spring of 1544, and surrendered after the victory over the Spaniards, gained near Cerisoles, April 14, in the same year.

CARISBROOK CASTLE (Isle of Wight).—A castle was built at Carisbrook, formerly the capital of the island, according to Dr. Stukely, by Carausius, about B.C. 290. This was rebuilt by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I., and Elizabeth repaired it in 1598. The French, who had taken possession of the island, besieged it in

vain in 1377. Charles I. was imprisoned here, Nov. 14, 1647. He endeavoured to escape, Dec. 28, but was prevented, and remained in the castle till the end of 1648. Elizabeth, his daughter, died here Sept. 8, 1650, in her 15th year. A tablet to her memory has been erected in Newport church by Queen Victoria.

CARLAVROCK (Scotland).—This castle, on the Nith, was captured by Edward I., between the 6th and 12th of July, 1300. The siege forms the subject of a contemporary poem, of which Sir N. H. Nicolas published a translation in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland) was destroyed by the Danes about 900 A.D. William II. restored it 1093, and founded its castle. Carlisle suffered greatly during the border wars, was destroyed by fire in 1292, and resisted a siege by Robert Bruce in 1315. A parliament was held here July 1, 1300. Richard III. extended the castle, and Henry VIII. ordered the citadel to be built. The bishopric was founded April 11, 1132, and the first bishop was consecrated in August, 1133. Carlisle remained faithful to the cause of Charles I., was repeatedly assailed by the republican forces, and finally captured, after a long siege, July 2, 1645. The Pretender's forces obtained possession Nov. 15, 1745, the garrison having capitulated the day before. It was retaken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, in the same year.

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION.—The earl of Carlisle was appointed first lord of the Treasury, May 23, 1715, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the earl of Halifax. The other members of the Halifax administration continued in office. The duke of Montrose gave up the seals of office Aug. 5; the earl of Sunderland was made lord privy seal Aug. 20, and the dukes of Argyle and Roxburgh were appointed members of the cabinet council, Aug. 31, 1715. It was dissolved in Oct. 1715. (*See WALPOLE'S (First) ADMINISTRATION.*)

CARLOW (Ireland).—The castle was founded by the English in the 12th century. Carlow was made a borough in 1208, and fortified in 1362. The Irish rebels were defeated near this town with great slaughter, May 24, 1798. The railroad from Dublin was opened Aug. 10, 1846.

CARLOWITZ (Treaty), concluded Jan. 26, 1699, between Turkey, and Germany, Poland, Russia, and Venice. The Turks, for the first time, sought to enter into diplomatic relations with the European powers, and ambassadors from Austria, Poland, and Russia assembled at Constantinople to ratify this treaty.

CARLSBAD (Bohemia).—This town has been celebrated for its mineral springs from a very early period. The first spring, the Sprudel, was, according to tradition, discovered by Charles IV., in 1370, during a hunting excursion. A congress of German powers was held at Carlsbad, Aug. 1, 1819, for the purpose of considering what measures were necessary to prevent the spread

of revolutionary principles in Germany. It endeavoured to suppress secret societies and to establish the censorship of the press.

CARLSRUHE (Germany), the capital of the grand-duchy of Baden, was founded by the margrave Charles William, who made it his hunting-seat, in 1715. A new palace was commenced in 1751. A revolution occurred at Carlsruhe May 14, 1849. The town was occupied by the troops of the confederacy, June 23, when the insurrection was suppressed.

CARMATHIANS.—A branch of the Shiite sect, founded by an Arabian preacher, who assumed the name of Carmath. He first appeared in Cafa about 890 A.D. Gibbon says (ch. lii.) that he "assumed the lofty and incomprehensible style of the Guide, the Director, the Demonstration, the Word, the Holy Ghost, the Camel, the Herald of the Messiah, who had conversed with him in a human shape, and the representative of Mohammed the son of Ali, of St. John the Baptist, and of the angel Gabriel." The Carmathians, after a sanguinary struggle, obtained the supremacy in the province of Bahrein, in 900. They conquered Syria and Mesopotamia in 902, pillaged Mecca in 929, and carried away the Caaba. The Carmathians soon after separated into factions, and their power declined. (*See ASSASSINS.*)

CARMEL. Knights of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.—This order was founded in 1607, by Henry IV. of France. Paul V. confirmed it in July, 1608, when it was annexed to the order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. In 1645 this arrangement was confirmed by Pope Innocent X., and the order was named *Knights of our Lady of Mount Carmel* and of *St. John of Jerusalem*. The uniform of the order was settled in 1695. In 1779 the two orders were again separated, and *St. Lazarus* took the precedence in rank, *Our Lady of Mount Carmel* holding a secondary station, and being annexed to the pupils of the *Ecole Militaire*. These orders may now be considered extinct, as they have not been conferred since the return of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, July 8, 1815.

CARMELITES.—This religious order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel was founded in the 12th century. The Carmelites themselves claim an unbroken succession from Elijah, and speak of the Virgin Mary as a Carmelite nun. About 1205, Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, prescribed a rule for them, which was confirmed by Honorius III. in 1226. They were driven from Syria by the Saracens in the 13th century, and became mendicant friars in 1247. They came to England in 1240, and had forty houses in this country. Gregory XIII. divided them into two branches in 1580, according to a reform projected by St. Theresa in 1540, the more rigid being called *Barefooted Carmelites*, because they went barefooted. During the latter half of the 17th century the antiquity of the order was disputed by the Jesuits; and the quarrel became so vio-

lent, that Innocent III. put an end to it, Nov. 20, 1698. The Carmelite nuns, or Carmelites, were instituted in 1452.

CARNATIC (Hindustan).—This province was conquered by the Mohammedans A.D. 1310. Nizam ul Mulk wrested it from the Mongol empire in 1717. Anwar ud Deen was made nabob of the Carnatic by Nizam ul Mulk, and his son, Mohammed Ali, was put in possession of part of his father's territories by the British in 1754, after a hard struggle with opposing claimants, who were aided by the French. After various reverses, it was again surrendered to Mohammed Ali in 1763, and in 1783 it was wrested from Hyder and Tippoo Saib by the British, who obtained the whole province by treaty in 1801. The last nabob died without issue in 1855, and with him was extinguished one of the Hindoo Mohammedan dynasties.

CARNIVAL, or "FAREWELL TO FLESH," a festive season observed in Roman Catholic countries. It commences on the day of the Epiphany (Twelfth-day), and terminates on Ash-Wednesday. It is an imitation of some portion of the pagan festival of the Saturnalia, and has existed from a remote period.

CAROLINA (United States) is supposed to have been discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, though some writers say that its coasts were explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1498. In 1564 the French built a fort here; but they were expelled by the Spaniards. The colony of Roanoke was planted in this part of America by Raleigh in 1584. The experiment having failed, another attempt was made in 1587, with no better results. In 1630 Sir Robert Heath, attorney-general of Charles I., obtained from that monarch a grant of the district of Carolana, which, though distinct from Carolina, included most of that province in its limits. The first settlements were made in 1660, by emigrants who fled from Virginia to escape religious persecution; and from them the colony received the name of Albemarle. By a charter of March 24, 1663, Charles II. conferred it upon Lord Clarendon and others, from whom it received the name "Carolina," about 1675. Charlestown was founded in 1680. The original constitution of the colony, which had been prepared by John Locke, was abandoned in 1693. The culture of rice was introduced in 1695. The Church of England was established by law in 1704. In 1719 the colonists threw off the proprietary government, and in May, 1729, the English parliament purchased the province of the lords proprietors for the sum of £17,500. In virtue of this arrangement, George II. immediately divided it into the two governments of North and South Carolina. In 1738 a dangerous insurrection of negroes was suppressed. The Cherokees held a conference with the governor of South Carolina in 1755, and ceded an immense territory to the British, which enabled the colonists to extend their settlements farther inland. Disagreements resulted, however, and in 1760 the Cherokees commenced hostilities, and intro-

duced all the horrors of Indian warfare into the province. In 1769 both divisions of the colony declared their opposition to the English government in reference to the Stamp-Act question, and in 1771 about 1,500 insurgents, called "regulators," took up arms, and were defeated at Almansee by Governor Tryon, May 16. In 1780, Sir Henry Clinton led an expedition against South Carolina, and after taking Charlestown, May 12, returned to New York early in June. South Carolina was admitted into the Union May 23, 1788, and North Carolina Nov. 27, 1789. (*See UNITED STATES.*)

CAROLINE BOOKS.—These four books were written by order of Charlemagne against images, and to refute the decree on this subject of the second council of Nice, A.D. 787. They were read before the council at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine in 794, by order of Charlemagne. Roger Hoveden attributes the authorship to Alcuin. They were first published at Paris in 1549.

CARROO (Hindustan).—This fortress was taken by Lang, April 2, 1783; and by General Meadows in June, 1790.

CARPETS have been in use from the earliest times, and are frequently mentioned in the Bible. Plato the philosopher draws the distinction between the coverings placed round the couch and under it, whilst his name-sake, the comic poet, speaks of "purple-cushioned couches." Athenæus states that the art of weaving embroidered cloths was in great perfection about this time. Sophron speaks of coverlets embroidered with figures of birds, as being of great value. Homer calls these cloths spread on the ground, white, neither dyed nor embroidered. Carpets were found in the ruins of Pompeii. Carpets were introduced into Spain from the East, and from Spain they passed into France and England. When Eleanor of Castile, wife of Prince Edward, afterward king, arrived in London, 1255, the rooms of her abode were covered with carpet. They were used generally in the palace during the reign of Edward III. This is spoken of as a Spanish custom, and one that excited much ridicule among the English people. Bedroom carpets occur in 1301. Turkey carpets were advertised for sale in London in 1660. The manufacture of carpets was introduced into France by Colbert in 1664. A manufactory was opened in England during the reign of Henry VIII.; but this branch of industry was not permanently established until 1685, when artisans, driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, flocked to this country. Brussels carpets were introduced into Kidderminster from Tournay in 1745.

CARPI (Battle).—Prince Eugene, at the head of the imperialists, defeated Marshal Catinat and the French army at this place, in Italy, Aug. 1701.

CARPOCRATIANS.—The followers of Carpo-crates, a native of Alexandria, who in the 2nd century revived several Gnostic errors. He rejected the Old Testament and the gos-

pels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; denied the resurrection of the dead, and advocated the most licentious mode of life. Mosheim calls him "the worst of all the Gnostics."

CARRHÆ (Mesopotamia).—The modern Harran is supposed to be the Haran whence Abraham departed, B.C. 1921 (Gen. xii. 4). Crassus was defeated here by the Parthians, B.C. 53, with the loss of the larger part of the Roman army. Caracalla was assassinated on a pilgrimage he had undertaken from Edessa to the celebrated temple of the Moon at Carrhæ, March 8, 217 A.D.

CARRIAGES of various kinds were used by ancient nations. The horse litter preceded the introduction of carriages into this country. The earliest carriages used by the ladies of England were called *whirligigotes*. Long waggons, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, went between London and some large towns in 1605. They were, however, even at this time, but little used, the principal traffic of the country being carried on by means of pack-horses. The long waggons, or machines, were followed by the waggon-coach, which was superseded by stage-coaches. The principal modern vehicles are noticed under their ordinary names. (See **STAGE CARRIAGES**.)

CARRICKFERGUS (Ireland).—John de Courcy planted a colony here A.D. 1182, and built a castle. The town was taken and burnt by Niall O'Neill in 1384. In 1497 a monastery of Franciscans was founded. The English suffered a defeat here in 1503, and in 1597 the governor, with many others, was slain by some Scottish troops under Sir James Mac-Donnell. William III. landed here June 14, 1690. The French admiral Thurot took the town Feb. 28, 1760; but was very soon compelled to evacuate it; and Paul Jones captured a British sloop of war in the bay, April 24, 1778.

CARROCICUM.—The invention of this vehicle is usually ascribed to Eribert, archbishop of Milan, about 1040 A.D. It was drawn by oxen, had a lofty pole, surmounted with a golden banner, and decorated with a white banner. A crucifix was fixed in the middle of the pole. The carrocium, used at first in the civil wars of Milan, was adopted throughout Italy, and appeared in every army, guarded by a chosen band, to inspire courage in the combatants.

CARRONADE.—This piece of carriage ordnance, invented by General R. Melville, takes its name from the Carron ironworks, where it was first cast in 1779. A trial of a hundred-pounder carronade was made at the Leith battery, Oct. 6, 1781. The result was satisfactory. They were first used in action by Lord Rodney, in his contest with De Grasse, April 12, 1782. Allen ("Battles of the British Navy") remarks, under 1800, that "at the commencement of this century, carronades were in general use in all classes of ships."

CARTHAGE.—According to the legend followed by the poet Virgil in the *Æneid*, Carthage was founded by Dido, or Elissa,

daughter of a king of Tyre. Her brother Pygmalion, at that time king, murdered her husband for the sake of his treasures, with which Dido, accompanied by several noble Tyrians, managed to escape. Having touched at Cyprus, from which island her followers carried off eighty maidens to be their wives in their new home, they landed on the coast of Africa, near Utica, a Phœnician city. From the natives they obtained for an annual tribute as much land as a bull's hide would encompass. Dido cut the bull's hide into small shreds, and thus obtained a large tract of territory. The new city, called Byrsa, was afterwards the citadel of Carthage. This event has been assigned to different periods, ranging from 140 to 65 years before the foundation of Rome. There can be little doubt that Carthage was a colony of Tyre. It may, as some authorities suppose, have been at first an emporium established by the merchants of Utica and of Tyre. At any rate, it speedily became important and concluded a commercial treaty with Rome B.C. 503.

B.C.

- 573. Dido founds Carthage.
- 503. A commercial treaty is concluded with the Romans.
- 480. Gelon defeats the Carthaginians, and slays their general, Hamilcar, at Himera, in Sicily.
- 410. The Carthaginians again invade Sicily.
- 406. They take Agrigentum, in Sicily, after a siege of about eight months.
- 398. The Carthaginians are defeated in Sicily, and return to Carthage.
- 396. The Carthaginians, under the younger Hamilcar, return to Sicily, and, after many victories, lay siege to Syracuse, which they are compelled by a pestilence to abandon.
- 392. Dionysius defeats the Carthaginians in Sicily, and compels them to sue for peace.
- 379. Sicily is again invaded by the Carthaginians, who effect a landing in Italy.
- 348. Second commercial treaty with the Romans.
- 340. Discovery and suppression of Hanno's conspiracy to massacre the senate and establish a despotism.
- 339. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians on the banks of the Crimessus, in Sicily.
- 310. Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily, is defeated at Himera, and invades Carthage.
- 308. Revolutionary conspiracy of Bomilcar.
- 306. Third commercial treaty with Rome.
- 264. First Punic war.
- 260. The Romans, under the consul Duillius, defeat the Carthaginians in a sea-fight off Tyn-daris.
- 255. Regulus is defeated and made prisoner in Africa, by the Carthaginian leader Xanthippus, the Spartan.
- 251. Metellus defeats Hasdrubal, and the Carthaginians send Regulus to Rome to sue for peace.
- 250. Regulus urges his countrymen to prosecute their conquest of Carthage and returns to his captors, by whom he is cruelly executed. Defeat of the Romans at Lilybœum.
- 247. Hamilcar Barca becomes the Carthaginian leader. Birth of Hannibal.
- 241. Lutatius defeats the Carthaginians, who are compelled to sue for peace, which ends the first Punic war. The mercenary troops rebel, but are defeated by Hamilcar.
- 238. Hamilcar Barca invades Spain, and subjects many of the native tribes to Carthage.

B.C.

229. Hamilcar falls in battle against the Vetrones. His son-in-law Hasdrubal succeeds him, and founds New Carthage, now Carthagera.
221. Assassination of Hasdrubal, who is succeeded by Hannibal.
219. Hannibal is victorious in Spain.
218. Hannibal invades Italy, and begins the second Punic war. He defeats the Romans at Ticinus and Trebia.
217. Hannibal wins the battle of Thrasymene.
216. Aug. 2. Hannibal defeats the Romans at Cannae.
210. Publius Scipio takes New Carthage.
207. Defeat and death of Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal, near the Metaurus.
206. Scipio expels the Carthaginians from Spain.
204. Scipio besieges Utica.
203. Hannibal returns to Carthage.
202. Battle of Zama. Scipio utterly defeats the Carthaginians, who lose 40,000 men, killed or made prisoners, the Roman loss being 2,000 men.
201. Peace puts an end to the second Punic war.
174. Roman embassy at Carthage, to inquire into the conduct of Masinissa, king of Numidia.
149. Third Punic war.
146. July. Scipio Africanus destroys Carthage by order of the Roman senate.
123. Carthage rebuilt, and established as a Roman colony.
46. Julius Caesar plans the restoration of Carthage.
19. Augustus sends thither 3,000 colonists.

A.D.

215. Is erected into a bishopric.
439. Is taken by the Vandal Genserich.
533. Is recaptured by Belisarius, by whom it is named Justiniana.
698. Is taken and destroyed by the Saracens under Hassan.

Councils were held at Carthage in the following years:—200, 217, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 312, 330, 348 or 349, 386, 390, 397, 398, 401, 403, 404, 405, 407, 403, 409, 410, 411, 412, 416, 417, 418, 419, 425, 484, 525, and 535.

CARTHAGENA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, in New Granada, was founded by Pedro de Heredia, in 1532, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Admiral Vernon attacked it March 9, 1741. After some temporary success, the siege was raised April 14. The town was again cannonaded on the 16th, but without any decisive result. A large portion of the town was destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 9, 1761. During the revolutionary war in South America, Carthagera was captured by the royalists, after a siege of four months' duration, Dec. 6, 1815. It was retaken by the republicans Sept. 25, 1821. An episcopal see, under the metropolitan of Santa Fé, was established here in 1537.

CARTHAGENA (Spain), the ancient Carthago Nova, was founded by Hasdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, B.C. 229. It was celebrated for the rich silver-mines in the neighbourhood. Hannibal made it his winter quarters B.C. 218. Scipio Africanus took it B.C. 210. Christianity was introduced into this city during the 1st century. Among the signatures at the first council of Tarragona, A.D. 516, is that of Hector, bishop of Carthagera. The Vandals devastated the place in 428, and the Goths destroyed it in the 6th century; after which

the see was removed to Bigastro. It was, however, restored, and in 1291 the bishop obtained permission to transfer it to Murcia. The modern Carthagera was taken by Sir John Leake, June 13, 1706 (O.S.), but was retaken by the duke of Berwick, Nov. 18 (N.S.), in the same year. The port was blockaded by an English fleet in 1758, and again in 1805. The French took possession of Carthagera in 1823.

CARTHUSIANS.—This order of monks, a branch of the Benedictines, was instituted by Bruno of Cologne, canon of Rheims, A.D. 1080. Their first monastery was at Chartreux, or Chartreuse, in France, and from this their establishments in England were called Chartreuse or Charter-houses. The customs and usages of the order were committed to writing by Guigo in 1110, and were confirmed by Alexander III. about 1174. They were frequently altered, and a complete code was compiled in 1581, and this was approved by Innocent XI. in 1688. All houses of the order were placed under the control of the prior of the Grand Chartreuse in 1508. The Carthusians came into England in 1180 or 1181, and their first house was at Witham, in Somersetshire. They had only nine houses in this country. The Charterhouse in London was one of their monasteries. It is the only order which has never required reform. There were nuns of this order. In 1775 they had, however, but five houses in the world; viz. at Prémol, near Grenoble, founded in 1234; at Melan, in Savoy, in 1288; at Salette, on the Rhone, in 1299; at Gosné, in the diocese of Arras, in 1308; and at Bruges, in 1344.

CARTOONS are large drawings made in chalk or body-colour, preparatory to the completion of any important work in oil or fresco. The most celebrated are those of Raphael, executed as designs for tapestry by order of Leo X., during the two last years of the painter's life (1519-20). They were originally twenty-five in number; but only seven now remain; of which the subjects are, "Christ's Charge to St. Peter," "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," "Elymas struck blind," "The Healing of the Cripple at the Beautiful Gate," "The Death of Ananias," "The Sacrifice at Lystra," and "Paul preaching at Athens." On the recommendation of Rubens, Charles I. purchased them in Flanders in 1629.

CARTS.—These carriages on two wheels were used for agricultural purposes in very early times, and appear to have been introduced into this island by the Romans. Carts of war, a peculiar kind of artillery, are described in an act of the parliament of Scotland in 1456; and by another act, in 1471, the chieftains are ordered to provide them for use against the English.

CARWAR (Hindustan).—The English established a factory here A.D. 1663. It did not, however, prove prosperous. The fort of Carwar was taken by Carpenter in 1783, and was ceded to the East-India Company in 1779.

CASBIN, or CASWEN (Persia), was founded by Shapoor Zoolactaf, A.D. 154. Until the accession of Shah Abbas, in 1582, it was the capital of the Sooffee dynasty, and it is still a town of considerable size and commerce.

CASHEL (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric at a very early period, but no certain record of the episcopal succession remains earlier than A.D. 901. The cathedral is said to have been built in the 11th century. In 1152 the see was made archiepiscopal by Pope Eugenius III.; and in 1172 the great synod of Cashel acknowledged the civil authority of the king of England and the ecclesiastical superiority of the Anglican church. In 1179 the city was destroyed by fire; but it was soon rebuilt, and in 1223 was erected into a borough. The abbey was founded about 1260, by David MacCarwell. In 1498 the earl of Kildare set fire to the cathedral, and ravaged the town, in consequence of a disagreement with the archbishop. Charles I. erected this borough into a city in 1640, and during the Rebellion the inhabitants espoused his cause until 1647, when the royalist garrison was expelled with great slaughter. Since the Revolution in 1688, Cashel has lost much of its importance. The cathedral was unroofed in 1752, and is now a ruin. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 32 (Aug. 14, 1833), the see was again made a bishopric, in connection with Waterford, Lismore, and Emly, and on the death of Archbishop Lawrence, in 1838, the proposed change was carried into effect.

CASHMERE (Asia).—This country, in the valley of the Himalaya, supposed to be the ancient Caspiria, in which the city of Caspatyrus, mentioned by Herodotus, was situated, fell under the Mohammedan rule in the 16th century. It was annexed to the Affghan empire in 1754. The Sikhs conquered it in 1819, and ceded it to the East-India Company by the fifth article of the treaty of Lahore, concluded March 9, 1846. It was transferred to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, who was made an independent prince as a reward for his fidelity, by a treaty concluded at Neuritzur, March 16, 1846. Cashmere is celebrated for its shawls, which are of beautiful texture, and have been sold in London at prices as high as from 400 to 500 guineas each. They are made from the hair of the Thibet goat. The capital of the country, also called Cashmere, or Srinagur, the ancient Caspatyrus, is said to have been founded by Pravaraseva, who reigned from A.D. 128 to 176. It stands on the river Jhelum.

CASILINUM (Italy).—This town, situated on the river Vulturius, was occupied by Fabius B.C. 217, and held by the Romans after their defeat at Cannæ, until the garrison was reduced by famine, B.C. 215. The Romans regained possession B.C. 214. Narses defeated the Franks and Alemanni at Casilinum A.D. 554. The modern town of Capua is built upon its site.

CASSANO (Battles).—Prince Eugene, at the head of the imperialists, encountered

the French, led by the duke of Vendôme, at this town, on the Adda, Aug. 16, 1705. Both sides claimed the victory. Suwarrow, with an army composed of Russian and Austrian troops, assailed the French in the neighbourhood of Cassano, April 27, 28, and 29, 1799. The latter lost 2,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners, with thirty guns; and Moreau at once withdrew from Lombardy.

CASSATION (Court of).—This tribunal, to revise the sentences of inferior courts, was established at Paris by the National Assembly in 1790. The chamber in which it is held was redecored by Peyre in 1810.

CASSEL (Germany).—The capital of Hesse-Cassel, founded towards the end of the 9th century, was a place of little importance until it became a refuge for the French Protestants, who commenced the Ober Neustadt, or New Town, in 1688. In 1760 it was taken by the French; was besieged by Count Lippe in 1761; and by Prince Ferdinand, by whom it was taken, Nov. 1, 1762. The fortifications were destroyed in 1767. It was occupied by the French in 1806, and formed the capital of the kingdom of Westphalia, under Jerome Bonaparte.

CASSITERIDES.—These islands, famous for their tin-mines, are first mentioned by Herodotus (born B.C. 484), though he admits that he could furnish no information respecting them. Aristotle (born B.C. 384) and Polybius (born B.C. 206) also allude to these islands. Strabo describes them as being inhabited by men in black cloaks, with tunics reaching to their feet, carrying staves in their hands, and bearded like goats. This group is now generally believed to be the Scilly Isles.

CASTEL FIDARDO.—Cialdini, the Sardinian general, defeated the papal army led by Lamoricière, at this place, near Loreto, Sept. 18, 1860. Lamoricière took refuge in Ancona.

CASTELLA (Battle).—Suchet attacked the English and Spanish in this strong position, in the south of Spain, April 13, 1813. The allied army consisted of 17,000 men, while the French, who were completely defeated, only mustered about 15,000.

CASTELNAUDARY (France) was deprived of its walls A.D. 1229, by the count of Toulouse, and was taken and burnt by the Black Prince in 1355. In 1366 it was rebuilt. The battle of Castelnauudary, in which Marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Montmorency, was fought in 1632.

CASTELNUOVO (Battles).—After the victory of Arcola, Napoleon defeated the rear-guard of the Austrian army, under General Davidovich, at Castelnauovo, and made 1,200 prisoners, Nov. 21, 1796. The French, under General Marmont, defeated the Russians at the same place, Sept. 29, 1806.

CASTIGLIONE (Battle).—The French, under Augereau, defeated the Austrian general Wurmser, at this town, near Mantua, Aug. 5, 1796. A pageant, representing the battle of which Castiglione had been the theatre, took place here in 1805. Napoleon I.

and the empress, seated on a lofty throne, witnessed the display.

CASTILE (Spain).—The Christian inhabitants of Spain, compelled to retire before the Saracen invaders in the 8th century, took refuge in the mountains, where they maintained their independence. Their descendants, gathering strength, advanced into the open country, and for the protection of the territory which they wrested from the Moors, constructed forts, called in Spanish *castillos*. From this circumstance, the name Castile was applied to a portion of the country rescued from the grasp of the invaders. Castile, governed at first by counts dependent on Leon, was erected into a kingdom by Ferdinand, son of Sancho the Great, king of Navarre and Aragon, in 1035.

- A.D.**
 860. Rodrigo, first authentic count of Castile.
 762 (about). Castile declared independent under Count Rodrigo Fructaz.
 791. Alfonso II., surnamed the *Chaste*, becomes king of the Asturias, Leon, and Castile.
 950. Ramiro II. abdicates in favour of his son.
 970. Death of Gonzalez, count of Castile.
 995. Don Sancho Garcés rebels against his father, Don Garcia Fernandez, count of Castile, who is defeated and taken prisoner by the Cordovans.
 1026. Sancho the Great conquers Castile, and becomes its king.
 1037. Ferdinand, king of Castile, becomes king of Leon.
 1065. Death of Ferdinand I., king of Castile, and consequent separation between Castile and Leon.
 1072. Sancho II. of Castile is assassinated at Zamora, and Alfonso VI. of Leon reunites the kingdoms.
 1135. Alfonso VIII., king of Castile and Leon, assumes the imperial title.
 1157. On the death of Alfonso VIII., the two kingdoms are again separated, Sancho III. becoming king of Castile.
 1169. The Cortes assemble at Burgos.
 1170. Marriage of Alfonso III. of Castile with Eleanor, daughter of Henry II. of England.
 1230. Ferdinand III. of Castile seizes Leon, and reunites the two kingdoms.
 1252. Death of Ferdinand III., who is canonized by Clement X. in 1671.
 1256. Alfonso X., of Leon and Castile, is elected emperor of Germany, the honour being contested by Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England.
 1275. Death of Fernando de la Cerda, heir of Castile and Leon, which occasions disputes respecting the succession.
 1294. Restoration of peace.
 1303. The Pope orders the suppression of the Castilian Templars.
 1327. Alfonso XI. confiscates the estates of John, lord of Biscay.
 1350. Accession of Peter I., the Cruel.
 1356. Peter I. is opposed by his brother Henry, who invades Castile, of which he is solemnly proclaimed king.
 1367. Edward the Black Prince goes to the assistance of Peter. He penetrates into Castile, and utterly defeats Henry and his army at Logrono, April 2, 1367.
 1369. Henry again invades the kingdom, and defeats and puts to death Peter, at Montiel, March 23.
 1381. John I. repels the Portuguese fleet which was sent to invade Castile.
 1386. July. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, invades Castile, and is proclaimed king at Santiago.

A.D.

1387. John of Gaunt foregoes his claim to the crown of Castile, on condition that John's son, Henry, marries his daughter Catherine.
 1390. Oct. 9. Death of John I., in consequence of a fall from his horse. His infant son, Henry III., succeeds him.
 1407. Accession of John II., under the regency of his uncle Ferdinand.
 1439. Revolt of the Castilians, who demand the permanent expulsion of Don Alvaro de Luna from the court.
 1469. Oct. 19. Marriage of Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon.
 1474. Ferdinand and Isabella proclaimed sovereigns of Castile.
 1479. Ferdinand becomes king of Aragon, which is thus united to Castile.

SOVEREIGNS OF CASTILE.

A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
Sancho I. the Great 1026	Sancho IV. 1284	
Ferdinand I. 1035	Ferdinand IV. 1295	
Sancho II. 1065	Alfonso XI. 1312	
Alfonso I. 1072	Peter the Cruel. 1350	
Urraca. 1109	Henry II. 1369	
Alfonso II. 1126	John I. 1379	
Sancho III. 1157	Henry III. 1390	
Alfonso III. 1158	John II. 1406	
Henry I. 1214	Henry IV. 1454	
Ferdinand III. 1217	Ferdinand and Isabella 1474	
Alfonso X. 1252		

CASTILLEJOS (Africa).—General Prim, at the head of the Spanish army, defeated the Moors at this place, Jan. 1, 1860.

CASTILLON (France).—Charles VII., of France, defeated John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, near this town, in Guienne, July 7, 1453. Talbot was slain in the battle, in which the French were greatly superior in point of numbers. Castillon surrendered to the French, July 16. The result was that Guienne passed out of the possession of the English. Admiral Penrose destroyed a flotilla at Castillon, April 6, 1814.

CASTLE.—The ancient Greeks and Romans erected castles very similar in appearance to ours; and Gildas relates that the aboriginal British built very strong tall houses on the tops of hills, which were fortified for purposes of defence. Perhaps the oldest castle whose date is determined is the Roman fortress at Richborough, in Kent, which was commenced *A.D.* 43, and completed by Severus, about the year 205. Anglo-Saxon castles consisted of a round or square tower-keep, ascended by a direct flight of steps in front; and such a one was erected at Bamfborough, by Ida, king of Northumberland, about 548, though they appear not to have become common till the reign of Alfred. The chief alteration introduced by the Normans, was an enlargement and elaboration of the keep, which was built of prodigious strength and security. One of the most famous is that at Rochester, built by Bishop Gundulph, about 1088.

CASTLEBAR (Battle).—General Humbert, at the head of a French force of 1,150 men, defeated General Lake near this town, in Ireland, Aug. 27, 1798. The former, who had landed at Killala Aug. 22, were after-

wards surrounded, and laid down their arms at Ballinamuck, Sept. 8.

CATACOMBS, called *cryptæ* and *arenaria*, says Bingham, from their being digged *privately* in the sand under ground, were the places used for Christian burial during the first three centuries of our æra. The catacombs in the Via Appia, near Rome, extend for six miles under ground, and are supposed to have been quarries. The bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have been interred in these catacombs. They were, it is believed, used as places of interment by the pagans before they were thus employed by the Christians, who often assembled in them for the celebration of divine worship. Catacombs are found in various countries. The catacombs of Egypt, explored by Belzoni in 1815-17, were found to contain vessels of various kinds, works of art, deeds, and other documents. Romanelli discovered in a catacomb at Naples, inscriptions recording the ravages committed by the plague in that city A.D. 1020. The catacombs at Paris are the quarries out of which materials were excavated for the building of the city. The victims of the massacres of September, 1792, were interred in these crypts, to which the remains of human beings taken from the Paris cemeteries, suppressed in 1784, had been removed. Several persons were lost in these labyrinthine chambers, which, on account of their dangerous nature, are now closed to the public.

CATALOGUES OF BOOKS.—George Willer, a bookseller at Augsburg, who frequented the fairs at Frankfurt, first published a catalogue of new books, with titles and size. There is a difference of opinion respecting the date of his first catalogue, some authorities placing it in 1554, and others in 1564. Hallam is in favour of the latter. The earliest known catalogue of English books for sale is one published by Andrew Maunsell, in 1595.

CATALONIA (Spain).—This province, forming part of the Roman *Tarraconensis Provincia*, the new name given to *Hispania Citerior* by Augustus, was, on the decline of the Roman power, invaded by the Goths and the Alani, about A.D. 410, and a settlement formed by them was called Goth-Alania. The Saracens conquered it A.D. 712, and it was wrested from them by Charlemagne in 788, and included in his Spanish march. Catalonia was annexed to Aragon by the marriage of Queen Petronilla with Raymond Berenger, count of Barcelona, in 1137. Philip III. of France invaded it in 1273. A general insurrection against the Aragon dynasty broke out in Catalonia in 1461, and the inhabitants, in 1466, elected René the Good, of Anjou, king. He was, however, unable to accept the proffered crown, and an accommodation was made with the king of Aragon, who swore to respect the laws and constitution of Catalonia, Dec. 22, 1472. Both Aragon and Catalonia were united with Castile by the marriage of Ferdinand

and Isabella, Oct. 19, 1469. Ferdinand emancipated the serfs of Catalonia in 1486, and transferred his court to this province in October, 1492. The inhabitants of Catalonia rose against the French in 1808; but, after a desperate struggle, it was subjugated and annexed to France in 1812. The struggle was renewed, and, with the assistance of the English, the French were expelled in 1814.

CATAMARAN.—During the invasion panic of 1804, some projector induced Lord Melville to countenance a plan for the destruction of the flotilla at Boulogne, by means of catamarans. They were copper vessels of an oblong form, containing a quantity of combustibles, and so constructed as to explode in a given time by means of clockwork. They were to be towed and fastened under the bottoms of the enemy's gunboats, by a small raft, rowed by one man, who, being seated up to his chin in the water, would, it was hoped, escape detection in a dark night. Fire-ships were also to be employed. Lord Keith anchored at about a league and a half from Boulogne on the 2nd of October, for the purpose of carrying out the experiment. Operations commenced at a quarter after nine the same evening, and terminated at a quarter after four on the morning of Oct. 3. No damage was, however, done to the enemy's fleet, and their loss was only twenty-five in killed and wounded. In fact the catamaran project proved a failure.

CATANIA (Sicily), the ancient *Catana*, founded about B.C. 730, by a Greek colony. The original inhabitants were expelled by Hieron of Syracuse, B.C. 476, and a colony of Syracusans and Peloponnesians introduced, the name of the city being changed to *Ætna*. The original inhabitants were restored B.C. 461. Dionysius of Syracuse captured it, and sold the people to slavery, B.C. 403. It submitted to the Romans B.C. 263, and having been captured by the Goths, was wrested from them by Belisarius, A.D. 536. This city, situated close to Mount *Ætna*, has frequently been partially destroyed both in ancient and modern times. Richard I. held a conference with Tancred at this city, 1190. The earthquake of 1693 committed the greatest havoc. Catania, however, rose from the ruins, and is considered the finest city in Sicily. It was made a bishop's see at an early period, but remained vacant for nearly 200 years, from the close of the 9th century, about which time Catania was captured by the Saracens, from whom it was wrested by the Normans. The nave of the celebrated cathedral, constructed from the ruins of an ancient pagan temple, was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. The university was founded in 1445. During the Sicilian rebellion, it was captured by the royal troops, April 2, 1849.

CATAPHRYGIANS.—The followers of Montanus, who founded his new church at Pepuza, a small town of Phrygia, A.D. 171 or 172. (See MONTANISTS.)

CATEAU-CAMBRÉSIS (Peace).—The conferences for peace between England, France,

and Spain, opened at Cambray in Oct. 1558, were brought to a sudden close by the death of Queen Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. The commissioners, however, met again first at Cercamp, and afterwards at Cateau-Cambrésis, in Feb. 1559, and the peace known by this name was concluded between England, France, and Spain, April 2, 1559. The French called it the Unfortunate Peace. Two treaties were signed; the one between France and Spain, and the other between England and France. By the former, the contracting parties engaged to maintain the Roman Catholic worship inviolate, and the conquests made by each country during the previous eight years were restored. Henry II., of France, renounced all claims to Genoa, Corsica, and Naples. His sister Margaret was given in marriage to the duke of Savoy, with a dowry of 300,000 crowns; and his daughter Elizabeth, betrothed to the Infanta Don Carlos, was given to Philip II., of Spain, with a dowry of 400,000 crowns. By the treaty with England, Henry II. engaged to restore Calais within eight years, and to give security for the payment of 500,000 crowns in case of failure; the queen's title to Calais to remain unaffected by this payment. This was a general peace, to which all the principal powers of Europe acceded.

CATECHISM.—Bingham (book x. ch. 1, s. 6) shows that the subjects of the ancient catechisms were as follows:—The doctrine of repentance and remission of sins; the necessity of good works; the nature and use of baptism; the explanation of the several articles of the Creed; the nature and immortality of the soul; and an account of the canonical books of Scripture. The Catechism of the Church of England was published in 1551; the Tridentine Catechism in 1566; Noel's Catechism in 1570; and James I., at the Hampton Court conferences, recommended additions that were adopted in 1604; the Catechism of the orthodox Greek Church was published in 1642; the Shorter Catechism, prepared by the Assembly of Divines, in 1647; and the Longer in 1648.

CATHARISTS, or CATHARI.—This word, signifying pure, was applied to several sects in the early Church. The Apotactici and the Montanists, and especially the followers of Novatus, who separated from the Church A.D. 251, were called Cathari. The appellation was subsequently assumed by the descendants of the Paulicians, who appeared during the 12th century. Mosheim represents these Catharists as proceeding from Bulgaria, and spreading over Europe. He says they were divided into two principal parties, the one holding two first causes, and the other but one; and of the last-mentioned he makes the Albigensians a branch. There is much confusion in the accounts of these sects, and it is certain that the Albigenses of Languedoc were not Catharists.

CATHAY. (See CHINA.)

CATHEDRAL.—The name given to the episcopal church of every diocese, because it

contains the *cathedra*, or bishop's seat, was not used, in its present sense, before the 10th century, and is confined to the Western Church.

CATHERINE (Knights of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai).—This order of knights was instituted A.D. 1063, for the protection of pilgrims to the shrine of Catherine, saint, virgin, and martyr, who suffered at Alexandria, under Maximin, A.D. 307, and whose relics are said to have been miraculously conveyed to Mount Sinai, where they are preserved in a monastery. Landon (Eccles. Dict.) remarks: "She is said to have been put upon an engine made of four wheels joined together and armed with spikes, which, when the wheels were moved, were intended to lacerate her body; but at the instant at which the machine was put into motion, her bonds were miraculously broken, and she was released, only, however, to be instantly beheaded. Hence the name of *Catherine-wheel*."

CATHERINE HALL (Cambridge).—Founded in 1473.

CATHERINE, St. (Nuns of).—The earliest record of this order, which was originally for monks only, occurs A.D. 1188, when it is mentioned as connected with the hospital of St. Opportune. The title was changed to St. Catherine in 1222, and nuns were admitted about the year 1328. In 1558 the order became exclusively one of nuns, who received a new constitution and regulations from Eustace du Bellay, bishop of Paris, about 1564.

CATHERINE, St. (Order of), for females only, was instituted by Peter the Great, of Russia, or, as some say, by his wife Catherine, in 1714, in memory of his escape from the Turks in 1711.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY was formed by Lucius Sergius Catilina, a Roman patrician, born B.C. 108. He was elected prætor B.C. 68, governor of Africa B.C. 66, and intended to offer himself for the consulship B.C. 65; but the senate declared him ineligible, because he was under an accusation for misconduct in his late African administration. Annoyed at this, he entered into a conspiracy with P. Autronius and Cn. Piso to murder the new consuls on the day of their inauguration, the 1st of January. Piso was to be sent with an army to secure Spain, and the other two conspirators intended to seize the consulship. Suspicion having been excited, the execution of the plan was postponed until the 5th of February, when several senators were included in the list of proposed victims. Catiline gave the signal too soon, and the scheme miscarried, though its authors were not molested. Soon after, Catiline was brought to trial for alleged misconduct in Africa, and acquitted. In B.C. 63 he formed plans for a second revolution on an extended scale. Cicero, who was consul, obtained some intimation of his proceedings, and informed the senate of what he had learned. They made the usual provision to avert the peril, and Catiline, who

was again a candidate for the consulship, was rejected. His agents took up arms in Etruria, and attempted to assassinate Cicero, who called a meeting of the senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the Palatine Hill, Nov. 8, B.C. 64, and denounced Catiline, who in vain attempted to reply, and was compelled to quit Rome. Catiline left some of his associates behind, who, on a certain day, were to set fire to the city in several places, murder the magistrates and leading men, whilst Catiline was to be ready in the neighbourhood with an army to complete the massacre and put the finishing stroke to the revolution. By the vigilance of the authorities, the principal conspirators were arrested, Dec. 3, B.C. 64, and soon after strangled. Catiline's followers rapidly deserted him, and he was slain in a conflict with the army of the republic early in B.C. 63. Some critics question the accuracy of the account of this conspiracy given by Sallust and Cicero.

CAT ISLAND (Atlantic), St. Salvador, one of the Bahamas, is the first portion of the New World on which Columbus landed in 1492.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY, so called from the place, near the Edgeware Road, where the conspirators assembled to arrange their plans, was formed by one Arthur Thistlewood, who had imbibed revolutionary projects during a residence in France just after the fall of Robespierre. He had collected a few associates, and on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1820, they finally resolved to murder the ministers separately in their own houses, to seize the Bank, and set fire to London in several places, on the following Wednesday. Finding that a cabinet dinner was to be given at Lord Harrowby's, in Grosvenor Square, on the day they had fixed for carrying out the plot, they determined to obtain entrance by stratagem, and to murder the whole party. Information was given to government by one of the conspirators, and several of them were arrested in Cato Street, at eight on the Wednesday evening; Thistlewood, the leader, escaped; but he was taken on the following day in bed, in a house near Finsbury Square. They were found guilty. Thistlewood and four of his fellow conspirators were executed, May 1, 1820; five were transported for life, and one was pardoned.

CATTARO (Dalmatia).—The ancient Cattarus was a Roman colony. The modern town was probably founded in the 6th century. It suffered from earthquakes in 1563 and 1667. Formerly the capital of a small state, it was ceded to France by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and was to be given up in three weeks from that date. The Austrian garrison, however, surrendered it to the Russians, March 4, 1806, who held it till the next year, when they gave it up to France by the treaty of Tilsit. An English squadron captured Cattaro Jan. 5, 1814, and it was ceded to Austria at the general peace of 1814-15.

CAUDINE FORKS.—In the valley of Cau-

dium, supposed to be the modern Arienzo, the Romans were completely surrounded by the Samnites, in the spring of B.C. 321. Half their number were cut to pieces on the spot, and the remainder capitulated to the Samnite general, C. Pontius. The treaty was, however, flagrantly violated by the Romans. The name of the pass into which the Roman army had been allured was *Furcula Caudina*. According to Livy (b. ix. 2), it consisted of two narrow defiles, which opened into a plain, surrounded, excepting at these outlets, by mountains. The Romans advanced through the first defile, and found the second blocked up to oppose further progress, and their vigilant enemy at once closed the one through which they had entered. Hence retreat was impossible.

CAULIFLOWER was brought from the Levant to Italy about the end of the 16th century, and was introduced into Germany at the end of the 17th. Alpinus mentions that it was very plentiful in Egypt in 1588. It was introduced into England in the 17th century, and had become very plentiful towards its close.

CAUSINES, or the POPE'S MERCHANTS, Italian usurers who came to England early in the 13th century. They practised the most flagrant extortion, and are denounced by Matthew Paris as "a horrible nuisance." Roger, bishop of London, expelled them from the city of London A.D. 1235. They obtained the protection of the Pope, and became numerous. To such a height did they carry their extortion, that, in 1251, many of them were prosecuted in the civil courts and punished. They managed, by the payment of a large sum of money, to obtain permission to pursue their nefarious traffic, but were at length expelled.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS.—In July, 1585, Queen Elizabeth accepted the protection of the Netherlands, repeatedly urged upon her by their inhabitants. She engaged to supply them with 5,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, for which they were to pay at the close of the struggle with Spain. As security for this repayment, Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren, were placed in Elizabeth's possession; and these were called the Cautionary Towns. The Dutch only refunded a third of the sum due to England, but the Cautionary Towns were, notwithstanding, delivered to them June 14, 1616, the treaty for the purpose having been signed May 22.

CAVALIERS.—The apprentices of London published and circulated a petition against popery and prelates in 1641. Seditious cries having been raised, and the bishops assaulted on their way to Parliament, skirmishes between the malcontent apprentices and their followers, and many gentlemen who voluntarily offered their services to form the king's body-guard, were of almost daily occurrence. "And, from these contestations," says Clarendon, "the two terms of *roundhead* and *cavalier* grew to be received in discourse, and were afterwards continued for the most succinct distinction of affections

throughout the quarrel: they who were looked upon as servants to the king being then called *cavaliers*; and the other of the rabble contemned and despised, under the names of *roundheads*."

CAVALRY.—All ancient nations appear to have used horses in warfare. The Canaanites, whom Joshua defeated at the waters of Merom, are said to have assembled "with horses and chariots very many," B.C. 1445 (Josh. xi. 4). The Jews, however, possessed no cavalry till the time of David, who took from Hadadezer, king of Zobah, a thousand chariots. David houghed all the chariot horses except sufficient for a hundred chariots, B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 4). The conquests of Alexander the Great may be attributed to his numerous cavalry; and this arm of warfare gained for Scipio the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. Edward III. divided the English cavalry into small bodies, commanded by *constables*, A.D. 1324. The word *troop*, as applied to a body of horse-soldiers, first appears in an army list for 1557. The cavalry force of the United Kingdom for 1859-60 amounted to 21,117 men.

CAVAN (Ireland).—Part of Cavan was formed into a county of Ulster in 1584, and the remainder was escheated to the crown in 1610, in consequence of the rebellion of the O'Reillys. The chief town, Cavan, was burned in 1690.

CAWNPORE (Hindustan), the chief town of a district of the same name, was founded in the 18th century. The district belonged to Oude in 1777, and was ceded to the East-India Company in 1801. On the breaking out of the Sepoy revolt in 1857, the English residents of Cawnpore were placed in the greatest peril. Their efforts to obtain reinforcements failed, and the 2nd regiment of native cavalry revolted June 5. Their example was speedily followed by the native infantry. The English, their wives and children, with native servants, amounting to nearly 900 persons, were besieged within a narrow intrenchment, by the rebel soldiers commanded by Nana Sahib. They defended themselves heroically against overwhelming numbers. Death, however, rapidly thinned their ranks, and, June 24, Nana Sahib sent a message to Sir Hugh Wheeler, offering to allow the English to proceed unmolested to Allahabad, provided they gave up the public treasure, the guns, and ammunition. A contract to this effect was signed on the following day, and on the 27th, the remnant of the 900 besieged at Cawnpore, embarked in boats prepared to convey them to Allahabad. No sooner, however, had they quitted the shore, than the treacherous sepoys opened fire upon them, following them along the banks in order to insure their destruction. The boats were sunk, many of the men killed, and the survivors, with the women and children, carried back to Cawnpore. Other prisoners, male and female, were brought in, and all who survived were barbarously slaughtered on the 15th of July. Havelock defeated Nana Sahib near Cawn-

pore, July 16, and entered the town on the following day, when the horrors that had been enacted there became known. The Gwalior rebels defeated General Windham near Cawnpore, November 27 and 28, 1857. Sir Colin Campbell soon after reached the scene of action, and completely routed the rebels, 25,000 strong, at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.

CAYENNE (South America) was settled by the French A.D. 1604, and again in 1635. In 1654 the English supplanted them, and retained the colony till 1664. The Dutch seized it in 1676, but were compelled to restore it to the French in 1677. The British took Cayenne, Jan. 12, 1809, and relinquished it to France at the peace of Paris, May 30, 1814. During the revolution, many persons were transported to Cayenne. Many of the insurgents who fought at the barricades in Paris, June 22—26, 1848, were also sent there; and numerous political prisoners since that time have been transported to this colony by the French government.

CAZAN, or KAZAN (Russia).—Baton, a celebrated khan of the Golden Horde, founded this town A.D. 1265. It was taken and completely destroyed, its inhabitants having been cruelly massacred, by the Russians about 1405. The town was rebuilt by another khan of the Golden Horde in 1445. The Russians sent several expeditions against it, and committed great ravages. Ivan captured it Oct. 2, 1552, when the town was burnt, and the dominion of the khans overthrown.

CECRYPHALÆ (Battle).—The Athenians defeated the Corinthian and Epidaurian forces in a sea-fight off this island, B.C. 458.

CELEBES (Indian Archipelago).—The Portuguese occupied this island in the 16th century, and were followed by the English and the Dutch. The latter entered into treaties with the native rulers, and formed permanent settlements. The English wrested Celebes from the Dutch in 1811, but restored it at the general peace, and the Dutch returned in 1816. The harbour of Macassar, on the west coast, was made a free port from Jan. 1, 1847, by a decree dated Oct. 7, 1846.

CELIBACY.—Under the law of Moses, priests were allowed to marry, and the office was confirmed to the descendants of one particular family. The vow of perpetual celibacy, or abstinence from conjugal society, was not required of the clergy for the first three ages. "For the contrary is very evident," says Bingham (Antiq. b. iv. c. 5, s. 5), "from innumerable examples of bishops and presbyters, who lived in a state of matrimony without any prejudice to their ordination or function. It is generally agreed by ancient writers that most of the Apostles were married. Some say all of them, except St. Paul and St. John. Others say, St. Paul was married also, because he writes to *his yoke-fellow*, whom they interpret *his wife*." (Phil. iv. 3.) A life of celibacy began to be extolled in the 2nd century, and the withdrawal of ascetics and hermits to desert places, and the subsequent introduction of

monasteries, tended to bring it into repute. A proposal for compelling the clergy to abstain from all conjugal society with their wives, was rejected by the Council of Nice A.D. 325. The Council of Gangra, about 379, anathematized Eustathius, the heretic, because he taught men to separate from those presbyters that retained the wives to whom they had been married while they were laymen. Sericius, 385—398, was the first pope who ordered the clergy not to marry. It was not, however, until the time of Gregory VII., 1073—1085, that the system of the celibacy of the clergy was fully established. It met with much resistance, and the question was re-opened at the Council of Trent, which, by the ninth canon of the twenty-fourth session, decreed that persons in holy orders, and regulars who had made a vow of chastity, were incapable of contracting marriage, and that such marriages are null and void (1545—1563). Anselm, in 1102, introduced the practice into the English church. Convocation, in 1547, passed a law allowing the English clergy to marry.

CELTÆ, CELTS, or KELTS.—Turner (Anglo-Saxons, vol. i. b. i. c. 2) says: "The tendency of the notices of the Kelts, by Herodotus, Aristotle, and Ephorus, is to show, that in their times, this people lived in the western parts of Europe, about Gaul and Spain. They are spoken of as being in the same places by later writers." About B.C. 600, they invaded Italy, and, at a subsequent period, attacked Rome itself. They invaded Greece about B.C. 290. The earliest inhabitants or settlers in Britain came from this stock. The origin and history of the Celtæ have given rise to much controversy amongst learned men.

CELTIBERIANS.—The inhabitants of Celtiberia, an extensive inland division of ancient Spain, were known by this name. They are supposed to have arisen from a union of the aborigines, the Iberians, and their Celtic invaders. Various limits have been assigned to their country by ancient writers. Hannibal subdued the Celtiberians, and they afterwards passed under the Roman yoke. They revolted B.C. 181, and were subdued by Tiberius Gracchus, B.C. 179. Another struggle, which commenced B.C. 153, was waged with more or less fury until B.C. 133, when the Celtiberians were again reduced to subjection. Sertorius raised his standard against Sylla, B.C. 77. The Celtiberians at first gained several advantages, but the assassination of Sertorius, B.C. 72, proved fatal to their cause. The Roman authority was completely re-established, and the Celtiberians, as an independent people, do not again appear in history.

CEMETERY.—Ornamental burial-grounds existed in Turkey previous to their introduction into Western Europe. The National Assembly, in 1790, prohibited burial in churches, and ordered that public cemeteries should be formed. The ground for the Père la Chaise cemetery, at that time consisting of forty-two acres, was purchased by the

municipality of Paris, in 1800, to form the first national cemetery. It was consecrated in 1804, and the first grave was opened May 21. It has been since increased in size, and at present consists of 112 acres, surrounded by a wall. The Metropolitan Interments Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 52, Aug. 5, 1850) laid down some salutary regulations respecting the London churchyards. This measure was amended by the Interment Act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 89, Aug. 7, 1851); and in consequence of these salutary changes in the law, the practice of intramural interments is being gradually discontinued. Bunhill Fields was opened as a suburban burial-place in 1665.

CENSORS.—Two Roman officers of state, first appointed B.C. 443. The office was the highest in the commonwealth after the dictatorship, and had been exercised from an early period, first by the kings and afterwards by the consuls, until two patricians received the appointment, B.C. 443. The censors attended to numbering the people. Public morals and the finances of the state were also placed under their control. The office was filled by patricians until B.C. 351, when C. Martius Rutilus, a plebeian, was elected. In B.C. 131 two plebeians were appointed. The duration of office, fixed at five years, was reduced to a year and a half by the lex Æmilia, B.C. 433. The office having ceased under the emperors, was revived by Decius A.D. 251, Valerian, afterward emperor, being unanimously appointed censor Oct. 27. Gibbon (c. x.) remarks, "A censor may maintain, he can never restore, the morals of a state."

CENSUS.—God commanded Moses to number the Israelites (Numbers, i. and ii.), B.C. 1490. David was punished for having numbered Israel (2 Sam. xxiv. 1), B.C. 1017. A census was taken at Athens B.C. 317, when the population was found to consist of 127,660 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The term census originated at Rome. The first census took place there B.C. 566, when the city was found to contain 84,700 citizens. After B.C. 432, it was held in the Campus Martius. It was generally taken every five years at Rome. The first census of Great Britain was made in 1801; the act of Parliament ordering a census to be taken every ten years, 41 Geo. III. c. 15, having passed Dec. 31, 1800. Ireland was not included in this return, and the census for that portion of the United Kingdom was first taken in 1813.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—This criminal tribunal, with authority to hear and determine all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors committed in London or Middlesex, and some parts of the adjacent counties, and all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, was established by 4 Will. IV. c. 36 (July 25, 1834). It meets at least twelve times in the course of the year.

CEPHALONIA (Mediterranean).—The ancient Cephalenia, the largest of the Ionian Islands, became subject to Rome B.C. 187.

On the division of the empire, it passed under the rule of the emperors of the East, and was taken by the Franks in the 12th century. The princes of Achaia held it until 1224, when it came into the possession of the Venetians. The Turks took Cephalonia in 1479, but it was retaken in 1489 by the Venetians, who held it until the overthrow of their republic in 1797. By the treaty of Campo Formio it was ceded to France. (*See* IONIAN ISLANDS.) Cephalonia was a bishopric of the early church, and was united to the see of Zante in 1621. It was ravaged by an earthquake in 1767, and was captured by an English squadron in October, 1809.

CEPHISUS (Greece).—On the banks of this river, in Attica, Walter of Brienne, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, in March, 1311. The Greeks defeated the Turks with great slaughter whilst passing this river, July 5, 1823.

CERCAMP (France).—At this abbey, near Cambay, the envoys from Spain, France, and England, assembled in the middle of October, 1558, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. The proceedings were suspended by the death of Queen Mary of England, Nov. 17, and the congress afterwards re-assembled at another place.

CERCICSFORD (Battle).—At this place, supposed to be Charford, in Hants, Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons, A.D. 519, and began to reign in Wessex.

CERCICSCORE (Battles).—The Saxons frequently landed at this port, supposed by some writers to be Yarmouth, in the 5th and succeeding centuries. They defeated the Britons in great battles in the neighbourhood, A.D. 495 and A.D. 514.

CERDONIANS, the followers of Cerdo or Cerdon, a Gnostic of Syria, who advocated the Persian doctrine of the two principles of good and evil. He abjured his errors at Rome, A.D. 140, but afterwards relapsed, and was expelled from the Church. Tertullian says that Marcion borrowed many of his errors from him.

CERET (France).—The plenipotentiaries of France and Spain assembled at this town, in the Pyrenees, to settle the boundaries of their respective kingdoms in 1660. During the revolutionary war, the Spaniards seized the town, and resisted several attempts of the French to recover it (1793). Having been defeated in a battle fought here April 30, 1794, the Spaniards abandoned the position.

CERIGNOLA (Battle).—Gonsalvo de Cordova, at the head of the Spanish troops, defeated the French under the duke of Nemours, at this town, in Italy, Friday, April 28, 1503. Each army consisted of about 6,000 men, and while the Spanish loss was small, 3,000 of the French were killed.

CERINTHIANS.—This sect was founded by Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived at the close of the apostolic age. He studied at Alexandria, and afterwards taught in Palestine. Irenæus says that he appeared A.D. 88, and that St. John wrote his gospel to refute his errors, which were a strange mixture of Judaism

and Gnosticism. He inculcated the greatest laxity in morals. The sect was not of long duration, though the doctrines were reproduced in an altered form.

CERISOLES (Battle).—The imperialists, commanded by the marquis of Gnasco, were defeated by the French, under the count d'Enghien, at this place, in Piedmont, April 14, 1544. The French captured tents, baggage, and artillery, and 10,000 of the imperialists were killed. It is also called the battle of Ceremola.

CERIUM.—This metal was discovered by Hisinger and Berzelius, in a Swedish mineral called carite, in 1803. It is named after the planet Ceres.

CEUTA (Africa), the ancient Septem or Septa, was taken during the campaign of Belisarius in Africa, A.D. 534, and was afterwards fortified and adorned by Justinian. The Goths captured it in 618, and the Moors in the following century. John I. of Portugal wrested Ceuta from the Moors in 1415, and it passed under the Spanish rule in 1580. The Africans have frequently attempted to regain possession of this fortress.

CEUTLA (Battle).—During the expedition led by Cortes for the discovery of Mexico, he defeated the Indians in the plain of Ceutla, near Tabasco, on Lady-day, March 25, 1519. The town of Santa Maria de la Vitoria was founded on the spot where the battle took place.

CEVENNES (France).—In this mountain-range and the adjoining districts, the Reformed doctrines first took root in France. They afterwards became the arena of religious warfare. The Huguenots took refuge in those retreats in times of persecution, and heroically resisted many attempts at their extermination. (*See* CAMISARDS.)

CEYLON (Indian Ocean).—This island, the ancient Taprobane, was made known to the Greeks by the conquests of Alexander the Great, B.C. 325. Pliny relates that ambassadors from Ceylon visited Rome and did homage to the emperor, in the reign of Claudius (A.D. 41—54). Christianity was preached in India and a church founded at Ceylon. Marco Polo, who wrote in 1298, refers to it under its name of Zeilan. He says it produces many precious and costly stones, and speaks of a ruby a span in length, and the thickness of a man's arm, brilliant beyond description, and without a single flaw. It was in the possession of the king, who, being offered the value of a city for it by the great khan, replied, that he would not sell it for all the treasure in the universe, nor allow it to go out of his dominions, because it was a jewel that had been handed down to him by his predecessors. Ceylon is said to have been described by the Portuguese Thome Lopez, in 1502, but its re-discovery by Europeans is usually ascribed to Lorenzo de Almeida, who was driven to the port of Galle by stress of weather, in 1506. In 1517 the Portuguese obtained permission to erect a fort or factory at Colombo, where they remained in peace till 1527, when the

mountaineers of Kandy began to resist their encroachments. The native princes, however, were so overawed by the power of the Europeans, that they assisted in suppressing the rebels, and in 1541, Franciscan missionaries were allowed to establish themselves in the island. In 1542 the sovereign of Cotta, with many of his court, embraced Christianity. In 1550, the king of Kandy professed a desire for spiritual instruction, but treacherously attacked and routed the mission sent for his benefit. In 1586 Colombo was besieged by Rajah Singha, who was compelled to retire the following year. Ralph Fitch, the first Englishman who visited Ceylon, landed in Colombo, March 5, 1589. In 1592 the sovereignty of the whole island fell into the hands of Wimala Dharma, who carried on war with the Portuguese for many years. The lawful emperor of Ceylon died in May, 1597, and bequeathed his empire to the king of Portugal. The Dutch first visited Ceylon, May 30, 1602; in 1609 they entered into a treaty with the native rulers; and in 1612 they built a fort at Cottiar. War followed between the Dutch and Cingalese and the Portuguese, and in August, 1630, the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Portuguese were again defeated in 1638, and a pyramid of their skulls was erected by the victorious Kandians. In 1656 hostilities broke out between the native rulers and the Dutch; but the latter preserved their footing. Trade was restored and brought to great perfection in 1664. In 1763 friendly relations were established between the British and Kandians; but the intercourse was broken off, from the indifference of the English government. Trincomalee was taken by the British Jan. 11, 1782; recaptured by the French Aug. 30, 1782; restored to the Dutch in 1783; and taken by the British, after a siege of three weeks, Aug. 26, 1795. The whole island submitted Oct. 1. By a treaty signed at Colombo Feb. 15, 1796, the Dutch ceded all their fortified stations in Ceylon to the British, who have since been rulers of the island. In 1802 war broke out between the king and the British governor, and a terrible massacre of the British took place at Kandy, June 24, 1803. No effort was made to resent this aggression until January, 1815, when war was declared, and in March the king was deposed, and his territories ceded to the English crown. Rebellion again broke out in 1817, and it was not till the end of 1818 that peace was restored. Sir Edward Barnes became governor in 1820, and under his jurisdiction a military road of stupendous magnitude was carried into the midland districts of the island.

CHÆRONEIA (Greece).—This town was situated on the river Cephissus, in Boeotia. There was another town at no great distance from it, named Coroneia, and battles fought in the neighbourhood of these places are sometimes mentioned under one and sometimes under the other name. The Athenians

were defeated near Chæroneia B.C. 447, when their supremacy over Boeotia was destroyed. Philip defeated the united Athenian and Boeotian forces near Chæroneia, Aug. 7, B.C. 338; and Sylla defeated the generals of Mithridates B.C. 86.

CHAIN BRIDGE.—Suspension-bridges of five parallel chains, on which a light bamboo flooring is laid, have been long used in China, though they were not introduced into Europe till 1741, when one of very primitive construction was built across the Tees, in England. Mr. Finlay commenced the erection of a bridge of this kind in America in 1796, and took out a patent for their construction in 1801. Little progress was made, however, till 1814, when Mr. Telford commenced his experiments on the tenacity of iron. Capt. Brown patented his invention of bar-chain bridges in 1817, and completed the first structure of the kind, across the Tweed, in July 1820. The act for erecting the Menai bridge was passed in July, 1819; and on the 30th Jan. 1826, the bridge was opened.

CHAIN CABLE.—Cæsar (Bell. Gal. iii. 13) relates, that when he was in Gaul, B.C. 57, the Veneti, who inhabited the coast of Brittany, used iron chains instead of ropes for their anchors. In 1771, M. Bougainville suggested the idea of substituting iron for hemp; and, in 1808, Mr. Slater, a surgeon in the navy, took out a patent for a chain-cable. The chain cable was introduced into the royal navy in 1812.

CHAIN-SHOT.—This invention, of two iron balls linked together by a chain eight or ten inches long, was made by John de Witt, in 1666.

CHALCEDON (Bithynia) was founded by a colony from Megara, B.C. 684, directly opposite Byzantium. Darius captured it B.C. 505, and it came into the possession of the Romans B.C. 74. It was plundered by the Goths A.D. 259. Chosroes II. captured it after a long siege in 616. Chalcedon was repeatedly ravaged by the barbarians, and the Turks employed the materials of the ancient city for their mosques and other edifices in Constantinople. It was made a bishopric in the 4th century. The fourth general council assembled at Chalcedon Oct. 8, 451, and above 500 bishops were present.

CHALCIS (Greece), the capital of the island of Eubœa, was, according to tradition, founded before the Trojan war, and is mentioned by Homer. It became the seat of an Ionic colony, and flourished greatly. The Athenians landed here and defeated the Chalcidians B.C. 506; and Chalcis fell under their yoke. The people rebelled several times, and in B.C. 411 became independent; but they were again subdued by the Athenians. After various vicissitudes, it passed under the rule of Macedonia, and was unsuccessfully assailed by the Romans B.C. 207. Maximus destroyed the ancient city B.C. 146. (See NEGROPONT.)

CHALDÆA (Asia) was, in its restricted sense, a province in the Babylonian empire,

though its actual position and history cannot be ascertained. The term was often applied to the Babylonian dominion, which is called the Babylonian-Chaldaean, or the Chaldæo-Babylonian empire. (*See* BABYLON.)

CHALGRAVE (Battle).—On this plain, in Oxfordshire, an encounter occurred between the Royalists, commanded by Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary forces, June 18, 1643. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 200 prisoners. In this action Hampden received a wound which caused his death, June 24.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (France), the ancient Catelauni, where Aurelian defeated Tetricus, A.D. 272 or 273; Jovinus overcame the Alemanni A.D. 367; and Aëtius and his allies defeated Attila and the Huns A.D. 451. Chalons was made a bishopric at an early period. Its cathedral was founded A.D. 450, and having suffered greatly from fire, was rebuilt in 1672. This place must not be confounded with Chalons-sur-Saône, the ancient Cabillonum, or Caballinum, in the department of Saône-and-Loire, France.

CHALUS (France).—Richard Cœur de Lion was wounded by an arrow March 26, 1199, whilst reconnoitring this castle, which belonged to the viscount of Limoges, who had refused to surrender some treasure which he had found. Richard lingered twelve days, expiring April 8.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The office of lord great chamberlain, which has existed in England from a very early period, was granted to the family of De Vere during the reign of Henry I. (1100—1135). Owing to the extinction of the family in 1625, it became the subject of litigation, but was ultimately confirmed to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, in whose family it still remains.—Lord Chamberlain of the Household is mentioned as early as 1208. In 1341 it was ordered that he should swear, on his appointment, to keep the laws of the land, and the great charter; and, in 1406, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE, for the promotion of agriculture, were formed in many parts of France in 1851.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—The first institution of this kind was formed at Marseilles early in the 15th century, and after various changes it was established on a permanent footing in 1650. A chamber of commerce was opened at Dunkirk in 1700, and during the 18th century similar institutions were established in the principal commercial towns of France. They were suppressed in 1791, restored in 1802, and have since been extended and organized. A chamber of commerce was established at Glasgow in 1783, at Edinburgh in 1785, at Manchester in 1820, and at Hull in 1837. They have since been introduced into several of our important commercial centres.

CHAMBERY (Savoy), the chief town of the ancient duchy, came into the possession of the French in 1690, but was restored to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

The French republicans took the town in September, 1792, and a Jacobin club, consisting of 1,200 members, was immediately formed. Chambery, with the whole of Savoy, was annexed to France Nov. 27, 1792. The Austrians took possession of Chambery in 1814, but were soon after expelled by the French. Chambery was restored to the house of Savoy in 1815. Sardinia ceded it to France by a treaty signed March 24, 1860, and a detachment of French troops entered the town March 28.

CHAMBORD (France).—This Gothic castle, which gives the title of count to the last descendant of the elder branch of the Bourbons, was founded by Francis I. in 1526, and completed by Louis XIV. It is in the department of Loire-and-Cher, and about twelve miles from Blois. The treaty between Henry II. of France, and Maurice, duke of Saxony, was ratified at Chambord Jan. 15, 1552.

CHAMPAGNE (France).—This old province, wrested from the Romans about A.D. 486, was long ruled by its own counts, and was annexed to Navarre in 1234. Philip IV., by his marriage, Aug. 16, 1284, with Jeanne, heiress of Navarre, Champagne, and Brie, united it to France, with which kingdom it was formally incorporated in 1316.

CHAMPARTY, or CHAMPERTY.—This was a bargain between the plaintiff or defendant in a suit with a third party, generally a lawyer, whereby the latter was to divide the land or matter sued for in case of success, and was to carry on the action at his own expense. Though prohibited in 1275, by 3 Edw. I. c. 25, it was still practised, as the acts 13 Edw. I. c. 49 (1285), 28 Edw. I. c. 11 (1300), 7 Rich. II. c. 15 (1383), and 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1540), are all directed towards its suppression.

CHAMP DE MARS.—In this celebrated area, used by the garrison of Paris for military exercises, the Fête de la Fédération was held on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1790. Deputies from the provinces and the Parisians assembled in great numbers. Talleyrand, bishop of Autun, performed a solemn mass. Louis XVI. and all the principal authorities took the oath of allegiance to the new constitution framed by the republicans. The leaders of the Jacobin, Cordelier, and other clubs, brought a petition to the Champ de Mars, calling upon the king to abdicate, July 14, 1791; and an effort on their part to create an insurrection was suppressed July 17. Louis XVI. again went in procession to the Champ de Mars to celebrate the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1792. On the fête held in honour of the Supreme Being, June 7, 1794, the people marched in procession to this spot. Napoleon I. distributed eagles to his army on the Champ de Mars the day after his coronation, Dec. 3, 1804. It has since been the scene of many grand commemorations and festivals, and here Napoleon III. distributed eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

CHAMPION OF THE KING.—Taylor, in "The

Glory of Regality, terms this "the most perfect, perhaps, and most striking relic of feudalism that has come down to us from the ages of chivalry." The office of champion existed under the Norman kings, and was originally held by the family of Marmion. It is supposed that they held the barony of Fontney, in Normandy, by the service of being hereditary champions to the dukes of that province, and that William I. granted the castle of Tamworth and the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, to William of Marmion, one of his followers, on the same tenure. Philip, the last lord of Marmion, died without male issue in 1292, when the castle of Tamworth passed by his elder daughter and co-heir to the family of Freville, and the manor of Scrivelsby, with a younger daughter, to Sir Thomas Ludlow, from whom they descended to the family of Dymoke. This led to a contest; the championship, at the coronation of Richard II., July 16, 1377, was claimed by Sir John Dymoke, as possessor of Scrivelsby, and by Sir Baldwin de Freville, as lord of Tamworth. It was then decided that the office was attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, and it continued in the family of Dymoke. The last appearance of the champion was at the coronation banquet of George IV., July 19, 1821. Taylor says: "The duty of the champion is to ride into the hall where the feast of the coronation is held, during dinner, (before the second course is brought in), mounted on one of the king's coursers, and clad in one of the king's best suits of armour; he is attended by the lord high constable and the earl marshal, and by the mouth of a herald is to proclaim a challenge to any who shall deny that the king is lawful sovereign; which being done, the king drinks to him from a gold cup, which, with its cover, he receives as his fee, and also the horse, saddle, suit of armour, and furniture thereto belonging." This officer has been sometimes erroneously styled champion of England.

CHAMPLAIN (United States).—The English defeated an American squadron on this lake Oct. 11-13, 1776. The Americans escaped on the night of the 11th, but the English went in pursuit, and captured and destroyed most of the flotilla. The Americans, in much superior force, overpowered an English squadron in these waters Sept. 11, 1814. The want of support from the land forces contributed to this result.

CHANCEL.—This part of the church was separated from the rest of the building by rails of wood, curiously and artificially wrought in the form of net-work, called *cancelli*. Hence the origin of the term *chancel*. The thrones of the bishop and his presbyters were in early times fixed in this part of the church. In 1641 the Long Parliament resolved that the chancels should be levelled.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—John Mansell, appointed to reside at the receipt of the exchequer in 1284, is supposed to have been the first chancellor of the ex-

chequer. The equity jurisdiction formerly exercised by the court of Exchequer, was transferred to the court of Chancery by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 52 (1841). The following is a list of the chancellors of the Exchequer since the Restoration:—

A.D.

- 1660. Sept. 8. Sir Robert Long.
- 1667. May 24. Anthony Lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury.
- 1672. Nov. 13. Sir John Duncombe.
- 1679. Mar. 26. Lawrence Hyde, afterwards Viscount Hyde and earl of Rochester.
- 1679. Nov. 21. Sir John Ernley.
- 1683. Apr. 8. Henry Booth, Lord Delamere.
- 1690. Mar. 18. Richard Hampden.
- 1694. May 3. Sidney, Lord Godolphin.
- 1696. May 2. Charles Montague.
- 1699. Nov. 15. John Smith.
- 1701. Mar. 29. Henry Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton.
- 1708. Feb. 11. John Smith.
- 1710. Aug. 10. Robert Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford.
- 1711. May 30. Robert Benson, afterwards Lord Bingley.
- 1713. Sir William Wyndham.
- 1714. Oct. 13. Sir Richard Onslow, afterwards Baron Onslow.
- 1715. Oct. 11. Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford.
- 1717. April 15. James Stanhope, afterwards Earl Stanhope.
- 1718. Mar. 18. John Aislabie.
- 1721. Jan. Sir John Pratt.
- 1721. Apr. 3. Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford.
- 1742. Feb. 17. Samuel Sandys, afterwards Baron Sandys.
- 1743. July 26. Henry Pelham.
- 1754. Mar. 9. Sir William Lee.
- 1754. April 6. Henry Bilson Legge.
- 1755. Nov. 22. Sir George Lyttelton, afterwards Lord Lyttelton.
- 1756. Nov. 18. Henry Bilson Legge (second time).
- 1757. Apr. 9. William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield.
- 1757. July 2. Henry Bilson Legge (third time).
- 1761. Mar. 22. William, Viscount Barrington.
- 1762. May 29. Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord le Despenser.
- 1763. Apr. 16. George Grenville.
- 1765. July 13. William Dowdeswell.
- 1766. Aug. 2. Charles Townshend.
- 1767. Sept. 12. William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield (second time).
- 1767. Dec. 1. Frederick, Lord North, afterwards earl of Guildford.
- 1782. Mar. 27. Lord John Cavendish.
- 1782. July 13. William Pitt.
- 1783. Apr. 5. Lord John Cavendish (second time).
- 1783. Dec. 27. William Pitt (second time).
- 1801. Feb. 17. Henry Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth.
- 1804. May 12. William Pitt (third time).
- 1806. Feb. 5. Lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne.
- 1807. April. Spencer Perceval.
- 1812. June 9. Nicholas Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley.
- 1823. Jan. 31. Frederick John Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon.
- 1827. April. George Canning.
- 1827. Aug. 17. John Charles Herries.
- 1828. Jan. Henry Goulburn.
- 1830. Nov. 22. John Charles, Viscount Althorpe, afterwards Earl Spencer.
- 1834. Dec. 9. Sir Robert Peel.
- 1835. April. Thomas Spring Rice, afterwards Lord Monteagle.
- 1839. Aug. Francis Thornhill Baring.
- 1841. Sept. Henry Goulburn (second time).
- 1846. July 16. Sir Charles Wood.

A.D.

1852. Mar. Benjamin Disraeli.
 1852. Dec. William Ewart Gladstone.
 1855. Feb. 22. Sir George Cornewall Lewis.
 1858. Feb. Benjamin Disraeli (second time).
 1859. June. William Ewart Gladstone (second time).

CHANCERY (Court of).—The rise of the power of this, the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, is thus described by Hallam (Eng. i. ch. vi. p. 344): "The equitable jurisdiction, as it is called, of the court of Chancery appears to have been derived from that extensive judicial power which, in early times, the king's ordinary council had exercised. The chancellor, as one of the highest officers of state, took a great share in the council's business; and, when it was not sitting, he had a court of his own, with jurisdiction in many important matters, out of which process to compel appearance of parties might at any time emanate. It is not unlikely, therefore, that redress, in matters beyond the legal province of the chancellor, was occasionally given through the paramount authority of this court. We find the council and the chancery named together in many remonstrances of the Commons against this interference with private rights, from the time of Richard II. to that of Henry VI. It was probably in the former reign that the chancellor began to establish systematically his peculiar restraining jurisdiction." The abolition of the court of Chancery was voted by Barebone's Parliament, in 1653. The court of Chancery was entirely remodelled and its practice amended by 15 & 16 Vict. cc. 86 & 87 (July 1, 1852); and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 20, 1853). The famous Berkeley suit, which lasted 190 years, commenced soon after the death of the fourth Baron Berkeley, in 1416, and terminated in 1609. It arose out of the marriage of the fourth Baron Berkeley's only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, with Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. The castle and heirship of Berkeley was the object of the suit.

CHANDERNAGORE (Hindustan).—The French established a factory at this place on the Hooghley, above Calcutta, in 1676. They fortified it soon after, and it was for some years a formidable rival to Calcutta. Clive took it March 23, 1757, and it was restored to France, by the 11th article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The English captured it again in July, 1778, and restored it to France at the end of the war, by the 13th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. It was taken again at the outbreak of war between France and England in 1793; relinquished by the 3rd article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802; taken again on the renewal of the war in 1803, and restored by the 8th article of the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

CHANDOS CLAUSE.—This name was given to the 20th clause of the Reform Bill (2 Will. IV. c. 45, June 7, 1832), which gave the right of voting to the occupiers of

lands or tenements of a rent of not less than £50 per annum. It had been moved as an amendment in committee of the Reform Bill of 1831, by the marquis of Chandos, afterwards duke of Buckingham, and was carried against the government by a majority of eighty-four. Ministers incorporated it in their measure, and although that Reform Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, the clause was introduced by ministers themselves in the bill of 1832, which passed into a law.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (English Channel).—These islands are the only parts of the ancient duchy of Normandy that remain in our possession. They are situated within a few miles of the coast of France, and came into the possession of England as a portion of the duchy of Normandy, during the reign of Henry I. (See ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and SARK.)

CHANTING is supposed to owe its origin to the want of power in the voice, for making itself heard in the large open buildings and amphitheatres of the ancients. It was first introduced into Christian worship between the years 347 and 356. St. Ambrose brought it from the Greeks to Milan, whence it passed to Rome, France, &c.

CHANTRY.—Hallam (Eng. i. ch. ii. p. 94) remarks:—"There was a sort of endowed colleges or fraternities, called chantries, consisting of secular priests, whose duty was to say daily masses for the founders." The English chantries, amounting to 2,374 in number, were suppressed at the Reformation by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (Dec. 15, 1545), and 1 Edw. VI. c. 14 (1547). They generally consisted only of a little chapel or altar placed in a church. Here the priests offered daily prayers for the soul of the founder, and for the souls of the deceased members of the family.

CHAP BOOKS.—Tracts, or little books printed for chapmen, or pedlars, and sold by them about the country in the 16th and 17th centuries, formed the popular literature of those times. The typography and paper were of an inferior kind. Ballads, songs, legends, biographies, tales of wonder, and theological tracts, are found amongst the subjects treated on in chap books.

CHAPEL.—In olden times the French kings always took with them St. Martin's hood when they went forth to war, and the place where it was watched over by an attendant priest, was called *capella*. The word is a diminutive from *capsa*, which signifies a chest or coffer, where the relics of saints were kept. Hence the origin of the application of the word chapel to private oratories. Several kinds of chapels exist now; such as parochial chapels, chapels of ease, chapels of colleges, and private chapels. The places of worship used by dissenters generally bear this designation. Chapels were formerly built upon bridges, which the priests were bound to keep in repair from the benefactions received. There was a chapel on old London Bridge.

CHAPEL, KNIGHTS OF THE, OR POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, were first established by King Edward III. in 1348, and consisted of twenty-six veteran knights, "infirm in body, indigent, and decayed." The original constitution of the order was altered by Edward IV. in 1482-83, after which it fell into a state of decline, from which it was raised by Elizabeth, who re-established it for thirteen poor knights, Aug. 30, 1559. This number was raised to eighteen in 1659. In Sept. 1833, William IV. changed the title of the order to "Military Knights of Windsor," its present designation.

CHAPLAIN.—By 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, §§ 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24 (1529), the number of chaplains allotted to various dignitaries was as follows:—Archbishop, 8; baron, 3; baroness, 2; bishop, 6; chancellor, 3; chief justice, 1; comptroller of the household, 2; countess, 2; dean of the chapel royal, 2; duchess, 2; duke, 6; earl, 5; king's almoner, 2; king's secretary, 2; knight of the garter, 3; marchioness, 2; marquis, 5; master of the rolls, 2; treasurer, 2; viscount, 4; warden of the cinque ports, 1.

CHAPTER.—The canons in the cathedral or conventual churches began to form what was called a chapter in the 8th century. This was a kind of council for the bishop. Chapter-houses were built for these meetings, and were generally contiguous to the cathedral.

CHARADE.—Disraeli, in the "Curiosities of Literature," says:—"The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of logogriphes. It was not known in France so late as 1771; in the great Dictionnaire de Trévoux, the term appears only as the name of an Indian sect of a military character." A new species of charade, of a dramatic character, called the Acting Charade, has of late years become popular. The word charade is said to be taken from the name of the inventor.

CHARING CROSS.—Edward I. erected a marble cross, adorned with divers figures, in memory of Queen Eleanor, at the village of Charing, A.D. 1291, and from this the name is derived. This cross was destroyed by the Long Parliament in 1641. The equestrian statue of Charles I. was cast in bronze by Le Seur in 1633, by order of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. The Long Parliament ordered it to be broken up after the execution of the king. John River, a brazier, purchased it, concealed it in his garden, in Holborn, and, at the Restoration, presented it to Charles II., who ordered it to be erected upon a pedestal at Charing Cross.

CHARIOTS are frequently mentioned in Scripture, as well as in the works of the ancient poets and historians. The Greeks attributed the invention to Minerva; Virgil to Erichthonius, a mythical king of Athens; and Pliny states that four-wheeled carriages were invented by the Phrygians. (*See WAR CHARIOTS*.)

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS were placed under

the care of commissioners appointed to inquire into the misemployment of property bequeathed or otherwise devoted to charitable purposes by the Statute of Charitable Uses, 43 Eliz. c. 4, s. 1 (1601). The Irish act, 4 Geo. III. c. 18 (1764), orders that a return of all such property bequeathed in Ireland be handed in to the bishop of the diocese or the archbishop of Armagh. This being found ineffectual to secure the proper application of such bequests, the Roman Catholic Bequests Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 9, 1844), laid down more stringent regulations. The Charitable Trusts Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137 (Aug. 20, 1853), instituted a board empowered to inquire into the condition and management of charities, to examine accounts, to hear witnesses, and to report their proceedings annually to parliament. This act was amended by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 124 (Aug. 14, 1855), and certain charities were temporarily exempted from its operation by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 76 (Aug. 25, 1857).

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—According to the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate this subject, the following are the oldest charitable institutions in England: St. Bartholomew, Guildford, founded A.D. 1078; Cirencester, 1100; Ripon, 1109; St. Bartholomew, London, 1122; Northampton, 1138; and St. Catherine, London, 1148. By the Charitable Trusts Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, passed Aug. 20, 1853, a body of commissioners was appointed to inquire into all charities in England and Wales.

CHARITY (Brothers of).—This order of hospitaliers, chiefly laymen, was founded by St. John de Dieu, at Granada, in 1540, and obtained a second establishment at Madrid in 1553. Gregory XIII. confirmed the order in 1572, and Paul V. admitted some of them to take orders in 1609. They attend upon the sick poor, and were introduced into France in 1601.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The sixth general council, held at Constantinople A.D. 680-81, by one of its canons ordered charity schools to be established in connection with country churches; and further regulations were, from time to time, issued on the same subject. William Blake, a woollen draper of Covent Garden, about the year 1685, is said to have projected the first charity school in England, and to have purchased Dorchester House, Highgate, for that purpose. Franck, a German divine, laboured for the same object at Glaucha, in 1698. Another, which claims to be the first, was established in London in 1693, and the movement was prosecuted with zeal in 1698. The trustees of the then existing schools formed themselves into a voluntary association in 1700.

CHARLEROI (Belgium).—A fortress was erected here A.D. 1666, by Rodrigo, Spanish governor of the Low Countries, who named it in honour of Charles II. of Spain. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (May 2, 1668), it was ceded to the French. The prince of Orange besieged it in 1672, but was obliged

to raise the siege. Louis XIV. of France added the lower and middle town in 1676. In 1677 the prince of Orange again made an unsuccessful effort to take the town, which was restored to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678. In 1690 it was again taken by the French, and again restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. The French again captured it Aug. 2, 1746, Nov. 12, 1792, and June 26, 1794. In 1795 the walls were destroyed, but they were rebuilt in 1816, by order of the duke of Wellington. The railroad from Charleroi to Paris was completed in 1856.

CHARLES THE FIRST, the second son of James I. of England and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dumfermline, Nov. 19, 1600. He ascended the English throne March 27, 1625, and married Henrietta Maria of France June 13, in the same year. They had three sons and four daughters; the eldest ascended the throne as Charles II. (*q.v.*), and the third child and second son succeeded his brother as James II. (*q.v.*). Their eldest daughter, Mary, was born Nov. 4, 1631. She married Prince William of Nassau, and died Dec. 24, 1660. Their fourth child was Elizabeth, born Dec. 23, 1635, and died Sept. 8, 1650. Their fifth child, Anne, born in 1637, died young. Their sixth child, Henry, born July 8, 1640, died Sept. 13, 1660; and their seventh child, Henrietta Maria, born June 16, 1644, married Philip, duke of Anjou, and died June 30, 1670. Charles the First was beheaded at Whitehall Jan. 30, 1649, and buried at Windsor Feb. 8.

CHARLES THE SECOND, the eldest son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, May 29, 1630. He succeeded to the throne, *de jure*, on the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1649, but did not become king *de facto* until May 29, 1660. He married Catherine of Portugal, May 20, 1662. Charles II., who left no legitimate issue, died Feb. 6, 1685, and was buried at Westminster Feb. 14.

CHARLESTOWN (United States).—This seaport town in South Carolina was founded in 1672, and called "Oyster-Point Town." In 1706 it was attacked by the Spanish and French, who were repulsed and defeated. A furious hurricane, in Aug. 1728, occasioned an inundation, which did considerable injury to the town, and a visitation of the yellow fever in the same year carried off multitudes of the inhabitants. In 1740 and 1778 great damage was caused by fires. The English took Charlestown May 11, 1780, and retained possession till Dec. 14, 1782, when it was evacuated. In 1783 it was made a city by the legislature of S. Carolina. In 1796 about a third of the city was destroyed by fire. A negro conspiracy was discovered and suppressed here in June 1822. The college was founded in 1785.

CHARMOUTH (Battles).—Egbert defeated the Danes at this place, in Dorsetshire, A.D. 833. The invaders had disembarked from thirty-five ships. His successor, Ethel-

wulf, was defeated by the Danes at this place A.D. 840.

CHARTER-HOUSE.—This is a corruption of Chartreuse, the name given to a house of Carthusian monks, established in London by Sir Walter Manny A.D. 1371. Before that time the site had been used as a burying-place for the poor. Its last prior was hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, May 3, 1535. After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Sutton, whom Stow calls "the right Phoenix of charity in our times," from the earl of Suffolk, in 1611, to be converted into an hospital, "consisting of a master, governor, a preacher, a free school, with a master and usher, eighty poor people, and forty scholars." The benevolent founder died Dec. 12, 1611, before his work was completed; but he had provided amply for the endowment, and the hospital was opened Oct. 3, 1614. An attempt having been made by one of Mr. Sutton's relatives to obtain possession of the property, the foundation was confirmed by 3 Charles I. c. 1 (1627).

CHARTER-PARTY.—Agreements between merchants and seamen respecting their ships and cargoes, were regulated by the law of Rhodes as early as B.C. 916. The Scottish parliament passed several acts for their regulation in 1467, which were ratified in 1487.

CHARTERS.—"Nearly all the nations," says Sir Harris Nicolas, "which established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman empire, gave to their charters the form of epistles, in imitation of the Romans." The most ancient Anglo-Saxon charters extant are of the 7th century. It is believed that the earliest known is of the time of Ethelbert, king of Kent, and was granted in full council, April 29, 619. The charters of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were generally in Latin. Public liberties were secured by the early charters. They were renewed and confirmed so frequently, that between the reign of Edward I. and Henry IV. Sir Edward Coke reckons thirty-two. These were termed royal charters. A calendar of the Charter Rolls in the Tower, extending from 1199 to 1493, which contain grants of privileges to cities, corporations, guilds, religious houses, and individuals, has been published by the government. Charters were frequently forged.

CHARTISTS.—The first demonstration, on a large scale, made by the political agitators called Chartists, because they clamoured for what they termed the six points of the People's Charter, was held in the open air at Birmingham, Aug. 6, 1838. The six points were, 1. Universal suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. Paid representatives in parliament; 4. Equal electoral districts; 5. Abolition of the property qualification for members of parliament; and 6. Annual parliaments. Large bodies of the Chartists, armed, assembled at night in various parts of the country in the latter part of the year,

and a proclamation was issued declaring all such meetings illegal, Dec. 12. The agitation, however, continued, and an enormous petition, signed, it was said, by 1,200,000 Chartists, was presented to parliament by Mr. Attwood, June 14, 1839. The Chartists attacked Newport Nov. 4, 1839, and were, after some resistance, dispersed by the troops, the leaders being taken and afterwards tried. Another petition, presented in 1843, was said to contain 3,500,000 signatures. In 1848 Chartist disturbances occurred in various parts of the kingdom, and a meeting was summoned by the Chartist leaders to take place on Kennington Common April 10. They avowed their intention of going in procession to the House of Commons with a petition, which, they boasted, contained above 5,000,000 signatures. Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the public peace, 170,000 special constables were organized, and the duke of Wellington, as commander-in-chief, was at his post. When the Chartists assembled, their leaders were informed by the police that any attempt to pass the bridges in procession would be resisted. The Chartists gave way, and consigned the petition to three cabs for conveyance to the House of Commons. On examination, it appeared that, instead of 5,706,000, only 1,975,490 names were appended to the monster petition, and of these a large number had been fabricated. Prince Albert and the Queen figured amongst the names appended to the document. The name of the duke of Wellington was signed thirty, and that of Colonel Sibthorp twelve times. This exposure, coupled with the determination evinced by the public to repress agitation, proved fatal to the cause, and from that day Chartism rapidly declined.

CHARTRES (France), the ancient Autricum, was a town of the Carnutes, from whom it received its modern name. The Normans ravaged it A.D. 852 and 872. Rollo received a check here in 912. Henry I. of England entertained Innocent II. at Chartres Jan. 13, 1131. It afterwards fell into the power of the English, but was recovered by surprise in 1432, and was taken and retaken several times during the civil wars in France. The cathedral was founded in 1020, and dedicated in 1260. The roof having been destroyed by fire in 1836, a metal one was erected in 1841. Louis XIII. bestowed the duchy on the duke of Orleans, in whose family the title still remains.

CHARTREUSE.—This monastery, called La Grande Chartreuse, was founded near Grenoble, in France, by St. Bruno of Cologne, A.D. 1084. It was several times injured by fire, and the present building dates from about 1676. St. Bruno followed the rule of St. Benedict with certain modifications. It was called the order of the Chartreux, or the Carthusians. The monks were expelled during the Revolution, but they returned in 1826, and Chartreuse is still the chief monastery of the Carthusians.

CHATHAM.—Queen Elizabeth established a dockyard at Chatham in the 16th century, a little before the time of the invasion projected by Spain. It was removed to its present site in 1622. The Dutch fleet entered the Medway and destroyed several ships June 12, 1667. The "Chest" for the relief of wounded and superannuated seamen, established at Chatham by Queen Elizabeth, was removed to Greenwich by 43 Geo. III. c. 119 (July 29, 1803). The school for engineers was established in 1812. Additional fortifications were ordered to be erected by parliament in 1860.

CHATHAM (FIRST) ADMINISTRATION. (See NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION.)

CHATHAM (SECOND) ADMINISTRATION.—William Pitt, the elder, created earl of Chatham July 30, 1766, presided over two administrations, the first formed in 1757, and called the Newcastle and Pitt (*q. v.*) Administration; and the second, designated after his title, the Chatham Administration, formed July 30, 1766, on the dissolution of Lord Rockingham's first cabinet. Lord Chatham's ministry contained the following appointments:—

Treasury	Duke of Grafton.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Camden.
President of the Council	Earl of Northampton.
Privy Seal	{ Earl of Chatham, First Minister.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Hon. Charles Townshend.
Principal Secretaries of State	{ Earl of Shelburne and Gen. Conway. The latter leader of the House of Commons.
Admiralty	Sir Charles Saunders.
Board of Trade	Lord Hillsborough.
Secretary at War	Viscount Barrington.
Ordnance	Marquis of Granby.
Paymasters General	{ Lord North and Thomas Townshend.

Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Hawke succeeded Sir Charles Saunders at the Admiralty Dec. 13, and the Hon. Robert (afterwards Lord) Nugent replaced Lord Hillsborough at the Board of Trade Dec. 16, 1766. The Hon. Charles Townshend, who died Sept. 4, 1767, was succeeded by Lord Mansfield Sept. 12. The earl of Chatham's health rendered him incapable of taking any part in public affairs; and, towards the end of 1767, the whole power fell into the hands of the earl of Grafton, who in December made several changes in the cabinet. Lord Chatham finally resigned the privy seal Oct. 21, 1768. (See GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS (South Pacific).—Lieutenant Broughton discovered these islands Nov. 29, 1791, and named them after H.M.S. *Chatham*, in which he sailed. The group consists of three large and several small islands. A whaling station was established at Oinga by Captain Richard in 1840.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE (Congress).—Proposals of peace were made whilst the allied armies were advancing upon Paris in 1814, and Chatillon was fixed upon as the place for the congress, which opened Feb. 4. England

sent three plenipotentiaries, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France each one to the conferences. The allies demanded that France should be restricted to the limits she had attained before the Revolution. Some temporary successes gained in the field induced Napoleon I., Feb. 17, to send instructions to Caulaincourt, the French plenipotentiary, to sign nothing without his orders. Early in March, Caulaincourt announced to the emperor that the allies had determined to break up the conference if the fundamental principle of reducing France to its ancient limits was not accepted. Caulaincourt delivered a counter-project Mar. 15, from which it became evident that Napoleon was not sincere in his desire for peace, and the congress broke up March 18.

CHAUMONT (Treaty).—The insincerity displayed by Napoleon I. during the negotiations at Chatillon-sur-Seine, induced the great powers whose plenipotentiaries were engaged at that congress, to enter into more solemn obligations for the energetic prosecution of the war, in case France should reject their proposals. With this view, treaties were signed by each of the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, separately with the three others at Chaumont, March 1, 1814. The four treaties were of course, word for word, the same. Each treaty consisted of seventeen articles, and provided for the number of men to be maintained in the field by each power, and the amount of subsidies to be paid by England. By the second article, each contracting power engaged not to enter into separate negotiations, nor to conclude a separate peace, without the consent of the others. The treaty was to remain in force for twenty years, and not to be renewed before the expiration of that period.

CHEDUBA (Bay of Bengal).—This island was taken by the Burmese in the 17th century. The English captured it in May, 1824; and it was ceded to the East-India Company by the third article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

CHEESE was known to the Greeks and Romans much earlier than butter, according to Beckmann, who could find no notice of the latter substance in Aristotle, though he frequently mentions cheese. Athenæus speaks of a celebrated Achaian cheese. The inhabitants of the island of Cynthus excelled in the preparation of this article of food, which was stamped upon their coins. In the Middle Ages it was made from deer's milk. The Artotyritæ (from *ἄρτος*, bread, and *τυρός*, cheese) offered cheese with their bread in the Eucharist, in the 2nd century. They pretended that the first inhabitants of the world offered, as oblations, the fruits of the earth and of sheep.

CHELSEA (Middlesex).—Some authorities are of opinion that this is the place called Calcuith, at which a council was held July 27, 816, when it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the

Incarnation. It was designated Chelc-hethe in 1291. Sir Thomas More, who lived there, wrote Chelcith; and as late as 1692 it was called Chelchey. Stow describes it as "a town not large, but graced with good well-built houses." During the 16th and 17th centuries it was a favourite place of residence for noblemen and wealthy persons. Chelsea College, for the study of polemical divinity, was projected, in 1609 by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, who endowed it, though not sufficiently. James I. granted it a charter in 1610, and gave it the name of the College of King James in Chelsea. In 1616, James I. issued a declaration setting forth the reasons which induced him to erect the college. The scheme did not, however, succeed, and it was converted into an hospital for invalid and decayed soldiers by Charles II. who laid the foundation-stone of the new building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1682. The good work, carried on by James II., was completed by William and Mary, in 1690, at a cost of £150,000. The Royal Military Asylum in connection with the hospital was founded in 1801.

CHELTHENHAM (Gloucestershire).—Doctor Short discovered the medicinal properties of the water at this place in 1740; the first spring having been found in 1716. George III. visited Cheltenham in 1788, and a spring found on the estate where he resided is called the King's Well. A salt spring was discovered in 1803. Cheltenham was enfranchised in 1832, and returns one member to Parliament.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, of London, was instituted Feb. 23, 1841.

CHEMISTRY.—Ample evidence may be found in the Old Testament to show that the ancient Egyptians possessed a knowledge of chemistry, and from them the Saracens, to whose industry the origin and improvement of the science are attributed by Gibbon, derived much information. Geber, who flourished in the 9th century, admits that he derived most of his knowledge on the subject from the early sages. (*See AL-CHEMY*). Little real progress was made for several centuries. "Chemistry," says Hallam, "as a science of principles, hypothetical, no doubt, and, in a great measure, unfounded, but cohering in a plausible system, and better than the reveries of the Paracelsists and Behmenists, was founded by Becker in Germany, by Boyle and his contemporaries of the Royal Society in England." Becker published his "Physica Subterranea" in 1669, and he died in London in 1685. Boyle's "Sceptical Chemist" appeared in 1661. Ernest Stahl, who died in 1734, originated the phlogistic theory of combustion, and Dr. Hales, 1761, stands first as a pneumatic chemist. Dr. Priestley first obtained oxygen gas, Aug. 1, 1774, and Mr. Cavendish discovered the composition of water in 1784. Lavoisier, who died in 1794, threw considerable light on the theory of combustion, and proved the chemical identity of the diamond and common charcoal.

CHEMISTRY, (Royal College of,) founded in London in July, 1845.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE (Monmouthshire) is said to have been founded in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th. It was taken by the parliamentary forces Oct. 10, 1645, and surprised by the royalists early in 1648. Cromwell, who failed in an attempt to retake it by storm, ordered it to be besieged, and the small garrison, having exhausted all their provisions, surrendered May 25. The iron bridge over the Wye, which joins the Severn, two miles below Chepstow, was built in 1816.

CHEQUE.—The first cheque by an English king was the following, given by Edward I. to Bourunonio de Luk, or Luke, a Florentine merchant:—"Whereas, our beloved Robert de Brus, earl of Carrick, is in present need of money, we request that you will cause to be advanced or lent to the said earl or his attorney, for his occasion, forty pounds, and we will cause them to be repaid to you. And when you have lent to him the aforesaid money, you shall take from him his letters patent testifying his receipt of the same. Witness our hand, Windsor, Sept. 10, 1281." A stamp duty of one penny was placed upon all drafts or cheques by 21 Vict. c. 20 (May 21, 1858).

CHERBOURG (France), the ancient *Cherburgum*, *Caroburgum*, or *Cæsaroburgus*, received a visit from Harold, king of Denmark, about the year 945. The castle is mentioned in an act of 1026, and its chapel and the town hospital were founded by William the Conqueror between 1060 and 1064. On the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus in 1203, Cherbourg fell under French domination, and in 1295 it was pillaged by the English. Charles the Bad, of Navarre, obtained possession in 1355, and in 1418 it was taken by the English under Henry V. after a three months' siege. Charles VII. retook it Aug. 19, 1450. Louis XIV. conceived the idea of erecting Cherbourg into a naval fort and arsenal about 1687, and Vauban was appointed to superintend the improvements; but the project was abandoned, and the new and even the old defences demolished in 1689. Some of these were restored in the beginning of the 18th century, and the town was of sufficient importance to receive an attack from the English, who effected an entry Aug. 6, 1758, and, after destroying the works and seizing all the stores, re-embarked Aug. 15. In 1781 Louis XVI. resumed the attempts to establish a naval station here, and in 1784 M. Cessart commenced the breakwater, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world. The outbreak of the Revolution of course suspended its progress, but it was resumed by Napoleon in 1803, and inaugurated in 1813. Since then additions have been continually made. In 1828 the foundations were found to have shifted very considerably from their original position. Louis Philippe restored them on a new principle in 1832; but even

now the dike is liable to serious injury from every violent tempest. The military strength of the place has been prodigiously increased by Louis Napoleon, who opened the railway and the Grand Basin of the Napoleon Docks Aug. 4 and 5, 1858, in presence of Queen Victoria, the English court, and many distinguished visitors.

CHERRY.—"Lucullus, after the war with Mithridates," says Isaac Disraeli, "introduced cherries from Pontus into Italy (about B.C. 74); and the newly imported fruit was found so pleasing, that it was rapidly propagated." Pliny states that the cherry-tree was introduced into Britain about 120 years afterwards, that is, A.D. 46. This race of cherry-trees, so called from Cerasus, now Keresoun, was lost in the Saxon period, and another stock brought from Flanders by the gardener of Henry VIII., and planted in Kent in 1540. Native cherries were, it is said, known in Norfolk in the 13th century. The Cornelian cherry was introduced into England from Austria in 1596; and the American Bird Cherry from America in 1629.

CHERRY ISLAND (Arctic Sea) was discovered by the Dutch pilot Barentz, June 9, 1596. It was at first called Bear Island, because the Dutch sailors killed a bear, the skin of which measured twelve feet in length. The Muscovy Company took formal possession of the island in 1609.

CHERSON (Crimea), an ancient city near the site of which Sebastopol now stands, is supposed to have been built about the 5th century. It formed for many years a republic, and joined the alliance against Pharnaces I. about B.C. 184. The inhabitants assisted Constantine I. against the Goths, who were defeated A.D. 334. Justinian II. was banished to this city in 695. He made his escape in 705, and having been restored to the imperial throne, sent an expedition against Cherson in 709. The youth of both sexes were reduced to servitude, seven of the principal citizens were roasted alive, twenty drowned in the sea, and forty-two taken in chains to receive sentence from the emperor. On the return voyage, the fleet was wrecked on the coast of Anatolia, when conquerors and captives perished. Justinian II. sent another expedition in 711. The people of Cherson prepared for resistance. The army sent against them revolted, elected Bardanes emperor, under the name of Philippicus, returned to Constantinople, and put Justinian II. to death in Dec. 711. Theophilus reduced Cherson to subjection in 831. Wolodomir of Russia was converted to Christianity and baptized at this city in 983, and at the same time married to Anna, a Christian princess. The baptism of Wolodomir and his marriage were celebrated at the same time, and to the desire of obtaining a Roman princess for his bride his conversion is attributed by Gibbon. Alexis I. of Trebizond annexed Cherson to his empire about 1210.

CHERSON, or KHERSON (Russia).—The

capital of a province of the same name was founded in 1778 and fortified in 1780. John Howard, the philanthropist, died in this city, Jan. 20, 1790, and the emperor Alexander erected a monument over his grave. Catherine II. of Russia made a triumphant entry into Cherson in 1787, passing under an arch bearing the inscription, "The Way to Byzantium." Joseph II. of Germany met her here, and entered into an alliance against Turkey. During the war with Russia, an allied fleet appeared in the neighbourhood of Cherson in Oct. 1855; but no attack was made upon that city, which must not be confounded with the ancient city of the same name in the Crimea.

CHESAPEAKE.—This frigate, belonging to the United States, was captured by Captain Broke in the British frigate *Shannon*, June 1, 1813. The action, which only lasted a quarter of an hour, was fought near Boston, in the presence of a large number of Americans who lined the shore. The strength of the rival frigates was as follows:—

	Tons.	Guns.	Crew.
Chesapeake	1135	50	376
Shannon	1066	49	330

The former had 46 men killed and 106 wounded, and the latter 24 killed and 59 wounded.

CHESAPEAKE BAY (North America) was first explored by Capt. John Smith in 1607. He arrived in the bay with colonists in April of that year. The squadron of three vessels was commanded by Capt. Newport, and carried 110 settlers.

CHES.—The Chinese are said to have invented chess; but Sir William Jones is of opinion that the game was invented by the Hindoos. He says: "We may be satisfied with the testimony of the Persians, who, though as much inclined as other nations to appropriate the ingenious inventions of a foreign people, unanimously agree that the game was imported from the west of India in the 6th century of our æra. It seems to have been immemorially known in Hindostan by the name of *chaturanga*, i.e. the four *angas*, or members of an army; which are these, elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers; and in this sense the word is frequently used by epic poets in their descriptions of real armies." Gibbon states that it was introduced into Persia in the reign of Chosroes I. (531–579). Tamerlane, who died in 1406, was fond of the game, which he is said to have improved. The Saracens introduced this game into Spain in the 8th century, and it gradually spread over Europe. The date of its introduction into England has not been clearly ascertained. It was known here in the 11th century, as Canute is represented as having played it in 1028. Caxton published "The Game at Chess" in 1474.

CHESTER was called *Deva* by the Romans, who formed a colony here, and were not expelled until A.D. 476. The Britons called it *Cærlæon*. It was taken by the Saxons in 828; was destroyed by the Danes in 894, and

rebuilt by Edelfleda in 904. The council of London advised the formation of a bishopric at Chester in 1078, but the see was not fully established until 1534. Richard II. made Chester a principality in 1389. Henry VII. separated it from Cheshire by letters patent dated April 6, 1506, and made it a county of itself. The county hospital was founded in 1756, and opened in 1761. Some portion of the cathedral was finished in 1485, and the west end was commenced in 1508. The city was taken by the Parliamentary forces, after a long siege, in 1645. The jurisdiction of the county palatine of Chester was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 14 (July 23, 1830).

CHESTERFIELD (Battle).—King Henry the Third's troops defeated the forces of the rebellious barons at this place on Whitsun-eve, May 15, 1266.

CHICHESTER (Sussex) was taken by Ella the Saxon A.D. 480, and, having been destroyed by the South Saxons in 491, was rebuilt by Cissa, from whom the name is derived, in 538. The bishop's see was removed here from Selsey in 1015 or 1082. The cathedral, completed in 1108, was burnt May 5, 1114, and rebuilt in 1125. It was again destroyed by fire in 1187, and the rebuilding commenced in 1199. The present edifice was completed in the 13th century. The Parliamentary forces captured the city in 1643, and the fortifications were destroyed by order of the Long Parliament in 1648. The grammar-school was founded in 1497. The spire of the cathedral was blown down Feb. 21, 1861.

CHIERASCO (Treaty), by which the duke of Nemours obtained possession of his territories in Mantua, was signed at Chierasco April 6, 1631.

CHILI (South America).—This country, the name of which is supposed to be derived from the Peruvian word *Tchili*, signifying "snow," was under the rule of the Incas when the Spaniards commenced the conquest of Peru. Pizarro sent Almagro to subdue Chili in 1536, but the marshal, as he was called, returned without having effected his object. Pedro de Valdivia went by Pizarro's order in 1540. He overran the country, founded the city of Santiago in 1541, and remained there twelve years. The people maintained a struggle against the Spaniards for nearly two centuries, the war being terminated by a treaty in 1722. They rose against the Spaniards in 1772 and expelled them from a large part of the country. In 1810 the Chilenos threw off the Spanish yoke, and declared themselves independent Sept. 18. They were, however, subdued in 1814; but, the Spaniards being defeated at Chacabuco Feb. 12, 1817, and at Maipu April 5, 1818, the independence of Chili was secured. It had been officially proclaimed at Santiago Feb. 12, 1818. Several struggles have occurred between the different factions of the republic since it became independent. The present constitution was promulgated May 25, 1833. The independence of Chili was recognized by Mr. Canning in 1823.

CHILLIANWALLAH (Battle).—Lord Gough, at the head of 22,000 men with 125 guns, encountered the Sikh army, 60,000 strong, at this village, near the river Chenab, Jan. 13, 1849. The English remained masters of the field, though their loss was severe, amounting to 2,269 in killed and wounded. The Sikhs lost 3,000 killed and 4,000 wounded.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—The forests on the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire, were in olden times infested with banditti, and an officer called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds was appointed to prevent their depredations, and protect the people in the neighbourhood. This office, which no longer exists, now serves to enable a member of parliament, in certain cases, to vacate his seat. May ("Parliamentary Practice") thus explains the practice:—"It is a settled principle of parliamentary law, that a member, after he is duly chosen, cannot relinquish his seat; and, in order to evade this restriction, a member who wishes to retire, accepts office under the crown, which legally vacates his seat, and obliges the house to order a new writ. The offices usually selected for this purpose are those of steward or bailiff of her Majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenhams, or of the manors of East Hendred, Northstead, or Hempholme, which, though sometimes refused, are given by the Treasury in ordinary cases to any member who applies for them; and are resigned again as soon as their purpose is effected." The legality of the practice, which sprung up in 1750, is doubted, as the office is not one of those for which the occupant is required to vacate his seat.

CHIMNEY.—Beckmann contends that the Greeks and Romans were not acquainted with the use of chimneys. None are found at Herculaneum. They appear to have warmed their rooms by means of a large fire-pan, or portable stove, and this, filled with wood well ignited, or burning coals, was brought into the apartment. Hot air, conveyed by means of pipes, seems also to have been employed. There were no chimneys in the 10th, 12th, and 13th centuries. People in the Middle Ages made a fire in a hole or pit in the centre of the floor, and the smoke escaped through an opening in the roof. The first authentic account of chimneys occurs in an inscription at Venice, relating that in the year 1347 many chimneys were thrown down by an earthquake. The first chimneys at Rome were erected by order of Francesco de Carraro in 1368. In a manuscript giving an account of manners and customs in England, written about the year 1678, it is stated that before the Reformation, "ordinary men's houses, as copyholders and the like, had no chimneys, but flues like louver holes; some of them were in being when I was a boy." Chimneys did not come into general use in France until the middle of the 17th century. A chimney-tax, or hearth-money, was levied by 13 & 14

Charles II. c. 10 (1662). It proved so obnoxious, that it was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 10 (1689).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.—Chimneys were at first swept with a little brushwood fastened to a rope, but when the flues were made narrower, boys began to be employed. The first chimney-sweepers were boys from Savoy and Piedmont. In consequence of the numerous accidents that happened to boys, a machine for sweeping chimneys was introduced into England towards the close of the 18th century, and a society formed for encouraging the sweeping of chimneys without the use of boys. By 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 7, 1840), any person compelling or allowing a child or young person under the age of twenty-one years, to ascend or descend a chimney after July 1, 1842, was made liable to a penalty of not more than £10 or less than £5.

CHINA (Asia).—The annalists of this country, called the "Celestial Empire," trace its history to the remotest antiquity. Rémusat, accepting their statements, expresses his belief that it goes back with certainty to the 22nd century before our æra, and that the date of its commencement, according to traditions worthy of credit, may be fixed even four centuries earlier, namely, B.C. 2637. Gibbon (ch. xxvi.), who says the æra of the Chinese monarchy has been variously fixed from B.C. 2952 to B.C. 2132, adds that the historical period does not ascend above the Greek Olympiads. This, however, is considered much too early, and the best authorities fix the commencement of the historical period at the beginning of the Han dynasty, B.C. 203. The northern and southern empires, the former ruled by the Great Khan, and the latter by the Chinese, from A.D. 1234 to A.D. 1279, were called Cathay and Magni. In the Middle Ages the name Cathay was sometimes applied to the whole country. China is the most extensive empire in the world. Mr. S. Wells Williams ("The Middle Kingdom") gives the following estimates of the amount of population, at different periods, according to undermentioned authorities:—

	Inhabitants.
1711. Chinese Repository	28,605,716
1736. Grosier, De Guignes	125,044,245
1743. Ditto	157,343,975
1753. Chinese Repository	103,050,060
1760. Yih-tung-chi	143,125,225
1760. De Guignes	203,916,477
1761. Ditto	205,293,053
1762. Allerstain, Grosier, De Guignes	198,214,553
1790. Chinese Repository	155,249,897
1792. Dr. Morrison	307,467,200
1792. Macartney	333,000,000
1812. Chinese Repository	362,467,183

B.C.

- 2700. First Chinese cycle.
- 2357. Accession of the emperor Yao, who reigned a hundred years.
- 2217. Commencement of the Hia dynasty, according to Du Halde.
- 2198. Commencement of the Hia dynasty, according to "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates."

- B.C.
651. Earliest date in Se-ma-tsein's History of China.
550. Birth of Confucius.
246. All Chinese books ordered to be burnt.
211. Completion of the Great Wall of China.
202. Printing known in China.
200. Jewish settlement in China.
170. Invaded by the Tartars.
24. Supposed Chinese embassy at Rome.
15. The Tao-tse sect of philosophers attain great influence.
- A.D.
65. The religious belief in Boodh, or Fo, introduced into China.
94. The emperor Hoty sends an envoy to Arabia.
166. Chinese historians report the arrival at the Chinese court of an embassy from Anthon, who is supposed to be the emperor Antoninus.
184. China is divided into three separate states.
265. China is reunited into one kingdom, under the Tsin dynasty.
420. Seat of government established at Nankin.
635. Christianity is preached by the Nestorian bishops.
845. Expulsion of the Nestorian Christians.
851-877. China is visited by Arab travellers.
1234. The Mongols obtain possession of the northern half of China.
1245. First European mention of China made by friar John de Plano Carpini, missionary to the Mongols.
1253. Rubuquis sent by St. Louis as missionary to the court of the Great Khan.
1260. Kublai Khan builds Peking, and makes it his capital.
1278. Grand canal commenced.
1280. Kublai Khan obtains possession of the whole empire, and founds the Mongol or Yuen dynasty.
1288. Giovanni di Monte Corvino, papal legate at the court of the Grand Khan, dies at Peking.
1295. Marco Polo arrives in Venice, after having resided seventeen years in China.
1317. Oderico de Pordenone travels in China.
1324. The Arab Ibn Batatu arrives in China, of which he publishes a correct description.
1368. Restoration of a Chinese dynasty by Choo, who commences the Ming family of emperors.
1405. Timour the Tartar sets out to invade China, but dies on the march.
1420. A Persian embassy arrives in China.
1517. Aug. 15. The Portuguese, under Andrade, arrive at the island of Tamang, three miles from the mainland, and reach Canton by the end of September.
1521. Jan. Thomas Pires, Portuguese ambassador at the court of China, falls into disgrace, and is imprisoned at Canton. His countrymen are forbidden to enter the empire.
1537. The Portuguese obtain permission to erect sheds for commercial purposes at Macao.
1543. A Spanish colony is established at Manila, and intercourse opened with Chinese merchants.
1556. Friar Diego Bernardo conducts a religious mission into China.
1563. A Spanish fleet arrives at the island of Zebu.
1575. July 5. The Jesuit missionaries, Martin de Herrada and Geronimo Marin, land at Gan-hai.
1576. June 21. Alvaro and other Augustine monks arrive at Canton.
1581. Martin Ignatius conducts a Franciscan mission to China.
1596. Queen Elizabeth despatches a fleet to China; but it is wrecked on its voyage out.
1600. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci obtains the emperor's permission to settle in Peking.
1624. The Dutch open a trade with China.
1637. May 28. The British attempt to trade at Macao, but are prevented by the Portuguese.
- A.D.
1649. Li Keng deposes the last Ming sovereign, and establishes the Mantchoo Tartar dynasty.
1662. The Dutch expelled from Formosa by Koshinga.
1664. The British again attempt to trade with China, but in vain.
1689. Trade opened with Russia.
1692. In consequence of the exertions of the Jesuits, the emperor Kanghy issues a decree permitting Christianity.
1693. A Russian embassy arrives in China.
1699. The East-India Company open a factory at Canton.
1700. Limpo, Amoy, and Canton opened to British commerce.
1719. Peter the Great despatches Ismaloff on an embassy to China.
1723. Christianity is prohibited by the emperor Yoong-t-ching, who expels the Jesuits.
1727. Catherine I. of Russia concludes a treaty with the emperor, and forms an ecclesiastical establishment and regular embassy at Peking.
1755. European intercourse restricted to Canton.
1784. Nov. 24. A Chinese killed by a loaded gun accidentally fired as a salute. The gunner is seized, and strangled Jan. 8 next year.
1792. Sept. 26. Lord Macartney sets sail from Portsmouth.
1793. July. Lord Macartney arrives at Chusan. Sept. 14. He has an interview with the emperor at Zhehol.
1794. Mar. 17. He sets sail for England, where he lands Sept. 6, having accomplished no results of importance during his absence.
1800. An affray takes place between the crew of H. M. S. *Providence* and some Chinese, in which one of the latter is wounded.
1802. First American consul in China allowed to reside at Canton.
1807. Trade with England stopped for a time, in consequence of the death of a native in a skirmish with the crew of the ship *Neptune*.
1814. Oct. 20. Sir George Staunton compels the imperial viceroy to allow the English to correspond under seal and in Chinese with the government, and also to promise that British factories should not be entered by Chinese officers without previous permission.
1816. Feb. 10. Lord Amherst's embassy leaves England. Aug. 12. Reaches Tien-tsin, where his lordship refuses to perform the humiliating *ko-tow*, or prostration, before the emperor, and, consequently, returns without accomplishing the results of the mission.
1821. Dec. 15. The crew of H. M. S. *Topaz* are attacked by the Chinese, who lose two men in the struggle, and attempt to put a stop to trade in consequence.
1822. Feb. 23. Trade recommenced on its old footing.
1834. April 22. Termination of the East-India Company's monopoly in the trade with China. July 25. Arrival at Canton of Lord Napier, chief commissioner, to superintend British trade with China. Sept. 5. Lord Napier sends for a guard of marines, in consequence of the injuries inflicted on his residence, &c. by the natives. Oct. 11. Death of Lord Napier at Macao. He is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. F. Davis. Nov. 3. Imperial edict, prohibiting the opium trade.
1835. Jan. 31. The Chinese seize a boat and its crew belonging to the British merchant-ship *Argyle*.
1837. Mar. 18. The emperor allows the residence of a British commissioner at Canton. Nov. 29. Captain Elliot strikes the British flag at Canton, and retires to Macao.
1838. Jan. Insurrection of the Meao-taze suppressed by the imperial troops. July 12. Admiral Sir F. Maitland arrives at Tunkoo. Dec. 4.

A.D.

- Disturbance and stoppage of trade in consequence of persistence in the opium traffic.
1839. Mar. 10. Arrival of Commissioner Lin at Canton. Mar. 18. He issues an edict for the seizure of opium. Mar. 19. The British forbidden to leave Canton. Mar. 24. They are blockaded in their factories. Mar. 27. Captain Elliot requires the surrender into his hands of all opium in the possession of British subjects, and promises that they shall receive its full value from government. April 8. Half the opium is given over to the Chinese. May 5. Passage from Canton open to all English merchants, except sixteen, who are detained as hostages. May 21. The remaining 20,283 chests of opium are delivered up. May 24. Captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton. June. The Chinese destroy the opium. July 7. A Chinaman is killed in a fray with British and American seamen. Aug. 17. The Chinese attack and murder the crew of the British schooner *Black Joke*. Aug. 26. British residents at Macao ordered to quit in twelve hours. Sept. 4. Sea fight between the British and Chinese in the Bay of Coalloon. No decisive result. Nov. 3. War is commenced by the naval action at Chumphee. The *Volage* and *Hyacinth* disable twenty-nine war-junks, sinking three and blowing up one. Dec. 6. Edict of the emperor, prohibiting all intercourse with England.
1840. Jan. 5. Imperial edict, declaring the English outlawed. Jan. 14. Projected massacre of the English. Feb. 28. Attempt to burn the British fleet in Tongkoo Bay by means of fire-junks. May 22. The *Hellas* attacked by pirates. June 9. Another unsuccessful attempt to burn the British fleet at Cap-singmoon. June 28. Canton blockaded by Sir Gordon Bremer. July 3. The *Bionde*, with a flag of truce hoisted, is fired on by the Chinese at Amoy. July 5. Capture of Chusan by the British. Aug. 6. Mr. Stanton seized by the Chinese, and carried prisoner to Canton. Sept. 16. Seizure of Captain Anstruther, and wreck of the *Kite*, the crew of which, with the captain's lady, are made prisoners, and treated with great cruelty. Oct. 17. Lin receives orders to hand over his seals of office to Commissioner Keshen. Nov. 6. Truce proclaimed. Nov. 10. Release of Mr. Stanton. Nov. 29. Admiral Elliot resigns the command of the fleet.
1841. Jan. 6. Cessation of the negotiations, owing to the procrastination of the Chinese. Jan. 7. Two of the Bogue forts are taken by the British. Jan. 20. Hong-Kong is ceded to Great Britain; and an indemnity of 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid to the English before 1846. Jan. 26. British flag hoisted at Hong-Kong. Jan. 27. Date of imperial edict disavowing the treaty made by Keshen. Feb. 22. Recommencement of hostilities. Feb. 25. Evacuation of Chusan. Feb. 26. Destruction of the Bogue forts by Sir Gordon Bremer. Feb. 26. Keshen is degraded by an imperial edict, and ordered to be conveyed to Peking for trial. Mar. 1. The English fleet ascends the Pekiang to Canton. Mar. 2. Sir Hugh Gough assumes command of the forces. Mar. 3. Another truce. Mar. 12. The defences of Canton are seized by the British. Mar. 18. The forts and factories at Canton are seized by the British, and a Chinese flotilla is destroyed. Mar. 20. A truce is agreed upon between Captain Elliot and the imperial commissioner Yang. April 14. Arrival of Yihshan, the new imperial commissioner. May 21. The Chinese attempt to burn the English fleet at Canton with fire-rafts. May 24. The British, under Sir Le Fleming

A.D.

- Senhouse, attack Canton, and gain the heights behind the city the next day. May 27. Captain Elliot abandons the attack, and a ransom of 6,000,000 dollars is paid to the British government. June 14. Death of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse. July 16. Imperial proclamation re-opening British trade. Aug. 10. Sir Henry Pottinger, the new British plenipotentiary, lands at Macao. Aug. 26. Amoy is taken by the British. Oct. 1. Recovery of Chusan island by the British. Oct. 9. Capture of the city of Chinhae. Oct. 13. Capture of Ningpo. Dec. 28. Capture of the district cities of Yuyao, Tsikee, and Funghwa.
1842. Mar. 10. The Chinese make a futile attempt to recover Ningpo and Chinhae, with a force of 12,000 men. Mar. 15. Sir Hugh Gough defeats a Chinese force of about 8,000 men at Tse-kee. May 7. Evacuation of Ningpo by the British. May 18. Capture of the city of Chapoo. June 16. Capture of Wosung, on the Yang-tze-kiang. June 19. Capture of Shang-hai. July 21. Storm and capture of Chin-keang-foo. Aug. 6. The English fleet takes its station before the walls of Nanking. Aug. 15. Arrival of Ke-ying, the imperial commissioner, with powers to treat for peace. Aug. 29. Signing of the treaty of Nanking (*q.v.*), whereby an end is put to the first Chinese war. Sept. 16. H.M.S. *Auckland* leaves Nanking with the emperor's ratification of the treaty on board. Oct. 17. Dedication at Hong-Kong of the first Protestant place of worship in China. Dec. 7. Riots at Canton, and destruction of the European factories.
1843. June 26. Hong-Kong is made the British seat of government in China, and placed under the governorship of Sir H. Pottinger. July 27. Canton is opened to the British, under the regulations of the treaty of Nanking. Oct. 8. Supplementary treaty of Homum-Chae.
1844. May 7. Arrival at Hong-Kong of Mr. Davis, Sir H. Pottinger's successor as British governor-general in China.
1846. April 4. Treaty of Bocca Tigris. July 8. Fracas at Canton between the natives and English residents.
1847. April 3. The English residents at Canton present a list of their grievances to Sir John Davis. April 5. A British force, under General d'Aguilar, destroys the Bogue forts, threatens Canton, and compels the Chinese commissioner, Ke-ying, to accede to the demands of the governor. Dec. 5. The natives seize and murder six English residents. Sir John Davis afterwards obtains the execution of the criminals.
1850. Oct. 3. First battle of the Tae-ping rebellion. Oct. 20. The great piratical fleet of Shapng-tsai is destroyed in the Bay of Tonquin, by H.M.S. *Columbine* and *Fury*, and the E.I.C. steam-sloop *Phlegathon*. Nov. 5. Commissioner Lin is despatched against the Tae-pings, but dies on the journey.
1851. April 11. Defeat of the rebels at the Kew-heen-hen ferry. Nov. 30. Organization of the Tae-ping army.
1852. May 19. The rebels raise the siege of Kweilin. Dec. 30. They extend their conquests to the Yang-tze-kiang.
1853. Jan. 12. They take Woo-chang. Mar. 18. Amoy submits to the Tae-pings. Mar. 19. Capture of Nanking by the rebels. May 22. Kae-fung successfully resists a siege by the rebels. Sept. 7. They enter Shaug-hai. Nov. 1. Tae-ping army in a state of blockade at Tsing-hae.
1854. June 26. The rebels take Woo-chang.
1856. Oct. 8. The Chinese board the *Arrow* lorchas, said to be a British vessel, and thus bring about a renewal of hostilities. Oct. 27. Sir M. Seymour opens fire on Canton.

A.D.

- Nov. 12 and 13. Sir M. Seymour captures all the Bogue forts and the Annunghoy forts. Dec. 14. The foreign factories at Canton are burned by the natives.
1857. Jan. 15. Attempt to poison the British residents at Hong-Kong, by mixing arsenic with bread. May. Commodore Elliot and Sir M. Seymour totally destroy the Chinese fleet of war-junks in the Canton waters. June 12. A British squadron sets fire to the suburbs of Canton, and retires to the lower part of the river. July. Lord Elgin, the British plenipotentiary, arrives at Hong-Kong. Oct. Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, arrives at Canton. Dec. 28. Bombardment of Canton, which surrenders to the French and English next day.
1858. Jan. 5. The victors enter Canton, and capture Yeh, Peh-kwei, the governor, and Tseang-keun, the Tartar general. May 19. The allied squadrons force an entrance into the Peiho river, in spite of the fire of the Chinese forts. June 26. Signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin. Aug. 11. Capture and destruction of Fort Namtow.
1859. May. The Hon. Mr. Bruce arrives at Hong-Kong, as her Majesty's minister at the court of Peking. June 13. Commercial treaty with Russia. June 24. The forts on the Peiho treacherously open fire on Admiral Hope's squadron, which is compelled to retire to Shang-hai, after losing 64 officers and men killed, and 252 wounded.
1860. Expeditions fitted out by England and France sail for China. Mar. 8. Ultimatum sent by Mr. Bruce to the Chinese government. June 21. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros reach Hong-Kong. Aug. 21. Capture of the Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho. Aug. 23. Tien-tsin occupied. Sept. 9. The expedition leaves Tien-tsin, and advances on Peking. Sept. 18. Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Norman, and party, consisting of twenty-six, including Sikhs and Europeans, who had started for Tangchow under a flag of truce, are treacherously made prisoners. Oct. 6. The emperor's summer palace is captured and sacked by the French. Oct. 8. Mr. Parkes and other prisoners restored. Oct. 12. The allies prepare to open fire on Peking, when the Chinese government grant all their demands. Oct. 24. Convention is signed at Peking. Nov. 5. The allied forces evacuate Peking. Nov. 14. Treaty between Russia and China. Dec. 27. The conclusion of peace is proclaimed in the city of London.

LIST OF DYNASTIES.

	B.C.		A.D.
1. Hia	2198	12. Souy	590
2. Chang	1766	13. Tang	619
3. Tcheou	1110	14. Heou-Leang ..	907
4. Tsin	246	15. Heou-Tang ..	923
5. Han	203	16. Heou-Tsin ..	937
	A.D.	17. Heou-Han ..	947
6. Heou-Han ..	221	18. Heou-Cheou ..	951
7. Tsin	265	19. Song	960
8. Song	420	20. Yuen	1280
9. Tsi	479	21. Ming	1368
10. Leang	502	22. Tsin	1644
11. Tch'in	557		

EMPERORS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Shun-che	1644	Kea-king	1795
Kang-hy	1662	Taou-kuang	1820
Young-t-ching ..	1792	Hien-fung	1850
Kien-long	1735		

CHINA APPLE.—This tree was introduced into England in 1780.

CHINA ROSE was first successfully raised in England in the year 1789.

CHINA-WARE.—The art of making porcelain was known in China nearly two centuries before the Christian era. For a long time the Chinese supplied Europe with this ware, and on this account it was called China. The ships of the East-India Company first imported it in 1631.

CHINGLEPUT (Hindustan).—This town was taken by the French in 1751. Clive retook it after a short siege Oct. 31, 1752. Hyder Ali besieged it in 1780, and was driven away by Sir E. Coote Jan. 18, 1781.

CHIN-HAE (China).—This town was taken by the English army Oct. 9, 1841. It made a good defence. The victors captured 157 guns. An attack made by the Chinese on the gates of the city, March 10, 1842, was repulsed.

CHIN-KEANG-FOO (China).—This city was taken by the English after a gallant defence, July 21, 1842. The rebels took the city April 1, 1853, and evacuated it in 1857.

CHINON (France).—Geoffrey of Anjou was imprisoned in the castle of Chinon by his brother Fulk, A.D. 1068, and remained there until 1096. Henry II. of England died at Chinon July 6, 1189. His son, King John, concluded a truce for five years with Philip II. of France at this place, Sept. 18, 1214. Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, appeared before Charles VII. in 1429 at this town where he was keeping his court, and announced her mission to raise the siege of Orleans and crown him king at Rheims.

CHINSURA (Hindustan).—The Dutch, who formed a factory here in 1656, were soon after expelled by the native authorities. They returned in 1686. The English took it in 1795, and restored it to the Dutch in 1814. By the 8th and 9th articles of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, it was with other places ceded to England in exchange for some possessions in Sumatra.

CHIOS (Ægean Sea).—This island was, according to tradition, peopled by the Pelasgians. Its inhabitants joined the Ionic confederation. The Persians invaded Chios and committed great devastation B.C. 493. The Chians revolted from the Athenians B.C. 412, and the latter ravaged the island. They again threw off the Athenian yoke B.C. 357. Philip captured Chios B.C. 201. The Chians remained in friendly alliance with the Romans for many years. Their island is supposed, however, to have been included in the Insularum Provincia, established by Vespasian. The chief city, also called Chios, claims the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. Its modern name is Scio (q. v.).

CHIOZZA, (Sea-Fight,) fought off Chiozza, between the Genoese and Venetian fleets, in May, 1379. The latter were defeated with great loss. The island and city of Chiozza fell into the hands of the Genoese. Their fleet was blockaded by the Venetians in the port of Chiozza, and the Genoese were com-

pelled to surrender in 1380, when the island was restored to Venice.

CHIPPAWA (Battles).—General Riall, at the head of 1,500 regular troops, besides militia and 300 Indians, sustained a defeat at this place from an American army 6,000 strong, with a numerous train of artillery, July 5, 1814.—General Riall having been reinforced and supported by General Drummond, advanced against the Americans, who had established themselves at Chippawa. A severe action took place July 25, in which General Riall was wounded. The Americans were, however, defeated, and abandoned their camp, throwing the baggage and provisions into the Rapids. The Americans had 5,000 men engaged, and the English 2,800, of all descriptions. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

CHIPPENHAM (Wilts) was a place of importance in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings, some of whom resided here. Ethelwulf celebrated the marriage of his daughter Athelwitha with Burrhed, king of Mercia, in this town, A.D. 853. In 878 it was seized by the Danes, who, after having committed great ravages, were expelled by Alfred. In *Doomsday Book* (1086), it is mentioned as forming part of the royal possessions both before and after the Conquest, but in the reign of Richard II. it belonged to the Hungerford family. Chippenham sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Its charter, dated May 2, 1554, was abolished by Charles II. in 1684. James II. restored the old privileges of the borough by another charter, granted March 13, 1685. Chippenham cloth won the first prize in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

CHITORE (Hindustan).—This fortified town, seated on the summit of a precipice, was at one time the capital of Odeypoor. The Mohammedan emperor of Delhi seized it in 1303, and the Rajpoots recovered it in 1312. The king of Guzerat took it in 1533, and the emperor Acbar in 1567. After having undergone various vicissitudes, it was, in 1790, restored to the ruler of Odeypoor.

CHITTAGONG (Hindustan).—The revenues of Chittagong, with those of other districts, were ceded to the East-India Company by a treaty concluded with Mir Casim, Sept. 27, 1760. It suffered from an earthquake April 2, 1762.

CHITTEBROOG (Hindustan).—Hyder Ali failed in an attack upon this strong fortress in 1776, but obtained possession in 1779. In this fortress Tipoo Saib imprisoned General Matthews, made prisoner at the capitulation of Bednore, April 30, 1783. The troops stationed here seized the military treasure Aug. 6, 1809.

CHITTOOR (Hindustan).—Hyder Ali took this place, in Arcot, in October, 1780. Sir E. Coote laid siege to it Nov. 8, 1781, and it capitulated on the 10th. It came under British rule in 1802, and the native chiefs were expelled in 1804.

CHIVALRY.—"It appears probable," says Hallam, "that the custom of receiving arms

at the age of manhood with some solemnity was of immemorial antiquity among the nations that overthrew the Roman empire." And to this he traces the origin of chivalry, adding that "proofs, though rare and incidental, might be adduced to show that in the time of Charlemagne, and even earlier, the sons of monarchs at least did not assume manly arms without a regular investiture. And in the 11th century it is evident that this was a general practice." The custom for feudal tenants to serve on horseback, equipped with the coat of mail, in the reign of Charlemagne, in his opinion gave birth to the institution. The connection of chivalry with the Crusades gave it a strong religious tinge, and to this, devotion to the female sex was added, so that the love of God and of the ladies constituted a single duty. Its chief virtues were loyalty, courtesy, and munificence. "The young man, the squire," says Guizot, "who aspired to the title of knight, was first divested of his clothes, and put into the bath, a symbol of purification. Upon coming out of the bath, they clothed him in a white tunic, a symbol of purity; in a red robe, a symbol of the blood which he was bound to shed in the service of the faith; in a saga, or close black coat, a symbol of the death which awaited him as well as all men." St. Pelaye ascribes its decline, in the 15th and 16th centuries, to the profusion with which Charles VI. lavished the order, and its extension by Francis I. to lawyers and other civilians. Hallam is of opinion that the invention of gunpowder eventually overthrew chivalry.

CHIVALRY, (Court of,) existed at a very early period, though no records of its history remain. Its jurisdiction extended over matters of honour and courtesy, and its severest penalty was degradation from knighthood, which it only decreed in three cases; that of Sir Andrew Harelay in 1322 being the first. In consequence of abuses, its authority was defined in 1389 by 13 Rich. II. stat. 1, c. 2.

CHLORINE.—This elementary gaseous body was discovered by Scheele in 1774. He called it "dephlogisticated muriatic acid." Sir Humphry Davy corrected some errors that prevailed respecting its nature in 1809, and gave it the name of chlorine on account of its greenish hue. Mr. F. Smith introduced an apparatus for making chlorine in 1847.

CHLOROFORM.—This fluid, regarded as a compound of chlorine and formyle, whence the name, was discovered by Soubeyran in 1832. Its true composition was ascertained by Dumas and Peligot in 1835. The vapour of chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic agent by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847. It is considered the safest of all anæsthetics.

CHOBHAM CAMP.—An encampment on a small scale was formed at Chobham, in Surrey, June 14, 1853, for exercising the troops in military evolutions. The Queen reviewed the troops June 14, and the camp broke up August 20.

CHOCOLATE.—Prescott (Mexico, vol. i. b. 1, c. 5) speaking of the products of Mexico, remarks:—"Another celebrated plant was the cacao, the fruit of which furnished the chocolate,—from the Mexican *chocolatl*,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe." When Cortes was at the capital, A.D. 1519, the emperor Montezuma took no other beverage, fifty jars or pitchers being prepared for his daily consumption. Two thousand pitchers were allowed for his household. It was brought from Mexico into Europe by the Spaniards, and was in use in France in 1661. Chocolate-houses were introduced into London in the middle of the 18th century.

CHOCZIM, or CHOTYN (Russia).—This town, in Bessarabia, was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1739; but the former soon after regained possession. The Turks were defeated in a battle under the walls of Choczim, April 30, 1769, when the Russians followed them into the town, and having set fire to it, retreated. The Russians gained another victory near Choczim, July 13, 1769, and laid siege to the town, but were compelled to retire. They returned, and it fell into their hands in the autumn of the same year, but was restored to Turkey in 1774. The Austrians and Russians captured it, after a gallant defence, Sept. 29, 1788. Though restored by the treaty of Jassy in 1792, it was finally ceded to Russia in 1812.

CHOLERA.—This disease was prevalent in 1669, but the most malignant form, known as Asiatic cholera, first made its appearance amongst some troops stationed at Ganjain, in Hindostan, in 1781, on which occasion several men were carried off in a few days. Occasional outbreaks afterwards occurred in other parts of India, and in 1817 the cholera appeared, in an epidemic form, spreading over different parts of Asia. It reached the Mauritius in 1819, visited the islands of the Indian archipelago, broke out at Canton in 1820, at Peking in 1821, at several places in the Persian Gulf in the same year, and reached Aleppo in 1822, where it spread along the shores of the Caspian Sea, and parts of Russia. For a time its ravages ceased, but in 1829 it again broke out near the Caspian. It appeared in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other Russian towns, in 1830, at Vienna, and towns in Germany, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, &c. in 1831, and travelling to England, burst forth at Sunderland Oct. 26, 1831. It visited Edinburgh in Jan. 1832, London Feb. 14, Dublin March 22, and gradually extended over the United Kingdom. France and America were devastated by this terrible scourge in the same year; Spain and Portugal in 1834; and different parts of Italy in 1835, 1836, and 1837. In the last-mentioned year it passed over to Algiers, and after an outbreak at Malta, disappeared. The second visitation broke out in Asia in 1845, and after visiting many places in Asia, and on the continent of Europe, reached England in October, 1848. This attack seems to have died out somewhere in America in 1849.

The third visitation appeared in England for a short time in 1853, again burst forth in Sept. 1854, and after spreading over other parts of Europe, ceased in 1856.

CHOTUSITZ.—(See CZASLAW.)

CHOUANS.—This name, given to bands who fought against the republicans in Brittany and La Vendée, during the French revolution, is said to have been derived from their leaders, four brothers named Chouan, or from the watchword "*chou, chou*," which was their battle-cry. Lord Stanhope says, "The insurgents of Brittany were known by that name, a word of doubtful origin, and said to be corrupted from *chat-huant*, the night-owl, to denote their secret signal in their nightly expeditions." The rebellion commenced in 1792, and in Oct. 1793, they defeated the republican forces at Laval, in Brittany. In 1795 they sustained a serious defeat at Quiberon, but their cause was not finally ruined till Nov. 9, 1799, when Napoleon Buonaparte substituted his despotism for the government of the Directory. At the time of their greatest power the Chouans numbered 100,000 armed men, and if their efforts had been directed by an able general, it is difficult to conjecture what effect they might have produced.

CHRISM.—The oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches in baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It was prepared on Holy Thursday. Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 347) remarks, "The distinction between the oil and the chrism of our rituals may be explained by showing their respective uses in the ceremonies of the Christian Church. In the earlier ages three kinds of unction were employed in the offices of religion: 1st, that for sick persons; 2nd, that for the *catechumeni*, or persons not yet baptized or confirmed; and 3rd, that used in baptism, confirmation, or consecration. The former of these were with oil consecrated for the two several purposes by the priest, but the latter with an unguent of oil mingled with balm, which was prepared at a particular season, and always consecrated by a bishop, by whom only it could be used, except in cases of necessity in the rite of baptism." Our sovereigns down to Elizabeth were anointed with this last-mentioned chrism at the coronation. Bingham (Antiq. xi. ch. i. s. 3) says, "And because the divine operations of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying grace are sometimes in Scripture called the *unction* or *anointing of the Spirit*, therefore baptism had also the name of *chrism* or *unction*, from this noble effect attending it."

CHRIST (Order of).—On the abolition of the Templars by Clement V. in 1312, King Dionysius I. of Portugal preserved the order in his dominions, but changed its title in 1317, to that of "The Knights of Christ." This arrangement was sanctioned by Pope John XXII. in 1319. The new order afterwards attained such power that King John III. was obliged to obtain an edict

from Pope Hadrian VI., by which the grand mastership of the order became vested in the kings of Portugal in 1522.

CHRISTAUDINS, or CHRISTODINS.—This name was applied to the Protestants in France, to render them contemptible, because, as their enemies pretended, they could only talk about Christ.

CHRIST CHURCH (Oxford).—This college, called Cardinal College, was founded by Wolsey, who in 1524 obtained permission to convert the priory of St. Frideswide into a seminary. On Wolsey's death it reverted to Henry VIII., who re-established it as King Henry's College Sept. 27, 1532. It received further endowments, was changed into a cathedral church, and called Christ Church, in 1546, the dean and canons being required to maintain the school. The library was annexed in 1716, and completed in 1761. A fire broke out in the hall, March 3, 1809, but it was fortunately extinguished, though the damage amounted to £12,000.

CHRISTANIA (Norway), the capital, was founded by Christian IV. A.D. 1624, on the site of the ancient city of Opslo, destroyed by fire May 24 in that year. Charles XII. advanced to Christiania in 1716, and laid siege to the castle, supposed to have been built about 1302; but he was compelled to retire. It is the seat of a bishop. The university was founded in 1811. A fire occurred at Christiania April 13, 1858, when the Exchange, the Bank, other public buildings, and a large part of the city, were destroyed. Christiania received its name from its founder Christian IV.

CHRISTIANITY.—The religion professed by all believers in Jesus Christ, being the fulfilment and completion of the Mosaic dispensation. The disciples of our Saviour were first called Christians at Antioch (Acts xi. 26), in the year 42; and the word occurs but twice more in the New Testament, namely, in the address of King Agrippa to Paul (Acts xxvi. 28), in the year 60, and in Peter's (1 Epist. iv. 16) exhortation, "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." This epistle was written about the year 59. Though Christian was the name to which the primitive church adhered, its followers were known under various designations; amongst which may be mentioned, Believers, Brethren, Elect, Jesseans, Gnostics, Nazarenes, Theophori, and Christians.

CHRISTIANSAND (Sweden), founded by Christian IV. in 1641.

CHRISTMAS BOX.—The practice of giving presents on Christmas Day arose out of the Pagan custom of the Paganalia, instituted by Servius Tullius B.C. 550. On these festivals, celebrated at the commencement of the year, an altar was erected in every village, when each person (man, woman, and child) was expected to contribute a coin. From this primitive mode of counting the population, new year's gifts, of which the English Christmas boxes are a modification, arose. Aubrey speaks of a pot, in which Roman coins were

found, resembling the earthen boxes formerly used by our apprentices.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The Nativity was not celebrated on the same day by all the primitive churches. For two or three centuries the Eastern church kept the feast on the 6th of January, whilst the Latin church observed it on the 25th of December. The festival is believed to have originated in the 2nd century. Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian monk, about the year 527, first fixed as an æra the birth of Christ, on the 25th of December, in the year of Rome 753, when Lentulus and Piso were consuls. This computation has been followed up to the present time, though the best authorities are agreed that this is neither the month nor the year in which the Saviour of mankind became incarnate. The date now generally received is that of April 5, B.C. 4.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Capt. Cook in his last voyage, Dec. 23, 1777. He landed on the 25th, and named the island after the day.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST. (Atlantic).—This island, vulgarly called St. Kitts, and named by the natives "The Fertile Isle," was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493. The bucaniers settled upon it in 1623, and the French and English having quarrelled, occupied different portions. An English expedition landed here June 21, 1690, and it capitulated July 14. It was again taken from the French July 15, 1702, and was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French landed 8,000 men here Jan. 11, 1782, during the American war, and the small garrison, only 600 strong, retired to a strong position, called Brimstone Hill. An English squadron sent for its relief under Admiral Hood, engaged with the Count de Grasse's fleet Jan. 26, 1783. Brimstone Hill, closely besieged, capitulated Feb. 13. It was restored the next year.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE (Cambridge).—This college was established by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII., in 1505. It was founded on the site of Henry the Sixth's College, called God's House, the name being changed to Christ's College.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, or the BLUE-COAT SCHOOL.—The site of the monastery of the Grey Friars was granted by Henry VIII. to the city of London, for relieving and succouring the poor. In 1552 the city of London fitted up a part of the monastery for the reception of children, and 340 were received in November. Their dress, at first russet cotton, was at Easter, 1553, changed to blue; whence the present name of the school. The patent of foundation by Edward VI. bears date June 26, 1553. Charles II. added the mathematical school in 1673. The branch establishment at Hertford was founded in 1683, and the writing-school was endowed by Sir John Moore in 1694. Owing to the decay of great part of the original erection, it has been rebuilt. The new infirmary was completed in 1822,

and the first stone of the hall was laid by the duke of York in April, 1825.

CHRIST'S THORN.—The *Zizyphus paliurus*, supposed to be the same from which the crown of thorns was made, was brought to this country from Africa A.D. 1596.

CHROMIUM.—This metal was discovered in 1797, by N. L. Vauquelin, a distinguished anatomical chemist; born in Normandy.

CHUMPANEER (Hindustan), was taken by Mahmoud, king of Guzerat, in 1483, after a siege of twelve years. The emperor Humayun seized it in 1534, and it subsequently formed part of the Mahratta territory. The British took it, Sept. 17, 1802, and in 1803 it was annexed to Scinde.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGHUR (Hindustan), was held by the emperor Baber in 1529, and taken by the Affghan Shir Khan in 1530. Humayun, the successor of Baber, regained possession in 1538, after a siege of six months. In 1763 the town was taken by the British, to whom it was formally ceded in 1768. A treaty was concluded here between Warren Hastings and the nabob of Oude in 1781.

CHUPAS (Battle).—During the civil wars amongst the Spanish conquerors of Peru, Vaca de Castro defeated Almagro's army after a hotly-contested battle in the plains of Chupas, Sept. 16, 1542. Almagro escaped to Cuzco, where he was immediately made prisoner and executed.

CHUQUISACA (South America), the capital of Bolivar, was founded by one of Pizarro's officers A.D. 1539. It was at first called the "Villa de la Plata," or "City of Silver," in allusion to the mines in the vicinity. Chuquisaca was made a bishopric in 1551, and erected into an archbishopric in 1608. This city is sometimes called Sucre, from the general who secured the deliverance of the country by his victory at Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824.

CHURCH.—Bingham supports Mr. Mede's view that churches, or buildings for the performance of divine services, existed in the 1st century. St. Paul (1 Cor. xi. 22) speaks of the church as a place set apart for sacred duties. Towards the end of the 2nd century Clemens Alexandrinus uses the word *ecclesia* for the place of assembly; and Eusebius, referring to the peace enjoyed by the Christians from the persecution of Valerian to that of Diocletian (253—303), declares that the Christians had increased so greatly in that half-century, that "their ancient churches were not large enough to receive them, and therefore they erected from the foundations more ample and spacious ones in every city." St. Austin, moreover, founds the use and building of churches on 1 Tim. ii. 1, and declares that as soon as the Christian religion was planted in the world, then churches were built. Churches existed in this island at a very early period of the Christian æra. Gildas speaks of the restoration of those destroyed during the Diocletian persecution. The emperor Constantine built several new churches, and repaired and beautified others in the East. In 326 he laid the foundation of

the temple called Sancta Sophia, which was completed by his son Constantius in 360. The first English churches were made of wood. During the 4th century Bishop Ninias built a stone church in Galloway, and on account of its extreme rarity the place was called Whitechurch.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The early history of the Church in this island is given under **BRITISH CHURCH**. Many laws for the regulation of the Church were made by the Anglo-Saxon kings. Its right of sanctuary was rigidly enforced. Attempts at encroachment by Rome were frequently opposed, and the first article of Magna Charta (1215) provided that the Church of England should be free, and enjoy her whole rights and liberties inviolable. This was confirmed by subsequent acts. The connection with the Church of Rome was entirely severed at the Reformation. In 1530, the clergy in convocation acknowledged Henry VIII. as supreme head of the English church; and by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534), the Papal power in England was abrogated. The king was appointed supreme head of the Church by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1534). The Articles were drawn up in 1551, and published in 1553. They were forty-two in number. They were revised and reduced to thirty-nine in 1562. At the Union in 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with that of England, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland.

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA. (*See* AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly, which met at Glasgow, abolished episcopacy and deposed the bishops Dec. 20, 1638; from which time Presbyterianism has been adopted as the religion of that part of the United Kingdom.

CHURCH-RATES have existed in England from time immemorial, though the earliest documentary record of their existence is found in the Year-books of the 44th Edward III. (1370).

CHURCHWARDENS.—These officers are said to have been first appointed by an African council about A.D. 425. In England they were anciently called church reeves, were sometimes appointed by the clergyman of the parish, and sometimes by the clergyman and the parish, according to custom. The 89th canon of 1603 directs, that "churchwardens shall be chosen yearly in Easter week by the joint consent of the minister and parishioners, if it may be; and if they cannot agree, the minister shall choose one, and the parishioners another." From a communication in *Notes and Queries*, it appears that three churchwardens have been chosen annually at Attleborough, in Norfolk, since 1617.

CHURCHYARD.—The practice of interring the dead in churchyards arose in the 6th century. The council of Braga, A.D. 563, allowed men to be buried in the churchyard, under the walls of the church, but prohibited burial within the church. The French, however, retained the ancient practice until

permission was accorded for interment in churchyards by the council of Nantes in 660. In former times churchyards were privileged places, and property was often carried to them for safety. (*See* BURIAL and CEMETERY.)

CHUSAN (China Sea).—The principal island of this group, called Chusan, was captured by the English July 5, 1840; and evacuated Feb. 25, 1841. Its chief city was again captured, and the island re-occupied, Oct. 1, 1841. By the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842, the English were to hold this island until the indemnities had been paid, and certain ports opened. It was restored to the Chinese in 1846.

CIBALIS (Battle).—During the civil war between Constantine and Licinius, the latter was defeated near this city, in Pannonia, Oct. 8, 314 A.D. Licinius abandoned his camp and magazines, and retreated with great expedition.

CILICIA (Asia Minor).—This country was originally inhabited by a Phœnician tribe. Syennesis, king of Cilicia, is said to have assisted in a mediation for peace between Croesus, the king of Lydia, and the Medes, B.C. 610. Cilicia was afterwards subject to Persia, and supplied 100 ships for the invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. The inhabitants indulged in piracy. The Romans sent several expeditions to suppress these malpractices, and the country was finally conquered by Pompey B.C. 66, and was made a Roman province B.C. 64. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 7th century. They were expelled by Zimisces A.D. 964. It underwent various changes, and was finally conquered by Amurath I. in 1387.

CIMBRI.—This Celtic tribe, inhabiting Jutland, having joined with the Teutons, entered Illyria, where they defeated Cn. Papirius Carbo, at the head of a consular army, B.C. 113. After this triumph they advanced into Gaul, B.C. 112, passed into Spain, and, reappearing on the frontiers of Transalpine Gaul, defeated two Roman armies B.C. 109 and 107. They inflicted a terrible defeat on another Roman army, led by two consuls, B.C. 105, after which they withdrew into Spain. The Celtiberians drove them from this province B.C. 104; whereupon the Cimbri returned into Gaul. Marius collected a large army and went to oppose them. The Cimbri and Teutons separated into two bodies, the former taking the road through Helvetia, and the latter pressing forward to assail the Roman army. Their intention was to reunite their forces on the Lombard plains. The Teutons were attacked and overwhelmed by the Romans, and 100,000 men are said to have perished on that occasion, B.C. 102. The Cimbri in the mean time had reached the valley of the Adige. Marius allured them into an unfavourable position, in which they were defeated and exterminated, B.C. 101. The women, having put their children to death, committed suicide. A distinct tribe was discovered, in the middle of the 18th cen-

tury, inhabiting the villages in the mountains near Verona and Vicenza, and speaking the Danish language. Some writers endeavoured to prove that these people were a remnant of the Cimbri defeated by Marius.

CIMMERII.—This nomadic race, inhabiting the Crimea and parts of the neighbouring country, having been expelled by the Scythians, passed along the shores of the Euxine, invaded Asia Minor, and pillaged Sardis, the capital of Lydia, B.C. 635. In this country they are said to have remained until about B.C. 617, when they were defeated and driven out of Asia Minor. Little authentic is known of this people. Homer refers to another people of the same name, fabled to have dwelt in a land of perpetual darkness. Hence the term "Cimmerian gloom."

CINCINNATI ORDER was established by the Americans during the revolutionary war, about the year 1783, and was for a time very popular. The French officers wore the decoration, but the order soon ceased.

CINNAMON.—The Hebrews used this spice in their religious ceremonies B.C. 1496 (Exod. xxx. 23). It is also mentioned in the Song of Solomon (iv. 14), and in Prov. vii. 17. Ceylon is the place at which the tree flourishes best, and from this island Europe has derived its principal supplies from the earliest times. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in 1773 awarded a gold medal to Dr. Young, for introducing the culture of the cinnamon-tree into St. Vincent's. A few plants found in a French ship bound from the Isle of France to Hispaniola, and captured by Rodney, were presented by him to the Jamaica planters in 1783, and thus the cultivation of the tree was introduced into that island. No sooner had the passage round the Cape of Good Hope been discovered than the Portuguese endeavoured to get the cinnamon trade, which had before that period been monopolized by Arab merchants, into their hands. They established a factory at Ceylon, and concluded a treaty with the king of Kandy, who engaged to furnish them with 124,000 lb. annually, in return for their assistance against his enemies. The Dutch became the rivals of the Portuguese, and in 1612 the king of Kandy engaged to deliver to them all the cinnamon he could collect. This led to a struggle, which was terminated in 1644 or 1645, by an agreement between the Dutch and the Portuguese to share the produce between them. War broke out again in 1652; the Dutch captured Colombo in 1656, and in 1663 the Portuguese were finally excluded from all participation in the trade. Ceylon was captured by the English in February, 1796, when the trade passed from the control of the Dutch.

CINQUE PORTS.—The commencement of this system of defence against invasion may be traced to the period of the Roman occupation of England. Jeake states that the five ports, Hastings, Hythe, Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, were enfranchised in the time of Edward the Confessor, although only three,

Sandwich, Dover, and Romney, are mentioned in Domesday Book. William I. erected the district of the Cinque Ports into a kind of palatine jurisdiction under a warden, in whom the military, naval, and civil authority was combined. Richard I. admitted Rye and Winchelsea to the privileges of the Cinque Ports, by a charter dated March 27, 1191. The number was thus increased to seven principal ports, whilst smaller places were attached to them as subordinate ports. They were required to furnish a fleet for the defence of the sea, and according to an ordinance of Henry III. in 1229, in the following proportions:—Dover and Hastings each 21 ships, carrying 21 men and one boy; Winchelsea, 10 ships; and Hythe, Sandwich, and Rye, 5 each. These vessels were to serve 15 days at the expense of the towns, but were paid for any service beyond that time. The Cinque Ports received their charter of confirmation from Edward I., in 1278, and all their liberties and free customs were secured to them by 25 Edw. I. c. 9 (1297). The jurisdiction of the constable of Dover Castle was defined by 28 Edw. I. c. 7 (1300).

CINTRA (Convention).—The day after the battle of Vimiera, General Kellermann proposed an armistice, which was signed at Cintra August 22, 1808. The convention, erroneously called the convention of Cintra, was finally concluded at Lisbon, Aug. 30, and consisted of twenty articles, to which three additional articles were appended. The French by this convention agreed to evacuate Portugal. Their soldiers were allowed to disembark with arms and baggage, and were not to be considered prisoners of war, the English government furnishing the necessary transports to convey them to their own country. They were, however, compelled to relinquish all their spoils. This agreement excited so much discontent in England, that a board of in inquiry was summoned by a warrant dated Nov. 1, 1808. In the report issued Dec. 22, the Board declared that no further military proceeding was necessary on the subject, and on the 25th of December a majority of the Board voted approval of the armistice of Aug. 22, and of the convention of the 30th.

CIPHER.—The Spartan *Scytale* was in use at least as early as 400 B.C., and is supposed by some authors to be the earliest attempt at writing in cipher. Aeneas Tacticus, who was contemporary with Aristotle, and flourished about 350 B.C., was one of the most eminent ancient masters of the art of writing in secret characters, having collected about twenty different modes, all which were unintelligible, except to those who knew the key. The first modern author who described this art was the Abbé Trithemius, whose "Polygraphia" appeared A.D. 1499; since which period many writers have directed attention to the subject.

CIRCASSIA (Asia) was conquered by the Huns in the 5th century, by the Chhazars in the 11th century, and at the commencement of the 13th century fell under the Mongol

emperor of Kaptchak. Timour invaded it in the 14th century, but was unable to effect a permanent conquest. Its first intercourse with Russia took place in 1555. It afterwards submitted to the khans of the Crimea, but, owing to their tyranny, the Circassians revolted in 1708, and applied for protection to the Ottoman Porte. At the peace of Belgrade in 1739, Circassia was declared independent, but it soon returned to its dependence on Turkey, which did not renounce all right to exercise authority over it till the peace of Koutchouk-Kainardji, in 1774. In 1783 Circassia was claimed as part of the Russian empire, but it was not finally incorporated therewith till the treaty of Hadrianople, in 1830. The Circassians strenuously resisted Russian domination under their leader Schamyl, who was captured Sept. 7, 1859.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY.—Maximilian I. in 1501 carried into execution the design of Wenceslaus, attempted by Albert II., of dividing Germany into circles. The empire, the electorates and the dominions of Austria excepted, was divided into six circles; viz., Bavaria, Franconia, the Rhine, Saxony, Swabia, and Westphalia. In 1512 four more were added; viz., those of Austria, Burgundy, the Lower Rhine, including the three ecclesiastical electors and the elector Palatine, and Upper Saxony, including the electorates of Saxony and Brandenburg. "It was," says Hallam, "the business of the police of the circles to enforce the execution of sentences pronounced by the Imperial Chamber against refractory states of the empire." The circles were abolished by the Confederation of the Rhine, concluded at Paris, July 12, 1806, and each German prince resumed such of his titles as referred to his connection with the German empire, Aug. 1.

CIRCUITS.—In a great council held at Northampton Jan. 26, 1176, Henry II. divided England into six districts, to each of which he appointed three itinerant judges, who were to make their circuit round the kingdom once in seven years, for the purpose of trying causes. Various changes in the number of the circuits, &c., were afterwards made. England and Wales are now divided into eight circuits, to which the judges go twice a year.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Jerome relates that Pamphilus, presbyter of Cæsarea, who died A.D. 309, collected 30,000 religious books, for the purpose of lending them; and this is the first notice of a circulating library. In 1342 the stationers of Paris were compelled to keep books to be lent on hire. This was intended for the benefit of poor students, before printing had been invented. Merryweather (Bibliomania in the Middle Ages) remarks: "The reader will be surprised at the idea of a circulating library in the Middle Ages; but there can be no doubt of the fact that they were established at Paris, Toulouse, Vienna, and other places." Catalogues, with the charge for reading, were exhibited in their shops. A circulating library was established at Edinburgh in 1725, and in London in 1740.

There were, however, only four in the metropolis in 1770; but since that period the number has rapidly increased.

CIRCUMCISION.—The practice of this rite amongst the Hebrews was instituted by Abraham in accordance with the divine command, B.C. 1897 (Genesis, xvii. 10—14). It existed amongst other nations previous to that time. Rawlinson considers that it was practised by the Egyptians long before the birth of Abraham, or B.C. 1996. The custom prevailed amongst many nations, and has been found to exist in the islands of the Pacific.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.—The first ship by which the circumnavigation of the world was accomplished was the *Vittoria*, forming one of the expedition that sailed from San Lucar under Ferdinand Magellans, or Magellan, a Portuguese commander, Sept. 20, 1519. With three out of the five ships that formed the expedition, he passed through the straits which bear his name, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Nov. 28, 1520. Magellan was killed in an encounter on the Philippine Islands in 1521. Sebastian del Cano, in the *Vittoria*, the only ship which returned to Europe, sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at San Lucar Sept. 6, 1522, having achieved for the first time the circumnavigation of the globe. The following are the most celebrated expeditions:—

Caius Flaminius, who was defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymentum, B.C. 217.

CIRCUS FACTIONS.—The race, at its first institution, was a contest between two chariots, distinguished by *white* and *red* colours. To these *green* and *blue* were afterwards added; the four colours, according to some authorities, being intended to represent the four seasons. So excited did the people become in these contests, that the supporters of the different candidates degenerated into factions, and frequently provoked tumults that ended in sanguinary conflicts. Even princes shared in this folly, and Gibbon (ch. xl.) relates that Caligula, Nero, Vitellius, Verus, Commodus, Caracalla, and Eliagabalus, were enrolled in the blue or green factions of the circus. The system, with its abuses, was transferred to Constantinople, in which two factions, the greens and the blues, contended for supremacy. Justinian I. favoured the former, and during the celebration of the festival of the Ides of January, in the fifth year of his reign, A.D. 532, a quarrel arose between them. For five days the city was in their power, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, the baths of Zeuxippus, part of the palace, and many edifices, were destroyed by fire. Their watchword was *Nika*, "Vanquish," by which name the contest is sometimes designated. The outbreak was suppressed by Belisarius, when a terrible slaughter ensued, and though

Navigator.	Place of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Return.
Magellan	San Lucar	Sept. 20 or 21, 1519	Sept. 6, 1522
Sir Francis Drake	Plymouth	Dec. 13, 1577	Sept. 26, 1580
Cavendish	Ditto	July 21, 1586	Sept. 9, 1588
Van Noort	Goree	Sept. 13, 1598	Aug. 26, 1601
Spilbergen	The Texel	Aug. 8, 1614	July 1, 1617
Schouten and Le Maire	Ditto	June 14, 1615	July 1, 1617
L'Hermite	Goree	April 29, 1623	July 9, 1626
Dampier	Kinsale	Sept. 11, 1703	July 1706*
Rogers	Cork	Sept. 1, 1708	Oct. 14, 1711
Shelvoke	Plymouth	Feb. 13, 1719	July 30, 1722
Roggewein	The Texel	Aug. 21, 1721	July 28, 1723
Anson	St. Helen's	Sept. 18, 1740	June 15, 1744
Bougainville	St. Malo	Sept. 15, 1763	March 16, 1769
Byron	Plymouth	July 3, 1764	May 7, 1766
Wallis	Ditto	Aug. 22, 1766	May 20, 1768
Carteret	Ditto	Aug. 22, 1766	March 20, 1769
Cook	Ditto	Aug. 26, 1768	June 12, 1771
	Ditto	July 13, 1772	July 30, 1775
	Ditto	July 12, 1776	Oct. 4, 1780†
	Ditto	Aug. 1790	June 19, 1792
Edwards	Toulon	Aug. 11, 1822	March 24, 1835
Duperrey	Plymouth	May 22, 1826	1830
Fitzroy	Norfolk (U.S.)	Aug. 18, 1838	June 10, 1842
Wilkes			

* Only part of Dampier's expedition returned in 1706, the remainder, with the commander, being detained in the East Indies, as prisoners, by the Dutch.

† Cook was killed by the Sandwich Islanders, Feb. 14, 1779. He was succeeded in the command by Captain King.

CIRCUS, called by the Greeks Hippodrome, was devoted by the Romans to horse and chariot races. The most celebrated and the earliest was the Circus Maximus, said to have been built by Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 605. There were several of these buildings in Rome. The Circus Flaminius was erected B.C. 220. The founder is supposed to be

the circus was closed for several years, the fury of the factions again burst forth at its restoration.

CIRENCESTER (Gloucestershire).—This ancient city was a station of the Romans, which they called Corinium. A fine mosaic pavement was found here in 1723, and many antiquities have been from time to time discovered. The

Danes captured it A.D. 878, and Guthrum wintered here in 879. Canute held a council at Cirencester in 1020. Henry I. founded its abbey in 1117. The inhabitants assailed and expelled the earls of Huntingdon, Kent, and Salisbury, who had formed a plot to restore Richard II., Jan. 6, 1400, and were rewarded for this service by Henry IV. Prince Rupert captured the town in Feb. 1643, but it surrendered to the parliamentary army during the same year. The Grammar School was founded in 1750, and the Agricultural College in 1846.

CIRRHÆA (Greece).—This town of Phocis, the seaport of Delphi and Crissa, with the latter of which it is often confounded, was of ancient origin. Its inhabitants levied exorbitant tolls on pilgrims passing through on their way to the temple of Delphi, and committed other outrages, on which account the Amphictyonic council declared war against them B.C. 595. This, the first sacred war, was carried on by a joint force of Athenians, Sicyonians, and Thessalians, and after a long siege Cirrha was taken and razed to the ground, B.C. 586. The assailants are said to have poisoned the spring which supplied the town with water. All the males were put to the sword, the women and children sold to slavery, and the Pythian Games were founded with the spoils. Crissa, said to have been the seat of a colony of Cretans, is mentioned by Homer. It had fallen into insignificance before the Sacred War.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC was formed by the union of the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797. By the 8th article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the emperor of Germany recognized this new state, which was therein stated to comprehend "Austrian Lombardy, the Bergamasque, the Bressau, the Cremasque, the city and fortress of Mantua, Peschiera, part of the Venetian states, the Modenois, the principality of Massa and Carara, and the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna." By a decree dated Oct. 10, 1797, Napoleon annexed the Valtelline to this republic. Constitutions were made and abrogated in rapid succession, and the interference of Napoleon became intolerable. Treaties of alliance and commerce were concluded between France and this republic in 1798, by which the last vestige of independence was destroyed. Austria refused to recognize its envoy, sent to Vienna in 1798, and its fortunes declined, owing to the reverses sustained by the French. It was, however, once more recognized by the emperor of Austria by the treaty of Lunéville, Feb. 9, 1801; its independence was guaranteed, and some alterations were made in its limits, and it received an addition in the duchy of Modena. Other changes were made in 1802, and on the 26th of January Napoleon nominated himself president, and changed its name to that of the Italian Republic. It was merged in Napoleon's Italian kingdom in 1805.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC.—In 1796 Napoleon

conceived the design of forming two republics from the Italian territories wrested from Austria and other Italian states. They were called the Cispadane and Transpadane republics, and were both merged in 1797 in the Cisalpine Republic (*q. v.*).

CISTERCIANS.—This religious order was founded A.D. 1098, by Robert, abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, and received its name from Cîteaux, in which forest, near Dijon, the first convent was situated. They increased rapidly, although their rules were extremely severe, and became engaged in a quarrel with the Cluniacs or Cluniacensians, who accused the Cistercians of too great austerity, whilst the Cistercians taxed them with having abandoned their regular discipline. The Cistercians followed the rule of St. Benedict, and having been reformed early in the 12th century by Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, were afterwards called Bernardines. There were nuns of this order. (*See* BERNARDINES.)

CITATE (Battle).—The Russian troops occupied a strong position at this village on the Danube in the winter of 1853-4. Several skirmishes between the Cossacks and the Turkish cavalry took place near Citate towards the end of December and the beginning of January. The Turks assailed the lines at Citate Jan. 6, and, after a desperate combat, expelled the Russians.

CITY.—In Kerr's "Blackstone" a city is described as "a town incorporated, which is or hath been the see of a bishop: and though the bishopric be dissolved, as at Westminster, yet still it remains a city." The term is, however, applied to many large towns that have not enjoyed this distinction. Alfonso V. granted a charter to Leon A.D. 1020, and Berenger, count of Barcelona, in 1025, confirmed to the inhabitants of that city all the franchises they already possessed. Charters as old as 1110, though the precise date has not been ascertained, granted to French cities, are in existence. Lord Lyttleton states that in England many cities and towns were bodies corporate and communities long before the alteration introduced into France by Louis le Gros.

CIUDAD RODRIGO (Spain).—This strongly-fortified town has sustained several memorable sieges. Henry II. of Castile failed in an attempt to wrest it from the Portuguese in 1370. Lord Galway captured it May 26 (O.S.), 1706. The French invested it June 1, 1810, and their breaching batteries commenced fire June 25. The Spanish garrison, after a gallant defence, surrendered July 11. Wellington invested it Jan. 8, 1812, and carried it by storm Jan. 19.

CIVIL LAW. (*See* ROMAN LAW.)

CIVIL LIST.—All the expenses of the English government, including military charges, were formerly comprehended in one list, and defrayed out of the royal revenue. At the Restoration in 1660, a division took place between the military expenses and those incurred for ordinary purposes. The revenues employed for the last-mentioned were termed the hereditary or civil-list revenues. The

civil-list revenues averaged, during the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anne, £680,000 per annum. They were raised to £700,000 under George I.; to £800,000 under George II.; and in 1812 had reached the sum of £1,080,000. By the settlement of the civil list, made by 1 Will. IV. c. 25 (April 22, 1831), a net yearly revenue of £510,000 was allotted to the king. Queen Victoria surrendered the hereditary revenues of the crown by 1 Vict. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1837), receiving a clear yearly sum of £385,000 for the support of the royal household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown. The following is the distribution of the money according to the act :—

1. For her Majesty's privy purse	60,000
2. Salaries of her Majesty's household, and retired allowances	131,260
3. Expenses of her Majesty's household	172,500
4. Royal bounty, alms, and special services	13,200
5. Pensions to the extent of £1,200 per annum	
6. Unappropriated moneys	8,040
Total	£385,000

CIVIL SERVICE.—This term is applied to the large body of men by whose labours the executive business of the country is carried on. In its widest sense the civil service has been said to consist of above 50,000 persons. There are about 17,000 civil servants, exclusive of 17,000 inferior revenue officers, postmen, &c., 15,000 artificers and labourers in the government dockyards, and 4,000 office-keepers and messengers. By an order in council, May 21, 1855, a civil service commission was appointed to examine candidates for this service.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—The general expenditure of the state, exclusive of the sums required for the army and navy. For the financial year ending in March, 1861, these estimates were :—

Public works and buildings	£622,000
Salaries and expense of public departments	1,414,000
Law and justice	2,565,000
Education, science, and art	1,306,000
Colonial and consular services	484,000
Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities	254,000
Miscellaneous and special	723,000
Total	£7,368,000

CIVITA CASTELLANA (Battle).—Macdonald defeated the Neapolitans at this town, in Central Italy, Dec. 4, 1798.

CIVITA VECCHIA (Italy), or OLD TOWN, is built on the site of the Centumcellæ of the Romans. Trajan constructed the port A.D. 103. It was captured by Belisarius in 539; taken by Totila in 544, and recaptured by Narses in 552. The Saracens destroyed Centumcellæ in 812, and the remnant of the inhabitants formed a settlement in the interior; from which circumstance the town was called Civita Vecchia, or Old Town. Clement XII. made it a free port. An Eng-

lish fleet appeared off Civita Vecchia in 1708, and threatened to destroy it on account of the assistance rendered to the cause of the Pretender by Clement XI., and another threat of the same kind was made in 1743. It capitulated to an English squadron Sept. 30, 1799. Captain Louis, of the *Minotaur*, rowed up the Tiber in his barge, hoisted the English colours in the Eternal City, and was made provisional governor of Rome. The French expedition to Rome landed here May 25, 1849.

CLANS.—Chalmers (Caledonia, vol. i. b. iv. c. 7) has the following observations respecting the Scottish clans:—"During Gaelic times, there existed, in every part of North Britain, clanship, from blood. Throughout the whole Scotch-Saxon period, as we have seen, there existed, from conquest and birth, universal villeynage, which disappeared during the 15th century. Amidst the anarchy of subsequent times, there arose various clans, which were divided, in the policy of those ages, into the clans of *the borders* and the clans of *the highlands*. From this state of society, and the want of employment, we may account for the facility with which great bodies of men could then be brought into action. In 1587, the chiefs of all those clans were obliged to give sureties for their quiet conduct, and were made answerable for their wrongs. The union of the two crowns dissolved the clans, and established the quiet of the borders: several of the other clans remained to our own times, often disturbing domestic tranquillity, and sometimes defying the mandates of law." The following list of the clans is given at the end of the statutes of the 11th parliament of James VI. (July 29, 1587):—

MIDDLE MARCH.

Ellottes.	Nicksonnes.
Arme-stranges.	Crosers.

WEST MARCH.

Scottes of Eusdail.	Carruthers.
Beatissonnes.	Grahames.
Littles.	Johnstones.
Thomsonnes.	Jardanes.
Glendunninges.	Moffettes.
Irvinges.	Latimers.
Belles.	

HIE-LANDS AND ILES.

Buchannannes.
Mak-farlanes of the Arroquhair.
Mak-knabbes.
Grahames of Monteith.
Stewartes of Balquhider
Clan-Gregoire.
Clan-Lauren.
Campbells of Lochinel.
Campbells of Innerraw.
Clan-Dowall of Lorne.
Stewartes of Lorne, or of Appin.
Clan-Mackeanne Awricht.
Stewartes of Athoill and partes adjacent.
Clanne-Donoquhy in Athoill and partes adjacent.
Meinzie in Athoill and Apnadull.
Clan-Mak-Thomas in Glensche.
Fergussonnes.
Spaldinges.
Makintosches in Athoill.

Clan-Chamron.
 Clan-Rannald in Loch-Aber.
 Clan-Rannald of Knoydart, Moydart, and Glen-garrey.
 Clan-Lewid of the Lewis.
 Clan-Lewid of the Harriach.
 Clan-Neill.
 Clan-Kinnon.
 Clan-Jeane.
 Clan-Chattane.
 Grants.
 Frasers.
 Clan-Keinzie.
 Clan-Avercis.
 Munroes.
 Murrays in Southerland.

The act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland (20 Geo. II. c. 43, 1747), put an end to the legal authority of the chiefs of clans.

CLARE HALL (Cambridge).—University Hall, founded A.D. 1326, having been destroyed by fire in 1342, was rebuilt and endowed in 1347 by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and coheirs of Gilbert, earl of Clare. From this benefactress it received its new name. The present hall was built in 1638. The old chapel, built in 1535, was never consecrated. The new chapel was commenced in 1763 and consecrated in 1769.

CLAREMONT (Surrey) was built by Vanbrugh in the reign of Queen Anne, and named after the earl of Clare, who became duke of Newcastle in 1715. It was sold in 1769 to Lord Clive, by whom the house was rebuilt and the grounds newly arranged. On the death of Clive, in 1774, the house and estate passed into the hands of Lord Galway, and subsequently of the earl of Tyrconnel, who sold them to Mr. Ellis in 1807. By 26 Geo. III. c. 25 (1816), the property was purchased by government as a residence for the Princess Charlotte, who died here Nov. 6, 1817. Louis Philippe, king of the French, lived at Claremont on his retirement to England, March 4, 1848; and here he died, Aug. 26, 1850.

CLARENCIEUX (King-at-Arms).—This name was given to a herald of the duke of Clarence during the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377), and was confirmed by Edward IV., at whose funeral in 1483 Clarenceux king-at-arms was present.

CLARENDON CONSTITUTIONS.—A council was held at Clarendon, near Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1164, when these laws, defining the limits between the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and regulating certain church matters, were passed. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, having refused to sign them, withdrew from the kingdom in disguise, and landed at Gravelines Nov. 3. He excommunicated many of the bishops, clergy, and influential laymen, who had subscribed to them, June 12, 1166; whereupon Henry II. banished 400 of the archbishop's supporters. The king and archbishop met at Fretville, in Touraine, July 22, 1170, and were reconciled. Soon after his return to Canterbury, Dec. 3, he excommunicated several nobles, and was assassinated before the altar of St. Benedict, in the cathedral, Dec. 29, 1170. These constitutions, most of which were annulled by

the pope, are given in Roger of Wendover's "Flowers of History," Lord Lyttleton's "Life of Henry the Second," and other works.

CLARENDON-DALLAS TREATY, intended to clear up difficulties that had arisen between England and the United States, respecting the interpretation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty of April 19, 1850, was signed in London Oct. 17, 1856. It was altered in the United States, and signed in the new form March 12, 1857. To one of the amendments the British government objected, and the treaty was never ratified.

CLARENDON PRESS (Oxford).—The design of establishing a press for the use of Oxford university was formed in 1672, at which time the business was carried on at the Sheldonian Theatre. Owing to the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the university was enabled, in 1711, to erect a special building for the purpose, after the designs of Vanbrugh. In 1721 the statue of Lord Clarendon was placed over the south entrance. The present university printing-office was commenced by Robertson in 1825, and completed by Blore in 1830, when the business was transferred thither from the Clarendon, which was converted into a museum, lecture-hall, &c. In Feb. 1838, the new building was damaged by fire to the amount of £2,000.

CLARE, St. (Order), or CLARISSES.—This religious order was founded by St. Clare, with the aid of St. Francis of Assisi, A.D. 1212. The order was confirmed by a bull of Innocent IV. At first the nuns followed the rule of St. Benedict; this was, however, modified by St. Francis in 1224, and by Urban IV. in 1264. They were brought into England in 1293, under a license from Edward I., but they had only four houses in this country. They were called Poor Clares.

CLASTIDIUM (Battle).—Marcellus defeated the Gauls at this place, in Cisalpine Gaul, B.C. 222, whereupon they sued for peace. The modern town of Casteggio occupies its site.

CLAUSENBERG (Transylvania), the capital of Transylvania, was founded A.D. 1178. The cathedral was founded in 1399, and the citadel erected in 1721.

CLAVICHORD, or CLARICHORD.—This musical instrument is mentioned by Ottomar Luscinius in 1536; but its invention is no doubt to be referred to a considerably earlier date. It was much used by nuns in convents.

CLAVIJO (Battle).—Ramiro defeated the Moors at Clavijo A.D. 844. No less than 60,000 of them are said to have perished in the conflict and the retreat.

CLEMENTINES.—These spurious writings, amongst which are two epistles to the Corinthians, represented as the works of Clement, bishop of Rome in the 1st century, are supposed to have been concocted by one of the sect of the Ebionites. This father of the Church is generally believed to be the Clement mentioned by St. Paul (Phil. iv. 3).

He died A.D. 100. Some apostolic canons, constitutions, recognitions, &c., are included in the Clementines.—The constitutions of Pope Clement V. (1305—1314) are also called Clementines.

CLEMENTINES AND URBANISTS.—Gregory XI. returned to Rome, after a long residence at Avignon, in April, 1377, and thus terminated what is called the Babylonish Captivity of the popedom. He died March 27 or 28, 1378. An outcry was immediately raised for the election of an Italian pope, and Bartholomew Prignani, archbishop of Bari, was chosen, April 9. He took the title of Urban VI. The French cardinals at Avignon declared the election void, August 9, and elected Robert of Geneva pope, who took the title of Clement VII., Sept. 16. Such was the commencement of the schism by which the Latin Church was agitated and divided for thirty-eight years. Each pope had his followers, and these were known by the names of Clementines and Urbanists.

CLEMENT'S INN.—This inn of Chancery is said by Dugdale, on the authority of an ancient record, to have been in existence long before 1479. The hall was built in 1715.

CLEOBURY (Battle).—Leofgar, bishop of Hereford, having led an army against the Welsh king Griffith, was defeated and slain at this place, in Herefordshire, June 17, 1056 A.D. Several of his priests who had accompanied him to the field of battle fell at his side. The chroniclers do not agree respecting the name of the place at which the battle was fought. Roger of Hoveden says Glastonbury.

CLEPSYDRA, OR WATER-CLOCK.—The Chaldeans and the Egyptians are said to have made use of some ingenious invention of this kind in order to measure time. Vitruvius ascribes the invention to Ctesibius of Alexandria, who lived about B.C. 245. P. C. Scipio Nasica introduced them at Rome B.C. 157. There can be no doubt that they were used by the Greeks at an early period. They were known in India in the 12th century. Modern water-clocks were invented during the 17th century. They were introduced from Burgundy into Paris in 1693.

CLERGY.—Bingham (Antiq. h. i. ch. v. s. 8) says: "As to the reason of the name *clerici* and *clerus*, St. Jerom rightly observes, that it comes from the Greek *κληρος*, which signifies a lot; and thence he says, 'God's ministers were called *clerici*, either because they are the lot and portion of the Lord, or because the Lord is their lot, that is, their inheritance.' Others think some regard was had to the ancient custom of choosing persons into sacred offices by lot, both among Jews and Gentiles; which is not improbable, though that custom never generally prevailed among Christians." The distinction between the clergy and the laity commenced at the foundation of the Christian church. The name clergy was at first given to the bishops, priests, and deacons, the only orders in the Church. In the 3rd century sub-deacons,

acolythists, readers, and other inferior orders, were appointed; and these were also styled clerici. The clergy were afterwards divided into the regular and secular, the former living under some religious rule, such as abbots and monks, and the latter mingling with the people and having the care of souls, as bishops and priests. The term the clergy is now applied in England to all persons in holy orders belonging to the established church. A clergyman is exempted from serving on a jury, or as a bailiff, reeve, constable, &c. A clergyman is incapable of sitting in the House of Commons, or of being a councillor or alderman in a borough. He is free from arrest in a civil suit whilst engaged in divine service, or whilst going to or coming from the performance of this duty (9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 23, June 19, 1828). The mode of proceeding against the clergy for ecclesiastical offences is regulated by the Church Discipline Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 7, 1840). At one time the clergy engrossed every branch of learning, and were remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the common law. The judges were selected from their ranks, and from the lower clergy the inferior offices were supplied. Hence the term clerk.

CLERGY (Sons of).—The festival of the Sons of the Clergy, celebrated every year at St. Paul's Cathedral, was instituted A.D. 1658. The society's charter of incorporation is dated July 1, 1678. It is not known whether the annual sermon was instituted at the origin of the feast. It has, however, been preached regularly since 1697.

CLERK. (See CLERGY.)

CLERKENWELL is called by Stow "Clarkes-Well, or Clarken-Well." The same writer adds, the well "took name of the parish clarks in London, who (of old time) were accustomed there yearly to assemble, and to play some large history of Holy Scripture. For example of later time, to wit in the year 1390, the 14th of Richard the Second, I read, that the parish clarks of London, on the 18th of July, plaid interludes at Skinners' Well, near unto Clarks'-Well, which play continued three days together, the king, queen, and nobles being present." Dugdale records the foundation of a nunnery here about 1100, and the erection of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem about 1110. In Fitz-Stephen's "Description of the most noble City of London" (1190), Clerkenwell is named as one of the spots where "the scholars, and youth of the city, do take the air abroad in the summer evenings." In 1563 the locality was still unoccupied, except by the monasteries and St. John's Street and Cow Cross; but the number of houses was much increased before 1598. The Bridewell was erected in 1615; Sadler's Wells Theatre was built as a music-house in 1683; the Workhouse was erected in 1790; the Middlesex House of Correction in 1794; and the New Prison, or House of Detention, was built on the site of the Bridewell in 1818, and rebuilt in 1844.

CLERMONT FERRAND (France), the
221

ancient Augustonemetum, was sacked by the Vandals A.D. 408, and by an army under Honorius in 412. Thierry captured it in 507, and it became the capital of Auvergne. It was frequently besieged. The Normans took it in 853 and in 916, committing great ravages on each occasion. It was the seat of the bishopric of Auvergne, founded about 250; but since 1160, the occupants of the see have taken the title of bishops of Clermont. Parts of the church of Notre Dame du Port were built in 863, and the cathedral was founded in 1248. In the Middle Ages, Clermont, called *Clarus Mons*, or *Claromontanum*, was the scene of two celebrated councils. The first, which led to the first crusade, was summoned by Urban II., and lasted from the 18th to the 28th of Nov. 1095; and the second was held in 1130.

CLEVES (Germany).—This district was ruled by counts from the 9th century until 1439, when Thierry VIII. was made duke by the emperor Sigismund. It passed into the possession of the house of Brandenburg in 1609; the French seized it in 1794, united part of it to Berg in 1806; but it was restored to Prussia in 1815. (*See* BERG.) The town of Cleves is pleasantly situated about two miles from the Rhine. The cathedral was built in 1346, and the castle, built in 1439, was the birthplace of Anne of Cleves, married to Henry VIII. Jan. 6, 1540. The marriage was abrogated by act of parliament July 24, in the same year.

CLIFFORD'S INN received its name from the De Clifford family, who granted it to students-at-law in the reign of Edward III., about the year 1344, when it was made an inn of Chancery.

CLIFTON MOOR (Battle).—During the retreat of the Pretender, Charles Edward, from England, the English were repulsed in an attack upon the Scottish rear-guard, at Clifton Moor, Dec. 18, 1745. The former lost one hundred men in killed and wounded, and the latter only twelve.

CLISSAU (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden having invaded Poland, gained a complete victory over Augustus, king of Poland, on this plain, between Warsaw and Cracow, July 20, 1702. Charles XII. in pursuit of the king of Poland, fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone.

CLOACA MAXIMA. (*See* SEWERS.)

CLOCK.—Sun-dials and clepsydre, or water-clocks, preceded clocks moved by wheels and weights. Beckmann assigns the invention of the last-mentioned to the 11th century. The first public clock was erected at Padua. Others were put up at Westminster in 1288; at Canterbury in 1292; at Dover in 1348 (the oldest extant); at Bologna in 1356; and at Paris in 1364. Their general introduction into England may be referred to 1368, in which year Edward III. invited three Dutch clock-makers from Delft to settle in the country. The Strasburg clock was erected about 1370. The duke of Burgundy took away the clock at Courtray, and removed it to Dijon in 1352. A public clock was set up at Spire

in 1395; and another at Nuremberg in 1462. Balance clocks were used by Walther for astronomical observations as early as 1484. A clock was erected at Venice in 1497. Portable clocks are supposed to have been invented about 1525, in order to be used at sea in computing the longitude. The first English clock that measured time with accuracy is said to have been that at Hampton Court, which bears date 1540. Charles I. incorporated the company of Clockmakers Aug. 22, 1632. The invention of pendulum clocks is claimed for three persons,—Richard Harris in 1641; Vincenzo Galileo, who is said to have rendered his father's discovery of practical utility in 1649; and Huygens in 1657. Repeating clocks were first constructed by Barlow in 1676; the anchor escapement by Clement in 1680; and equation clocks, whose inventor is unknown, some time previous to 1699. Jewelled pallets and pivot-holes were introduced by De Baufre about 1704, and the compensation pendulum by Graham and Harrison in 1715. The electric clock was first exhibited to the Royal Society by Professor Wheatstone in 1840, and was much improved by Messrs. Bain, Appold, and Shepherd, the last of whom supplied the clock at the Exhibition of 1851. Clocks were formerly subject to a duty of 25 per cent., which was reduced to 10 per cent. in 1842, and still further diminished in 1853.

CLOGHER (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric A.D. 493 by St. Macartin, who founded a monastery, and died in 506. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1041 and again in 1295. The first Protestant bishop of Clogher was Miller Magrath, whom Queen Elizabeth appointed Sept. 10, 1570. Charles I. erected this town into a borough, and it returned two members to the Irish parliament till its disfranchisement at the Union. On the death of the Right Hon. Lord R. P. Tottenham, bishop of Clogher, April 28, 1850, the see was united to Armagh by the Church Temporalities Act.

CLONFERT (Ireland).—St. Brendan founded a monastery here A.D. 558, and became the first bishop of the diocese. In 1601 the see was united to Kilmacduagh, and in 1834 to the sees of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

CLONMEL (Ireland) was incorporated at a very early period, but did not receive its charter till 1608. The manufacture of woollen goods, introduced in 1667, declined at the Revolution. The trial of Smith O'Brien for high treason commenced here Sept. 28, and terminated Oct. 9, 1848.

CLONTARF (Battle).—Brian Boru, king of Ireland, with a force of 20,000 men, defeated 21,000 Danes, under King Sitric, on the plains of Clontarf, near Dublin, on Good Friday, April 23, 1014. 7,000 Irish, including Brian and his son Murrogh, fell in the action. The Danish loss amounted to 13,000.

CLOSETINGS.—The name given to the private conferences to which James II. in 1687 and 1688 summoned members of parliament

and various public functionaries, for the purpose of winning them over to his plan for the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion and other arbitrary measures.

CLOSH, or CLOSSYNGE.—An old game of ninepins, prohibited by 17 Edw. IV. c. 3 (1477-8). The penalty for a person allowing this and several other games to be played in his house, was three years' imprisonment and a fine of £20, the players to be imprisoned two years and to forfeit £10. By 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1541-2), any person keeping a house or place for the practice of this and other games mentioned in the statute, was to forfeit £2 per diem, and those using or haunting the place, 6s. 8d. for every offence.

CLOSTER-SEVEN (Convention).—The duke of Cumberland, at the head of 38,000 Hanoverians, Hessians, and other Germans, being hardly pressed by the French army, at the intervention of the count de Lynar, the Danish ambassador at Hamburg, signed this convention Sept. 8, 1757. It consisted of five articles, to which three separate articles were annexed. The troops laid down their arms and were dispersed. George II., as elector of Hanover, disavowed the authority of his son, the duke of Cumberland, to sign it, and the latter resigned all his commands. It led to innumerable difficulties and disputes.

CLOTH.—The manufacture of woollen cloth was practised in Tyre B.C. 588, but its invention may no doubt be referred to a still earlier period. Plaids were made in England about A.D. 500. In 960 the business became considerable in Flanders; whence it was introduced into England in 1111. The first exportation of British cloth occurred in 1189, in which year the manufacture appears to have spread widely in England. Broad-cloth was made in 1197. In 1261 all Englishmen were commanded to wear British cloth; but, after the arrival of the Flemish weavers, in 1331, an exception was made in favour of their goods. The manufacture had obtained a firm footing in Yorkshire before 1461, and on the passing of the act to confine the manufacture to towns, and limit the number of looms allowed to each weaver (2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 11, ss. 9 & 10), in 1555, this county was exempted from all restrictions. Medley cloths were invented in 1614. In 1643 cloths were fully finished in England, although some kinds were still sent to Holland to be dyed. The art was, however, completely introduced in 1667. In 1698 both houses of parliament petitioned William III. to diminish the Irish manufacture of woollen cloth and substitute that of linen in its stead; and measures were afterwards taken with this view. The Clothworkers' Company was incorporated April 28, 1482, and confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1528. It was re-incorporated and named Clothworkers by Elizabeth, whose charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634.

CLOUD, St. (France).—The name is said to be derived from St. Clodoald, a son of Clodo-

mir, who became a monk and founded a monastery at this place, about five miles from Paris, A.D. 551. The palace was built in 1572 by Jerome de Gondy, a rich financier. Henry III. was assassinated here in 1589. Louis XIV. purchased it in 1658, and presented it to the duke of Orleans, and it remained the seat of that family until 1782, when Louis XVI. purchased it for Marie Antoinette. The council of the Ancients and that of the Five Hundred assembled at St. Cloud. The capitulation of Paris was signed at this palace in 1815. The palace and the park have been embellished and improved by successive sovereigns of France.

CLOVESHOOT (Kent).—A celebrated council was held at this place, Cliff, near Rochester, in Sept. 747 A.D. Twelve English prelates assembled, with the nobility and clergy, under the sanction of Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. Thirty canons were passed, relating to the government and discipline of the Church. Councils were held here in 800; Oct. 12, 803; in 822; and in Aug. 824.

CLOYNE (Ireland) was erected into a bishopric by St. Colman, who died Nov. 24, 604. In 1431 the see was united to Cork, but was separated in 1638. The celebrated Dr. Berkeley was bishop of Cloyne from 1733 to 1753. On the death of Bishop Brinkley, in 1835, this see was permanently united to those of Cork and Ross, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833).

CLUB (the Literary).—Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds formed a small circle of friends, which was called "The Club." It was founded in 1764, and the original members were nine in number, Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith being included in the list. They first met at supper, but in 1772 they resolved to dine together once every fortnight during the session of parliament. The first meeting recorded in their books took place at the "Turk's Head," Gerard Street, April 7, 1775. At Garrick's funeral, in 1779, it took the title of the Literary Club.

CLUBMEN.—During the Great Rebellion, bands of armed men, bearing this title, opposed the military oppression to which they were subjected by both armies. In 1645 they petitioned Prince Rupert against their grievances, but, not receiving the satisfaction they required, they harassed the royalist forces, and, in the words of Clarendon, "did him (General Goring) more mischief than all the power of the rebels."

CLUBS.—Dr. Johnson defined a club to be "an assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions." A club of this kind, under the name of "La Court de bone Compagnie," was established during the reign of Henry IV. Occleve was one of its members; and Chaucer is supposed to have belonged to it. Sir Walter Raleigh established the celebrated club at the Mermaid, in Friday Street, about the beginning of the 17th century. This was the scene of the

wit-combats between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, described by Beaumont:—

“What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have
been
So nimble and so full of subtle flame,
As if that every one from whom they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest.”

Ben Jonson founded another club in Fleet Street. The Civil Club was established in 1669. These, however, were social clubs, and the political club did not come into existence until a later period. Lord Stanhope, in commenting upon the formation of the Rockingham administration in 1765, says, “It was at this period and under such a condition of parties that rival clubs for politics were formed, and rose into great vogue and importance. Under Lord Bute the Ministerial Club, as it was at first termed, used to meet at the Cocoa Tree Tavern, from which it soon derived its name.” Gibbon describes it in his journal for Nov. 1762. The principal London clubs are:—

	Established.	House Built.
	A.D.	A.D.
Alfred	1808	.. 1848
Army and Navy .....	..	.. 1848
Arthur's	before 1756	.. 1829
Athenaeum	1823	.. 1848
Boodle's	before 1772	.. 1848
Brooks's	1764	.. 1848
Carlton .....	..	.. 1848
City of London .....	..	.. 1848
Cocoa-tree	before 1711	.. 1848
Conservative .....	..	.. 1848
Eretheum, now Parthenon	1836	.. 1848
Garrick	1831	.. 1848
Guards .....	..	.. 1848
Literary Club	1764	.. 1848
Military, Naval, and County Service .....	..	.. 1848
Oriental	1824	.. 1848
Oxford and Cambridge .....	..	.. 1848
Reform	1832	.. 1848
Travellers'	1814	.. 1848
Union .....	..	.. 1848
United Service .....	..	.. 1848
University .....	..	.. 1848
White's.—Established as a chocolate-house 1698, and as a private club, 1736.	..	.. 1848
Whittington .....	..	.. 1848

CLUBS (Foreign).—Political societies, established in Paris in 1782, were suppressed by the police in 1787. The Breton Club was formed at Versailles in 1789, and in 1792 it changed its name to that of the Jacobins. The “Club des Feuillants,” of which La Fayette was a member, was founded in 1791; that of the Réunion was commenced by the Girondins, but suppressed Aug. 10, 1792. All these French clubs were abolished Sept. 4, 1797. An attempt was made to revive these institutions during the revolution of February, 1848, but they were totally prohibited in 1849. During the first revolution several female clubs were formed in Paris, and the number of members at one time amounted to 6,000. They led to such grave disorders that they were closed by the Convention.

CLUGNI, or CLUGNY (France), celebrated

for its Benedictine abbey, founded by William I., count of Auvergne, A.D. 910. Louis IX. of France and Pope Innocent IV. held a conference here in 1245. The monastery was frequently assailed by the Huguenots, and was almost entirely destroyed during the revolution in 1789. (*See CLUNIACS.*)

CLUNIACS, or CLUNIACENSIS.—Monks of the abbey of Clugny received this name. They were a branch of the Benedictines. Odo, abbot of Clugny, A.D. 927, reformed their rule, and the Cluniacs became renowned throughout Europe. William of Warrenne, made earl of Surrey by William II., introduced the Cluniacs into England, and gave them their first house, at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1078. They had forty-two priories and cells in this country, the last having been established at Slesesholm, Norfolk, in 1222. Wolsey dissolved four of their establishments in 1525, and the rest were suppressed at the Reformation. There were also nuns of this order.

CLUSIUM (Italy).—One of the twelve cities of which the Etruscan confederation was composed. Its original name was Camars. Porsenna, who is represented, by tradition, as having besieged Rome B.C. 508, was ruler of Clusium. It was besieged by the Gauls B.C. 388, B.C. 295, and B.C. 225. It became the seat of a bishopric at an early period, and is known under the modern name of Chiusi.

CLYDE CANAL.—The act for making this important communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde was obtained in 1768, and the works were commenced by Sir Laurence Dundas, June 10 in the same year. Mr. Smeaton was the chief engineer, and under his direction the works were completed July 28, 1790.

CLYST, ST. MARY'S, (Battle,) was fought between the Protestant forces under Lord Grey and the Roman Catholic peasantry of Devonshire, on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 3, 1549, when the latter were defeated. Miles Coverdale, who afterwards translated the Bible into English, preached a thanksgiving sermon for the victory on the battlefield.

CNIDUS (Asia Minor).—This city, in Caria, was the metropolis of the Dorian confederacy. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Conon over the Lacedæmonian fleet, commanded by Pisander, B.C. 394. The inhabitants carried on a flourishing trade with Egypt at an early period. Aphrodite was the great object of worship amongst the Cnidians.

CNOSUS (Crete), also written Cnossus and Gnosus, was founded, according to tradition, by Minos, the mythical king of Crete. It was colonized by the Dorians, and, in alliance with the cities of Gortyna and Cidonia, ruled over the whole of the island. The Romans captured it and planted a colony in it, B.C. 67. The celebrated labyrinth of Crete, in which the Minotaur was confined, is always represented as having been situated in this city.

COACH.—The precise period at which coaches were introduced is not known; but Italy, France, Spain, and Germany all claim the honour of the invention. Towards the end of the 13th century, the queen of Charles of Anjou entered Naples in a *caretta*, which appears to have borne some resemblance to our carriages, and to have been regarded with favour by the French ladies, as Philip the Fair prohibited the use of similar vehicles to citizens' wives in 1294. The emperor Frederick III. visited Frankfort in a covered carriage in 1474, and in 1509 the elector of Brandenburg possessed a coach gilt all over. The first carriage seen in England was introduced by the earl of Arundel in 1580, but they were not generally used till about 1605. The first who drove six horses in his coach was the duke of Buckingham, in 1619; and his example was immediately emulated by the earl of Northumberland, who set up a team of eight. Hackney coaches were first let for hire in London in 1625, in Paris in 1650, and at Edinburgh in 1673. Stage-coaches were introduced into England during the 17th century, but the earliest public notification of their establishment is dated April 26, 1658. One was started between London and Edinburgh before 1754; and in 1784 mail coaches were instituted. Mr. Josiah Child brought the first cabriolet from Paris in 1755, and Horace Walpole states that every man of fashion soon set up a similar conveyance. Cabs were introduced into London in 1820, and cabriolets were first let for hire in 1823.

COAL is supposed to have been known to the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, and to have been used in England A.D. 852. The earliest document in which its name occurs, is Bishop Pudsey's Boldon Book, dated 1180, in which we read of colliers established at Escomb and Bishopwearmouth. Newcastle coal is first mentioned in 1234, when Henry III. granted the inhabitants a charter to dig it; and seaborne coal was sold in London before 1245, though at first only employed in the arts and manufactures. The Chinese used it in 1295. In consequence of a petition presented by Parliament to Edward I. in 1306, the use of coal in London and the suburbs was prohibited by proclamation as a nuisance; but, in 1321, the palace was warmed by its means. The exportation of coal from Newcastle commenced in 1325, in which year several cargoes were conveyed to France. A tax of twopence per chaldron on all coals sold to persons not franchised in the port of Newcastle was imposed in 1421, and made payable to the king; but the payment being very irregular, such large arrears were claimed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1599, that the town voluntarily agreed to pay a duty of one shilling per chaldron. Coal was first employed in the manufacture of glass and iron in 1624; and in 1638 its sale was made a monopoly by Charles I. The duty of 1s. per chaldron was granted by Charles II. to the duke of Richmond, in 1677; whence

it became known as the Richmond shilling. Its existence in Newfoundland was discovered in 1763, and mines were opened in Cape Breton in 1767. The production of tar from coal was discovered in 1779. The impost of the Richmond shilling was finally relinquished March 1, 1831; at which time the arrears, in consequence of which it was first claimed, were redeemed, with an overplus of £341,900. The following tables are given in Hunt's "Mineral Statistics for 1858."

Produce of the United Kingdom for 1858.

	Tons.
Durham and Northumberland.....	15,853,494
Cumberland.....	920,137
Yorkshire.....	8,302,150
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire	4,710,750
Warwickshire.....	356,500
Staffordshire	6,680,780
Lancashire	8,050,000
Cheshire	695,450
Shropshire	749,360
Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	1,125,250
North Wales	1,022,500
South Wales	7,495,289
Scotland	8,926,249
Ireland	120,750
Total	65,008,649

Exports of Coal from the United Kingdom in 1858.

	Tons.
France received	1,344,342
Germany	679,264
N. America	363,628
Prussia	363,499
Denmark	344,667
Russia	306,306
S. America	269,415
E. Indies	258,807
Mediterranean	258,534
Spain	251,423
Holland	245,552
W. Indies	215,615
Italy	208,419
Turkey	198,031
Africa	166,653
Sweden	142,093
Other countries	461,023
Total	6,077,271

COAL EXCHANGE.—In 1807 the corporation of London possessed a coal exchange, which was converted into a market in 1831. The first stone of a new building was laid Dec. 14, 1847. It was opened by Prince Albert Oct. 30, 1849.

COALITION (NORTH AND FOX) ADMINISTRATION.—The vote of censure on the peace of Versailles, passed Feb. 21, 1783, induced the earl of Shelburne and his colleagues to resign office. Mr. Pitt, then only twenty-three years of age, was requested by George III. to form a ministry; but he declined, and a long interregnum ensued, which was brought to a close by a coalition between Mr. Charles James Fox and Lord North, under the premiership of the duke of Portland. The new ministry kissed hands

April 2, 1783. The cabinet was thus constituted :—

Treasury Duke of Portland.
 President of the Council.. Viscount Stormont.
 Privy Seal..... Earl of Carlisle.
 Chancellor of Exchequer.. Lord John Cavendish.
 Home Secretary..... Lord North.
 Foreign Secretary..... Mr. Fox.
 Admiralty..... Viscount Keppel.

The cabinet consisted of only seven persons. The great seal was placed in commission. Viscount Townshend was master-general of the ordnance; Edmund Burke, paymaster-general; Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, secretary to the treasury; and Mr. Charles Townshend, treasurer of the navy. Mr. Fox's India Bill was rejected on its second reading, in the House of Lords, Dec. 17, 1783; and on the 18th, George III. sent a messenger to Lord North and Mr. Fox, requesting them to deliver up the seals of their offices, which was done on the 19th of December. (*See* PITT (FIRST) ADMINISTRATION.)

COAST-GUARD.—This force, at first formed for the prevention of smuggling, but now organized for defensive purposes, was transferred from the Customs department to the Admiralty by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83 (July 29, 1856).

COAST VOLUNTEERS, OR NAVAL COAST VOLUNTEERS.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 15, 1853), the Admiralty were empowered to raise a number, not exceeding 10,000, of royal naval coast volunteers, by voluntary entry from among seafaring men and such others as may be deemed suitable. They were to be entered for a period of five years, and were to be exercised on board ship or on shore for a time not exceeding twenty-eight days in each year. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83, s. 10 (July 29, 1856), the officers of the coast-guard are to train and exercise the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers.

COBALT.—"The name Cobalt," says Beckmann, "is given at present to that metal, and its ores, the oxides of which are largely employed in the manufactures of glass, porcelain, and pottery, for the production of a blue colour." It was not known to the ancients. In 1754 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences offered a premium for the discovery of a cobalt-mine in the south of England. One was found at Gwennap, in Cornwall, to the proprietor of which the premium was awarded in December of the same year. The word cobalt is said to be derived from the *kobold*, goblin, a term applied to it by the German miners, because, as they assert, more valuable metals are never found where it occurs.

COBLENTZ (Prussia), the Confluentes of the Rhine, is a town of great antiquity. The church of St. Castor, consecrated A.D. 836, is the spot where the grandsons of Charlemagne met when they divided the Western empire into Germany, France, and Italy, A.D. 843. At a council held here June 5, 860, peace was concluded between Lothaire,

king of Lorraine, and the sons of Charles the Bald. Another council took place in 922, and a third in 1012. Edward III. of England had an interview here with the emperor Lewis of Bavaria in 1338. The palace, built by the elector of Treves in 1779, was used by the French as barracks during their occupation of the town in 1792. The Russians occupied Coblenz in 1814. A wooden bridge was built over the Rhine in 1819. In the spring of 1830, the waters of the Moselle thawed before those of the Rhine, and, being stopped by the ice, occasioned a destructive inundation. The millennial jubilee of the church of St. Castor, built A.D. 836, was celebrated with great solemnity in 1836.

COBURG (Germany).—Capital of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The palace was built A.D. 1549. Wallenstein made an unsuccessful effort to besiege the castle during the Thirty Years' war (1632). The gymnasium was founded in 1604.

COCCEIANS.—The followers of John Cocceius, of Bremen, born A.D. 1603. He was professor of divinity at Leyden, and taught that the whole of the Old Testament "was a kind of emblematic history of Christ, and of the Christian church; that the prophecies of the ancient prophets, in their literal import, treated of Jesus Christ; and that whatever was to occur in the Christian church, down to the end of time, was all prefigured in the Old Testament, in some places more clearly, and in others less so." He believed in a visible reign of Christ upon earth, after the conversion of the Jews.

COCHEREL (Battle).—Bertrand du Guesclin defeated John, king of Navarre, at this place, near Evreux, Thursday, May 16, 1364. Although the forces of the king of Navarre were much inferior to those of the enemy in number, the struggle was maintained with great resolution. By this victory nearly the whole of Normandy was brought under subjection to Charles V. of France.

COCHIN (Hindustan).—This native state was made tributary by Hyder A.D. 1776. Treaties were concluded by the East-India Company with the rajah of Cochin in 1791 and May 6, 1809, by which, on the payment of an annual tribute, it was placed under British protection. The seaport town of Cochin was founded by Albuquerque in 1503, being the first Portuguese establishment. The Dutch captured it in 1663, but it was wrested from them by the English in 1796, and was, with its dependencies, ceded to England, in exchange for the island of Banca, by the second and third articles of the convention between England and the United Netherlands, signed at London Aug. 13, 1814.

COCHIN CHINA (Asia) formed part of the Chinese empire till a few centuries after our era. Its ancient history is very little known. In 1774 the reigning family was expelled, and the land divided between three brothers, with whom Warren Hastings in vain sought to establish commercial intercourse in 1778. The rightful heir returned

in 1790, and recovered his possessions from the usurpers, and in 1797 he commenced the introduction of many European arts into his dominions, being assisted in his efforts by a French missionary. The East-India Company again attempted to trade with the country in 1804 and 1822, but they were disappointed in both instances. Cochinchina was invaded by a French and Spanish force in 1858, and the fort and bay of Turon were taken Sept. 1. In the spring and summer of 1859 other victories followed, and the French having captured all the forts on the Saigon, and driven back the native troops, a treaty of peace was signed July 30, and the French admiral withdrew his fleet. (See ANAM, CAMBODIA, and TONQUIN.)

COCHINEAL was discovered by the Spaniards in Mexico, A.D. 1518. The insect from which the dye is obtained was introduced into St. Domingo by Thierry, a French naturalist, in 1777, and into India in 1795. Only an inferior quality of dye is produced there. Prescott says that the rich crimson of the best kinds is the modern rival of the famed Tyrian purple. The excise duty on cochineal, reduced to a shilling the hundred-weight in 1842, was finally repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 90, passed in 1845.

COCKADE.—The ancient custom of wearing badges in the bonnet is generally considered to have given rise to the modern cockade. As worn by gentlemen's servants, it is supposed to have originated during the wars of the Roses. In later times the black cockade was the Hanoverian badge, the white that of the Stuarts.

COCK-CROWER (the King's).—This officer during Lent crowed the hour every night within the precincts of the palace. George II., then prince of Wales, was sitting down to supper on Ash-Wednesday, 1715 (the first Lent after the Hanoverian accession), when the occupant of the office entered the apartment, and performed his peculiar duty. The prince, mistaking it for an intended insult, was greatly incensed, and the custom was from that time discontinued.

COCK-FIGHTING was established at Athens as a public or solemn pastime by Themistocles, before B.C. 465. The Romans received the custom from the Greeks, although they appear to have preferred quail-fighting. The date of its introduction into England is uncertain, but may probably be referred to the period of Roman supremacy. The earliest record on the subject occurs in a work of Fitz-Stephen's, who died A.D. 1191. He mentions that it was the practice of school-boys to bring their cocks to the master on Shrove Tuesday, and devote the morning to an exhibition of their prowess. The sport was prohibited in France in 1260, and in England, by Edward III., in 1365; again by Henry VIII., by Elizabeth in 1569, and by Cromwell, March 31, 1654. It was prohibited in England by the Cruelty to Animals Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59 (Sept. 9, 1835). This act was extended to Ireland by 1 Vict. c. 66 (July 15, 1837). It is common in Asia,

is a fashionable pastime with the ladies of Peru, and is carried to a great height in the island of Ceylon.

COCK-LANE GHOST.—This famous deception, practised in a house in Cock Lane, West Smithfield, in the years 1760, 1761, and 1762, created considerable sensation. The second and most notorious visitation commenced in January, 1762. A child about eleven years of age was thrown into violent fits by scratchings and knockings heard in different parts of the room, and communications were held with the supposed ghost who produced these noises. The case was taken up by several influential persons. The child was removed to the house of the Rev. Stephen Aldrich, rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and an investigation took place in the presence of several influential persons, on the night of Jan. 31. Measures had been taken to prevent any collusion, and the result was that the people assembled were unanimously of opinion, that "the child has some art of making, or counterfeiting, particular noises; and that there is no agency of any higher cause." The girl was moved from house to house, and was ultimately detected in an attempt to play off a trick upon her auditors. William Parsons, the officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's, the father; Elizabeth, his wife; Mary Frazer, a girl who assisted in the deception; a clergyman, and a tradesman, were tried at Guildhall, July 10, by a special jury, before Lord Mansfield, and convicted of a conspiracy against the life and character of Mr. K—. Sentence having been deferred for seven or eight months, the clergyman and the tradesman paid Mr. K— between five and six hundred pounds, and were dismissed with a severe reprimand. The father was sentenced to stand in the pillory three times in one month, once at the end of Cock Lane, and after that to be imprisoned two years; his wife to one year's imprisonment, and Mary Frazer to six months in Bridewell, with hard labour.

COCKNEY.—The origin of this term, and its application to a native of London, are involved in obscurity. In 1517, Henry VIII. made an order with reference to the feast of the King of the Cockneys, held on Childermas-day.

COCOA.—The properties of the kernel or seed of the cocoa-tree were known to the Spaniards and Portuguese before any other Europeans. In 1649 only one cocoa-tree existed in all the Windward Isles, and that was grown as a curiosity in the garden of an Englishman. The tree was discovered in Martinique in 1655, and the cultivation was commenced in 1660. The use of the beverage called cocoa did not become general till the end of the 17th century.

COCOA-TREE CLUB, the Tory chocolate-house of Queen Anne's reign, is mentioned by Addison in the first number of the "Spectator," Thursday, March 1, 1711. A club was subsequently formed here, which was called the "Cocoa-tree Club" from the place of meeting.

CODE NAPOLEON.—The commission for the formation of a new civil code was appointed by Napoleon in 1800. The code was promulgated in 1804, as the "Code Civil des Français." It was afterwards greatly extended. Napoleon introduced it into Italy in 1805, into Portugal in 1808, into the Papal States in 1809. It was afterwards adopted in other countries.

CODES.—A collection or system of laws, made by order of Theodosius II., was promulgated in the Eastern empire A.D. 438, and in the Western empire by Valentinian III. in the same year. This was called the Theodosian code. Justinian appointed a commission in Feb., A.D. 528, to compile one code from those of Gregorianus, Hermogenianus, and Theodosius. It was promulgated April 7, 529. The Institutes were completed Nov. 21, 533, and the *Pandects*, or *Digest*, Dec. 16, 533. A second edition of the code appeared Nov. 16, 534. This formed the celebrated Theodosian code. Other systems of laws, framed in different countries, are also called codes. (See **CODE NAPOLEON**, &c.)

CELESTINES, or CÆLESTINIANS.—This religious order was founded near Sulmona, in the Abruzzi, by Peter of Morone, afterwards Celestine V., in 1254; was approved by Urban IV. in 1264, and called the order of the Hermits of St. Damien, or Moreonites. Raised to the pontificate in 1294, Peter of Morone favoured the new order, and they took the name of Celestines. They spread through Italy and France, and were suppressed in the latter country in 1778.

COFFEE was introduced into Arabia from Persia in the 15th century, and brought to Constantinople in 1554. The Venetians were the first Europeans acquainted with its use. It was brought to Marseilles in 1644, to London in 1652, and to Paris in 1657; but until 1660 its use was restricted to those who had travelled in the East. In 1690 the plant was reared at Amsterdam; it was planted at Surinam in 1718, at Cayenne in 1722, at Martinique in 1727, and before 1732 formed one of the staple productions of Jamaica. Various acts encouraging the growth of British plantation coffee were passed in 1781, 1783, 1788, and 1796. Prosper Alpinus, the botanist, who spent several years in Egypt, and who died in 1617, is said to have been the first European author who mentioned coffee. By 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), a duty of fourpence on every gallon of coffee made and sold was granted to the king.

COFFEE-HOUSES were established at Constantinople A.D. 1554. One was opened at Oxford in 1650, at London in 1652, at Paris in 1662, and at Marseilles in 1671. By a proclamation of King Charles II., issued in Dec. 1675, they were suppressed; but were soon re-opened by request of the tea and coffee merchants. For many years the use of coffee and the coffee-houses was assailed by various writers.

COFFINS are said to have been invented by the Egyptians, who made them of stone and

of sycamore-wood. Joseph was embalmed and placed in a coffin (Gen. l. 26) in that country B.C. 1635. Coffins were made of lead, of iron, and of wood, at a very early period. Bede states that the Saxons buried their dead in wood.

COGGLESHALL, or COGGESHALL (Essex).—King Stephen founded a Cistercian abbey in this place A.D. 1142, and some remains exist at this day. It was once celebrated for the manufacture of white baize, called "Coggles-hall whites."

COGNAC (League), called the Holy League, because the pope was at the head of it, was concluded between the pope, the Venetians, the duke of Milan, and Francis I. of France, May 22, 1526. The objects were to compel the emperor Charles V. to release the French king's sons, on the payment of a reasonable ransom, and to re-establish Sforza in the possession of the Milanese. The king of England was made protector of the league; a principality in the kingdom of Naples, with an annual revenue of 30,000 ducats, was to be settled upon him, and lands to the value of 10,000 ducats given to Wolsey. Cognac was one of the cautionary towns granted to the Huguenots by the peace signed Aug. 11, 1570.

COIF.—Serjeants-at-law first adopted the coif as their badge during the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272). They used it to conceal their baldness, as there were then few lawyers who were not also priests, and, consequently, obliged to shave their heads. When it became incumbent on judges to have passed through the degree of serjeant-at-law, they retained the coif in their higher dignity, as we learn from Sir John Fortescue's discourse *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, written between the years 1461 and 1470. On the appointment of official legal costume by the decree of the Westminster judges, subscribed June 4, 1635, the coif became an established portion of judicial uniform. As a portion of female attire, coifs were introduced early in the 17th century. The use of the coif in the coronation has been discontinued since the reign of George II.

COIMBATORE (Hindustan).—This state, annexed to Mysore A.D. 1746, was taken by the English in 1783, and was formally incorporated with our possessions in India in 1799. The town of Coimbatore, captured by the English Nov. 26, 1783, was restored at the peace concluded in 1784. It was retaken July 21, 1790. Tippoo invested it June 13, 1791, and, having summoned it in vain, made a general assault, which was repulsed, Aug. 11. Having received reinforcements, Tippoo compelled the garrison to surrender Nov. 3, 1791.

COIMBRA (Portugal), the Conimbrica of the Romans, was erected into a bishopric during the 6th century. It was taken from the Moors A.D. 872, recovered by them in 982, and finally reconquered by Ferdinand the Great and the celebrated Cid in 1064. The monastery of Santa Cruz was founded June 28, 1131. On the elevation of Portugal

into a kingdom in 1139, Coimbra became the capital; and in 1308 the university was temporarily removed there from Lisbon by King Dionysius. The murder of Inez de Castro by Alfonso IV. took place Jan. 7, 1355. On the accession of John I., April 6, 1385, the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. The plague carried off many of the inhabitants in 1423. The university was finally transferred to Coimbra in 1537. The aqueduct was built in 1568. Coimbra suffered much from an earthquake in 1755, and was the scene of a victory gained by the English over the French in 1810.

COIN.—The Parian chronicle attributes the invention of coin, or metal stamped for currency, to Pheidon of Argos. He is said to have coined silver money in the island of Ægina, B.C. 895. Herodotus (i. 94) says the Lydians were the first who coined gold and silver money. The first known copper coins of Greece are about the date B.C. 490. Silver coinage commenced at Rome B.C. 266, and gold coinage B.C. 204. A metallic currency existed in Britain previous to the Roman occupation. Under the Romans, the coin of England resembled that of Rome; but the Saxons introduced money of a totally different character. Silver *skeattas*, coins worth about a twenty-fifth less than the penny afterwards used, have been discovered, which were struck probably before the conversion of Ethelbert, king of Kent, A.D. 597, as they are without the sign of the cross. The *stycas*, minute coins of copper, zinc, and silver, were coined by the kings of Northumberland about 670, and are remarkable for the excellence of their workmanship. Silver pennies, worth three of ours, were introduced about 725 or 794, and formed the principal English money till some time after the Norman conquest. Edward the Confessor issued a few gold pennies, but no regular gold coinage took place till the time of Henry III.; since which the history of English coin is much better defined. During the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman periods, gold byzants had a legitimate circulation in England, and were indeed the chief commercial medium throughout Europe. Elizabeth withdrew the base coinage of former sovereigns in 1560, and the fact is noticed in the inscription on her tomb.

- A.D.
1227. Groats, or "grotes," ordered to be coined.
1247. Henry III. forbids the currency of the old money, and commands a new coinage.
1257. First gold coinage in England by Henry III. This piece was called a "gold penny," and passed current for twenty ordinary pence.
1279. Round pennies, halfpennies, and farthings are coined by Edward I., who introduces many improvements.
1344. First gold florins and nobles are coined by Edward III.
1465. New issue of gold nobles, called *rials* and *angels*, by Edward IV.
1489. Sovereigns ordered to be struck by Henry VII.
1504. Shillings coined by Henry VII.
1551. Crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences are coined by Edward VI.

- A.D.
1560. Irish shillings are struck by Elizabeth. Their intrinsic value was nine pence, but they were ordered to pass current for twelve pence.
1562. Milled money is first coined by Elizabeth.
1601. First copper coinage in England, by Elizabeth. This money was for use in Ireland.
1663. Guineas of twenty shillings are first coined by Charles II.
1665. Copper halfpence and farthings are coined by Charles II.
1670. Gold coins of ten, forty, and one hundred shillings are ordered.
1672. Aug. 16. Copper currency is established.
1699. Reformation of the silver coinage by Mr. (afterwards Sir Isaac) Newton.
1717. The value of the guinea is settled at twenty-one shillings.
1718. Quarter-guineas are coined by George I.
1797. Gold seven-shilling pieces, and copper two-penny pieces, are coined by George III.
1817. July 1. The new sovereign of twenty shillings is first coined.
1849. Florins are coined.

COIN-CLIPPING.—This crime was of frequent occurrence in early times. The custom of cutting the silver penny into halves and quarters served to encourage it. Henry III. prohibited the circulation of clipped coin, by letters dated at Merton, Nov. 17, 1248, and in 1278, 280 Jews were hanged in London for coin-clipping. By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 1 (1696), £1,200,000 was raised by a house-duty to defray the expense of withdrawing the clipped coin. Scarcely any of the coin in circulation was worth half the nominal value.

COINING.—The coining of money is the exclusive prerogative of the Crown. The privilege was in early times occasionally granted to bishops and abbots. By the common law of England, and in many statutes, the crime of counterfeiting the money of the realm was declared high treason. By 27 Edw. I., *de Falsâ Monetâ* (1299), the importation of false money was made a capital crime. The counterfeiting of foreign coin current in England was declared high treason by 1 Mary, st. 2, c. 6 (1553), and as such rendered the offender subject to all the penalties used and ordained in that case. By 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 26, ss. 1 & 4 (1696-7), the mere possession of coiner's tools, as well as the colouring, gilding, &c., any coin resembling the current money, was made high treason. This was continued in 1702 by 1 Anne, c. 3. All former acts, however, were repealed by 2 Will. IV. c. 34 (May 23, 1832), which made the manufacture, purchase, or importation of false money, and the wilful injury of good money, punishable by transportation, since altered to penal servitude; while those guilty of uttering such coin were liable to imprisonment. The provisions of this act were extended to the colonies by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 48 (Aug. 4, 1853). Attempts having been made to use coin for advertising purposes, by stamping names upon it, this was made a misdemeanour by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 20, 1853). The process of coining was, in early times, accomplished by hammering bullets of metal flat, and placing them between two dies; these were struck with heavy mallets until the impression was obtained. The

French made an improvement upon this process about the middle of the 16th century, by the application of the screw. Antoine Brucher invented the coining-press in 1553, and milled money was coined by Elizabeth in 1562, though it was not general in England until 1662. Boulton invented his coining-machine in 1788, and the greater part of the coinage of the realm was carried on at his works at Soho, Birmingham, till the Mint was established in 1810. During the Middle Ages the right of coining was considered the best guarantee of independence. The citizens of Lucca, in the 13th century, by way of asserting their independence of Pisa, went and coined money at the gates of that city.

COLAPOOR (Hindustan).—This Mahratta state was founded by Sumbajee, the grandson of Sevajee, who overran the country A.D. 1670. At the commencement of the century, pirates from several of its ports infested the seas, and by treaty concluded Oct. 1, and ratified Nov. 13, 1812, the seaboard was ceded to the East-India Company. The rajah was assassinated in 1821, and such confusion prevailed, that the state was for some time occupied by English troops.

COLBERG (Pomerania).—The Russians having besieged this place for 29 days, retired Oct. 31, 1758. They returned in 1760, with a fleet of 27 ships and an army of 15,000 men. General Werner came to the assistance of the garrison, who held out bravely, Sept. 18, and in a few days dispersed both fleet and army. The Russians returned in 1761, and Prince Eugene of Würtemberg, at the head of the army sent for its relief, cut his way through the Russians Nov. 14, and the place, long defended with wonderful heroism, surrendered Dec. 16.

COLCHESTER (Essex), the *Camalodunum* of the Romans, and the *Caer Colin* of the Britons, is said to have been the birthplace of the emperor Constantine, A.D. 265, and to have sent a bishop to the council of Arles 314. Neither of these stories is supported by trustworthy evidence. It was seized by the Danes in 838, and was not finally retaken till 921, when Edward the Elder expelled the foreigners and rebuilt the fortifications. Richard I. granted the first charter, Dec. 6, 1189. The castle was besieged and the town plundered by King John's barons in 1215. The plague prevailed here in 1348 and 1360. Henry VI. visited the town Aug. 5, 1445, and Catherine of Aragon in 1516. The Dutch and Flemish exiles settled here in 1571, and established the manufacture of various woollen goods. Colchester was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians during the civil war, the defence lasting from June 13 to Aug. 27, 1648. Between Aug. 1665 and Dec. 1666, the plague carried off 4,731 of the inhabitants. Colchester was deprived of its charter in June, 1684, but recovered it in 1693. The theatre was built in 1812; and the Essex and Colchester Hospital in 1820.

COLCHIS (Asia).—This country, celebrated in mythical history, is said by Herodotus to

have been peopled by the remnant of the army led by Sesostris into Scythia. Xenophon attacked and defeated the Colchians during his celebrated retreat, B.C. 401. Colchis, long subject to Persia, became independent before the time of Alexander the Great (B.C. 336—323). It was subjected by Mithridates, of Pontus, from whom it was wrested by Pompey, B.C. 65; but the Romans did not reduce the country into the form of a province. Gibbon remarks (ch. xli.) that "the riches of Colchis shine only through the darkness of conjecture or tradition; and its genuine history presents an uniform scene of rudeness and poverty." In early times the Colchians were noted for their manufacture of linen and knowledge of navigation. It is the scene of the exploits of the fabled Argonautic expedition, the first attempt of the Greeks at distant navigation, said to have been undertaken B.C. 1260. Its original name was *Æea*, and it comprised the modern Mingrelia, and part of the neighbouring country.

COLDINGHAM (Berwickshire).—This place is celebrated for a nunnery, founded as early as the 7th century. In 679 it was destroyed by lightning, and in 870 seized by the Danes. The nuns cut off their noses and lips, in order to disfigure themselves; which so infuriated their brutal captors, that the whole sisterhood was burnt in the monastery. King Edgar founded a Benedictine priory on the same site in 1098.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—This regiment was enrolled in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire, by General Monk, Jan. 1, 1660, and on the disbanding of the army in January, 1661, was retained by Charles II. in his special service.

COLERAINE (Ireland) was originally the seat of a bishop's see, founded by St. Cabreus about A.D. 540. In 1171 it was plundered by the king of Down, and again in 1213 by Thomas MacUchtry, who used the stones of the abbey as materials for a castle which he erected here. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded about 1244. James I. granted Coleraine and the surrounding districts to a company of London merchants, known as the "Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster," in 1613, and in 1614 the town was incorporated by the same monarch.

COLISEUM.—This celebrated amphitheatre at Rome was commenced by the emperor Vespasian A.D. 75, and completed by Titus A.D. 80. It received the name of Coliseum on account of its magnitude. Gibbon (ch. xii.) thus describes the magnificent edifice:—"It was a building of an elliptic figure, five hundred and sixty-four feet in length, and four hundred and sixty-seven in breadth, founded on fourscore arches, and rising, with four successive orders of architecture, to the height of one hundred and forty feet. The outside of the edifice was encrusted with marble and decorated with statues. The slopes of the vast concave, which formed the inside, were filled and surrounded with

sixty or eighty rows of seats, of marble likewise, covered with cushions, and capable of receiving with ease above fourscore thousand spectators." A bull-feast was celebrated in the Coliseum, Sept. 3, 1332. Eugenius IV. surrounded it with a wall, and it was consecrated by Benedict XIV.

COLLAR.—The use of collars of gold and jewellery is of the greatest antiquity. They were worn by the ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans, Manlius Torquatus, who was consul at Rome B.C. 287, received his surname from a collar he took from a Gaul whom he slew in fight. Collars were afterwards used as part of the insignia of the various orders of knighthood. The collar of SS. is said to have been adopted in honour of the two martyrs Simplicius and Faustinus, who were thrown into the Tiber with stones and chains round their necks, by order of Diocletian; but this and other explanations of its origin do not rest upon good authority. This subject has been discussed in the second volume of the first series of "Notes and Queries." Boutell gives the following explanation:—"Next to the Garter itself, the most celebrated knightly decoration of this class is the Collar of SS. introduced by King Henry IV., apparently as a memorial of the success with which his aspiring ambition had been crowned: this letter S, repeated either in links of gold, or in gold embroidery, worked upon a fillet of blue, is the initial of the word 'Souveraine,' Henry's motto, which he bore while earl of Derby." It was originally the livery of John of Gaunt, adopted by Henry IV. as part of the royal livery in 1399. Previous to the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415, Henry V. permitted all the untitled members of his retinue to wear this collar; thereby conferring upon them the privileges of nobility. The collar of the order of the Garter was assigned by Henry VII. some time between the years 1496 and 1502.

COLLECTS were introduced by Pope Gelasius between A.D. 492 and 496. The collects for the day of the Church service appeared in the first prayer-book of Edward VI., in 1548. Many are very ancient, some being the composition of St. Jerome, and even of Gelasius himself.

COLLEGIANTS, or COLLEGIANS.—This sect was formed in Holland A.D. 1619. They were thus named because they called their assemblies, or sacred conventions, held twice a year at Rheinsburg, near Leyden, colleges. Three brothers, John-James, Hadrian, and Gisbert Koddeus, were its authors. Mosheim describes them as "a very large society of persons of every sect and rank, who assume the name of Christians, but entertain different views of Christ; and which is kept together neither by rulers and teachers, nor by ecclesiastical laws, nor by a formula of faith, nor, lastly, by any set of rites, but solely by the desire of improvement in scriptural knowledge and piety." In 1686 the Collegians split into two opposing sects, but

the breach was healed early in the 18th century.

COLLIERY.—The earliest mention of collieries occurs in a charter of Henry III. (dated 1239), granting to the burgesses of Newcastle permission to dig for coal. In 1330 they were regarded as valuable property. The employment of females in collieries was regulated by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842), which ordered that no new female workers should be engaged at all; that in three months after it was passed, no female under eighteen should be so employed; and that after March 1, 1843, female service in mines should be totally abolished.

COLLODION.—The iodized collodion now so largely employed for photographic purposes, was discovered by Mr. Scott Archer, who published an account of its preparation and properties in the "Chemist" for March, 1851.

COLLYRIDIANs.—Arabian heretics, who "invested the Virgin Mary with the name and honours of a goddess." Epiphanius says they were all females, and that they sacrificed to the Virgin Mary. They arose towards the close of the 4th century, and received their name from the collyrides, or little cakes, which they offered to the Virgin Mary. They came from Thrace and parts of Scythia.

COLMAR (France), near the site of the ancient Argentaria, was raised to the rank of a town A.D. 1220. It was made a free imperial city in the 13th century, and was fortified in 1552. The Swedes captured it in 1632, and Louis XIV. took it and destroyed its fortifications in 1673. It was ceded to France in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick. The plague committed great ravages in 1541. Its cathedral was founded in 1363.

COLOGNE (Prussia), the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans, received its name from the empress Agrippina, who established a colony here about A.D. 50. It was erected into an archbishopric before 314.

A.D.

- 508. Clovis is declared king of the Franks at Cologne.
- 700. The church and nunnery of Santa Maria in Capitolio are founded.
- 715. Charles Martel sustains a defeat near Cologne.
- 782. Charlemagne holds a council here.
- 870. Sept. 26. A council is held on discipline.
- 873. Sept. 26. A council is summoned.
- 887. April 1. A council held against robbers of churches.
- 957. Cologne is declared an imperial town.
- 980. Archbishop Bruno founds the church of St. Pantaleon.
- 1057. A council for the reformation of the clergy.
- 1066. St. Gereon's Kirche is founded.
- 1110. A council is held.
- 1115. The emperor Henry V. is excommunicated at a council held here.
- 1119. The excommunication of Henry V. is published at a council.
- 1164. The relics of the three kings are removed to Cologne.
- 1185. The outer walls are built.
- 1186. A council is held.
- 1187. Another council.
- 1259. All ships trading to the neighbourhood are compelled to unload here.

- A.D.
 1261. March 12. A council is held.
 1266. Another council.
 1270. The cathedral is commenced.
 1281. March 9. A council on discipline.
 1307. Feb. 22. A council against the Beghards.
 1310. The year is ordered by council to commence at Cologne at Christmas, instead of at Easter, according to their custom.
 1322. Oct. 31. Another council is held.
 1388. The university is founded.
 1390. Sept. 16. The ancient statutes of the province are renewed at a council.
 1424. April 22. A council is held on discipline.
 1425. Persecution and expulsion of the Jews.
 1452. March 3. A council on discipline.
 1536. A council on the duties of ecclesiastics, &c.
 1571. The town-hall is built.
 1577. Birth of Rubens at Cologne.
 1618. Expulsion of the Protestants.
 1636. Church of the Jesuits is founded.
 1642. Mary de Medicis dies at Cologne.
 1655. Sept. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. of England, arrives at Cologne, and remains in this city above two years.
 1787. The Protestants are allowed to erect a place of worship and a school.
 1795. Cologne is seized by the French.
 1801. It is made the capital of the French department of La Roer.
 1814. It is restored to Prussia.
 1815. The fortifications are restored.
 1837. The navigation of the Rhine is opened, which enables Cologne to carry on a direct foreign trade.
 1841. Sept. 1. The railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle is opened.
 1848. Sept. The newly-finished parts of the cathedral are thrown open to the public.
 1855. A permanent bridge over the Rhine, for railway and common traffic, is commenced.

COLOMBIA (South America).—The ancient vice-royalty of New Granada and Quito, and the state of Venezuela, having thrown off the Spanish yoke, torned themselves into a republic under the name of Colombia, in 1819.

- A.D.
 1820. July 13. The Congress express willingness to enter into negotiations with Spain, if their republic is acknowledged independent.
 1821. June 24. The republican troops, under General Bolivar, defeat the royalists at Carabobo. Dec. Spain loses all power in the new republic.
 1822. Nov. 13. Battle of Maracaibo, in which the republicans are defeated by the royalists, under General Morales.
 1823. March 8. Treaty of alliance between Colombia and Buenos Ayres. Nov. 6. The Colombians take Puerto Cabello.
 1824. Feb. 10. Bolivar is elected dictator by the Congress of Peru. June 30. Alliance between Colombia and Mexico.
 1825. Jan. 1. Great Britain recognizes the independence of Colombia. March 15. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Guatemala. May 28. Treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States. Nov. 7. Treaty of friendship and commerce with Great Britain.
 1826. Aug. 19. The Congress at Lima declares Bolivar president for life. Sept. 1. Bolivar appoints Santa-Cruz his deputy during his absence in Peru. Nov. 14. Bolivar returns to Bogota. Nov. 23. He accepts the dictatorship.
 1828. April 18. Insurrection of Colombian troops. April 23. The Congress of Ocaña declares Ignacio Marques president. Sept. 25. Santander excites a revolt against Bolivar, who escapes assassination, and quells the insurrection.

- A.D.
 1829. Venezuela constitutes itself a separate republic.
 1830. Jan. 20. Bolivar tenders his resignation of the presidency, and retires to Carthagena shortly afterwards. Venezuela again joins New Granada. Dec. 17. Death of Bolivar.
 1831. Nov. 17. Venezuela, New Granada, and Colombia, again become separate states. (See VENEZUELA.)

COLOMBO (Ceylon) was founded by the Portuguese A.D. 1517, and fortified by them in 1520. Rajah Singha laid siege to it in Aug. 1586, but was forced to withdraw the following year. The Dutch wrested it from the Portuguese in 1656, and retained possession till Feb. 14, 1796, when it was taken by the English.

COLONY.—The formation of colonies is among the earliest events of which any historical record exists. The Phœnicians and the Carians planted several colonies in the Mediterranean, and the Greeks followed their example. The Romans began to establish colonies during the monarchical period. In modern times, the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the French, the English, and the Dutch, have been distinguished by their attempts to form colonies. In this respect England has distanced all competitors, having succeeded in establishing the most extensive colonial empire of ancient or modern times. The following is a list of the British colonies with the date of their settlement, capture, &c.:—

	A.D.
African Forts—Settled in	1618
Anguilla	1666
Antigua	1632
Ascension Island—Granted by Spain	1827
Australia, South—Settled	1834
" West	1829
Bahamas	1630
Barbadoes	1614
Bengal—Ceded by the emperor Shah Allum	June 20, 1765
Berbice—Capitulated	Sept. 1803
Bermudas—Settled	1609
Bombay—Ceded by Portugal	June, 1661
British Colombia—Settled	1858
British Guiana—Capitulated	Sept. 1803
Canada, Lower	Sept. 18, 1759
" Upper	Sept. 8, 1760
Cape Breton Island—Taken from the French	1745
Cape Coast Castle—Ceded by the Dutch	1661
Cape of Good Hope—Capitulated	Jan. 10, 1806
Ceylon—Capitulated	Sept. 17, 1795
Demerara	Sept. 1803
Dominica—Ceded by France	1763
Essequibo—Capitulated	Sept. 1803
Falkland Islands—Settled	1833
Fernando Po—Taken possession of	1815
Gambia—Settled	1618
Gibraltar—Capitulated	Aug. 4, 1704
Gold Coast—Settled	1618
Gozo—Capitulated	Sept. 1800
Granada—Ceded by France	1763
Heligoland—Capitulated	1807
Honduras—Treaty	1670
Hongkong	1842
Ionian Isles—Placed under British protection	1814
Jamaica—Capitulated	1655
Labuan—Settled	1847
Madras	1639
Malacca—Received from the Dutch in exchange for Sumatra	April 9, 1825
Malta—Capitulated	Sept. 1800
Mauritius	Dec. 3, 1810

Montserrat—Settled	A.D. 1632
Natal—Taken from the Dutch	1842
Nevis	1628
New Brunswick—Ceded by France	1713
Newfoundland—Settled before	1548
New South Wales—Settled	1787
New Zealand	1815
Nova Scotia—Ceded by France	Oct. 7, 1748
Port Phillip—First sale of crown lands in ..	1835
Prince Edward's Island—Taken from the French	1758
Prince of Wales Island—Purchased by the East-India Company	1786
Sierra Leone—Settled	1787
Singapore—Treaty	Feb. 26, 1819
St. Helena—Taken from the Dutch	1673
St. Christopher's, or Kitt's—Settled	1623
St. Lucia—Capitulated	June 22, 1803
St. Vincent—Ceded by France	1763
Swan River—Settled	1829
Tobago—Ceded by France	1763
Tortola—Settled	1666
Trinidad—Capitulated	Feb. 18, 1797
Vancouver—Settled	1848
Van Diemen's Land—Settled	1803
Victoria (Hongkong)	1842
Victoria (Port Phillip)—Erected into a separate colony	1851
Virgin Islands	

COLOPHON (Asia Minor).—An Ionian city, founded, according to tradition, by Andræmon. It was a flourishing city as late as B.C. 66. Strabo says that the Colophonians were celebrated for the excellence of their cavalry. It was, in fact, considered invincible, and gave rise to the proverb, "He has put the Colophon to it," or given the finishing stroke, used to show that a matter had been brought to a certain termination. Old works, before the introduction of a title-page, had title, date, &c., printed at the end; and this, as the last thing printed, was termed a colophon.

COLOSSIANS, (Epistle to the,) was addressed by St. Paul to the Christians of Colossæ, in Phrygia, in June A.D. 60.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brazen statue of Apollo, commenced by Chares B.C. 290, and completed B.C. 280. The statement that one foot rested on each side of the harbour of Rhodes, and that ships passed under it in full sail, does not rest on good authority. It was 105 feet in height, and was ascended by a winding staircase. An earthquake threw it down B.C. 224, and it was never re-erected. The remains were sold to a Jewish merchant of Edessa, A.D. 672, and 900 camels were loaded with the brass. It was one of the seven wonders of the world.

COLUMBINIA.—This metal was discovered by Mr. Hatchell in a ferruginous mineral from North America, A.D. 1801. Ekeberg, who afterwards found it in a Swedish mineral, gave it the name of Tantalum.

COLUMBUS (United States), the chief town of Ohio, was founded A.D. 1812. The old state-house was destroyed by fire in 1852.

COMBS were made by the Greeks and Romans, and during the Middle Ages, of boxwood, ivory, and other materials. They often occur in early barrows, British, Roman, and Saxon; and were buried with both pagans and Christians. Some were found at

Pompeii like the modern small-tooth combs. In the 13th century combs were sometimes made of gold and set with jewels.

COMEDY was introduced at Athens by Susarion and Dolon, B.C. 562. Thespis, the "father of comedy," performed on a wagon B.C. 535. A decree for its prohibition was passed B.C. 440, but was evaded, as performances are recorded to have taken place B.C. 439 and B.C. 437. Aristophanes, the chief poet of the old comedy, exhibited his first production B.C. 427. The middle comedy commenced B.C. 375, and was supported by thirty-five poets, none of whom are of great repute. The new comedy, which began about B.C. 335, owes its chief celebrity to the productions of Menander, who began his theatrical career B.C. 321. The principal Latin comedy writers are Plautus, who died B.C. 184, and Terence, B.C. 159. Some difference of opinion prevails respecting the origin of English comedy. Hallam (Lit. vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. 6) speaks of "Ralph Roister Doister, written by Udal in the reign of Henry VIII., as the earliest English comedy in a proper sense, so far as our negative evidence warrants such a position." This comedy, probably written before 1540, was first printed in 1565. Hallam believes it to be "the earliest lively picture of London manners among the gallants and citizens, who furnished so much for the stage down to the civil wars." For a long time "Gammur Gurton's Needle," supposed to have been written by John Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, was considered the first English comedy. It was represented at Christ's College, Cambridge, about the year 1565, and the earliest edition is that of 1575. "Misogonus," written by Thomas Rychardes, another comedy, is known to have been written before 1560. In France, Jodelle's comedy of "La Rencontre" was represented before Henry II. in 1552; and his comedy of "L'Abbé Eugène" was published about the same time. Hallam terms the "Le Menteur" of Corneille "the first French comedy written in polite language, without low wit or indecency." The comedies of Larivey were published in 1579; and Molière began to write in 1653. Spanish comedy commenced in the latter portion of the 16th century, and was chiefly supported by Lope de Vega, who flourished in 1600, and by Calderon, who published twelve comedies in 1635. Ariosto wrote the first regular Italian comedies in 1495, and Machiavelli composed his "Mandragola" before 1520. Flaminio Scala first published the outline of a series of extemporaneous comedies in 1611, and they afterwards became the most popular branch of the Italian drama. The German theatre is not very rich in comic authors. Hans Sachs, whose works appeared in 1578, perhaps supplied its earliest comedies.

COMETS.—Humboldt (Cosmos, vol. i. p. 84) remarks, that "Kepler, with his usual animation of expression, said that there were more comets in the regions of space than fishes

in the depths of ocean. As yet, however, there are scarcely one hundred and fifty whose paths have been calculated, if we may assume at six or seven hundred the number of comets whose appearance and passage through known constellations have been ascertained by more or less precise observations." The Chinese observations, which go back 500 years before the Christian æra, are of great value. Mr. John Russell Hind has published a history of comets; and to his work we are indebted for much of the information given in the following list:—

B.C.

370. A comet mentioned by Aristotle. Calculated by Pingré.

136. Mentioned by Justin, and observed in China.

A.D.

178. Observed by the Chinese.

389. Mentioned by contemporary historians as of extraordinary brilliancy and size, and as a cause of much terror.

582. Recorded in the Chronicle of Idatius.

615. July. Observed in China. First mention of coruscations in the tail of a comet.

891. May. Observed in Europe and China.

989. Observed in China; and supposed to have been *Halley's Comet*.

1066. Observed in Europe, and considered ominous, as it occurred in the year of the Norman conquest.

1264. Calculated by Pingré, and supposed to be identical with that of 1556.

1337. Fine comet, described by Nicephorus Gregoras and in the Chinese annals.

1402. A very splendid comet visible in Europe and Asia.

1456. *Halley's Comet*, observed in Europe and China.

1472. A very splendid comet, with a prodigiously long tail, observed in Europe and China.

1577. Parallax of this comet ascertained by Tycho Brahe.

1618. Nov. Discovered by Kepler. Gassendi, and others, and observed by Harriot.

1680. Nov. 14. Discovered by Godfrey Kirch, at Coburg. This comet directed Newton's attention to cometary astronomy.

1682. *Halley's Comet*, discovered by him to be identical with that of 1456 and succeeding years, and to be periodical in its return. This was the first demonstration of the periodicity of comets.

1707. Nov. 25. Discovered by Manfredi and Stan-
cari, at Bologna.

1744. The finest comet of the 18th century. It was observed by almost every astronomer of the age.

1772. *Biela's Comet*.

1786. Jan. 17. *Encke's Comet*, discovered by Mechain.

1811. March 26. The *Grand Comet*, discovered by Flaugergues, at Viviers.

1815. March 6. *Olbers' Comet*, discovered by Olbers, at Bremen.

1819. *Encke's Comet*, discovered by Pons. During this appearance its periodicity was detected by Encke.

1823. Dec. Discovered in various parts of Europe. This comet had two tails, one turned from the sun, and the other towards it.

1825. July 15. The *Great Comet* of 1825, discovered by Pons. Calculated by Hansen.

1826. Feb. 27. *Biela's Comet*, discovered by Biela, at Josephstadt. During this appearance its recurrence at short periods was ascertained.

1843. Feb. 28. The *Great Comet* of 1843, discovered in America, Italy, and at the Cape.

A.D.

1844. Nov. 22. *Faye's Comet*, discovered by Faye, at Paris, and ascertained to be periodical.

1851. June 27. *D'Anest's Comet*, discovered by D'Anest, at Leipsic, and ascertained to be periodical.

1858. June 2. *Donati's Comet*, discovered by Donati, at Florence. It was seen in Great Britain in September and October.

1861. June 30. A brilliant comet is first visible in England.

COMFITS.—During the reign of Henry III. of France (1574—1589) an abundant use of comfits was one of the flagrant follies of fashion. Disraeli (*Curiosities*, i. 221) says, "All the world, the grave and the gay, carried in their pockets a *comfit-box*, as we do snuff-boxes. They used them even on the most solemn occasions; when the duke of Guise was shot at Blois, he was found with his comfit-box in his hand."

COMMERCE.—The Phœnicians, who were the most ancient nation of traders on the earth, are called the inventors of commerce and navigation. Their ships traded with Greece as early as B.C. 1800, and they founded many colonies as centres of trade B.C. 1450. The chief commercial nations of the Middle Ages were the Venetians, whose importance commenced about A.D. 722; the Pisans, who reached the culminating point of their prosperity about 1063; and the Genoese, who rose to great power and affluence in 1064. The Hanseatic league, a confederacy of towns for the protection of trade, became influential about the year 1140. In 1252 Flanders attained a high position from the success of its merchants, and the Florentine republic was one of the chief commercial powers in 1298. The commercial importance of England was considerably improved by Edward I., who granted a charter in behalf of foreign merchants in 1302. From this charter it appears that the British then had intercourse with Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Lombardy, Florence, and other less considerable powers. France was so poor in 1360, that a leather currency was adopted, and long afterwards commerce was in a very languishing state. Jacques Coner, however, who held some financial office under Charles VII., was said to be the wealthiest merchant in the world in 1449. The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, and the other results of the marine enterprise of the 16th century, developed new fields for commercial activity.

COMMON COUNCIL (London).—This arose out of the folk-mote, a general *mote*, or meeting of the people, an institution of Anglo-Saxon origin. It was held at a much earlier date than 1208, the year mentioned by many authorities as the first in which a folk-mote was summoned. There were three principal folk-motes in the year; one at the feast of St. Michael, to know who was to be sheriff; the second at Christmas, to arrange the wards; and the third at the feast of St. John (June 24), to protect the city from fire, by reason of the great

drought. Each citizen neglecting to attend was fined forty shillings, a large sum in those days. Stow relates that in the time of Edward II. the citizens claimed the east part of St. Paul's churchyard to be the place of assembly of their folk-motes; and that "the great steeple, there situate, was to that use, their common bell; which being there rung, all the inhabitants of the city might hear, and come together." The same author refers to a solemn meeting or common council held on the 11th of October, 1190, in St. Paul's churchyard, and adds, "it is likely in that place where the folk-mote used to assemble." The meetings in the open air were discontinued, and in 1347 each ward was instructed to send delegates according to its extent. The common council now meets in the Guildhall every Thursday, and the annual elections occur on St. Thomas's day (Dec. 21).

COMMON LAW.—Concerning the unwritten law of England, Dugdale observes (Origines, c. 3), "The common law is, out of question, no less ancient than the beginning of differences betwixt man and man, after the first peopling of this land." It has been bequeathed us by the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes, and was digested into a code by Edward the Confessor, who began to reign in 1044. This code was confirmed by William the Conqueror about 1070; and the statute of Merton, enacted in 1235-36, declared the intention of the nobles not to change laws which had been so long used and approved.

COMMON PLEAS (England).—Originally the trial of common causes was referred to the *aula regia*, or court of exchequer, which followed the king in all his progresses; but the 11th chapter of Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, ordered that they should be tried in a court always held at one place. Westminster Hall was the place fixed upon, and a chief-justice of the Common Pleas was forthwith appointed, with power to hear and decide all civil cases between subject and subject. Originally no barrister below the rank of serjeant could plead in this court, although all were permitted to move or show cause against a rule for a new trial; but the act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 18, 1846), allowed the privilege to all barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster. The following is a list of the chief-justices of the Common Pleas:—

A.D.

- 1272. Gilbert de Preston (in office before this year, but appointment unknown).
- 1274. Roger de Seyton.
- 1278. Thomas de Weyland.
- 1290. John de Mettingham.
- 1301. Sept. 19. Ralph de Hengham.
- 1309. March 15. William de Bereford.
- 1326. July 18. Hervey de Staunton.
- 1327. Feb. 4. William de Herle.
- 1329. Sept. 3. John de Stonore.
- 1331. March 2. William de Herle (again).
- 1355. July 7. John de Stonore (again).
- 1341. Jan. 8. Roger Hillary.
- 1377. June 26. Robert de Beaknap.

A.D.

- 1388. June 30. Robert de Charleton.
- 1396. Jan. 15. William Thirning.
- 1413. June 26. Richard Norton.
- 1423. May 5. William Babington.
- 1436. Feb. 9. John Juyn.
- 1439. Jan. 20. John Cotesmore.
- 1439. Oct. 14. Richard Newton.
- 1449. June 16. John Priset.
- 1461. May 11. Sir Robert Dauby.
- 1471. May 29. Thomas Brian.
- 1500. Oct. 20. Thomas Wood.
- 1502. Sept. 30. Thomas Frowyk.
- 1506. Oct. Robert Read.
- 1519. Jan. 27. John Erule.
- 1521. April 13. Robert Brudenell.
- 1531. June. Robert Norwich.
- 1535. April. John Baldwin.
- 1545. Nov. 6. Edward Montague.
- 1553. Sept. 5. Richard Morgau.
- 1554. Oct. 8. Sir Robert Brook.
- 1558. Oct. 5. Anthony Browne.
- 1559. Jan. 22. Sir James Dyer.
- 1582. May 2. Edmund Anderson.
- 1605. Aug. 26. Sir Francis Gawdy.
- 1606. June 30. Sir Edward Coke.
- 1613. Nov. 26. Sir Henry Hobart.
- 1626. Nov. 28. Sir Thomas Richardson.
- 1631. Oct. 26. Sir Robert Heath.
- 1634. Oct. 14. Sir John Finch.
- 1640. Jan. 27. Sir Edward Lyttelton.
- 1641. Jan. 26. Sir John Banks.
- 1648. Oct. 12. Oliver St. John.
- 1660. June 1 (O.S.). Sir Orlando Bridgeman.
- 1668. May 20 (O.S.). Sir John Vaughan.
- 1675. Jan. 23. Sir Francis North.
- 1683. Jan. 22. Sir Francis Pemberton.
- 1683. Oct. 1. Sir Thomas Jones.
- 1686. April 21. Sir Henry Bedingfield.
- 1687. April 16. Sir Robert Wright.
- 1687. April 21. Sir Edward Herbert.
- 1689. May 6. Sir Henry Pollexfen.
- 1692. April 30. Sir George Treby.
- 1701. July 5. Sir Thomas Trevor.
- 1714. Oct. 26. Sir Peter King.
- 1725. June 1. Sir Robert Eyre.
- 1736. Jan. 31. Sir Thomas Releve.
- 1737. Jan. 29. Sir John Willes.
- 1762. Jan. 23. Sir Charles Pratt.
- 1766. Aug. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.
- 1771. Jan. 25. Sir William De Grey (afterwards Lord Walsingham).
- 1780. June 9. Alexander Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Loughborough).
- 1793. Feb. 11. Sir James Eyre.
- 1799. July. Lord Eldon.
- 1801. May 30. Richard Pepper Arden (afterwards Baron Alverley).
- 1804. May 8. Sir James Mansfield.
- 1813. Nov. 29. Sir Vicary Gibbs.
- 1818. Nov. 5. Sir Robert Dallas.
- 1824. Jan. 8. Sir Robert Gifford.
- 1824. April 28. Sir William Draper Best (afterwards Lord Wynford).
- 1829. June. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal.
- 1846. July 11. Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro).
- 1850. July 16. Sir John Jervis.
- 1856. Nov. Sir Alexander Cockburn.
- 1859. June. Sir William Erle.

COMMON PLEAS (Ireland).—The following is a list of the chief-justices of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland, from the year 1532. The constitution of this court is similar to that of the court of Common Pleas in England.

A.D.

- 1532. Aug. 22. Richard Delahyde.
- 1534. Oct. 17. Thomas Luttrell.
- 1554. July 7. John Bathe.
- 1559. Sept. 3. Robert Dillon.
- Nicholas Nugent.

A.D.

1581. June 28. Robert Dillon.
 1593. Oct. 10. Sir William Weston.
 1594. March 15. Sir Robert Dillon (again).
 1597. Nov. 15. Sir Nicholas Walshe.
 1610. Nov. 28. Sir Dominick Sarsfield.
 1634. April 24. Sir Gerard Lowther.
 1660. Jan. 19. James Donelan.
 1685. Jan. 27. Sir Edward Smith.
 1669. March 17. Sir Robert Booth.
 1679. May 3. John Keating.
 1690. Jan. 22. Richard Pyne.
 1695. June 7. Sir John Hely.
 1701. May 16. Sir Richard Cox.
 1703. Feb. 1. Robert Doynne.
 1714. Oct. 14. John Forster.
 1720. Dec. 5. Sir Richard Levinge.
 1724. Nov. 9. Thomas Wyndham.
 1726. Feb. 10. William Whitshed.
 1727. Nov. 24. James Reynolds.
 1740. May 30. Henry Singleton.
 1753. Feb. 19. William Yorke.
 1761. May 21. Richard Aston.
 1765. March 19. Richard Clayton.
 1770. July 4. Marcus Patterson.
 1787. May 10. Hugh Carleton (afterwards Lord Carleton).
 1800. Dec. 20. John Toler (afterwards Lord Norbury).
 1827. June 18. Lord Plunkett.
 1830. Dec. 23. John Doherty.
 1850. Oct. 22. James Henry Monaghan.

COMMON PRAYER.—The first proposition to revise and correct the Roman Catholic church services was made in 1542, when it was ordered that the names and titles of the popes and of Thomas Becket should be rigorously expunged. The Litany was published in its present form June 11, 1544, and commanded to be used in churches by Henry VIII., and the Order of Communion was substituted for the Mass, April 1, 1548. The book of Common Prayer was completed and presented to the king the same year, and the Act of Uniformity (2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 10, s. 1), passed Jan. 15, 1549, ordered that all public service should be celebrated according to the ritual there prescribed.

A.D.

1549. June 9 (Whitsunday). First Prayer-Book used.
 1550. Feb. English Ordinal is published.
 1551. Prayer-Book revised.
 1552. Nov. Second Prayer-Book is published and used.
 1558. Dec. Two editions of the Litany are published.
 1559. June 24. Queen Elizabeth's revised Prayer-Book is published, and ordered to be used.
 1560. Haddon's Latin translation of the Prayer-Book.
 1571. The Thirty-nine Articles are adopted, and a correct Latin version of the Prayer-Book is published.
 1578. Puritan Prayer-Book published.
 1604. James the First's Prayer-Book is published.
 1637. Charles the First's Prayer-Book for Scotland is published.
 1661. Prayer-Book revised.
 1662. Charles the Second's Prayer-Book is published.
 1689. Attempted revision of the Prayer-Book.

COMMONS. (*See HOUSE OF COMMONS.*)

COMMONWEALTH. (*See INTERREGNUM.*)

COMMUNION.—The ancient church was exceedingly strict in the administration of the Eucharist, and during the 3rd century

denied the privilege of communication to a converted sinner who twice relapsed into error. Communion in two kinds was enjoined by Leo the Great A.D. 445, in order to discover Manicheans, who objected to take wine. The council of Agda in 506 enacted that clergy not communicating at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, should no longer be regarded as Catholics, and the fourth general Lateran council, held Nov. 11, 1215, ordered all the faithful of both sexes to confess and communicate at Easter. Communion in one kind only was instituted by Pope Urban II. at the commencement of the Crusades in 1096, but it was not rendered imperative till 1414, when the council of Constance forbade the clergy to administer wine to lay communicants, under pain of excommunication. The Romish church has ever since administered the communion in one kind. The communion service of the Church of England was adopted in 1552.

COMMUNISTS.—The followers of Robert Owen, Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Prudhon, are distinguished from other Socialists, of which they form a branch, by this name. Communism was first promulgated by Robert Owen in "A New View of Society, or Essays on the Principle of the Formation of the Human Character, and the Application of the Principle to Practice," published in 1813. He attempted to form a communist society in 1825, but this failed; and "Harmony Hall," established in Hampshire in 1843, did not prove more successful. Similar attempts made on the continent have also failed.

COMO (Italy), the Comum of the Romans, who planted a colony here B.C. 288. It was erected into a bishopric by St. Felix, A.D. 379. In 1127 it was besieged and burnt by the Milanese, who did not finally annex it to their territories till 1335. The cathedral was commenced in 1396.

COMORN, or **KOMORN** (Hungary), a town of great antiquity, was taken and burnt by Soliman A.D. 1543. It was soon rebuilt; but the Turks returned in 1594, and again captured it. The Imperialists obtained possession in 1597, and in 1598 it again fell under Turkish power. Comorn was erected into a royal town in 1751. The fortress was rebuilt in 1805. During the Hungarian revolution, the Austrians were defeated in a battle near this place, July 11, 1849. The town was given up to the Austrians Oct. 1, 1849.

COMPANIES.—Trade guilds are mentioned in *Judicia Civitatis Londonie*, compiled by King Athelstan, and other Anglo-Saxon laws; and they therefore existed as early as A.D. 939. The company of Steelyard Merchants settled in England before 967, and the original foundation of the Saddlers' company is referred to about the same period. Henry I., who reigned between the years 1100 and 1135, granted a charter to the weavers, and is supposed to have established the first Anglo-Norman guild. In the reign of Henry II. trade guilds were common institutions, and their formation was encouraged by that king and his successors John and Henry III.

THE CHIEF COMPANIES STYLED HON-
OURABLE.

Incorporated. A.D.	Incorporated. A.D.
Clothworkers 1482	Haberdashers 1407
Drapers 1439	Ironmongers 1463
Fishmongers (salt) 1433, (stock) 1509, united 1536	Mercers 1394
Goldsmiths 1327	Merchant Tailors 1466
Grocers 1346	Salters 1530
	Skinners 1327
	Vintners 1365
Apothecaries 1617	Hatband-makers 1664
Armourers and Bra- ziers .. by Henry VI.	Horners 1638
Bakers 1307	Inn-holders 1514
Barbers 1461	Joiners 1569
Basket-makers ..	Leather-sellers .. 1383
Blacksmiths 1578	Lorimers 1712
Bowstring-makers	Masons 1411
Bowyers 1620	Musicians 1604
Brewers 1438	Needle-makers 1656
Butchers 1605	Paper-stainers 1582
Card-makers 1629	Parish clerks 1233
Carmen 1668	Patten-makers 1670
Carpenters 1477	Paviors 1473
Clock-makers 1632	Pewterers 1636
Coach and harness- makers 1677	Pin-makers 1501
Comb-makers 1636	Plasterers 1612
Cooks 1472	Plumbers 1612
Coopers 1501	Porter 1504
Cordwainers 1410	Poulterers 1272
Curriers 1605	Saddlers 1616
Cutlers 1417	Scriveners 1605
Distillers 1638	Shipwrights 1605
Dyers 1471	Silkmen .. by Charles I.
Embroiderers 1562	Silk-throsters .. 1630
Fan-makers 1709	Soap-makers 1638
Farriers 1670	Spectacle-makers 1629
Felt-makers 1604	Starch-makers 1622
Fishermen	Stationers 1556
Fletchers 1487	Surgeons 1745
Founders 1614	Tallow-chandlers 1463
Framework knit- ters 1663	Tilers and brick- layers 1508
Fruiterers 1605	Tin-plate workers 1670
Gardeners 1616	Tobacco-pipe mak- ers 1663
Girdlers 1449	Turners 1604
Glass-sellers 1664	Upholders 1556
Glaziers 1637	Watermen 1484
Glovers 1638	Wax-chandlers .. 1484
Gold and silver wire-drawers 1623	Weavers .. Henry I.
Gun-makers 1638	Wheelwrights 1670
	Woodmongers 1605
	Woolmen

COMPASS.—The Chinese are said to have used this instrument as early as B.C. 1040, though their written records of the properties of the loadstone only date from A.D. 125. The period at which it was introduced into Europe is very uncertain; for although very obvious allusion to its use seems made in a French poem written by Guyot de Provins about 1190, it remained generally unknown, or at least unemployed, till a much later date. Some authorities insist that Marco Polo brought the instrument from China in 1260, while others claim the honour of its invention for Flavio Gioja, a seaman of Amalphi, near Naples. There is no doubt that the latter did in 1302 commence the manufacture of compasses, which were employed by the Mediterranean voyagers, and that the general use of the invention began in his time. The declination of the magnetic needle was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the

variation of the declination by Mr. Gellibrand in 1625.

COMPIÈGNE (France).—This ancient town was formerly fortified. Ecclesiastical councils were held here June 22, 756; 823; Oct. 1, 833; 871; May 1 and Dec. 8, 877; 1085; Nov. 4, 1198; Aug. 5, 1235; May 19, 1270; April 9, 1278; Jan. 4, 1303; and Sept. 8, 1329. It was rebuilt by Charles the Bald in 876, taken from the Burgundians by Charles VI. in 1415, and besieged by the English, who took Joan of Arc prisoner here, May 26, 1430.

COMPLUTENSIAN BIBLE.—This polyglot Bible was printed A.D. 1514 and 1515, at the Spanish town Alcala, from the Latin name of which, Complutum, it derives its name. It was projected by Cardinal Ximenes, who spent 52,000 ducats in forwarding its preparation; but Leo X. delayed its publication till 1522, and then only permitted an issue of 600 copies, lest the diffusion of scriptural truth should weaken his supremacy.

COMPOSTELLA (Order of).—This order originated in consequence of the obstructions offered by the Moors to pilgrims journeying to the shrine of St. James at Compostella. It received the papal sanction July 5, 1175, and continued under the government of an independent grand master till 1493, when the administration was seized by Ferdinand and Isabella, and permanently vested in the crown of Spain.—A similar order for ladies was founded in 1312, to afford food and shelter to pilgrims. The ladies of this order were originally at liberty to marry and quit the institution; but in 1480 they were compelled to adopt the conventional laws of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

COMPREHENSION SCHEME.—This measure for the enlargement of the basis of the Church of England, by making certain alterations in the liturgy, in order to admit dissenters, passed through the House of Lords A.D. 1689. The Commons presented an address to the king, requesting him to summon a convocation, and, this having been done, discussions arose, which ended in the abandonment of the plan. An attempt to pass a similar scheme in Scotland in 1673 also failed.

CONCEPCION (South America).—The capital of a province of the same name, in Chili, was built A.D. 1763. It was destroyed by an earthquake Feb. 20, 1835.

CONCEPTION BAY (Newfoundland) was first settled by about forty colonists in 1640.

CONCERT.—This entertainment originated in Italy, and the earliest on record is that of the Filarmonici, which was established at Vicenza as early as 1565. The Academy of Ancient Music, founded in 1710, introduced concerts into England. The Concert Spirituel was established at Paris in 1725. Some of the following were of short duration:—

- A.D.
1738. Royal Society of Musicians.
1741. Madrigal Society.
1763. Bach's concerts.

A.D.

- 1776. Concert of Ancient Music.
- 1785. Cecilian Society.
- 1791. Salomon's concerts.
- 1791. Choral Society.
- 1792. Harrison and Knyvett's concert.
- 1813. Philharmonic Society.
- 1823. British concerts.
- 1832. Sacred Harmonic Society.
- 1833. Vocal Society.
- 1837. Purcell Club.
- 1839. Society of Female Musicians.
- 1843. The Round, Catch, and Canon Club.
- 1845. Musical Union.

CONCHOLOGY.—Pliny divided shell-covered animals into soft, crustacean, and testaceous; but no correct system for their classification was known till Dr. John Daniel Major, of Kiel, published his tables of Ostracology A.D. 1674. Martin Lister announced another arrangement in 1678, and published his great work in 1685; and Philip Bonanni published his system in 1684. George E. Rumphius in 1711, and Nicholas Languis in 1722, contributed to bring the science to its present state of accuracy.

CONCLAVE.—The assembly of the cardinals, by which, when a vacancy occurred in the papal see, a new pope was elected, was instituted by Gregory X. at the council of Lyons, the 14th general council, A.D. 1274. It received its name from a gloomy apartment in the Vatican, called the Conclave, in which the cardinals were shut up to nominate the new pope, on the tenth day after the death of the former occupant of the see. If the election was not made in three days, the cardinals were only allowed a single dish at dinner and at supper, and after the eighth day received only a small allowance of bread, water, and wine. John XXI. suspended the operations of the conclave, and after the death of Nicholas IV. an interval of two years and three months elapsed before a successor was elected in the person of Peter Morone, who took the title of Celestine V., July 5, 1294. It was, however, re-established. Gregory XV. in 1621, and Urban VIII. in 1625, issued bulls for the regulation of the conclave.

CONCORD (Battle).—The first struggle between the revolted Americans and the English troops occurred near this town, in Massachusetts, April 19, 1775. The latter, after having destroyed three guns and all the military stores, withdrew to Lexington. This is sometimes called the battle of Lexington.

CONCORDANCE.—The first concordance, or verbal index to the Bible, was drawn up by Antony of Padua, who flourished from 1195 to 1231. It was entitled *Concordantiæ Morales*, and was the basis of the more important concordance of Cardinal Hugo de Santo Caro, who died in 1262. Mordecai Nathan's Hebrew Concordance appeared at Venice in 1523. Calasio published an improved edition at Rome in 1621. Buxtorf's Concordance was published in 1632, and the abridgment by Pavius in 1677. Thomas Gybson's "Concordance to the English New

Testament" appeared before the year 1540, and Marbeck's, who was organist to the royal chapel at Windsor, Concordance to the whole Bible in 1550. Several books of the kind followed; but these were surpassed by Cruden's celebrated work, of which the first edition appeared in 1737. Ayscough published a concordance to Shakespeare in 1790; Twiss another in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clark the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare" in 1847. A concordance to Milton appeared at Madras in 1856 and 1857.

CONCORDAT.—This term is generally applied to a treaty or agreement between the pope and any foreign sovereign for the regulation, in the dominions of the latter, of matters relating to the Roman Catholic religion. The following are the most celebrated concordats mentioned in history:—

- Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. concluded one at Worms in 1122.
- Nicholas V. and the emperor Frederick III. concluded one at Vienna in 1448. It was settled at Aschaffenburg, and is sometimes called the Concordat of Aschaffenburg.
- Leo X. and Francis I. of France concluded one in 1516.
- Clement VII. and the emperor Charles V. concluded one at Barcelona in 1529.
- Benedict XIV. and Ferdinand VI. of Spain concluded one in 1753.
- Pius VII. and Napoleon I. concluded one July 15, 1801.
- Pius VII. and Napoleon I. concluded another at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.
- Pius VII. and Louis XVIII. concluded one at Paris, Nov. 22, 1817.
- Pius IX. and Francis-Joseph of Austria concluded one at Vienna, Aug. 18, 1855.

CONDOTTIERI.—Though the word signifies chiefs or leaders, it was applied to the mercenaries, or soldiers of fortune, who, during the Italian wars in the 13th and 14th centuries, took service under any prince or government that chose to engage them. They consisted exclusively of heavy-armed cavalry, and for a long period the wars of Italy were left entirely to them. Prescott remarks (Ferdinand and Isabella, pt. ii. ch. i.), "The common interests of the *condottieri* being paramount to every obligation towards the state which they served, they easily came to an understanding with one another to spare their troops as much as possible; until at length battles were fought with little more personal hazard than would be incurred in an ordinary tourney." Machiavelli refers to two battles at Anghiari and Castracaro, of which the shortest in duration lasted four hours, at the former of which not a single soldier was killed, and at the latter only one, who was crushed beneath the weight of his own armour.

CONDUITS, or cisterns, of stone or lead, were formerly used for the conveyance of water. The great conduit in West Cheap was commenced A.D. 1285, the Little Conduit in 1442, the conduit at Holborn Cross in 1498. This was repaired in 1577 by Mr. William Lamb, and named after him. This conduit was taken down in 1746. The

conduit at Bishopsgate was made about 1513, at London Wall about 1528, at Aldgate about 1535, and at Lothbury in 1546. On festive occasions the conduits were often made to flow with wine.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.—On the overthrow of the old German empire, Napoleon induced several rulers of German states to separate themselves from the Germanic body and to enter into a confederation of which he was named protector. The act of this confederation was signed at Paris July 12, 1806, and ratified at Munich on the 25th. It consisted of forty articles. The contracting parties were Napoleon I., the kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, the archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector of Baden, the duke of Berg, the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, the princes of Nassau-Weilburg and Nassau-Usingen, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg-Birchstein and Lichtenstein, the duke of Arensburg, and the count of Leyen. In accordance with the 3rd article of the act of the confederation, these princes declared their entire separation from the German empire, at the diet of Ratisbon, Aug. 1. By the 38th article the contingents fixed for the several states were as follows:—

	Men.
France	200,000
Bavaria	30,000
Würtemberg	12,000
Baden	3,000
Berg	5,000
Darmstadt	4,000
Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others ..	4,000
Total	258,000

The grand-duke of Würzburg joined the league Sept. 30, 1806; the king of Saxony Dec. 11, 1806; the king of Westphalia and other German princes joined in the next and following years. The emperor of Russia recognized it by the 15th article of the treaty signed at Tilsit July 7, 1807, and the king of Prussia by the 4th article of the treaty signed at the same place July 9, 1807. Russia and Prussia issued a proclamation for its dissolution Feb. 23, 1813, and in 1815 it was replaced by the Germanic Confederation.

CONFESSIONAL. (*See* **AURICULAR CONFESSION.**)

CONFIRMATION, or imposition of hands, is a ceremony that dates from the apostolic age (Acts, viii. 17 and xix. 5 & 6). In the primitive church "this was always," says Bingham (Ecc. Antiq. xii. ch. i. sec. i.), "administered together with baptism, if the bishop, who was the ordinary minister of it, were present at the action. But if he were absent, as it usually happened to be in churches at a distance from the mother-church, or when persons were baptized in haste upon a sick-bed, then confirmation was deferred till the bishop could have a convenient opportunity to visit them." It

is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

CONFLANS, (Treaty,) was concluded between Louis XI. and the count of Charolois on the part of the chiefs of the League of the "Public Good," Oct. 5, 1465; Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berri. It was confirmed by the treaty of Peronne, Oct. 14, 1468. Louis XI. having induced the estates assembled at Tours, in the spring of 1470, to release him from the engagements of these treaties, they were again confirmed by the treaty of Crotoy, Oct. 3, 1472.

CONGÉ D'ELIRE, or leave to elect, the king's writ or license to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop, when a vacancy had occurred in a see, was first established by King John A.D. 1215. This was confirmed by Magna Charta in 1215. By 25 Hen. VII. c. 20 (1533), the ancient right of nomination was restored to the crown.

CONGO (Africa).—The name is applied to an extensive tract of country, portions of which were visited by Diego Cam A.D. 1484 and 1489, Ruy de Souza in 1490, Battel in 1607, Gattina and Piacenza in 1666, Sorrento in 1682, Daffer in 1686, Barbot in 1688, and many enterprising missionaries and travellers. It is the seat of several European settlements described under their designations. (*See* **ZAIRE.**)

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD.—During the regency of Mary Stuart an attempt was made to restore the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland by the aid of French mercenaries. The reformers took up arms in 1557, and demanded aid from England, styling themselves "the Congregation of the Lord." Their leaders assumed the title of Lords of the Congregation. Their bond of union, sometimes called the First Covenant, was signed at Edinburgh Dec. 3, 1557.

CONGRESS.—The following are the principal diplomatic meetings for the arrangement of business between various powers:—

B.C.	A.D.
432. Congress of Lacedæmon.	1793. At Antwerp.
	1797-99. At Radstadt.
	1813. At Prague.
A.D.	1814. „ Chatillon.
897. Congress at Pavia.	1814-15. At Vienna.
1644. At Munster.	1818. At Aix-la-Chapelle
1663. „ Aix-la-Chapelle	1820. „ Carlsbad.
1676-78. At Nimeguen.	1820. „ Troppau.
1697. At Ryswick.	1821. „ Laybach.
1722. „ Cambray.	1822. „ Verona.
1728. „ Soissons.	1856. Feb. 25. At Paris
1790. Jan. 7. At Brussels.	

CONGREVE ROCKETS, so called from Sir William Congreve, Bart., born May 20, 1772, who invented these destructive engines of warfare in 1804. They were first employed in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, and, having been found effective, were used at the siege of Copenhagen, Sept. 2-5, 1807, and at other places. They proved so effective at the battle of Leipsic, in Oct. 1813, that the emperor of Russia bestowed the order of St. Anne of the second class on their inventor. They have, however, been,

to a certain extent, superseded by more recent inventions.

CONI, or CUNEO (Italy).—The French besieged this strong town, but without success, A.D. 1691. The French and Spaniards, who besieged it in 1744, were ultimately compelled to withdraw. It was surrendered to Bonaparte April 29, 1796. The French surprised it Dec. 5, 1798, and they surrendered it to the Austrians Dec. 4, 1799. It was ceded to France by the convention of Alessandria in 1800. The Austrians concluded a treaty with Piedmont, July 26, 1821, by which Coni and other places were to be occupied by their troops until Sept. 1822. Coni was made the seat of a bishopric in 1817.

CONIC SECTIONS were first investigated by Aristæus, the mathematician, by whom they were made known to Euclid, who lived B.C. 323—253. Apollonius of Perga collected all that previous mathematicians had written on the subject, and wrote his work, in eight books, B.C. 250. He first named the three sections *parabola*, *ellipse*, and *hyperbola*. Galileo, who died Jan. 8, 1644, discovered the parabola to be the natural direction of a projectile flying in unresisting space; and Kepler in 1609 identified the ellipse as the curve of the planetary orbits.

CONJEVERAM (Hindustan).—This town was taken from the French by Clive in Dec. 1751. The English having retired, it fell into the hands of the French, from whom it was again wrested April 18, 1759. The French surprised it Jan. 12, 1760. Hyder defeated the East-India Company's army near this place Sept. 10, 1780.

CONNAUGHT (Ireland).—The division of Ireland into the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Connaught, and Leinster, was made by Pope Eugenius II. A.D. 1152. Until 1590 Connaught constituted a kind of independent kingdom; but in that year it was divided into counties and rendered directly subject to the English crown. Clare county was separated from Connaught in 1602.

CONNECTICUT (United States).—Two settlements, formed in Connecticut in 1633 and 1638, were united by a charter granted by Charles II. in 1665. This state adopted the constitution of the United States Jan. 9, 1783.

CONNOR (Ireland).—This bishopric was founded about A.D. 500, by Aengus Mac Nisse, a pupil of St. Patrick, who erected a church, of which he became bishop, and where he was buried in 514. This see was united to Down in 1442. On the death of James Saurin, last bishop of Dromore, April 9, 1842, his see was united to Down and Connor by the Church Temporalities Act.

CONSARBRUCK (Battle).—The duke of Lorraine defeated the French, under Marshal Crequi, at this place, near Trèves, in 1675.

CONSCIENCE (Courts of).—Courts of conscience, or of requests, for the recovery of small debts, were established in London as

early as 1517, by an act of the Common Council. It was dated Feb. 1, and ordered that two aldermen and four discreet commissioners should be appointed to sit on Wednesdays and Saturdays to determine cases in which the debt or damage did not exceed forty shillings. The power of the court was confirmed by 2 James I. c. 14 (1604), which ordered all inhabitants of the city of London, who had debts owing them not exceeding forty shillings, to sue for their recovery in the Court of Requests at Guildhall. This statute was enforced by 3 James I. c. 15 (1605), which enacted that all creditors living in London who sued for the recovery of such debts in any other court, should not only lose the suit, but pay all the expenses. These courts were afterwards introduced in other parts of the kingdom. They were, however, superseded by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 23, 1846), which established the county courts for the recovery of small debts.

CONSCRIPTION.—This mode of obtaining recruits was practised by the Romans, and introduced into France in the 8th century. General Jourdan proposed in the council of the Five Hundred the law of the conscription, which was approved and adopted Sept. 5, 1798. Every Frenchman from the age of 20 to 45 was liable to serve. Alison gives the following table of the levies made in France during the revolutionary war, compiled from Capefigue and the *Moniteur*:—

A. D.	Men.
1793	300,000
1793	1,200,000
1798	200,000
1799	200,000
1801	30,000
1805. Jan. 17	60,000
1805. Sept. 24	80,000
1806. Dec. 4	80,000
1807. April 7	80,000
1808. Jan. 21	80,000
1808. Sept. 10	160,000
1809. April 18	30,000
1809. April 18	10,000
1809. Oct. 5	36,000
1810. Dec. 13	120,000
1810. Dec. 13	40,000
1811. Dec. 20	120,000
1812. March 13	100,000
1812. Sept. 1	137,000
1813. Jan. 11	250,000
1813. April 3	180,000
1813. Aug. 24	30,000
1813. Oct. 9	280,000
1813. Nov. 15	300,000
Total	4,103,000

The standard of height was gradually lowered and the age reduced, in order to supply the necessary number of conscripts. In 1813 boys little above 17 years of age were compelled to serve, and the height required was little above five feet. A new law was promulgated March 21, 1832. A similar system prevails in Russia, Prussia, and other continental states.

CONSECRATION.—The first-born of man and beast were ordered to be consecrated to

God B.C. 1491 (Exod. xiii. 2, 12, 15). The family of Aaron and the tribe of Levi (Num. i. 49, and iii. 12 & 13) were set apart B.C. 1490. The Hebrews consecrated both cattle and fields to the Lord (Lev. xxvii. 28 & 29); Solomon dedicated the temple B.C. 1004 (1 Kings, viii.); and Nehemiah (xii. 27, &c.) describes the ceremonies practised at the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem B.C. 445. On the introduction of Christianity, churches were consecrated. Bingham (bk. viii. ch. ix. sec. 1) says,—“Anciently, when churches were finished and adorned, it was then usual to proceed to a dedication or consecration of them.” This ceremony, which signified the devoting, or setting them apart peculiarly for divine service, consisted during the first three centuries only of particular prayers and thanksgiving to God. In the 4th century churches were consecrated with great solemnity. The church built by Constantine over the Saviour’s sepulchre at Jerusalem was consecrated in a full synod of all the bishops of the East, A.D. 335. The council of Antioch, Aug. A.D. 341, was summoned on purpose to dedicate the famous church in that city commenced by Constantine. A canon passed at a British council in 450, ordered that “a presbyter, though he builds a church, shall not offer the oblation in it, before he brings his bishop to consecrate it, because this was regular and decent;” and the first council of Braga, in Portugal, May 1, 563, makes it deprivation for any presbyter to consecrate an altar or a church, declaring that the olden canons forbade it also. The distinct consecration of altars is first mentioned at the council of Agda, Sept. 11, 506. The water in baptism was consecrated in the early Church.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—This club was founded in 1840. The house, situated on the west side of St. James’ Street, was built from the designs of G. Bassevi and Sydney Smirke, between the years 1843-45, and was opened Feb. 19, 1845. The expense of the erection and furniture amounted to £73,211.

CONSERVATIVES.—This term was first applied to a political party about the year 1830. By some authorities its origin is attributed to John Wilson Croker, who in an article on internal policy, published in the *Quarterly Review* (vol. xlii. No. 83, p. 276) for Jan. 1830, declared,—“We despise and abominate the details of partisan warfare; but we are now, as we always have been, decidedly and conscientiously attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative party.”

CONSERVATORS, WARDENS, OR KEEPERS OF THE PEACE, were appointed by the common law of England. The power of trying felonies was given them by 34 Edw. III. c. 1 (1360), when they received the title of Justices of the Peace (q. v.)

CONSISTORY COURT, which has jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese, was separated from the hundred

court by William the First’s charter for the separation of the ecclesiastical from the civil courts, A.D. 1085. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1533), an appeal to the archbishop of the province from the Consistory Court was established.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.—Three capital funds, the Aggregate Fund, the General Fund, and the South-Sea Fund, constituting the revenue of the country, were united in 1786, under the title of the Consolidated Fund. By 56 Geo. III. c. 98 (1816), the Consolidated Fund, or revenue of Great Britain, was combined with that of Ireland, forming “the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom,” pledged for the repayment of the interest of the consolidated national debt of the United Kingdom.

CONSPIRACY. (See PLOT.)

CONSTABLE.—The statute of Winchester (13 Edw. I. st. 2, c. 6), passed Oct. 8, 1285, enacts that two constables shall be chosen in every hundred or franchise. This is the first authentic record of the appointment in this country of high constables. Inferior officers, called petty constables, subordinate to the high constable of the hundred, were first appointed in the reign of Edward III. Justices of the peace are empowered, in cases of necessity, to swear in householders as special constables, by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41, passed Oct. 15, 1831, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 43, passed Aug. 31, 1835. (See LORD HIGH CONSTABLE.)

CONSTANCE (Council of).—The seventeenth general council held its first sitting Nov. 16, 1414. Nicolas says, “In the second session, 2nd of March, 1415, the pope solemnly published his act of cession; in the third session, on the 26th of the same month, the council was declared to be lawful; the fourth session was held on the 30th of March; in the fifth, held on the 6th of April, all persons were enjoined to obey the decrees of the council. On the 29th of May, Pope John XXIII. was deposed. Gregory XII. abdicated 4th of July. The errors of Wycliffe were condemned in the seventh session, 2nd of May, 1415: in the fifteenth session, held 6th of July, 1415, John Huss was condemned to be burnt: in the forty-first session, held 11th of November, 1417, Otho Colonna was elected pope, under the name of Martin V. The council ended 22nd of April, 1418.” It established the authority of a general council above that of a pope, and terminated the great schism that had divided the Latin Church for nearly forty years.

CONSTANCE (Germany).—Peace was concluded at this town A.D. 1183, between the emperor Frederick and twenty-four Lombard cities; by which the freedom of the latter was secured. By another treaty signed here in 1474, the contest between Austria and the Swiss was brought to a close. Charles V. issued the ban of the empire against Constance, Oct. 15, 1548; and Ferdinand I. of Austria annexed it to his dominions in the following year. It was transferred to Baden by the 8th article of the treaty of Presburg,

Dec. 26, 1805. In addition to the fifteenth general council (*q. v.*), from 1414-18, councils were held here in 1005, in 1043, in 1094, and in 1153. Its bishopric, transferred from Windich about A.D. 570, was suppressed in 1802.

CONSTANTINA (Africa), the ancient Cirta, was the residence of the kings of the Massylii, and the chief city of Numidia. The Romans, in the time of Julius Cæsar, sent out a colony to this place. The French captured it Oct. 13, 1837; and it is now the capital of the province of Constantina, in their colony of Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (*Æra of*), was adopted in Constantinople before the middle of the 7th century, and commences with the creation of the world, B.C. 5508, according to this calculation. It is still used by the Greek Church, and the Russians followed it until the time of Peter the Great. The civil year commenced September 1, and the ecclesiastical March 21, and sometimes April 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Turkey), the ancient Byzantium, named Constantinople after its founder, Constantine the Great, who fixed the seat of the empire here A.D. 324. The new city, called Second or New Rome, was dedicated May 11, 330. Gibbon (*ch. xvii.*) says, "As often as the birthday of the city returned, the statue of Constantine, framed by his order, of gilt wood, and bearing in its right hand a small image of the genius of the place, was erected in a triumphal car. The guards, carrying white tapers, and clothed in their richest apparel, accompanied the solemn procession as it moved through the Hippodrome. When it was opposite to the throne of the reigning emperor, he rose from his seat, and with grateful reverence adored the memory of his predecessor." The rites of inauguration lasted forty days. The Turks call the city Istambul or Stambul.

A.D.

- 365. Constantinople is seized by Procopius.
- 378. It is threatened by the Goths.
- 381. Nectarius becomes the first patriarch.
- 395. It is again besieged by the Goths, under Alaric.
- 413. Theodosius the Younger surrounds it with walls.
- 441. It is attacked by the Huns.
- 447. The walls are destroyed by an earthquake.
- 465. A fire consumes nearly half the city.
- 507. Anastasius builds the long wall.
- 532. Jan. Great part of the city is destroyed during the Nika sedition, which is quelled by Belisarius.
- 537. Dedication of St. Sophia's.
- 559. Belisarius saves Constantinople from the Bulgarians.
- 616. It is threatened by Chosroes II.
- 626. Heraclius compels the Persians and the Avars to raise the siege.
- 668. Arrival of the Saracens, who lay siege to the city.
- 675. The Saracens raise the siege.
- 695. Revolution at Constantinople, and dethronement of Justinian II.
- 716. It is again besieged by the Saracens.
- 718. The Saracens raise the siege.
- 865. It is unsuccessfully attacked by the Russians.
- 904. Second attack of the Russians.

A.D.

- 941. Third attempted capture by the Russians.
- 1203. July 18. It is taken by the Latins, during the fourth crusade.
- 1204. April 9. It is again taken by the Latins, and abandoned to pillage.
- 1261. July 25. It is recovered by the Greeks under Michael Palæologus, who restores the walls.
- 1422. June 10. It is besieged by the Turks, under Amurath II. Aug. 24. The siege is raised.
- 1453. April 6. It is besieged by Mohammed II. May 29. Mohammed II. effects its capture.
- 1590. An English embassy arrives at Constantinople.
- 1705. Revolt of the Janissaries suppressed.
- 1729. A calamitous fire does considerable injury.
- 1756. A fire consumes 8,000 houses and 200 mosques.
- 1778. Sept. 4. The city is again devastated by fire.
- 1782. It is visited by plague and fire.
- 1808. Nov. 14 and 15. Revolt of the Janissaries, who massacre the regular troops.
- 1821. Massacre of the Christians.
- 1822. March 25. Second massacre of the Christians.
- 1826. June 14 and 15. Insurrection of the Janissaries, who are nearly all put to death.
- 1854. March 12. Signing of the tripartite treaty between England, France, and Turkey.
- 1857. Dec. 5. Signing of the final act settling the Asiatic boundaries between Russia and Turkey.
- 1858. Conference between the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey, relative to the Montenegrin territory.

PRINCIPAL COUNCILS HELD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A.D.

- 336. By the Eusebians in favour of Arius.
- 359. By the Arians.
- 360. By the Arians.
- 381. May to June 30. Second general council, by Theodosius and Damasius, against heretics.
- 382. To reconcile differences in the churches.
- 383. For the reunion of schismatics.
- 394. Sept. 29. To settle a dispute respecting the Arabian bishopric of Bostra.
- 403. In favour of St. John Chrysostom.
- 404. To depose St. John Chrysostom.
- 426. Feb. 28. To ordain Sisinnius.
- 448. Nov. 8-22. By which Eutychus was condemned.
- 449. April 13. To confirm Eutychus's condemnation.
- 450. Aug. Against Eutychus and Nestor.
- 459. Against the Simoniacs.
- 478. To depose Peter the Fuller and others.
- 492. To confirm the Council of Chalcedon.
- 495 or 496. To excommunicate and depose the patriarch Euphemius.
- 516. Against the Council of Chalcedon.
- 518. July 20. In favour of certain exiles.
- 520. Feb. 25. To appoint Epiphanius patriarch.
- 531. To suspend Stephen, bishop of Larissa.
- 532. Between the Catholics and Severians.
- 536. To condemn certain heretic bishops.
- 543. Against Origen.
- 551. To depose Theodore of Cæsarea.
- 553. May 4 to June 2. Fifth general council, against Origen and the three chapters.
- 588. Which tried and acquitted Gregory of Antioch.
- 626. In favour of the Monothelites.
- 638. To confirm the edict of Heraclius in favour of the Monothelites.
- 680-1. Nov. 7 to Sept. 16. Sixth general council, against the Monothelites.
- 691. To consider matters of discipline.
- 712. By the Monothelites, against the council of 680-1.
- 715. Against the Monothelites, in favour of the council of 680-1.

A.D.

- 730. Jan. 7. To depose St. German.
- 754. Feb. 10 to Aug. 8. Against image-worship.
- 786. Aug. 1. Dissolved, in consequence of violent opposition.
- 806. To regulate the consecration of an archimandrite.
- 809. Jan. Which declared the marriage of the emperor Constantine valid.
- 812. Nov. 1. To consider a proposed peace between the Bulgarians and the emperor Michael.
- 814. By Nicephorus, against the Iconoclasts.
- 815. By the Iconoclasts, who depose Nicephorus.
- 821. Wherein the Catholics refuse to confer with the Iconoclasts.
- 829. Against the use of images.
- 842. Feb. 19. Against the Iconoclasts.
- 847. To depose the bishop of Syracuse.
- 858. To reinstate Ignatius in the patriarchy.
- 861. May 25. Which again deposed Ignatius, and decreed in favour of images.
- 867. Nov. 23. Which deposed Photius.
- 869. Oct. 5 to Feb. 28. Eighth general council, which anathematized the heretics.
- 879. Nov. to March 13. Concerning Photius, the Nicene Creed, and the general councils.
- 906. Jan. The patriarch Nicolas is deposed.
- 911. May. Whereby Nicolas is restored.
- 920. July. To heal schism.
- 931. Sept. 2. To receive the abdication of the patriarch Tryphon.
- 963. To confirm the marriage of the emperor Nicephorus Phocas.
- 1027. To consider donations to monasteries.
- 1029. Against the patriarch of Antioch.
- 1054. June. Wherein the papal legates were anathematized.
- 1066. Against incestuous marriages.
- 1067. Against breach of promise of marriage.
- 1110. Against the heresy of the Bogomiles.
- 1140. May. To condemn the books of Constantine Chrysomela.
- 1143. Aug. 20. Against the ordination of two bishops. Oct. 1. Against Niphon, a monk.
- 1144. Feb. 2. Against Niphon.
- 1147. Feb. 26. To depose the patriarch Comas.
- 1157. Jan. 26. On the celebration of divine service.
- 1166. April 11. Concerning marriage, discipline, and certain doctrinal points.
- 1170. To reject a proposal to reunite the two churches.
- 1186. On the irregular election of certain bishops.
- 1222. On the differences between the Greek and Latin bishops of Cyprus.
- 1275. May 26. To elect John Veccus patriarch.
- 1277. April. To make a creed like that of Rome. July 16. To excommunicate those unwilling to reunite the two churches.
- 1280. May 3. On doctrinal matters.
- 1283. Jan. To condemn Veccus. Easter. To condemn the promoters of the proposed union.
- 1285. On doctrinal points.
- 1297. To consider Athanasius's anathema of the emperor.
- 1299. To consider the marriage of Alexis, nephew of the emperor.
- 1341. June 11. On doctrinal points.
- 1345. Against the Palamites.
- 1347. To depose the patriarch John of Apri.
- 1450. Against the reunion of the churches.

CONSTELLATIONS, or groups of stars, are mentioned in the book of Job, written, according to the best authorities, by Moses, B.C. 1520. Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, are noticed Job, ix. 9, and again, with the addition of Mazzaroth, ch. xxxviii. 31 & 32.

CONSULS.—On the expulsion of the kings, B.C. 509, two consuls were appointed, as the chief magistrates of the Roman republic. Their tenure of office was for one year only.

Decemvirs were appointed B.C. 451, three military tribunes B.C. 444, and a dictator obtained the chief authority B.C. 391. Although the direction of affairs was occasionally vested either in decemvirs, military tribunes, or a dictator, the consulship was the office generally adopted. After the appointment of an emperor, B.C. 31, it became a nominal dignity, and continued as such, with certain interruptions, until A.D. 642. Milan proclaimed itself a republic, and elected two consuls in 1107, and other Italian cities immediately followed its example. The consulate was established in France by the influence of Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799. The new constitution was proclaimed Dec. 24, when three consuls were appointed, the chief authority being vested in one of them, called the First Consul. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun, were the consuls named, and Aug. 4, 1802, the former was made first consul for life. The Consulate was, however, superseded by the Empire, May 18, 1804.

CONSULS, as the representatives of the commercial interests of England in foreign countries, were first officially appointed by Richard III. in 1485, when Laurentio Strozzi, of Florence, was by patent of the king made consul and president of the English merchants in Italy.

CONTRACTORS.—By 22 Geo. III. c. 45, s. 1 (1782), government contractors are disqualified from holding a seat in the House of Commons. A similar bill had passed the Commons in 1780, but was rejected by the Lords. The law was extended to Ireland by 41 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 4 (1801).

CONVENTICLES.—This term, derived from the Latin *conventiculum*, an assembly, was, in the early period of Christianity, applied to a church. It was afterwards used to describe the meetings of heretics, and is, in this country, applied to the meeting-places of dissenters from the Established Church. By 35 Eliz. c. 1 (1593), persons attending any assemblies, conventicles, or meetings, under colour or pretence of any exercise of religion, were to be imprisoned until they conformed. If they did not do so in three months, they were to abjure the realm, and if they refused to do so, or returned after abjuration, they were to be hanged. It was enacted by the Conventicle Act (16 Chas. II. c. 4), passed in 1664, that wherever five persons above those of the same household assembled in religious congregation, every one of them was liable to three months' imprisonment, or a fine of five pounds for the first offence: the penalty was doubled for a second, and increased to transportation for seven years, or a fine of £100, for the third. This act was only temporary, and a second Conventicle Act, in which the penalties were modified (22 Chas. II. c. 1), was passed in 1670. It was repealed by the Toleration Act (1 Will. & Mary, c. 18), passed May 24, 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS.—This term is applied to two parliaments, called in times of

great emergency, without the usual authority of the king's writ. The first convention parliament, summoned by order of General Monk, met April 25, 1660, and having completed the work of the Restoration, was dissolved by Charles II., Dec. 29 in the same year. The second, convened by William III., then Prince of Orange, met Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1689 (O.S.), and established William and Mary on the throne of England. A bill to convert the convention into a parliament passed through both branches of the legislature, and received the royal assent Feb. 23, 1689. It was dissolved by William III. Feb. 6, 1690.

CONVENTIONS. (See TREATIES.)

CONVENTS. (See ABBEYS, &c.)

CONVICTS. (See TRANSPORTATION.)

CONVOCAION, or a general assembly of the clergy of the kingdom, was summoned by the king's authority, for the purpose of assessing themselves in levies of taxes. The clergy assembled for this purpose in Anglo-Saxon times; but the first attempt to establish a convocation of this character by royal authority, was made by Edward I. in 1294; on Sept. 21 of which year Convocation met at Westminster by his order. The Convocation is divided into an Upper and a Lower House. Richard III., on the petition of both houses of Convocation, relieved them from the jurisdiction of the secular courts, by charter dated Feb. 23, 1484. It was deprived of the power of performing any act whatever without the king's license by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1534). This act was repealed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8 (1554), and re-enacted by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1559). By 16 & 17 Charles II. c. 1 (1665), the clergy, as well as the laity, were bound by the act, which was for the raising of a tax, and were discharged from the payment of subsidies levied in convocation. Its business was confined to the granting of subsidies, except in 1603 and 1640, and ceased to sit for business in 1717, until revived for a formal sitting at the commencement of each session in 1854.

CONVOLVULUS.—The Canary convolvulus was introduced into England A.D. 1690, and the many-flowered convolvulus in 1779. They were both brought from the Canary Isles.

CONVULSIONISTS, or CONVULSIONARIES.—This sect of the Jansenists arose in 1730, and were so called, because they threw themselves upon the ground and went into convulsions. An order for the imprisonment of these fanatics was issued in 1733. The dancers of the 14th century, and the jumpers of the 19th, indulged in similar extravagances.

CONWAY (Caernarvonshire), CONWY, or ABERCONWY.—One of the Welsh princes, founded a Cistercian monastery at Conway A.D. 1185. Edward I. built a castle at this ancient town in 1233, and was besieged here by the Welsh in 1290. Richard II. fled to this place in 1399. It was taken by the Parliamentary army in 1646. The suspension-bridge, commenced by Telford in 1822, was completed by him in 1826.

COOKERY.—When Abraham entertained the three angels, he took a calf, had it dressed, and, with butter and milk, set it before his guests, B.C. 1897 (Gen. xviii. 6-8). Disraeli (*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. ii. p. 246) remarks: "The numerous descriptions of ancient cookery which Athenæus has preserved, indicate an unrivalled dexterity and refinement: and the ancients, indeed, appear to have raised the culinary art into a science, and dignified cooks into professors." Fitzstephen, the monk of Canterbury, who wrote during the reign of Henry II. and died in 1191, in his description of London says: "There is in London upon the river's bank, a public place of cookery, among the wines to be sold in the ships, and in the wine cellars. There every day, ye may call for any dish of meat, roast, fried, or sodden. Fish both small and great; ordinary flesh for the poorer sort, and more dainty for the rich, as venison and fowl." And after some further remarks, adds: "This is the public cookery, and very convenient for the state of a city, and belongs to it. Hence it is, we read in Plato's *Gorgias*, that next to the physician's art is the trade of cooks, the image and flattery of a fourth part of a city." The cooks having formed an ancient brotherhood, were incorporated July 11, 1472, confirmed by Elizabeth, and again by James I., May 19, 1615. "This is the Boke of Cokery" was printed in London in 1500.

COOPER.—The art of the cooper is of great antiquity. The company of Coopers was incorporated A.D. 1501.

COORG (Hindustan), under the government of independent princes A.D. 1583, preserved its freedom till 1779, when Hyder seized Beer Rajindra, the heir, and excluded him from the succession. In 1787, however, he escaped from his prison, and recovered his hereditary possessions. He died in 1808, and bequeathed his dominions to his infant daughter, from whom they were wrested by Linga in 1810. In 1832 hostilities broke out between the rajah and the British government, in consequence of the protection afforded by the latter to some political fugitives, and an army was despatched under Colonel Lindsay, which entered Mercarah, the capital, April 6. The rajah was deposed April 10, 1834. He was dispossessed of all his territories, which were permanently annexed to the British empire in India.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark).—Absolon, bishop of Roskilde, and afterwards archbishop of Lund, erected a castle here A.D. 1168. In 1254, Bishop Erlandsen of Roskilde granted certain rights to the town that had grown up beneath the protection of the castle, and these were extended by King Eric in 1284. In 1443 Copenhagen was made the capital of Denmark. It has suffered greatly from conflagrations, and was almost completely destroyed in 1795. Nelson captured the city April 2, 1801; and it surrendered, after three days' bombardment, Sept. 5, 1807. The

Danish Royal Society was founded in 1742, and the Academy of Arts in 1754. The Casino was built in 1846.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM.—Hallam (Lit. Hist. pt. i. ch. ix.) says, "It appears to have been about 1507 that, after meditating on various schemes besides the Ptolemaic, Copernicus began to adopt and confirm in writing, that of Pythagoras, as alone capable of explaining the planetary motions with that simplicity which gives a presumption of truth in the works of Nature." It was completed in 1530, and published at Nuremberg in 1543. Pope Paul V. condemned it in 1616, but Pius VII. in 1818 repealed the prohibitory edicts against Galileo and the Copernican system. Nicolas Copernicus was born at Thorn, Feb. 19, 1473, and died May 2, 1543.

COPPER.—This metal was known in the earliest times, and is frequently noticed in the Bible. Thus, the fetters with which Samson was bound (B.C. 1117) were in reality of this material (Judges, xvi. 21). Ezekiel (xxvii. 13, B.C. 588) speaks of Tyre as trading in vessels of brass or copper, and Ezra (viii. 27, B.C. 458) speaks of "two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold," which formed part of the treasure of the temple. The origin of the art of smelting and working copper was attributed by the Egyptians to Osiris. Cadmus conveyed it to Greece B.C. 1313. Cyprus and Rhodes were celebrated as early manufactories of copper. It subsequently became one of the most important metals known to the ancients. Copper-mines were worked in England A.D. 1189. They are first mentioned in Sweden in 1396, and in 1399 one was discovered in Shropshire. A mine of pure copper was discovered in Cumberland in 1561; but the art of working the metal made little progress till 1689, when it was carried on with success in Cornwall. It afterwards increased to a prodigious degree, and in 1721 employed 30,000 people. Copper was first used to sheathe ships in 1758, and the demand for it so much increased that its exportation was prohibited in 1780 by 20 Geo. III. c. 59, s. 1. In 1783 all the ships of the royal navy were ordered to be sheathed. The Burra-Burra mines of South Australia, discovered about 1843, are perhaps the richest copper-mines in the world.

COPPER MONEY.—The Romans used copper as a circulating medium prior to the reign of Numa, B.C. 715, but it was not coined, being measured by weight. The square "as" of copper was struck some time before Servius Tullius, B.C. 578, and the circular "as" about B.C. 385. The first Greek copper money was that of Æropus, king of Macedonia, struck B.C. 397. Copper never became a chief medium with the Greeks. Cunobeline, king of Britain, is known to have coined copper about A.D. 40, as pieces still remain bearing his mark. It was made and circulated in Ireland in 1339, in France about 1590, and in Scotland before 1603. Copper tokens were coined in England in

1609, and patented in 1625; but the first real coinage was by Charles II., who failed in an attempt to establish a copper currency in 1665, but succeeded in 1672. In 1722 George I. granted a patent to Mr. Wood to coin copper halfpence and farthings for Ireland; but the measure was very unpopular, and was so vehemently opposed by Dean Swift, who published his Drapier letters in consequence, that it had to be abandoned. The English copper coinage was so defective in 1792, that a large number of tradesmen's tokens were issued; but these were superseded in 1797 by the coinage of 500 tons of copper pence, struck by Mr. Boulton, at Soho. A new bronze coinage was issued in 1860 to supply the deficiency of copper money.

COPPER-PLATE. (See ENGRAVING.)

COPYRIGHT IN BOOKS was established by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709). From April 10, 1710, it was vested in the author for fourteen years. At the expiration of that term it was renewed for another fourteen years, if the author was then living. The act was extended to the whole of the United Kingdom by 41 Geo. III. c. 107 (July 2, 1801). By 54 Geo. III. c. 156 (July 29, 1814), the copyright was to last for twenty-eight years certain, and for the remainder of the author's life if he outlived that term. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, passed July 1, 1842, the copyright was extended for the duration of the author's life and seven years from the day of his death. In case the seven years expired before the book had been published forty-two years, the copyright was to endure until that period had elapsed. The copyright of works published after the death of the author was also fixed at forty-two years. The privilege was extended to all British colonies.

COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS for manufactures was fixed at three years by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, passed Aug. 10, 1842. It repealed all former acts on the subject, and came into operation Sept. 1, 1842, and was extended to designs not ornamental, but having reference to some purpose of utility, by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65, passed Aug. 22, 1843. The Board of Trade received authority to extend the copyright in ornamental designs for an additional term not exceeding three years, by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104, passed Aug. 14, 1850.

CORBACH, (Battle), fought between the French army and the allied English and Germans at this place, in Westphalia, July 10, 1760. The former were victorious. The allied army was saved from a total ruin by a charge of British dragoons.

CORBISDALE (Battle).—The marquis of Montrose was defeated at this place, in Caithness, by the Covenanters, Saturday, April 27, 1650. The marquis, captured a few days after the battle, was put to death with "every circumstance of ignominy and cruelty," May 21.

CORCYRA. (See CORFU.)

CORDELIERS.—This minor order of Franciscan or Grey Friars was founded by St.

Francis d'Assisi in 1223, and was sanctioned by Pope Honorius III. in a bull published Oct. 30 the same year.

CORDELIERS CLUB.—This society of republicans, formed at Paris in December 1790, received this name because their meetings were held in a chapel which had been built by the monastic order of the Cordeliers. Danton was the first president, and amongst the more celebrated members, were Marat, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, Robert, and Hébert. The Cordeliers demanded the abolition of royalty in 1791. A most powerful body, assembled at this club, took part in the insurrection of Aug. 10, 1792. They clamoured for the death of the king in 1793, and, in conjunction with the Jacobins, conspired for the overthrow of the Girondists in the same year. It was dissolved in 1794.

CORDOVA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, a member of the Argentine Confederation, was founded by Jerome Cabrera A.D. 1573.

CORDOVA (Spain), the Corduba of the Romans, was founded by M. Claudius Marcellus, who wintered here B.C. 132. It was nearly destroyed by Cæsar, in consequence of its fidelity to Pompey, and when rebuilt, was peopled by the pauper gentry of Rome. Its erection into a bishopric occurred A.D. 264, and it fell under the Gothic sway in 572. The Moors seized it in 711, and made it the capital of their empire in Spain in 756. The great mosque was begun by Abderahman in 786. A fire which raged here for three days in 917, laid waste much of the city, but it was soon rebuilt more magnificently than ever. Soliman took the town in 1012, after a siege of about three years. In 1091 it fell into the hands of the Almoravides, who retained it till its capture by the Almohades in 1148. St. Ferdinand, king of Castile, took it June 30, 1235, and it has ever since been under Christian domination, although the Moors made a powerful effort to retake it in 1365. The French under General Dupont seized Cordova June 7, 1808, when the city was abandoned to pillage for three days, and the populace cruelly massacred. The town was again plundered in 1836 by the Carlists under Gomez, who took possession Oct. 1, and carried off booty to the amount of £200,000.

CORDWAINERS.—The name by which shoemakers were for some time called in this country. Stow says the term cordwainer or cobbler was not then a name of contempt for a man of less skill in that mystery, or only a mender, but for a maker and seller of that commodity. The cordwainers were incorporated in 1410, confirmed by Mary in 1558, by Elizabeth in 1562, and by James I. They built a new hall, which was opened Tuesday, July 23, 1577. (See SHOEMAKERS.)

COREA (Asia) is said to have been civilized by the Chinese about B.C. 1120. In 1692 A.D. it became subject to Japan; but the Coreans having requested aid from China, the emperor delivered them from Japanese tyranny

in 1698, and substituted his own dominion instead. Corea has since formed part of the Chinese empire.

CORFU (Ionian Sea).—This island, the ancient Corcyra, was colonized by the Corinthians B.C. 734. The first sea-fight on record is said to have taken place between the fleets of Corcyra and of Corinth, B.C. 664. The two states were continually at war. The Corcyreans defeated the Corinthian fleet off Cape Actium B.C. 435. The Spartans captured the island B.C. 303, and the Romans B.C. 229. After passing through various vicissitudes, Corfu was taken by the Venetians A.D. 1386. The Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians near Corfu in July, 1716. The Turks returned, and after besieging the town of Corfu for forty-two days, retired Aug. 18, 1717. By the 5th article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the emperor of Germany allowed it to pass to the French. The allied Turkish and Russian forces wrested the island from the French March 3, 1799; and this, with other islands, were formed into the republic of the Ionian Islands. Having again fallen into the hands of the French, they were recovered by the English in 1809, and placed under British protection in 1815. A conference respecting the affairs of Greece was held by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, at Corfu in 1828.

CORINGA (Hindustan).—The English took possession of this place, and established a factory in the neighbourhood, A.D. 1759. Coringa is subject to terrific inundations of the sea. One in May, 1787, swept away all the houses, and destroyed nearly the entire population, besides extending far inland. The total loss of life was estimated at about 15,000 people, besides more than 100,000 head of cattle. A similar catastrophe happened in 1832.

CORINTH (Greece).—Some authors are of opinion that Corinth was originally the seat of a Phœnician colony. According to the traditional account, it was founded B.C. 1520, under the name of Ephyre, which was exchanged for that of Corinth at a subsequent period. Sisyphus seized the place B.C. 1376, erected it into a kingdom, and founded the Isthmian games. The first event in its history that has been ascertained with any degree of accuracy is its conquest by the Dorians, B.C. 1074. Aletes was the first Dorian king, and the dynasty, which lasted 327 years, consisted of twelve monarchs.

B.C.

925. Reign of Bacchis, a descendant of Aletes.

His successors take the name of Bacchidæ.

786. The Corinthians invent triremes.

745. The Corinthians depose their king Telestes, and elect Automenes for prytanis, or annual magistrate. The annual prytanes govern for ninety years.

734. A colony of Corinthians, under Archias, lands in Sicily, and founds Syracuse. Chersicrates founds Corcyra.

664. Corcyra revolts, and defeats the Corinthians in a naval engagement.

B.C.
655. Cypselus expels the Bacchidæ, abolishes the dignity of prytanis, and begins to reign at Corinth.

625. Reign of Periander, who reduces Corcyra to its old obedience, and encourages learning and the arts.

585. Death of Periander, who is succeeded by his nephew Psammeticus.

581. End of the Cypselian dynasty, and establishment of a republic.

457. War with the Athenians, who defeat the Corinthians in the Megarid.

435. The Corcyreans again defeat the Corinthians in some naval engagements, and capture Epidamnus.

395. Corinthian war begins; Corinth, Athens, Argos, Thebes, and Thessaly being opposed to Sparta.

387. Peace of Antalcidas, which puts an end to the Corinthian war.

344. Timophanes attempts to establish a despotism at Corinth; but is defeated, and murdered by his brother Timoleon.

338. Congress at Corinth, which declares war against Persia, and appoints Philip of Macedon the Greek generalissimo. Corinth falls into the power of the Macedonians.

243. Aratus delivers Corinth from the Macedonian sway, and annexes it to the Achæan League.

228. First arrival of Roman ambassadors at Corinth.

223. The Achæans surrender Corinth to Antigonus Doson.

197. Battle of Cynoscephalæ, after which Corinth is declared free, and reunited to the Achæan League.

146. Sack of Corinth by L. Mummius, who slaughters all the male inhabitants; sells the women and children for slaves; conveys the art-treasures of the city to Rome; and, having abandoned it to pillage, destroys it by fire.

44. Corinth is restored by Julius Cæsar.

A.D.
363. The Isthmian games are celebrated under the emperor Julian.

396. It is taken by Alaric.

532. Justinian rebuilds the walls and fortifications.

1146. It is plundered by Roger, king of Sicily.

1205. The Crusaders lay siege to it.

1209. It is besieged by Geoffrey Villehardoin.

1210. It is erected into an archbishopric about this year.

1247. It is taken by William Villehardoin, prince of Achaia.

1358. It is granted to Niccolò Acciaiuoli.

1422. It is ceded to the Venetians.

1453. The Turks seize it.

1687. It is taken by the Venetians.

1714. June 20. Retaken by the Turks.

1822. Oct. 2. The Greeks capture the fortress.

1823. The city is taken by the Greeks, and added to their newly-formed kingdom.

1858. Feb. 21. The town destroyed by an earthquake.

CORINTHIAN ORDER of architecture was invented by Callimachus B.C. 540.

CORINTHIANS (Epistles to the).—Two letters written by St. Paul to the church which he had founded at Corinth during his stay there in 51 and 52. The first epistle was written by St. Paul from Ephesus, in March, 55, and the second from Philippi, about October in the same year.

CORINTHIAN WAR.—Corinth, Athens, Argos, Thessaly, and Thebes, entered into an alliance against the Spartans B.C. 395, and the war was prosecuted with great vigour, until brought to a conclusion by the peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. Hostilities were, for

the most part, waged on the territory, or in the vicinity of Corinth. Hence it was called the Corinthian war.

CORIOLO (Italy) was taken from the Latins by the Volscians, from whom it was wrested by the Romans B.C. 493. All traces of the town had disappeared by B.C. 443. The story of Coriolanus in connection with this city is not considered authentic by Niebuhr and others.

CORK (Ireland) is said to owe its origin to St. Barr, who founded a cathedral and monastery here in the beginning of the 7th century. (See **CORK**, SEE OF.) It was laid waste by the Danes A.D. 832. A fire destroyed the greater part of the town in 978, and it was again reduced to ashes during another Danish invasion in 1013. In 1172 it surrendered to Henry II., who established an English garrison; but the Irish besieged it in 1182 and in 1185, and finally effected its capture in 1195. King John granted Cork its first charter in 1185. The Franciscan monastery of Grey Friars was founded in 1214, and that of the Dominicans in 1229. This city was represented in the Irish parliament in 1359. In 1493 the charter was forfeited, in consequence of the favourable reception given to Perkin Warbeck, but it was restored by James I. in 1609. In 1612 and 1622 fires destroyed great part of the city, and a flood swept away some public buildings and bridges in 1633. Cork was besieged in 1642, and in 1643 all its Irish inhabitants were expelled. The parliamentary forces seized it in 1649, and during the Protectorate it suffered much oppression in consequence of its adherence to the royalist cause. James II. landed here in 1689, and in 1690 the forces of William III., under the earl of Marlborough, took the town after a spirited resistance. The North-Gate Bridge over the Lee was erected in 1712. The cathedral was taken down in 1725, in consequence of the injuries it had sustained during Marlborough's siege; but a new one was commenced on the original site in 1735. The Mansion-House was erected in 1767, the library was established in 1792, the house of correction built in 1818, and the city and county court-house was completed in 1835. Riots, caused by scarcity of food, broke out June 10, 1842, and Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting in the neighbourhood June 8, 1845. Queen Victoria landed here Aug. 3, 1849, and desired that the town should henceforward be called Queen's Town in consequence. In 1850 Cork and Dublin were united by railway, and an industrial exhibition was opened June 10, 1852.

CORK (See of).—This see was founded by St. Barr, or Finnbar, about 606. In 1490 it was united to Cloyne by Pope Innocent VIII., and in 1586, May 17, the see of Ross was also added. Cloyne was separated from Cork and Ross between 1638 and 1660, and in 1678 Cork was again made distinct. The three sees were ordered to be permanently united by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 32, passed Aug. 14, 1833, which came into operation at the death of Bishop Brinkley in 1835.

CORK-TREE.—The bark of this tree, a kind

of oak, was used by the Greeks and Romans for various purposes; and amongst others, to make floats to their nets, anchor-buoys, swimming-jackets, and soles for their shoes. Beckmann contends that the Romans also used it to stop vessels of every kind. Cork was first used for this purpose in Europe on the invention of glass bottles, in the 15th century. The cork-tree was introduced into England from the south of Europe A.D. 1699.

CORN.—Jacob sent his ten sons into Egypt to buy corn (Gen. xlii.) during the great famine, about B.C. 1707. According to the Arundelian marbles, Ceres taught the art of sowing corn at Athens B.C. 2409, and sent her son Triptolemus into other cities to inculcate the same art. Corn was regularly distributed to the citizens of Rome, of Constantinople, and other towns, in ancient times. Greece was supplied with corn from the countries bordering on the Black Sea in the time of Xerxes. Corn was imported to Rome from Sicily B.C. 486.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The London Corn Exchange was projected and opened A.D. 1747. Alterations were commenced in 1827, and the new building was opened June 24, 1828.

CORN LAWS.—The exportation of corn from England, except in certain cases, was prohibited by 34 Edw. III. c. 20 (1361). Modifications of the law ensued, and in 1436 exportation was permitted by 15 Hen. VI. c. 2, provided the home price did not exceed 6s. 8d. per quarter. Dealers were first allowed to engross their corn, *i.e.*, to buy in one market with intent to sell at a profit in another, by 15 Chas. II. c. 7 (1663). The importation of corn, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6s. 8d. per quarter, that of rye 4s., and of barley 3s., was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1463), the preamble of the statute stating, "Whereas, the labourers and occupiers of husbandry within this realm be daily grievously endangered by bringing of corn out of other lands and parts into this realm, when corn of the growing of this realm is at low price." Further regulations on the subject followed, and the importation of corn was heavily taxed by 22 Chas. II. c. 8 (1670), and also by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 12 (1689), which substituted a bounty for the previous duty on exported corn. The rapid increase of population, however, and the extended commerce and manufactures of the country, demanded alterations in the regulations respecting importation; and at length the act 13 Geo. III. c. 43 (1773) permitted foreign wheat to be imported on payment of a duty of 6d. per quarter, when the home price was not less than 48s. The same statute ordered the bounty on exportation to cease when corn was at or above 44s. These regulations were again modified by 31 Geo. III. c. 4 (1791), which increased the duties on imported corn. Mr. Robinson's act, 55 Geo. III. c. 26 (March 23, 1815), removed all restrictions on foreign corn imported in order to be warehoused, and permitted its importa-

tion for home consumption when at 80s. per quarter. This bill was very unpopular, and occasioned serious riots in London and Westminster, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of March. By 3 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 15, 1822), the importation price was reduced to 70s. per quarter, and for corn from British North America to 59s. per quarter. Mr. Canning's Corn Bill, proposed March 1, 1827, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. The following year the same principles were embodied in 9 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 15, 1828), which is known as the Sliding Scale, because the duty varied; being 24s. 8d. when the home price was 64s. per quarter, 16s. 8d. when it was 69s., and 1s. when it was at or above 73s. The second Sliding Scale act (5 Vict. c. 14, April 29, 1842) amplified this scale from £1 for under 51s. per quarter to 1s. for 73s. Sir Robert Peel's Corn Importation Bill, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (June 26, 1846), reduced the duty on all corn imported at 53s. per quarter to 4s., until Feb. 1, 1849, when the duty was permanently reduced to 1s. per quarter on all grain imported, whatever the price might be.

CORNWALL (England) is said to have been governed by a prince named Corineus (whence its name) as early as B.C. 1145. Vespasian is supposed to have been its Roman conqueror, about A.D. 41; but little is known of its history till a much later period. Vortigern, earl of Cornwall, became king of Britain in 425, and his earldom formed part of the kingdom till about 460, when the Saxons murdered 300 of the British nobility and compelled the rest to seek retirement in the mountainous wilds of Wales and Cornwall, where they re-established an independent kingdom. Arthur, who began to reign in 517, and ultimately extended his dominions far beyond their original limits, is the most celebrated of the Cornish sovereigns. Cuthred, king of Wessex, annexed a portion of Cornwall to his territories in 753, and in 835 Egbert gained the whole kingdom at the battle of Hengstone Hill. Alfred erected Cornwall into an earldom before 901, and the earls continued in uninterrupted succession from the old British kings of the country till 1066, when William the Conqueror substituted in their place his half-brother Robert. The dignity remained in the royal family till the death of the last earl, Edmund, in 1300, when it reverted to the crown. In 1337 Edward III. created the Black Prince duke of Cornwall, and the title has since formed part of the style of the prince of Wales. In 1497 one Thomas Flamock incited the Cornishmen to rebellion, and led them in arms to Blackheath, where they were defeated by Lord Daubeney, June 22, 1497. In June 1549 the county again rose against the imposition of the Protestant prayer-book, and the rebellion was only quelled at the battle of Sampford Courtenay (*q.v.*). In 1595 the Spaniards made a descent on the Cornish coasts, and committed several depredations.

CORONATION.—Justin II., who succeeded Justinian Nov. 15, 574 A.D., was the first emperor crowned with ceremony by the patriarch of Constantinople. Charlemagne adopted the custom, and was crowned by the pope, at Rome, Dec. 25, 800. Edward, crowned on Whitsunday, 902, is said to have been the first English monarch to adopt the ceremony. The custom for the queen to be crowned originated here before the Conquest. The French queens were for a long time crowned at the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. Kingston-on-Thames, London, Westminster, and Winchester, were chosen by different English kings, in early times, as the place of coronation. Edward the Confessor, who was crowned at Winchester, formally fixed the monastery founded by him at Westminster as the place for the ceremony.

CORONATION BANQUET.—The feast usually held in Westminster Hall on the day of the coronation, was omitted by William IV. on his coronation, Sept. 8, 1831, and has been since discontinued.

CORONATION OATH.—The oath taken in Sweden before the conversion of the country to Christianity is still extant. It contains the name of Odin, and was accommodated to the Christian faith by Eric A.D. 1156. The Greek emperors in their coronation oath, which consisted of six articles, professed, amongst other things, their acceptance of the Apostles' Creed and of the apostolical traditions, confirmed the rights of the Church, and acknowledged the constitutions of the seven œcumenical councils. The oath of the kings of France was similar to that of Ethelred II., king of England. The oath taken by Ethelred II., who was crowned in 978, is still extant. The next of which a copy exists is the oath taken by Henry I. in 1100, and it agrees exactly with the former. The office used by King Ethelred appears to have been adopted by his successors down to the reign of Edward II., when some slight alterations were made. One of the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud was the charge of having altered the coronation oath for Charles I. By 1 Will. & Mary, c. 6 (1689), a new coronation oath was framed, the former oath containing, according to this statute, "doubtful words and expressions with relation to ancient laws and constitutions now unknown." This was altered at the union with Scotland.

CORONATION STONE.—"The legends of the old historians," says Taylor (Glory of Regality, p. 53), "inform us that this is the very stone on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head in the plain of Luz; that it was brought from Egypt into Spain, by Gathelus, the supposed founder of the Scottish nation; that it was thence transported into Ireland, 'amongst other princelie jewells and regall monuments,' by Simon Brech, who was crowned upon it about B.C. 700, and that it was thence carried to Scotland by King Fergus, B.C. 330." The real history is, that it was transferred from Ireland to Scotland at an

early period, and was placed in the abbey church of Scone in 850. The Scottish kings were crowned here until 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England. It was agreed by the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, that the stone should be returned to Scotland, but this was not done. It is fixed in a chair made of oak.

CORONEIA (Greece).—Agesilaus defeated the Thebans and their allies in a plain near this city, B.C. 394. Several battles were fought in the vicinity. (See *CHERONEIA*.)

CORONER.—This office is of very ancient institution, and is said by Ducange to be peculiar to the English. The laws of Malcolm II., who began to reign A.D. 1004, contain many regulations respecting the authority of this officer in Scotland. The lord chief-justice of the Queen's Bench is the chief coroner in the realm; but there are, besides, particular coroners for every county, who were first appointed in 1276 by the statutes of Westminster (4 Edw. I. st. 2). Originally none but knights were permitted to hold the office; but it has gradually become sufficient that a man possess landed property worth £20 per annum. Coroners are chosen for life; but by 25 Geo. II. c. 29, s. 6, passed in 1752, extortion, neglect, or misbehaviour, are made reasons for removal. In case of sickness or other sufficient cause, coroners are allowed to act by deputy by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 83, s. 1, passed Aug. 22, 1843.

CORONET.—The exact period at which coronets were used by the different orders of the nobility is not known. Henry III. granted them to earls, James I. to viscounts, and Charles II. to barons. Dukes and marquises also wear coronets. The coronet was originally a circlet or garland, worn as an ornament. Some authorities say it was not used by knights before the reign of Edward III., and then indiscriminately by princes, dukes, earls, or knights.

CORPORATIONS are of two kinds, aggregate or sole; the first consisting of many persons united together into one society, and kept up by a perpetual succession of members; the second of one person only and his successors. The honour of their invention is attributed to the Romans. (See *MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS*.)

CORPULENCE.—In Sparta, citizens who grew too fat were soundly whipped. Nauclicis, the son of Polytus, was brought before the Ephori, and his excessive corpulence was exposed to the public. He was, moreover, threatened with perpetual banishment if he failed to reduce his body within reasonable dimensions. Sennertus mentions a man and a woman who weighed respectively 600 and 450 lb. Bright, of Essex, who died in 1750, weighed 588 lb. Daniel Lambert, who died June 21, 1809, weighed, a few days before his death, 52 stone 11 lb., or 739 lb.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—This festival of the Romish church, in favour of the doctrine of transubstantiation and the adoration of the host, was first celebrated at Liege A.D. 1241, by the canons of St. Martin. Urban IV. pub-

lished a bull in favour of it between 1262 and 1264; but it did not become general until the order was repeated by Clement V. in 1311, and it was strictly enjoined by the council of Vienna, the 15th general council, 1311 and 1312. It is celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or BENEDICT COLLEGE (Cambridge), was founded A.D. 1351, by the brethren of the guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary. The old building was replaced by a new one in 1823. The chapel was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1578.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1516. An additional building was erected by Dr. Turner in 1706.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.—In 1794 two political societies, established in 1791, attracted considerable attention in England. One of them was styled the Society for Constitutional Information, and the other, the most numerous, the Corresponding Society. The professed object of both was reform in the parliamentary representation of the people; but they cherished designs of a dangerous character. The latter, in particular, denounced the war with France, and corresponded extensively with the leading republicans in France. The London Corresponding Society and four other societies forwarded a sympathetic address to the French National Convention, bearing date Sept. 27, 1792. A proclamation against seditious meetings had been issued May 21, 1792, and in 1794 the secretaries to the two societies, Horne Tooke and others, were arrested as guilty of treasonable practices, and committed to the Tower. The trials came on before a special commission at the Old Bailey, Oct. 25, and having in three cases resulted in an acquittal, the prosecution was abandoned. The London Corresponding Society held open-air meetings near Copenhagen House, Oct. 26, Nov. 13, and in Marylebone Fields Dec. 9, 1795, and again in the fields near Copenhagen House, Nov. 12, 1796. Bills for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, and to prevent seditious assemblies, were passed late in 1795. The London Corresponding Society called a meeting in a field near St. Pancras, July 28, 1797, when their proceedings were interrupted by the authorities, and several of their leaders kept in custody until they procured bail. The mutiny at the Nore, Sept. 1, 1797, was stirred up by emissaries from these societies. Prompt measures were adopted by the government, and although the London Corresponding Society ceased to exist, its members formed other associations, which continued to create discontent during this critical period.

CORRUPTIBLES and INCORRUPTIBLES.—Two factions into which the Monophysite church at Alexandria was divided. Mosheim gives the following account of their origin. Julian of Halicarnassus, in the year 519, maintained that "the divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ, from the very moment of conception, as to

change its nature and render it incorruptible." Hence the schism, which lasted many years, and even produced contentions that ended in bloodshed.

CORSICA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, called by the Greeks Cyrenus, became the seat of a colony of Phœacians B.C. 564. They were expelled by the Tyrrhenians. The Romans attacked the inhabitants B.C. 259, but they were not finally subdued until B.C. 231. The Vandals overran Corsica A.D. 456, and it fell into the power of the Saracens in 852. In 1077 the pope ceded it to the Pisans, and in 1297 it was given to James II., of Aragon, by Boniface VIII. James, however, made no effort to secure it, and it remained in the hands of the Pisans till they were expelled by the Genoese in 1312. The French and Turks made an attempt to conquer the island in 1553, but it was finally secured to the Genoese by the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559. A revolt broke out in 1730; and in 1755 General Paoli delivered great part of the country from the Genoese yoke. Finding itself unable to reduce the inhabitants to subjection, the republic of Genoa ceded Corsica to France by the treaty of Compiègne, Aug. 5, 1768. In 1793 Paoli renewed his efforts to liberate his country, and succeeded in delivering it from French domination. The Assembly unanimously voted the union of Corsica to the crown of Great Britain, June 8, 1794. Lord Minto ruled as viceroy till 1796, when it was recaptured by a French force under Gentili. Under the republic, Corsica formed the two departments of Golo and Liamone. In 1811 they were united into one. The British attempted its recapture in 1814. Since the peace of Paris, May 30, the same year, it has remained in undisturbed possession of France.

CORTENUOVA (Battle).—Fought between the emperor Frederick II. and the Lombard League, at this place, near Milan, Nov. 27, 1237. The conflict was sustained with great vigour, but the Italians were at length defeated.

CORTES.—The name given to the national assembly in Spain and in Portugal. The commons were admitted by representation in the Cortes of Aragon A.D. 1133, and in the Cortes of Castile in 1169, or, according to some authorities, in 1160. The convocation of the states in Aragon was made annual, instead of biennial, in 1307. About ninety towns sent 192 representatives to the Cortes of Burgos in 1315; and fifty towns sent 126 to the Cortes of Madrid in 1391. The Spanish Cortes assembled at Cadiz in 1810, after a long interval, and opened Sept. 24. They drew up a constitution, which was finally accepted March 19, 1812. Ferdinand VII. suppressed the Cortes in May, 1814, but restored them, and took the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1812, March 8, 1820. They were again suppressed Oct. 1, 1823, and a decree was issued for their restoration April 13, 1834, and they reassembled July 24, in the same year.

CORTICELLA (Battle).—The tyrant Ecezio defeated the papal forces at this place, in Italy, Aug. 30, 1253.

CORTONA (Italy), the Corythus of Virgil (*Æn.* iii. 167; vii. 206), is supposed to have been founded by the Umbrians, from whom it was wrested by the Pelasgians. Situated on a lofty hill between Arretium and Clusium, in an almost impregnable position, it was one of the most important cities of Etruria, and formed one of the twelve of the Etruscan confederation. It afterwards fell under the power of the Romans, but the exact period when this happened has not been ascertained. The modern Cortona was one of the earliest bishoprics of the Christian church. The bishop of Arezzo claimed spiritual jurisdiction over it in the 13th century. This led to a war, and Cortona was taken and its castle destroyed A.D. 1258. It was sold to the Florentines in 1411, and has since remained in their possession. The *Academia Etrusca*, in this city, was established in 1726.

CORUNDUM.—The identity of this mineral, long known under the name of adamantine spar, with the sapphire, pointed out by Pelletier and De Lametherie in 1787, was confirmed in an account read before the Royal Society of London, by Mr. Greville, June 7, 1798.

CORUNNA (Battle).—Soult having followed the British in their retreat from Spain, came up with them near this seaport town, on the night of the 13th of January, 1809. The English general, Sir John Moore, made preparations for the embarkation of the troops; but the transports had not arrived, and he was compelled to give battle. The action commenced at two in the afternoon of the 16th, and though the English were at first repulsed, by dint of great exertion, they defeated their opponents. Sir John Moore fell in the hour of victory; and Sir John Hope, on whom the command had devolved, succeeded in embarking the army during the night. The French army amounted to 20,000 and the English to about 14,000 men. The loss of the former was 2,000, and that of the latter nearly 1,000 in killed and wounded. Corunna is called by English sailors "The Groyne."

CORVÉE, or forced labour.—Turgot issued a decree for the abolition of the system in France in 1775; but it was not carried out. It was, however, abolished in 1789. Baron Stern abolished it in Prussia in October, 1807.

CORWEN (Battles).—Henry II. was defeated near this town, in Wales, by Owen Gwynneth, A.D. 1165. Henry IV. sustained a reverse in the same locality from Glendower, in 1402.

CORYGAUM (Battle).—A force consisting of 500 native infantry, 26 European artillerymen, and a small number of auxiliary horse, was assailed at this village, in Hindostan, Jan. 1, 1818, by the Peishwa, with an overwhelming force. The former maintained its ground, and the Peishwa made a precipitate retreat.

Cos (Archipelago), the capital of a small island of the same name, was destroyed by an earthquake, during the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431–404. The island belongs to Turkey, and is now called Stanko, or Stanchio.

COSA, or **COSSA** (Italy).—This city of Etruria, received a Roman colony B.C. 273.

COSENZA (Italy).—The ancient Consentia, the chief city of the Brutii. Alaric died in this city A.D. 410. The course of the Busento, a small river that washes its walls, was diverted, and in its bed, the body of the hero, with the spoils and trophies of Rome, was interred, when the waters were restored to their natural channel. Consentia was destroyed by the Saracens in 988. It is the seat of an archbishopric.

COSSACKS.—The origin of the Cossacks has occasioned much controversy. The generally received opinion is, that they are a native Russian race, intermixed with Calmucks and Tartars. They are divided into two principal classes, the Cossacks of the Don and the Cossacks of Little Russia. The latter are first mentioned in the 14th century, during the Polish invasion of Russia. They were not known by the name of Cossacks until 1516. Stephen Bathon, king of Poland, formed them into regiments, under the control of a hetman, or headman, in 1592. They placed themselves under the protection of Russia in 1654, and revolted in 1708. The Cossacks of the Don entered the service of Russia in the 16th century. Tscherkask, their capital, destroyed by fire in 1744, was rebuilt in 1805.

COSSIMBAZAR (Hindustan).—The East-India Company established a factory here A.D. 1706. Surajah Dowlah seized it in June, 1756.

COSSOVA (Battles).—The sultan Amurath defeated a combined army of Albanians, Dalmatians, Hungarians, and Wallachians, on the plains of Cossova, in Servia, in Sept. 1389. A Servian soldier, lying wounded on the field of battle, stabbed Amurath in the belly, and the wound proved mortal. Amurath II., one of his successors, defeated John Corvinus Huniades at the same place in 1448. The Turkish army amounted to more than 100,000, whilst Huniades could only muster 24,000 men.

COSTA RICA (South America) formed part of the kingdom of Guatemala, until the declaration of independence by the Spanish colonies in South America, A.D. 1821, when it was united to the Mexican kingdom of Iturbide. It formed one of the Central American Confederacy in 1823, and, on the dissolution of that confederacy, became an independent republic. A commercial treaty between England and Costa Rica was signed at San José Nov. 27, 1849, and ratifications were exchanged in London Feb. 20, 1850. It consists of sixteen articles. The rich gold-mines in the forest of Aguacate were first worked in 1821.

COSTROMA (Russia), the capital of a province of the same name, was founded A.D.

1152. The monastery of Ipatskoi, from which the founder of the Romanoff dynasty emerged in 1613, was established in 1330. Costroma is the seat of a bishopric.

COSTUME. (*See DRESS.*)

COTTAGE.—By 31 Eliz. c. 7, passed in 1589, no cottage was to be erected unless four acres of land were attached to it, and only one family was allowed to inhabit it. The act did not apply to towns or to places on the coast; nor did it interfere with the erection of cottages for miners, or keepers in parks, forests, &c. It was repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 32, passed in 1775.

COTTON.—This useful material is obtained from the cotton-plant, which Linnæus subdivided into five species. It has been grown in India from time immemorial, and is mentioned in the annals of Egypt.

A.D.

1252. Cotton goods made in Persia.

1253. Flemish weavers make linen in England.

1328. A species of woollen goods, called "Manchester cottons," made at Manchester by Flemish emigrants.

1368. Cotton manufactured in China.

1390. Cotton (woollen) first made at Kendal.

1497. First European manufacture of cotton goods attempted in Spain and Italy.

1590. Cotton cloth brought to London from Guinea.

1634. Linen trade commenced in Ireland.

1650. Very fine calicoes made, at Calicut, in India.

1756. Cotton velvets first made in England.

(*See COTTON TRADE and MANUFACTURE.*)

COTTONIAN LIBRARY.—This collection was formed by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, who was born Jan. 22, 1570, and who died May 6, 1631. It was largely augmented by his son and grandson. In 1700 an act of parliament was passed for the better securing and preserving this library in the name and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the public. The house was purchased for £4,500 in 1706. In 1730 the library was removed to Ashburnham House, Westminster, and Oct. 23, 1731, it suffered greatly from a fire that broke out in the building. In 1757 the Cottonian library, with other collections, formed the commencement of the British Museum. The number of manuscript volumes contained in the library before the fire was 958. Of these 114 were either destroyed or rendered useless, and 98 damaged.

COTTON TRADE and MANUFACTURE.—The first mention of the cotton trade of Great Britain occurs in Lewis Roberts' "Treasury of Traffic," published A.D. 1641, where Manchester is named as receiving cotton-wool from Smyrna and Cyprus, and manufacturing it into "fustians, vermillions, dimities, and other such stuffes." In 1660 all colonial cotton was ordered to be sent to England for manufacture, and in 1760 the annual value of the trade was only estimated at £200,000. A machine for spinning by rollers was patented by Messrs. Wyatt and Paul as early as 1738; but the inventors were unable to render it of practical utility, and it was

subsequently abandoned. The first great improvement in the manufacture was Hargreave's invention of the spinning-jenny, which was perfected in 1767. Sir Richard Arkwright's spinning-frame, patented in 1769 and improved and again patented in 1775, completely superseded the laborious process of spinning by hand. The mule-jenny was invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775, and was immediately substituted for the previous machine of Hargreave. The expiration of Arkwright's patent in 1785 gave new impetus to the ingenuity of inventors, and the power-loom, which was patented by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright in 1787, wonderfully increased the rate of manufacture. Importation of the raw material from America commenced in 1791, when 189,316 lb. were received. The invention of Eli Whitney's machine for separating the wool from the seed, which was completed in 1793, added so much to the facility of transportation, that in 1794 the amount received was 1,601,760 lb. The total amount exported from the United States since the beginning of the trade amounted, in 1858, to 1,118,624,012 lb. In 1857 the total value of the cotton goods exported from Great Britain amounted to £39,113,409, and the quantity of raw material consumed to 786,000,000 lb.

COUNCIL, or SYNOD.—The chief authorities of the Church assembled in the 2nd century, in council or synod, to regulate ecclesiastical affairs. The council of Pergamus, in Asia, A.D. 152, is the first on record. (*See GENERAL COUNCILS.*)

COUNCILS, in which persons assembled to deliberate on public affairs, existed in very early times. The Roman *concilium* was an assembly of the people from which the patricians were excluded. (*See PRIVY COUNCIL, TOWN COUNCIL, &c.*)

COUNT.—This title, under its Latin equivalent *comes*, dates from the reign of the emperor Augustus, who conferred it upon the senators who surrounded him most nearly. It was used in Spain about A.D. 650, and for a long period seems to have been of equal dignity with that of duke, no distinction being made till 1297. During the Norman period in England, count and earl were titles of equal rank.

COUNTIES, or SHIRES.—Hume states that Alfred (A.D. 871-901) divided all England into counties. The system certainly did not originate with him, as the shire-man is mentioned in the laws of King Ina, who died in 727. Knights of the shire were first summoned to parliament in 1258.

COUNTY-COURTS.—These useful tribunals for the recovery of debts under £20 were established by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 26, 1846), being "An act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England." This act was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849), and the jurisdiction of the county-courts was extended to suits for sums not exceeding £50 in amount by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 14, 1850). Some amendments were

made in certain details relating to these courts by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54 (June 30, 1852), by 17 Vict. c. 16 (June 2, 1854), by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108 (July 29, 1856), and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857). By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 57 (Aug. 13, 1859), the power of committal vested in the county-court judges by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, ss. 98, 99, 100 (Aug. 26, 1846), was only to be exercised in cases in which credit had been obtained by fraud or breach of trust. England and Wales, exclusive of London, were divided into sixty districts, to be enlarged or diminished by the sovereign in council; and the courts are held in the most important towns in each district, once in every calendar month. For particulars respecting the county-courts that existed in the Saxon period of English history, see SCHYREMOTES.

COURIERS.—Xenophon says they were first employed by Cyrus. Herodotus (viii. 98) speaks of the Persian couriers, who travelled with great rapidity. They were stationed on the road, one man and one horse to each day's journey; and by these messengers Xerxes sent the news of his defeat to Persia, B.C. 480. Gibbon bears testimony to the rapidity with which communication was carried on in the Roman empire by the regular institution of posts. "Houses," he says (ch. ii.), "were everywhere erected at the distance only of five or six miles; each of them was constantly provided with forty horses; and by the help of these relays it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day along the Roman roads." The couriers could, therefore, travel at great speed. Prescott speaks of the Mexican couriers, who travelled with incredible swiftness. The Peruvian chasquis, or runners, carried government despatches at the rate of 150 miles a day. Prescott says it is remarkable that this important institution should have been known to both the Mexicans and the Peruvians, without any correspondence with one another, and that it should have been found among two barbarian nations of the New World, long before it was introduced among the civilized nations of Europe.

COURLAND (Russia).—This province, composed of the old duchies of Courland and Semigallia, the bishopric of Piltan, and Polangen, a district of Samogitra, was annexed to Russia A.D. 1795. Courland was conquered by the Danes in 1218, and by the knights of the Teutonic order in 1239. In 1561 it was rendered tributary to the king of Poland, who erected it into a duchy, and invested the grand master of the order with the title of duke. Till 1737 Courland was governed by hereditary dukes; but it was then agreed that the dignity should become elective. Numerous complications resulted; Russian troops occupied the duchy in 1786, and the inhabitants ultimately petitioned the empress Catherine to unite their country to the Russian empire, which was accomplished March 18, 1795. Alexander liberated the serfs of Courland Sept. 24, 1818.

COURT BARON.—The court of civil jurisdiction within a manor was anciently held once every three weeks, its chief business being the settlement of questions relative to the right of lands within the manor. By 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), its jurisdiction was limited to the right of recovery of rent, &c., and of deciding civil questions in which the damage did not exceed forty shillings. Its operation was still further restricted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 36 (July 24, 1833), and it has now fallen into disuse, in consequence of the permission granted to lords of manors by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 14 (Aug. 28, 1846), to surrender their right of holding these courts to the crown. It also had jurisdiction in criminal matters, and this, by 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747), was limited to assaults, batteries, and smaller offences, for which a fine of not more than twenty shillings, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment, might be inflicted.

COURT-LEET AND VIEW OF FRANK-PLEDGE.—This court of record was established in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history, and it dealt with all crimes punished by the common law. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, i.e., the freemen within the liberty, who, according to the institution of King Alfred, were all mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each other. By 52 Hen. III. c. 10 (1267), prelates, peers, and clergymen were exempted from attendance at this court. A portion of the business of the court was transferred to Quarter Sessions by 1 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1461), and this statute materially reduced its functions.

COURT-MARTIAL.—During the Tudor supremacy, military causes were decided by courts of war, held at stated periods, under the presidency of the marshal of England. Courts-martial, as now constituted, were distinguished into general and regimental in 1686, and their power regulated by the Mutiny Act, 2 Will. III. c. 6 (1690). Naval courts-martial are regulated by 22 Geo. II. c. 33 (1749).

COURT OF REQUESTS. (See CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF.)

COURTRAY (Belgium) was a municipal city in the 7th century. The fortifications were built A.D. 1290, the castle in 1385, and the citadel in 1647. The battle of the Spurs, in which the French army, amounting to 47,000 men, was defeated by 20,000 Flemings, was fought near this place July 11, 1302. Courtray was captured by the French in 1643, 1646, 1667, 1683, and May 17, 1744. They obtained possession of it again towards the end of June, 1792, but were compelled to evacuate it on the 30th. General Beaulieu completely routed the French near this city in 1793. The church of Notre Dame was founded in 1238, and the Town-hall in 1526. The first cloth manufacture in Flanders was commenced at Courtray in 1260.

COURTS for the administration of justice are referred to in Exodus. xviii. 25 & 26, in which the measures adopted by Moses about

B.C. 1491, for the judicial government of the Israelites, are described. The ancient Hebrews had two kinds of courts,—the great Sanhedrim, or great Consistory, and the Council, or Lesser Court. The court of the Areopagus is said to have been established at Athens B.C. 1506. The Cretan courts of justice attributed to Minos, were celebrated. Suits in courts in this country were first regulated by the provisions of 43 Hen. III. (1259). The Irish law-courts were confirmed in their independent rights by 23 Geo. III. c. 28 (1783).

COUTRAS (Battle).—During the war of the three Henries in France, the Roman Catholic army, led by the duke of Joyeuse, was defeated and almost annihilated near Coutras, in Perigord, Oct. 20, 1587, by the Huguenot forces, led by Henry of Navarre.

COVELONG (Hindustan).—This fortified town was taken by stratagem by the French A.D. 1750. Clive besieged and captured it in September, 1752, when the fortifications were destroyed.

COVENANTERS.—The Covenant, professing to be based upon a document which James VI. of Scotland had signed in 1580, was drawn up and published by the Four Tables in Edinburgh, March 1, 1638. Of the Four Tables, as they were called, one consisted of the nobility, another of gentry, another of ministers, and another of burgesses; and in their hands the whole authority of the kingdom was vested. They elected a general assembly, which met at Glasgow Nov. 21, 1638, and abolished episcopacy; ordering that every person should sign the Covenant on pain of excommunication. The Covenanters prepared for war, and though a treaty of peace was concluded June 18, 1639, they entered England Aug. 20, 1640. An agreement was signed at Ripon, Oct. 26, 1640, by which commissioners were to be appointed, to whom the settlement of the points in dispute were referred. This covenant, under the name of the Solemn League and Covenant, was received by the parliament at the assembly of divines, Sept. 25, 1643. It differed essentially from the Covenant of 1638, and according to Hallam (Eng. ch. x. pt. 1), "consisted in an oath to be subscribed by all sorts of persons in both kingdoms, whereby they bound themselves to preserve the reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, according to the word of God and practice of the best reformed churches; and to endeavour to bring the churches of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church-government, directory for worship, and catechizing; to endeavour, without respect of persons, the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is, church-government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors, and commissaries, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), and whatsoever should be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness;

to preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdoms, and the king's person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms; to endeavour the discovery of incendiaries and malignants, who hinder the reformation of religion, and divide the king from his people, that they may be brought to punishment; finally, to assist and defend all such as should enter into this covenant and not suffer themselves to be withdrawn from it, whether to revolt to the opposite party, or to give in to a detestable indifference or neutrality." This document was signed by members of both houses, and by civil and military officers. A large number of the benefited clergy, who refused to subscribe, were ejected. Charles II. gave an unwilling assent to it Aug. 16, 1650. A majority in the House of Commons ordered it to be burned by the common hangman, May 17, 1661. In the same year the Scottish parliament renounced the Covenant, and declared the king supreme. Heavy fines were imposed on many of the Covenanters.

COVENT GARDEN, originally called Convent Garden, because it occupied the site of the garden and fields of a large convent or monastery. It was, with the lands, granted by Edward VI. to the duke of Somerset, and after his attainder was granted to John, earl of Bedford, by patent dated May, 1552. The square was formed about 1634 or 1635, from designs by Inigo Jones, and the church of St. Paul's was erected by the same architect about 1632. Covent Garden was made a parish by an ordinance of Lords and Commons, Jan. 7, 1645; and the bounds of the parish were more clearly defined in 1660. Covent-Garden Market, which originated about 1656, at first consisted of a few temporary sheds. In 1671 Charles II. made a grant of it to William, earl of Bedford, and from that time it gradually increased in importance. The present building was erected by Mr. Fowler in 1830.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE was opened by John Rich, the harlequin, Dec. 7, 1732; rebuilt by Henry Holland, 1792; and destroyed by fire Sept. 20, 1808. The first stone of the second theatre was laid by the prince of Wales Dec. 31, 1808, and the building, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, opened at increased prices Sept. 8, 1809. A riot ensued, known as the "Old Prices," or "O. P." riot, which lasted sixty-seven nights, and terminated in a compromise. During the years 1843-45, this theatre was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and used for public meetings. After having been altered and decorated by Mr. Albano, it was opened for Italian opera, April 6, 1847. This theatre was again burnt down March 5, 1856, during a *bal masqué*. The present magnificent edifice, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, was opened May 22, 1858.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire).—Canute founded a nunnery here, which was burnt by the traitor Edric A.D. 1016. Leofric, earl of

Mercia, who died in 1057, founded a monastery on the ruins of the old nunnery, and granted the town a charter of immunity from taxation, at the intercession of his wife Godiva. Edward III. granted a charter of incorporation in 1344, and in 1355 the city was surrounded by walls. In 1404, Henry IV. held here the *Parliamentum Indoctorum*, or Parliament of Dunces, so called because lawyers were excluded from it. Henry VI. erected it into a separate county in 1451; and in 1459 a second parliament was held, which received the epithet of *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, because it passed attainders against the duke of York and his chief supporters. In 1607 an inundation destroyed 257 houses, and in 1641 Charles I. made an unsuccessful attempt to take the city by storm. The walls were destroyed in 1662 by order of Charles II. The manufacture of silks and ribbons was introduced in 1685, and soon became the chief employment of the inhabitants. In consequence of the commercial treaty with France, concluded at Paris Jan. 25, 1860, the Coventry weavers were thrown out of employment, and reduced to great distress. Efforts to relieve them were made in the early part of 1861; and the proceeds of several musical performances, held in the more important English towns, were devoted to this object.

COVENTRY ACT.—Sir John Coventry, K.B. and M.P., was attacked in the streets of London, had his nose slit, and was otherwise maimed, Dec. 21, 1670, by Sir Thomas Sandys and other members of the royal guard. The attack was provoked by some remarks made by Sir John Coventry on the life led by Charles II., and is said to have been instigated by the duke of Monmouth. In consequence of this outrage, malicious wounding and maiming was made a capital offence by 22 & 23 Chas. II. c. 1, passed March 6, 1671, and the measure received the name of the Coventry Act. It was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 1, passed June 27, 1828.

COVERIPAUK (Battle).—Clive defeated the French at this town, near Arcot, in the Carnatic, March 3, 1752.

CRACOW (Poland), the ancient capital of the country, was founded by Cracus, about A.D. 700. In 1146 it was taken by the rebellious subjects of Uladislas II., and in 1189 was the scene of a council for the reform of the clergy. The Mongols ravaged it about 1240. It was besieged in 1279 by the discontented nobles of Lesko the Black, but opposed a gallant and successful resistance. The university was founded in 1364 by Casimir III., and enlarged in 1401 by Ladislas Jagellon. In 1655 the city was taken by the Swedes under Charles Gustavus, and again in 1702 by Charles XII. Kosciusko delivered it from the Russians March 24, 1794, but it was seized by the Prussians June 15; and at the final partition of Poland, in 1795, was allotted to Austria. In 1809 it formed part of the duchy of Warsaw, but according to the provisions of the congress

of Vienna, subsequently became a republic under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, June 20, 1815. In Sept. 1831, it was occupied by 10,000 Russians; and on Nov. 16, 1846, was seized by the emperor of Austria, to whom it has ever since belonged. A fire which broke out at noon, July 18, 1850, laid a large portion of the city in ruins.

CRANGANORE (Hindustan).—According to a Jewish tradition, the descendants of those Jews who escaped, on the destruction of Jerusalem, obtained permission from the native sovereign to settle at this seaport, on the coast of Malabar, about A.D. 490. The Portuguese captured it in 1505, and the Dutch wrested it from them in 1663, and erected fortifications. Hyder obtained possession in 1780; but the Dutch recovered the place, which they sold to the rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British government, in 1788. Tippoo having failed in an attempt to capture it, Dec. 29, 1789, was more successful in 1790, and the town fell on the 8th of May. The East-India Company's forces recovered it in 1791, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace, of which the preliminaries were signed Feb. 24, 1792, and the treaty itself March 17.

CRANIOLOGY. (See PHRENOLOGY.)

CRANON (Battle).—The confederated Greeks were defeated by the Macedonians at Cranon during the Lamian war, B.C. 322.

CRAON (Battle).—An army of French, German, and English troops, commanded by the duke of Montpensier, was defeated near this city, in Anjou, in 1592, by the duke of Mercœur at the head of the Spanish troops and those of the League.

CRAONNE (Battle).—A great battle was fought at this place, near Laon, in France, March 7, 1814, between the French under Ney and Victor, and the Prussians and Russians led by Blücher and Woronzoff. The former had 23,000, and the latter 21,000 men engaged; but the strength of the position counterbalanced this numerical superiority. The French retained possession of the field of battle. There were, however, no trophies, and the losses on both sides were severe.

CRAVANT (Battle).—The earl of Salisbury defeated the allied French and Scottish army at this place, near Auxerre, in Burgundy, July, 1423.

CRAYFORD (Battle).—Hengist defeated the Britons, led by Vortimer, near this place, in Kent, at that time called Creceanford, A.D. 457.

CRAYONS of various colours were used in France early in the 15th century. Conté crayons were invented in France in 1795, and named after their inventor, Conté.

CREATION OF THE WORLD.—The learned Dr. Hales, in his great work entitled "A New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, History and Prophecy" (vol. i. p. 210), remarks: "In every system of historical chronology, sacred and profane, the two grand *æras*, of the *Creation of the World*, and of the *Nativity of Christ*, have been

usually adopted as standards, by reference to which all subordinate epochs, æras, and periods have been adjusted." This author gives a list of 120 dates, commencing B.C. 6984, and terminating B.C. 3616, to which this event has been assigned by different authorities, and he admits that it might be swelled to 300. Dr. Hales places it at B.C. 5411. The date commonly adopted is B.C. 4004; being that of Usher, Spanheim, Calmet, Blair, &c., and the one used in the English Bible. The following are some of the principal variations :—

		B.C.
Alfonso X.	{ Muller, 6984	
	{ Strauchius, 6484	
Indian chronology.....	{ Gentil, 6204	
	{ Arab Records, 6174	
Babylonian chronology	Baillly, 6158	
Chinese chronology	Baillly, 6157	
Diogenes Laertius.....	Playfair, 6138	
Egyptian chronology	Baillly, 6081	
Septuagint.....	Abulfaragi, 5586	
Septuagint, Alexandrine.....	Scaliger, 5508	
Persian chronology	Baillly, 5507	
Chronicle of Axum, Abyssinian	Bruce, 5500	
Jackson	5426	
	{ Playfair, 5555	
Josephus	{ Jackson, 5481	
	{ Hales, 5402	
	{ Univ. Hist. 4698	
Hales	5411	
Indian computation	Megasthenes, 5369	
Talmudists	Petrus Alhiacens, 5344	
Septuagint, Vatican.....	5270	
Bede	Strauchius, 5199	
Samaritan computation	Scaliger, 4427	
Samaritan text.....	Univ. Hist. 4305	
Hebrew text	4161	
Playfair }	4008	
Walker }		
Usher, English Bible, &c.	4004	
Kepler	Playfair, 3993	
Petavius	3984	
Melancthon.....	Playfair, 3964	
Luther	3961	
Lightfoot.....	3960	
Cornelius a Lapide	Univ. Hist. 3951	
Scaliger, Isaacson	3950	
Strauchius	3949	
Vulgar Jewish computation	Strauchius, 3760	
Rabbi Lipman	Univ. Hist. 3616	

CRECY (Battle).—Edward III. landed at La Hogue, July 10, 1346, and ravaged the country on the left bank of the Seine, as far as Paris. On his return he halted at Crecy, a village near Abbeville, Aug. 25. King Philip of France, who followed with an immense army, came up with the English at this place, and the battle commenced about four in the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 26. The French army amounted to 130,000, whilst Edward III. could only muster 36,800 men. The king divided this small force into three lines. The first was commanded by the prince of Wales, the Black Prince, who distinguished himself greatly in that well-fought field, and the second by the earl of Arundel. Edward himself led the third. After a severe struggle, the French were completely routed. They lost 30,000 of their infantry, 4,000 men-at-arms, 1,400 gentlemen, 1,200 knights, and several nobles; whilst the kings of Bohemia and Majorca were slain in that fatal fray. The English loss did not

amount to a hundred of all ranks. Hallam attributes the result to "the yeomen, who drew the bow with strong and steady arms, accustomed to use it in their native fields, and rendered fearless by personal competence and civil freedom." Some continental writers attribute this extraordinary victory to the effect of cannon, which they pretend was used by the English for the first time on this occasion. The statement is not supported by satisfactory evidence.

CREDIT MOBILIER.—This company was created by a decree Nov. 18, 1852. Its head quarters are in Paris, and its operations consist in the undertaking or origination of public enterprises, such as railroads, canals, and mines. It is constituted on the limited liability principle.

CREDITON (Devonshire).—Winfred suffered martyrdom here June 5, 354 A.D. A collegiate church was founded at this town in 905. In 909 it became the seat of a bishopric, which was removed to Exeter in 1050. Crediton has frequently suffered from extensive conflagrations, and in 1743 the greater part of the town was destroyed.

CREEDS, as the standard and rule of faith, existed in the Primitive church. Bingham (Antiq. b. xvi. ch. 1, s. 1) says, "For as to fundamental articles of faith, the Church had then always collected or summed up out of Scripture in her creeds, the profession of which was ever esteemed both necessary on the one hand and sufficient on the other, in order to the admission of members into the Church by baptism; and consequently both necessary and sufficient to keep men in the unity of the Church, so far as concerns the unity of faith generally required of all Christians to make them one body and one Church of believers." The Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian, the most ancient creeds extant, are described under their respective heads. The Augsburg Confession was drawn up in 1530, and modified in 1579. Forty-two articles of the Church of England, afterwards reduced to thirty-nine, were drawn up in 1551. The creed of Pope Pius IV. was promulgated in 1564. Mogila, metropolitan of Kiow, drew up the creed for the Russian branch of the Greek church in 1642. The Confession of the Westminster Assembly, passed in 1643, was ratified by act of parliament in 1690.

CREMA (Italy).—The emperor Frederick I. captured this town A.D. 1160, and having permitted the inhabitants to withdraw, abandoned it to the flames. The town was much injured from the explosion of a powder-magazine and a fire that followed, April 13, 1768. In 1797 the inhabitants were incited by French emissaries to throw off the yoke of Venice, and declare in favour of the Cispadane republic; and it was made part of the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797.

CREMERA (Italy).—On the banks of this small river, which flowed into the Tiber near Rome, the 300 Fabii established a fortified post, and carried on hostilities against the

Veientes. They were surprised July 16, B.C. 477, and not one of the band escaped.

CREMONA (Italy), the capital of a province of the same name, was the seat of a Roman colony B.C. 221. The Gauls were defeated in a great battle under its walls B.C. 200, and it received a new colony B.C. 190. Cremona suffered during the civil wars. The vanquished legions of Vitellius, after his defeat by the generals of Vespasian, A.D. 69, having taken refuge here, carried the city by assault. It was given up to pillage, and completely destroyed. Though rebuilt by Vespasian, it did not recover its former prosperity, and was again destroyed by the Lombards A.D. 605. The inhabitants erected their city into a republic in 1107. It joined the Lombard League in 1176. The emperor Henry VII. imprisoned many of the inhabitants, abolished their privileges, and destroyed the ramparts of the city, in 1311. After this time it passed through the hands of several masters, and was ceded to Venice in 1428. Louis XII. took it in 1499, and bestowed it upon the Swiss, in return for their alliance. He obtained possession of it in 1509, and the inhabitants threw off the French yoke in 1512. The Venetians recovered it for France in 1515. It shared the varied fortunes of the Italian cities, submitted to Bonaparte in 1796, and its incorporation with the Cisalpine republic was recognized by the emperor Francis II. in the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. It was recovered by the allies in 1799, but the French regained possession in 1800. It was ceded to Austria at the settlement of Europe in 1814-15, and remained in its possession, with the exception of a short interval in 1848-49, until it was incorporated with Sardinia by the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859. Cremona is the seat of a bishopric.

CRESCENT.—Gideon took from Zebah and Zalmunna, kings of Midian, B.C. 1245, "ornaments like the moon," that hung on their camels' necks (Judges, viii. 21-24). The Midianites were Ishmaelites, and it is therefore probable that the Turks derived the use of the crescent, as one of their standards, from their ancestors, though some authorities state it was first used by them A.D. 1446, after the taking of Constantinople. Warburton (Crescent and the Cross) says, "The crescent was the symbol of the city of Byzantium, and was adopted by the Turks. This device is of ancient origin, as appears from several medals, and took its rise from an event thus related by a native of Byzantium. Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, meeting with great difficulties in carrying on the siege of this city, set the workmen one dark night to undermine the walls. Luckily for the besieged, a young moon suddenly appearing, discovered the design, which accordingly miscarried; in acknowledgement whereof the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent became the symbol of the state." Philip besieged Byzantium B.C. 340.

CRESCENT (Orders of).—Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, instituted an order of

knighthood of the Crescent, A.D. 1268; René of Anjou instituted another in 1448; and the Sultan Selim established an order of the Crescent in 1801, in honour of the battle of Aboukir.

CRESPY, (Treaty,) between Francis I. of France, and the emperor Charles V., was signed at this small town, near Meaux, in Valois, Sept. 18, 1544. They agreed, among other things, to restore all conquests made subsequent to the truce of Nice in 1539, and to join in making war against the Turks. Charles V. renounced his claim to Burgundy, and Francis I. renounced all pretensions to the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, and the suzerainty of Flanders and Artois.

CREST.—The custom of adopting the figure of some animal as a cognizance is of great antiquity. Herodotus (i. 171) attributes to the Carians the invention of crests for helmets, devices for shields, and handles for bucklers. Alexander the Great is said to have assumed a ram's head as his device, and Julius Caesar a star. Richard I. of England is believed to have been the first modern to revive the practice, as his image on a seal of the period is represented in a helmet adorned with a sprig of the *planta-genista*, or broom, from which the name of his family was derived. Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, is represented with a crest before 1286 A.D., and Baron de Spencer, in 1296, adorned his horse with the same embellishment. These earlier crests were mostly plumes of feathers. In 1322, the earl of Leicester assumed a dragon as his cognizance. Edward III. originated the custom of conferring crests as military honours in 1333.

CRETE. (See CANDIA.)

CREVELDT (Battle).—Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the count of Clermont at the head of the French army, on this plain, near Cleves, June 23, 1758.

CRICKET.—Although a game with bat and ball, somewhat similar to the modern pastime, was played in England as early as the 13th century, the name of cricket first occurs in the "Mysteries of Love and Eloquence," by Edward Phillips, Milton's nephew, published A.D. 1685. Fosbroke states, that club-ball, a game played in the time of Edward III., was its ancestor. A match was played at Moulsey Hurst, between six unmarried and six married women, Aug. 3, 1775. The former proved victorious. One of the fair cricketers scored seventeen runs.

CRIMEA (Russia) was peopled originally by the Tauri. The Greeks formed settlements towards the middle of the 6th century B.C., and founded the little kingdom of Bosphorus (*q. v.*) about B.C. 480. The Goths descended on its shores A.D. 250, and during the 4th century it submitted to the Huns, who were expelled by Justinian (527-565). In 679 it was seized by the Chazars, and after various reverses of fortune, submitted to the Tartars in 1237. In 1261 the Genoese obtained considerable trading pri-

vilages, and ultimately seized the country; but, in 1475, Mohammed II. overthrew their power, and submitted the Crimea to the Turkish yoke. It afterwards existed for about three centuries as a dependency of the Sultan, under the nominal government of native khans. In 1696 it was invaded by the Russians under Peter the Great, and again in 1736, under Count Munich, who defeated the Tartar forces sent against him, but failed to accomplish any signal success. A third Russian army of 40,000 men, led by Dolgoruki, entered the Crimea July 26, 1770, and reduced the whole peninsula to subjection within a month; and in 1771 a new khan was chosen, who owed his elevation to Russian influence. In 1783 the khan abdicated, and an imperial manifesto was issued, stating the intended incorporation of the Crimea with the Russian empire; to accomplish which, more than 30,000 Tartars, of every age and sex, were massacred. The formal cession of the Crimea by Turkey did not take place till the peace of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1853-56, the Crimea was the scene of many of the principal operations. An army of 58,000 men, of whom 25,000 were English, 25,000 French, and 8,000 Turks, landed at Old Fort, twenty miles from Eupatoria, Sept. 14, 1854. The final evacuation of the Crimea by the allies took place July 12, 1856.

CRIMEAN MEDALS.—The public distribution of these medals to the brave men who distinguished themselves in the Crimean campaign against Russia, was made by Queen Victoria in St. James's Park, May 18, 1855.

CRIMISUS (Battle).—Timoleon of Corinth, with an army of 11,000 men, defeated the Carthaginians, 70,000 strong, on the banks of the Crimisus or Crimissus, a river in Sicily, B.C. 339.

CRINOLINE. (*See HOOPS.*)

CRIPPLEGATE.—An ancient gate of the city of London, is noticed under this name as early as A.D. 1016. It was so called from the cripples who congregated here to seek alms. For some time a part of the postern was used as a prison for debtors and trespassers. The gate was rebuilt by the brewers of London in 1244, and was repaired in 1663. The materials were sold for £91 in 1760, the purchaser agreeing to commence the work of demolition Sept. 1 in that year, and to clear away all the rubbish within one month from that date.

CRISSA. (*See CIRRHÆ.*)

CROATIA (Austria).—This province of the Austrian empire, forming part of the ancient Pannonia, was incorporated with Illyria by Augustus. The Goths settled here A.D. 509, and the Crothians, a tribe of the Wends, in 640; and from them the country received its name. They conquered several neighbouring states, and erected Croatia into a kingdom in the 10th century. It was incorporated with Hungary in 1100, and with that kingdom passed under the Austrian rule.

CROCKARDS.—Base coin imported into this

country from Flanders, in large quantities, during the reign of Edward I. By 27 Edw. I., passed A.D. 1299, the circulation of this coin was prohibited under severe penalties.

CROCKERY-WARE is supposed to have been invented by the Egyptians, who are said to have introduced it into Greece about B.C. 1490. In a hundred years from that time it was in general use. (*See EARTHENWARE.*)

CROMLECHS.—These ancient structures, found in different parts of the island, are now believed to be sepulchral monuments, though an opinion long prevailed that they were heathen altars or temples. The most celebrated is the cromlech at Plas Newydd, in the island of Anglesey.

CRONSTADT (Russia).—This strongly fortified seaport-town was founded by Peter the Great A.D. 1710. Menschikoff wrested the island, on which part of the fortifications stand, from the Swedes in 1703. It received the name of Cronstadt in 1721. Nelson followed the Russian fleet to Cronstadt in May, 1801. The allied English and French fleets arrived off Cronstadt the last week in June, 1854, and returned June 1, 1855; but on neither occasion were the fortifications assailed.

CROPREDY BRIDGE (Battle).—The royal troops defeated the Parliamentary army led by Sir William Waller at this place, near Banbury, June 29, 1644.

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate, formerly called Crosby Place, was built about 1470 A.D., by Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, knighted by Edward IV. in 1471. It was built of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, and, according to Stow, "the highest at that time in London." Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., lodged here.

Cross.—The sign of the cross was used by Christians in the sacrament of baptism in the 2nd century, and the cross was adopted as the standard of Christian warriors by Constantine the Great, who solemnly affirmed that he saw one two miles long shining in the heavens at mid-day, Oct. 26, 312 A.D. The cross on which our Lord suffered is said to have been discovered by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine, A.D. 326. Three having been found buried beneath Calvary, the identity of the true cross was determined by the miraculous cures it wrought on such sick people as touched it. This discovery is commemorated every 3rd of May, by the feast of the "Invention of the Cross." After this event images of the cross were erected on altars, which first took place about 340. In 614, Chosroes II., king of Persia, plundered Jerusalem and carried away the true cross, which was recovered by the emperor Heraclius, and restored to Calvary Sept. 14, 629. The festival of the "Exaltation of the Cross," held Sept. 14, is in memory of this event. The worship of crosses was established at the council of Nicæa, in Bithynia, in 786. During the Middle Ages crosses were erected to mark the site of any particular event. Thus Edward I. marked the spots on

which the bier of his queen, Eleanor, rested, on its way from Herdeby, in Lincoln, to Westminster, by building crosses over them. Eleanor died Nov. 28, 1291, and was buried Dec. 17.

CROSS (Maid of the).—This sisterhood was instituted A.D. 1625, at Roie, in Picardy, by four young women, who resolved to devote themselves to the education of poor girls. In 1636 they were compelled by persecution to remove to Paris, where their society was erected into a regular order by the archbishop in 1640, and confirmed by royal letters patent in 1642.

CROSS (Order of).—This order of ladies was founded by Eleonora de Gonzaga, A.D. 1668, to commemorate the miraculous preservation from fire of a gold cross containing relics of the true cross. It was confirmed by bull of Clement IX., July 27, 1668, and by the emperor Sept. 9.

CROSS-BOW. (*See* ARBALIST.)

CROSSED, or CROUCHED FRIARS.—Originally three orders of friars were thus called, in England, Flanders, and Bohemia, all of whom claimed St. Cletus, A.D. 78, as the founder; and St. Cyriacus, who was bishop of Jerusalem in 331, as the restorer of their fraternity. The rules and constitution were granted in 1169 by Pope Alexander III.; but the blue robe and silver cross, which distinguished the order in later times, were not adopted till 1462. In 1568 Pius V. sought to restore the friars to their original sanctity of life by confirming and enlarging their privileges, but apparently with little success, as the order was finally suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in 1656.

CROTONA (Italy).—This city was founded by a colony of Achæans B.C. 710. War having broken out between the inhabitants and the people of Sybaris, the latter were defeated in a great battle, and their city was destroyed B.C. 510. The elder Dionysius took Crotona B.C. 389, and Agathocles B.C. 299, and it afterwards fell under the power of Pyrrhus. The Romans seized it B.C. 277. A colony of Romans was sent here B.C. 194. It suffered greatly during numerous wars, and the modern town of Cotrone, which occupies its site, is a place of no importance.

CROWN.—The first mention of a king's crown is in 2 Sam. i. 10, which describes the delivery of Saul's crown and bracelet to David, B.C. 1055. At first crowns were plain fillets, bound round the head, though that taken by David from the Ammonites B.C. 1033 (2 Sam. xii. 30), which weighed one talent, or 120 lb., and was adorned with precious stones, was doubtless of a different description. Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 618, is said to have been the first Roman king who assumed a crown; but as a similar ornament was worn by his officers and magistrates, it cannot be considered a mark of royalty. The ordinary use of the modern crown commenced, according to Selden, with Constantine, whose reign began A.D. 306. Crowns were adopted by the Spanish sovereigns about 580; by the kings of Lombardy,

who wore iron crowns, about 590; and by the French kings in 768. Egebert, who became king of Kent in 786, is represented on his coins as crowned. The papal triple crown was originally a plain pointed cap. Pope Hormisdas added the first crown about 523, Boniface VIII. the second (1294—1303), and John XXII. the third (1316—1334).

CROWN AND HALF-CROWN.—The first commission for coining these pieces of money was signed by Edward VI. on the 1st Oct. 1551.

CROWN POINT (America).—General Johnson defeated the French near this fort, situated on Lake Champlain, Sept. 7, 1755; and they abandoned it in July, 1759. The fort was surprised by the revolted Americans in 1775. They evacuated it Oct. 13, 1776, after the signal defeat of their squadron on Lake Champlain.

CROWS AND ROOKS.—In consequence of the depredations committed by these birds, an act (24 Hen. VIII. c. 10) was passed A.D. 1532, to compel every one, under penalty of a fine, to do his best to destroy them, and to render it incumbent on all villages and country towns to provide and maintain nets for their capture. This statute was partially repealed in 1565, by 8 Eliz. c. 15.

CROYDON (Surrey), called in Domesday Book Croinedone, was given to Lanfranc soon after the Conquest. A palace built of timber was in existence A.D. 1278. Archbishop Parker entertained Elizabeth at the new palace of Croydon in 1575. It was converted into a factory in 1780. Archbishop Whitgift founded the hospital in 1596. The canal was commenced in 1801, and the railroad to London opened June 1, 1839.

CROYLAND (Lincolnshire).—Ethelbald, king of Mercia, founded a monastery on this island A.D. 716. The building was completed in 726. The Danes killed the abbot and plundered the monastery in 870. It was restored by King Edred in 948. The abbey was destroyed by fire in 1091, and rebuilt in 1112. It was again burnt in 1142, and restored about 1170. Croyland was suppressed with the other monasteries at the Reformation.

CROZIER, the pastoral staff of an archbishop, is distinguished by a cross, and must not be confounded with the staff of a bishop, which terminates in a shepherd's crook. The origin of the crozier is referred to the original staff of the Romans. It was adopted at a very early period in the Church's history, and is known to have been in use about the year 500. In the 12th century the crozier was appointed to be borne by metropolitans and patriarchs, which privilege was afterwards extended to all archbishops by Gregory IX. (1227—1241). A writer in *Notes and Queries* (ii. 313) states that a crozier was borne at the funerals of Brian Duppa of Winton, A.D. 1662; Juxon of London, 1663; Frewen of York, 1664; Wren of Ely, 1667; Cosin of Dunelm, 1671; Trelawney of Winton, 1721; and Lindsay of Armagh, 1724. It is engraven on the monuments of Goodrich of

Ely, 1552; Magrath of Cashel, 1622; Hacket of Lichfield, 1670; Creggletton of Wells, Lamplugh of York, 1691; Sheldon, 1677; Hoadley of Winton, and Porteus of London.

CROZIER (Order of).—These monks claim St. Cletus, who flourished A.D. 78, as the founder of their order. All that is known with any certainty respecting the origin of the order, is that it was in existence in Italy when Alexander III. succeeded to the papacy in 1159. In 1211 Theodore of Celles founded a similar order in Flanders, and in 1236 another establishment was formed at Prague, in Bohemia. All these orders have gradually become extinct.

CRUCIFIXION, 'fastening to the cross,' was a mode of execution common to most nations of antiquity. The Jews are said to have practised it very early, and the death of Saul's sons, whom the Gibeonites hanged on a tree (2 Sam. xxi. 9, B.C. 1022), is instanced as a proof; but it can scarcely be considered satisfactory. It has long existed in China, was practised by the Carthaginians, and is mentioned as in use in the earliest period of Assyrian history. Amongst the Carthaginians all ranks were liable to crucifixion, but the Roman law restricted it to slaves. Christ suffered this death Friday, April 15, A.D. 29. During the siege of Jerusalem by Titus in 70, the Romans crucified about 500 Jews daily, inasmuch that Josephus assures us the soldiers were unable to find wood for the crosses, or crosses for the bodies. The emperor Constantine abolished death by crucifixion in 325.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established in 1824. The laws on this subject were consolidated and amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59 (Sept. 9, 1835), and the provisions of the act were extended to Ireland by 1 Vict. c. 66 (July 15, 1837).

CRUSADES.—These wars, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens, took place in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. The first Crusade was undertaken in consequence of the appeals of Peter the Hermit, who was so shocked at the barbarous treatment experienced by Christian pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, that he resolved in 1093 to preach in favour of a war against the Mohammedan persecutors.

A.D.

- 1095. Nov. 18 to 28. Pope Urban II. addresses the Council of Clermont on the sanctity of the enterprise, and announces the first Crusade.
- 1096. During this year four abortive attempts are made to commence the Crusade, by about 275,000 fanatics, nearly all of whom perish on the march. In August, the properly-organized force of Godfrey of Bouillon sets out.
- 1097. March. Godfrey crosses the Hellespont. May 8 to June 24. Siege and capture of Nicæa, in Bithynia. Oct. 21. Siege of Antioch.
- 1098. June 3. Capture and sack of Antioch. June 28. The battle of Antioch is gained by the Christians.

A.D.

- 1099. June 7. The Christian army, in number 40,000, invests Jerusalem. July 15. Jerusalem is taken, and the inhabitants are put to the sword. July 23. Godfrey is elected king of Jerusalem, and the first Crusade ends.
- 1146. Easter. St. Bernard preaches the second Crusade, which is conducted by Louis VII. of France, and Conrad II. of Germany.
- 1148. Defeat of the Christians at the siege of Damascus.
- 1149. Conrad II. and Louis VII. return to Europe. The end of the second Crusade.
- 1187. Oct. Jerusalem is recaptured by the infidels, under Saladin.
- 1188. Philip Augustus of France and Henry II. of England resolve on a third Crusade.
- 1189. The emperor Frederick Barbarossa joins the enterprise. Aug. Siege of Acre is commenced by Guy of Lusignan.
- 1191. March. Philip arrives at Acre. June 8. Richard Cœur de Lion arrives at Acre. July 12. Capture of Acre.
- 1192. Oct. 25. End of the third Crusade, and departure of Richard I. for England.
- 1195. Henry VI. of Germany undertakes the fourth Crusade, at the instigation of Pope Celestine III.
- 1197. The Crusade abandoned, in consequence of the death of the emperor.
- 1199. Innocent III. commissions Fulk of Nully to preach the fifth Crusade.
- 1202. Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, undertakes the command of the expedition, which sets out soon after Easter. Nov. Capture of Zara by the Christians.
- 1203. June 25 to July 18. Siege and capture of Constantinople, and end of the fifth Crusade.
- 1216. The Germans and Hungarians commence the sixth Crusade.
- 1218. May. The Crusaders besiege Damietta.
- 1219. Nov. 5. Capture of Damietta.
- 1228. Aug. The emperor Frederick II. sails from Brundisium, and arrives at Acre.
- 1229. Feb. 20. A truce is agreed upon between Frederick II. and the Sultan, for ten years and forty days, and Jerusalem is restored to the Christians.
- 1238. The Turks seize Jerusalem.
- 1239. Thibaud, count of Champagne, commences the seventh Crusade.
- 1241. Richard, earl of Cornwall, ransoms Jerusalem, and obtains a nominal surrender of Palestine to the Christians.
- 1244. Jerusalem is besieged and taken by the Korasmians.
- 1245. The eighth Crusade is determined on by the Council of Lyons.
- 1248. Aug. Louis IX. of France sails as leader of the Crusade.
- 1250. Louis IX. is made prisoner by the infidels at Mansourah. June. He is ransomed, and a ten years' truce is agreed upon.
- 1254. April. Louis IX. returns to France.
- 1268. Louis IX. and Edward, prince of Wales, resolve to undertake a ninth Crusade.
- 1270. Departure of Louis IX. Aug. Louis IX. dies of a pestilence at Carthage.
- 1271. April. Prince Edward arrives at Acre.
- 1272. July. The English quit Palestine.
- 1291. May 18. The Mamelukes take Acre; thereby destroying all Christian power in Syria.

CRUSTUMERIUM (Italy), also called Crustumia or Crustumium, was one of the Latin cities that took up arms against Romulus, to avenge the rape of the Sabine women, B.C. 750. After several conflicts, it was reduced to subjection to Rome, B.C. 499.

CRUZADO.—Alfonso V. of Portugal first struck this gold coin, bearing the impression of a cross, about A.D. 1457, when Calixtus III. ordered a crusade against the infidels.

CRYOPHORUS.—This instrument, the frost-bearer, or carrier of cold, for freezing water by its own evaporation, was invented by Dr. Wollaston. The "Philosophical Transactions" for 1813 (p. 73) contain Dr. Wollaston's account of the invention.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, or the art of secret writing, was practised at a very early period. (*See* CIPHER.)

CRYSTAL PALACE (Hyde Park).—The building committee appointed by the commissioners, invited designs March 13, 1850, and reported upon 253 plans, all of which they rejected May 9. The contract for the Crystal Palace was signed July 10. The first column was fixed Sept. 26, and the building was delivered to the commissioners Feb. 3, 1851. Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year, and its width 408, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide, by 64 high; on either side of this was another portion, 72 feet wide, by 44 high; and the north and south portions were 72 feet wide, by 24 high. The transept was 72 feet in width and 108 in height. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres, nearly seven times as much as St. Paul's Cathedral. Therewere three entrances, with eight pay-places to each, and 18 doors for exit. Four galleries, accessible by 10 double staircases, ran lengthways. The building contained 3,300 iron columns, 1,074 base pieces beneath the columns, and 3,500 girders. For the roof 17 acres of glass were required. There were also 1,500 vertical glazed sashes. The galleries and the floor contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring, and the woodwork was estimated at 600,000 cubic feet. It was opened May 1, and closed Oct. 11, 1851. The entire building was removed in 1852. (*See* GREAT EXHIBITION.)

CRYSTAL PALACE (Sydenham).—At the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851, a company was formed, in order to purchase the materials of the building, and to re-erect them on another site. This was registered as the Crystal Palace Company, May 17, 1852. Penge Park and the adjacent property, amounting to 200 acres, was soon after purchased.

A.D.

1857. June 15, 17, and 19. Preliminary performances take place in preparation for the Handel festival. Sept. 2. Tonic Sol-Fa concert, by 3,000 children.

1858. July 2. Second rehearsal for the Handel festival.

1859. June 20, 22, and 24. Handel festival.

1860. June 25, &c. Concerts by 3,000 Orpheonists. July 9. Distribution of prizes to volunteers, for proficiency in rifle-shooting.

1861. Feb. 20 and 21. The north wing of the building is blown down. May 26. The Palace is opened to shareholders and their friends on Sunday.

CTESIPHON (Assyria).—The date of the foundation of this city, on the eastern bank of the Tigris, and only a short distance from Seleucia, has not been ascertained. It was the favourite winter residence of the Parthian monarchs, and was sacked by the Romans about A.D. 165. The emperor Severus took it by assault A.D. 198, and carried off 100,000 captives. The Persians, defeated by the emperor Julian, in June, 365, took refuge in Ctesiphon; but the emperor would not undertake the siege. Omar sacked it in March, 637; and from this blow it never recovered. At this period it was known by the name of Madayu. (*See* CUBA.)

CUBA (Atlantic).—This, the largest of the West-Indian islands, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492. It was named Juana, then Fernandina, and afterwards Santiago. The natives called it Cuba, which name has since come into general use. Columbus returned to the island April 29, 1494, and again in 1502. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511. They carried on continual war with the aboriginal inhabitants, who were almost exterminated by 1560. The cultivation of tobacco and the sugar-cane was introduced about 1580. Nearly the whole of the island was captured by the English in 1762; but it was restored to the Spaniards by the 19th article of the treaty of Paris, concluded Feb. 10, 1763. (*See* HAVANNAH, &c.)

CUBAN, or KUBAN (Russia).—The territory on the banks of the river Cuban was recognized as independent by the Russians and Turks in 1774, but in 1783 the empress Catherine and Prince Potemkin added it to the Russian empire.

CUBIT, the first measure of which we have any record. Noah was ordered to make the length of the ark 300 cubits, its breadth 50, and the height 30, B.C. 3468 (Gen. vi. 15). Authorities are divided respecting its length, which was probably about twenty inches.

CUCKING-STOOL, or TUMBREL, an instrument, invented for the punishment of scolds, by ducking them in the water, was in use in this country at a very early period. The churchwardens' and chamberlains' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames for the year 1572 contain the following:—

	s.	d.
The making of the cucking-stool	8	0
Ironwork for the same	3	0
Timber for the same	7	6
Three brasses for the same and three wheels 4 10		

A.D.

1862. Aug. 5. Mr. Laing, M.P., erects the first column of the new building.

1853. Aug. 15. Twelve workmen are killed by the fall of a scaffold. Dec. 31. Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins gives a dinner to twenty-four scientific men, in the body of his model iguanodon.

1854. Feb. 28. The directors announce the intended opening of the Palace in May. June 10. The Palace is opened by the Queen. Oct. 28. Military musical fête, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

1855. April 20. Visit of the emperor and empress of the French. Dec. 13. Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, who complain greatly of management.

1856. June 18. First complete display of the water-works. Nov. 1. Robson is sentenced to twenty years' transportation, for forgery and fraud on the Crystal Palace Company, to the amount of £28,000.

The punishment was administered in this town in April, 1745. The newspaper of the time thus chronicles the event: "Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head ale-house, at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair, and ducked in the river Thames, under Kingston Bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people." Another woman was punished in the same manner at this place as late as 1801.

CUCUMBER.—The Greeks and Romans pickled the cucumber. It is said to have been common in England in the time of Edward III., and having been lost during the wars of the Roses, was reintroduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

CUDDALORE (Hindustan).—This town was ceded by its native prince to the East-India Company A.D. 1681. They built a factory, which was extended and fortified in 1702. The French took it in 1758, and abandoned it on the approach of Coote in 1760. The French, assisted by Hyder, captured it April 4, 1782. The English failed in an attempt to retake it in 1783, but it was restored to them by treaty, March 11, 1784.

CUFA (Assyria).—"The name of Cufa," says Gibbon (ch. li.), "describes a habitation of reeds and earth." It was founded by Omar, after the sack of Ctesiphon, A.D. 637, and, in its construction, the ruins of that city were employed. It revolted against Othman in 656, and Ali was killed in the mosque of Cufa, Jan. 21, 661.

CUIRASS.—This defence for the breast and back existed among the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, though its form was, of course, subject to many modifications. Its modern name is derived from the French *cuir* or Latin *corium*, both of which signify leather, because that was the material usually employed. Subsequently, rings and scales were added, and at length, cuirasses were formed of solid plates of iron and brass, which protected the body, from the neck to the girdle. These became general during the reign of Edward III. (1327-1377). Its use was revived in the English army in 1820.

CUIRASSIER.—Captain Cruso ("Militarie Instructions for the Cavallrie," 1632) says:—"This sort of Cavallrie is of late invention, namely by the Germanes." Cuirassiers also formed part of the French army, and were retained when it was reorganized in 1791.

CULDEES.—The name given to the members of a religious order, established in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the early ages of the Church. The origin of the Culdees is assigned to the 5th century, and St. Patrick, whose mission to Ireland occurred in 432, is said to have been of the number. Columba, the apostle of the Picts, who landed in Scotland in 563, was also a Culdee; and the same sect includes Columbanus, who introduced Christianity to the Burgundians, Franks, and Swiss, in 590. The Culdees never acknowledged the papal

supremacy, and they possessed several seats of learning in Scotland. That of Melrose, which was one of the chief, was burnt by the Danes in 850. St. Andrews was so renowned, that King Constantine II. spent the last years of his life there, and died there in 943. The Culdees existed at Bardsey as late as 1188, and at Iona until 1203. They flourished at Dunkeld until 1127, when King David I. converted their monastery into a cathedral, and took measures, by which the Culdees were gradually suppressed.

CULLODEN (Battle).—The duke of Cumberland defeated the Pretender Charles Edward on this moor, near Inverness (O.S.) April 16, 1746. This victory entirely crushed the rebellion.

CULM (Battle).—A battle was fought between the allied Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, and the French, near Culm, in Prussia, Aug. 29 and 30, 1813. The French, who were defeated, lost, in the two days, 18,000 men, whilst the loss of the allies did not exceed 5,000. Sixty pieces of cannon, two eagles, and 300 ammunition-waggons, were captured from the French.

CULVERIN.—A culverin of 4 lb. calibre was made by the Moors A.D. 1132, and called Salamonica; and several instruments of a similar kind were employed at the battle of Tongus in 1408. Hand culverins were introduced about 1440.

CUMÆ (Italy).—This, the earliest Greek colony in Italy, is said by some authorities to have been founded B.C. 1050. It must, however, be referred to a later date. From about B.C. 700 to B.C. 450, it enjoyed the highest prosperity. It resisted an invasion of the Etruscans B.C. 522. Aristodemus obtained the supremacy B.C. 505, and was expelled by the nobles after he had exercised it about twenty years. Tarquinius Superbus, the exiled king of Rome, sought refuge at Cumæ B.C. 496. Hieron, tyrant of Syracuse, came to the aid of the Cumæans, and defeated the Carthaginian and Tyrrhenian fleet B.C. 474. The Samnites captured Cumæ B.C. 420, put the male inhabitants to death, and established a colony. It was admitted to the Roman franchise B.C. 338. Sylla retired to the neighbourhood of Cumæ after his abdication, B.C. 79. Narses captured the town after a long siege, A.D. 553. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1538. Cumæ was also celebrated as the abode of the fabled Sibyl, and for a long time her supposed cave was shown to visitors. Justin Martyr saw it in the middle of the 2nd century. Cumæ was for some time the seat of a bishop.

CUMANA (Venezuela), the capital of a province of the same name, is the oldest city founded by Europeans in South America. Diego Castellon commenced it A.D. 1523. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1766. The inhabitants joined in the revolt against Spain, April 19, 1810.

CUMBERLAND is said to owe its name to the Cymbri or Cumbri, its aboriginal inhabitants. In 945, Edmund, king of

England, gave it to Malcolm I., of Scotland, on condition that the latter should assist him in his endeavours to repel hostile invasions, and in 1032 this arrangement was confirmed by Canute. At the period of the Conquest, Malcolm II. aided the northern rebels in their opposition to Norman tyranny; in consequence of which, William I. led an army against him in 1072, and added Cumberland to his own territories, giving Malcolm some English towns as a compensation. The county remained an object of contention between the two kingdoms for some time, and was ravaged by the Scotch in 1091 and 1135; on which last occasion Stephen resigned his claim. Henry II. recovered it in 1157. Cumberland was finally annexed to England in 1237. The Border service was instituted by Edward I. in 1296, when Robert de Clifford was made Lord Warden of the Marches, and appointed to guard the country against Scotch invasion, and to decide disputes between the people of both kingdoms. Edward Bruce ravaged Cumberland in 1315, and in 1322 his brother Robert also entered the county, whence he returned with immense booty; and for a long period the whole border territory was the scene of continual marauding incursions.

CUNAXA (Battle).—Cyrus the Younger was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes II., at this place, in Upper Asia, B.C. 401.

CUNERSDORF (Battle).—Frederick II., of Prussia, attacked the allied Austrian and Russian army at this place, near Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1759. The Prussians were at first successful, and a messenger was sent to Berlin, with the following message to the queen:—"Madam, we have driven the Russians from their intrenchments. In two hours expect to hear of a glorious victory." Their opponents, however, renewed the contest with great vigour, and the king was compelled to order a retreat, having lost 30,000 men in killed and wounded, and 200 pieces of artillery.

CURACOA (Atlantic).—The Spaniards formed a settlement on this island, one of the Antilles, A.D. 1527. It was taken by the Dutch in 1634. The inhabitants having claimed the protection of England, the island and its dependencies surrendered to an English squadron Sept. 13, 1800. The island, restored by the 3rd article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802, was, on the renewal of the war, again captured by a British squadron, Jan. 1, 1807. Towards the end of August, 1814, England restored the island to the Dutch, in whose possession it has since remained.

CURFEW BELL.—The Couvre-feu, or Curfew, was a signal for putting out fires and lights. William I. is said to have introduced it into England A.D. 1068, although it is probable that he only enforced a regulation already in existence, as a similar custom at that time prevailed in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries. The severity, however, with which William I. enforced it, compelling the people to extinguish both fires and lights

when the curfew-bell rang at eight in the evening, caused the introduction of the custom to be attributed to him. In those early times, the fire was generally made in a hole in the middle of the floor, the smoke escaping through an aperture in the roof. When the bell tolled, the wood and embers were raked together, and the fire was extinguished. The curfew was modified by Henry I. in 1100. The *Liber Albus* contains regulations of the city of London, passed during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., by which persons were forbidden to wander about the city armed, after curfew. The practice of ringing the bell at eight o'clock is still kept up in many places in England.

CURIA MURIA ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), on the south coast of Arabia, were visited by Portuguese missionaries A.D. 1588; at which time the population, only one of them being inhabited, consisted of a few savages, who subsisted on fish, which they dried in the sun. In 1819 they were invaded by the Wahabees, who destroyed their houses, killed their goats, and sold some of their children to slavery. The islands, five in number, were explored and described by Dr. Hulton in 1836. They are also called the Koorya Moorya Islands.

CURLING.—This game is said to have been introduced into Scotland by the Flemish immigrants, at the commencement of the 16th century.

CURRENTS, or "raisins de Corinthe," were first introduced into this country in the 16th century, when they were called "Corinthes," from the part of Greece in which they are produced in the greatest abundance. An attempt was made in the reign of Henry VIII. to introduce the culture of this particular vine in England. The duty on currents, which was very high, was reduced in 1834 and in 1844.

CURRENT-TREE was first planted in England A.D. 1533. The hawthorn current-tree was introduced from Canada in 1705.

CURSE OF SCOTLAND.—The reason why the nine of diamonds is called the curse of Scotland, has been discussed in *Notes and Queries*. Amongst the reasons assigned are the following:—Because the duke of Cumberland, after the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, wrote upon the back of this card a very cruel and inhuman order for the destruction of the persons and property of the rebels. Because the armorial bearings of the earl of Stair, who was very unpopular in Scotland, on account of the part he took in promoting the Union in 1707, were so arranged as to resemble the nine of diamonds. Because "curse of Scotland" is a corruption of "cross of Scotland," the allusion being to St. Andrew's cross, which is supposed to resemble the nine of diamonds. Because diamonds imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been a tyrant and a curse to his country. Because the heraldic bearings of the Dalrymple family are, on a saltire

azure, *nine lozenges of the field*; the second Viscount Dalrymple and first earl of Stair being called the curse of Scotland, from the part he took in the massacre of Glencoe in 1692. Because it is the great winning card at cornette, a game introduced into Scotland in 1538, by the French attendants of Mary of Lorraine, queen of James V., to the ruin of many Scotch families. Because the nine of diamonds is the pope in the game of Pope Joan, originally called Pope Julio, and said to have been played as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth. The latter explanation, from the anti-papal spirit displayed by the Scottish people, is believed to be the true one.

CURSITOR BARON.—Although the functions of this officer originated at the same time as the Exchequer, they did not give rise to a separate dignity till the reign of James I. The first mention of baron-cursitor occurs in May, 1610, when Thomas Caesar received the title. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99 (Aug. 29, 1833), many of the duties of this office were abolished.

CURTATONE (Battle).—The Austrians, after a severely-contested action, defeated the Italian army at this village, between Mantua and Vicenza, May 29, 1848.

CURZOLA (Adriatic), the ancient Corcyra Nigra, so called from the dark colour of the pines that grow upon it, is said to have been colonized by the Cnidians. It was seized A.D. 997, by the Venetians, under the Doge Pietro Urseolo II., and in 1298 a Genoese defeated a Venetian fleet in its vicinity. In 1420 it was retaken by the Venetians, and incorporated with the province of Venetian Dalmatia, and in 1485 it resisted the attempts of Frederick of Aragon for its capture. The Turkish corsair Uluz-Ali attacked Curzola in 1571, and the governor and garrison having fled, the women put on armour, and saved the place from pillage. The Russians twice seized Curzola in 1806. In 1807 it was ceded to France by the treaty of Tilsit. The English obtained possession in 1813, and retained it till its cession to the Austrians, July 15, 1815.

CUSHEE PIECES were invented by Richard Leake, who was born A.D. 1629. He fought in the great sea-fight against Van Tromp in 1673, and died in 1696. Leake held the position of master-gunner of England and store-keeper of Woolwich.

CUSHION-DANCE, also called Joan Sander-son, is a very old round dance. According to Fosbroke, in most ancient dances a man and a woman danced together, holding each other by the hand or arm, and a kiss was the established fee of the lady's partner. One of the characters in Heywood's play of "A Woman killed with Kindness," 1600, remarks, "I have, ere now, deserved a cushion; call for the Cushion-dance." Playford's "Dancing-Master," published in 1698, contains a description of this dance, usually introduced at weddings.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The business of the Customs was transacted at Billingsgate

A.D. 979, but no building was especially devoted to this purpose till 1385. In 1559 a larger house was erected, which was destroyed during the Great Fire of 1666; and the new edifice, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1668, was also burnt in 1718. It was rebuilt by Ripley soon after, and shared the fate of its predecessors Feb. 12, 1814. The first stone of a new custom-house had been laid in 1813, as the former building was found inadequate to the requirements of the times, and this was opened May 12, 1817. In 1825, owing to the defective manner in which the foundations had been laid, part of the new building fell in, when the whole central portion was taken down and restored by Mr. Smirke.—The custom-house of Dublin was completed in July, 1621, and rebuilt before 1661. In 1707 a new building was erected; but as this was found to be unsafe in 1773, another was commenced in 1781, and completed in 1791. A dreadful fire, which broke out in the sugar and spirit stores, Aug. 10, 1833, destroyed 700 puncheons of spirit, 300 casks of tallow, and nearly 5,000 hogsheads of sugar.

CUSTOMS were paid on vessels and goods at Billingsgate, during the reign of Ethelred II., A.D. 979. They were granted to the king in 1274 by 3 Edw. I., and in 1282, the duty of collecting them was intrusted to foreigners. Queen Elizabeth farmed them to Sir Thomas Smith, receiving at first £14,000, which sum was raised, in 1590, to £42,000, and afterwards to £50,000. In 1666, Charles II. farmed them for £390,000. In 1787 they were regulated by the Customs Consolidation Act (27 Geo. III. c. 13), which has been since amended, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 20, 1853), and 18 & 19 Vict. cc. 96 & 97 (Aug. 14, 1855).

CUSTOS BREVIUM.—This office in the court of Queen's Bench and in the court of Common Pleas was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 58 (July 23, 1830).

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, or keeper of the Rolls or records of the session of the peace, was ordered to be appointed under the sign manual, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1545), and 1 Will. & Mary, c. 21 (1689).

CUSTOZA (Battle).—Marshal Radetsky defeated the Italians at this place, near Mantua, July 23, 1848.

CUTCH (Hindustan) was an independent state A.D. 1582, and held possessions in Scinde and other neighbouring territories, all of which were lost by Rao Lacka, who succeeded to power in 1751. Futeh Mohammed, the general of the army, expelled the reigning prince in 1792, and was himself overthrown in 1802; after which Cutch became notorious as the seat of hordes of robbers, who were a source of constant annoyance to the adjoining provinces. Consequently, the East-India Company interfered in 1809, and compelled the government of Cutch to promise that the offences complained of should be discontinued. In 1815 it became necessary to enforce this agreement by an appeal to arms; and the result was, that

another more stringent treaty was entered into in 1816. In 1819 the Rao was dethroned for misgovernment, and a regency was appointed until his infant heir should be able to rule. A secret but extensive trade in slave children was discovered and suppressed in 1835; and other improvements, such as the abolition of sutteeism and infanticide, have also resulted from British intercourse.

CUTLERY.—The manufacture of cutlery is an art of great antiquity. The precise period at which it was introduced into Great Britain is not known. Sheffield was famous for its steel manufactures in the 13th century, as Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel," as a common article. Henry V. incorporated the London cutlers in 1417. The Sheffield artisans did not receive their charter till 1624. By 59 Geo. III. c. 7, s. 1, passed March 23, 1819, makers of wrought-steel cutlery obtained the privilege of marking them with the figure of a hammer; and by sec. 5, a penalty of ten pounds per dozen was imposed on all vendors of cutlery falsely stamped "London made."

CUTTACK (Hindustan).—The Mohammedan writers, about 1212, mention this country under the name of Jagepore. It was conquered and annexed to Bengal in 1592. The Maharrattas obtained possession of it in 1751, and it was ceded to the East-India Company by the second article of the treaty of Deogaum, Dec. 17, 1803. The capital of the district, also called Cuttack, sustained a celebrated siege in 1592. It was captured by the East-India Company's army Oct. 14, 1803.

CUXAR.—This strongly-fortified post, near Baza, in Spain, was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1489.

CUXHAVEN (Germany).—This seaport town, belonging to Hamburg, was occupied by the Prussians in 1800. The French took possession in 1804, and evacuated it in 1813, when it was occupied by a British force.

CUZCO (Peru), the capital of the Lucas, said to have been founded by Manco Capac, in the 10th or 11th century, was entered by Pizarro Nov. 15, 1533. The siege of Cuzco commenced early in Feb. 1536, when the city having caught fire in several places, was nearly consumed. The Peruvian army waged the conflict for more than five months, and withdrew in August. Prescott says: "It stood in a beautiful valley on an elevated region of the plateau, which, among the Alps, would have been buried in eternal snows, but which within the tropics enjoyed a genial and salubrious temperature. It was, moreover, the 'Holy City,' and the great temple of the Sun, to which pilgrims resorted from the furthest borders of the empire, was the most magnificent structure in the New World, and unsurpassed, probably, in the costliness of its decorations, by any building in the Old."

CYANOGEN is a gaseous compound, discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1815.

CYCLADES (Aegean Sea).—This group of twelve islands received this name because

they lay in a circle around Delos, the smallest of them. Artemidorus increased the number to fifteen. Originally inhabited by Carians, who were expelled by Minos, they were afterwards colonized by Ionians and Dorians. The Cyclades passed from Turkish rule, and were included in the new kingdom of Greece, formed in 1829.

CYCLE.—The Chinese cycle of sixty years, or 720 revolutions of the moon, was instituted by Hoang-ti, who flourished about 2660 B.C.; and that of Cleostratus, who proposed a cycle of eight years, began about 532 B.C. The Metonic cycle was invented by Meton of Athens about 432 B.C., and was superseded by that of Callippus, which commenced B.C. 330.

CYDER is said to have been first made in Africa, and introduced by the Carthaginians into Spain, whence it passed into Normandy. In addition to the hereditary duty on cyder granted by 12 Charles II. c. 23, s. 4 (1660), a duty of 4s. per hogshead was levied by 13 Will. III. c. 5, s. 5 (1701), upon all cyder and perry made in England. A duty of £4 per tun on all cyder and perry imported from foreign countries was imposed by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 7, s. 27 (1694), and continued for ninety-five years by 4 Anne, c. 6, s. 11 (1705). The duties having undergone various modifications, were repealed by 1 Will. IV. c. 51 (July 16, 1830), from Oct. 10, 1830.

CYNICS.—These philosophers received this name on account of their snarling disposition, or from the Cynosarges, a gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, in which their founder Antisthenes, born B.C. 420, used to lecture. Diogenes, born B.C. 414, was one of the most celebrated of this sect. They were sometimes called the School of Barkers.

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (Battles).—Two battles were fought in this mountain-range in Thessaly; the first, B.C. 364, between the Thebans and Alexander of Phæræ, when the former were victorious, though Pelopidas, their leader, was slain; and the second B.C. 197, in which the Roman consul Flaminius defeated Philip V. of Macedon.

CYNOSSEMA (Sea-Fight).—The Athenians defeated Mindarus and the Spartan fleet, off Cynossema, on the coast of Caria, B.C. 411.

CYPRESS, said to be the Tezzah of Scripture, is remarkable for its durability; and on this account was used for statues of the gods and cases of mummies. The gates of St. Peter, at Rome, made of this wood, lasted 1,100 years. It was used for coffins. The common cypress is known to have been cultivated in England as early as A.D. 1551, and was probably introduced from Canada about 1548. The deciduous cypress was brought into this country from North America about 1640, and the cedar of Goa in 1683. A common age for the cypress on the American continent is 400 years.

CYPRUS (Knights of).—The order of the Sword, in Cyprus, was instituted by Guy de Lusignan towards the end of the 12th century. It numbered 300 barons, and became extinct when the Turks took Cyprus in 1570.

CYPRUS (Mediterranean).—This island was colonized by the Phœnicians at a very early period. It passed successively under the supremacy of the Syrians, the Greeks, the Egyptians, and the Persians. On the death of Alexander the Great it was incorporated with Egypt. It was made a Roman province B.C. 58. Cæsar gave it to Arsinoë and Ptolemy, the sister and brother of Cleopatra, B.C. 47. It was made an imperial province B.C. 27, but was given up to the senate B.C. 22. Paul and Barnabas visited the island A.D. 44 (Acts, xiii. 4). The island was an independent province of the early Church, and was divided into thirteen, or, according to other authorities, fifteen dioceses. The Jews of Cyprus rebelled during the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138), and massacred above 200,000 of the inhabitants. A council was held in Cyprus in 399. The Saracens took possession of the island in 648, but soon after retired. Haroun al Rashid captured it about 803, and John Zimisces expelled the Saracens in 964. Richard I. of England wrested the island from Alexis Comnenus in 1191; and at first ceded it to the Templars, but in 1192 bestowed it upon Guy of Lusignan. Cyprus was reduced to subjection by the Genoese in 1373, and fell under the power of the Venetians in the 15th century. Selim II. took it in August, 1571, and it has since remained in the possession of the Turks. The Turks massacred several thousands of the Christians in 1821. These outrages commenced in May. Cyprus was not included in the new kingdom of Greece, formed in 1829.

CYR, St. (France).—Louis XIV., at the instigation of Madame de Maintenon, in 1686, founded at this village, near Versailles, an institution for the education of 250 ladies of noble birth. Madame Maintenon died at this place in 1719. In 1793 it was converted into a military hospital. Napoleon I. transferred the military school of Fontainebleau to St. Cyr in 1806. It is called the "Ecole spéciale Militaire de St. Cyr."

CYRENAICA (Africa), a district of Africa, which received this name from Cyrene, its chief city, and was also called Pentapolis, because it contained five principal cities, Apollonia, Arsinoë, Barce, Berenice or Hesperus, and Cyrene. It was colonized by the people of Thera, under Battus, who founded Cyrene B.C. 631. A republic was established in the middle of the 5th century. Ptolemy, son of Lagus, reduced it under subjection to Egypt B.C. 321. It became a Roman province B.C. 74, and was united with Crete B.C. 67. The Saracens completed the conquest of the country A.D. 647, and it is now inhabited by different Arab tribes. Cyrenaica was explored by Dr. Della Cella in 1817, and by Capt. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, in 1821 and 1822.

CYRENAICS.—This ancient school of philosophers was thus named from Cyrene, the birthplace of the founder, Aristippus. He began to teach B.C. 365. They made pleasure the *summum bonum*.

CYRENE, or CYRENÆ.—The chief city of Cyrenaica, in Africa, was founded by Battus and his followers from Thera, B.C. 631. Seven kings of this race succeeded, and about B.C. 450 a republic was established. It was afterwards made subject to Egypt, and passed under the dominion of Rome, B.C. 74. The ruins of this town, called by the Turks Ghrennah, still exist.

CYRICUS (Asia Minor) is said to have been settled by some Pelasgi, driven from Thessaly by the Ionians. At an early period it was subject to Athens, and having revolted, was reduced to submission B.C. 411. Mindarus, the Spartan admiral, was defeated in the neighbourhood of Cyzicus, B.C. 410. It was ceded to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. Mithridates failed in an attempt to take it B.C. 74; and the Romans made it a free city; of which privilege it was deprived by Tiberius A.D. 37. Christianity was introduced at an early period, and it was made a bishop's see. The Goths ravaged the city A.D. 259, and Procopius seized it A.D. 365. The Mohammedan army besieging Constantinople went into winter quarters at this place in 668, and it soon after declined in importance. In ancient times Cyzicus was seated on an island of the same name; but an isthmus has gradually formed, and what was formerly an island is now a peninsula.

CYROPÆDIUM, or CORUPÆDIUM (Battle).—Lysimachus was defeated and slain at this place, in Phrygia, by Seleucus, B.C. 281.

CYTHERA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island is celebrated as the place whence the worship of the Syrian goddess Aphrodite was introduced into Greece; and is represented, in the ancient mythological accounts, as the spot which received her when she rose from the foam of the sea. It was long dependent upon Argos, and then passed under the rule of Sparta. The Athenians under Nicias seized it B.C. 424. It reverted to Sparta. The Athenians, under Conon, captured it B.C. 393. It is now called Cerigo, and is one of the Icnian Islands.

CZAR.—Voltaire considers this title to have been derived from the tzars or tchars of the kingdom of Cazan. It is evidently of oriental origin. Ivan III. was the first Russian monarch to assume the title. The eldest son is called czarowitz, and the empress czarina.

CZASLAU (Battle).—The Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine, encountered the Prussians at this village, near Chotusitz, in Bohemia, about thirty-five miles from Prague, May 17, 1742 (O.S.). After a hard-fought battle they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order, carrying away fourteen standards, two pair of colours, and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians took eighteen pieces of cannon, two pairs of colours and 1,200 prisoners. The Austrians had only gained the village of Czaslau, by a forced march, the night before the battle.

CZERNOWITZ (Austria).—This circle, formerly a part of Moldavia, was ceded to

Austria by Turkey A.D. 1777, and annexed to Galicia in 1786. By the imperial patent of Dec. 31, 1851, it was constituted a crown land, under the name of Buckowina. The chief city, of the same name, is the seat of a Greek bishop.

D.

DACCA (Hindustan) became the capital of the eastern portion of Bengal A.D. 1608, and was confirmed as such by Meer Jumla, the general of Aurungzebe, in 1657. The town reached its greatest prosperity under the viceroyship of Shaista Khan, which terminated in 1689; since which period it suffered a gradual decline, till its opulence was partially restored by the establishment of provincial councils in 1774. A bank was established at Dacca in 1846, and the Serampore mission established a station in 1816.

DACIA, including parts of Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, was originally peopled by the Getæ, whom Alexander defeated B.C. 335. Lysimachus conducted an expedition into the country B.C. 292. Their retreat having been cut off in the plains of Bessarabia, they were all made prisoners. Valerius Messala attacked the Dacians B.C. 34, and Augustus despatched Lentulus against them B.C. 10; but neither general achieved any striking success. Domitian sent a large force into Dacia under Cornelius Fuscus, A.D. 86, but the expedition proved a failure, owing to the determined valour of the Dacian leader Decebalus. A peace was agreed upon in the year 91, Domitian consenting to pay tribute to the barbarian monarch, and to acknowledge his regal rights; and these humiliating terms seem to have been fulfilled till 101, when Trajan discontinued the payment, and invaded Dacia. After gaining many victories, he granted peace to Decebalus in 103, and assumed the title of *Dacicus*; but war was renewed in 104. The final subjugation of the Daci, and the reduction of their territory to a Roman province, did not occur till the death of Decebalus, in 106. Hadrian, who took measures to contract his empire in 117, retained Dacia, and it remained a province of Rome until Aurelian abandoned it to the Goths, 270. In 376 the Goths were expelled by the Huns, and in 379 Dacia was made part of the Eastern empire by Gratian. In 453 Ardaric, king of the Gepidæ, seized the country, and in 566 it was conquered by a colony of Scythians. They were subdued by Charlemagne, and the Magyars overran Dacia in the 9th century. (*See HUNGARY.*)

DADAR (Battle).—The Brahmoes, 5,000 strong, were defeated, in an attack upon the British forces, near this town, in Beloochistan, Nov. 3, 1840.

DAGGER.—Gregory of Tours, writing in the 6th century, mentions this weapon as part of the equipment of the Frankish soldiery. It afterwards acquired the name *Misericorde*, "because," says Hewitt, "in

the last struggle of contending foes, the uplifted dagger compelled the discomfited fighter to cry for mercy." Under this title, it is mentioned in the Charter of Arras, A.D. 1221, and also by Guiart in 1302. Du Guesclin speaks of its use as a missile in 1368.

DAGHISTAN (Asia).—Peter the Great overran this province of the Caucasus, situated between the Euxine and the Caspian Sea, A.D. 1722. It was incorporated with Russia, as part of the province of Georgia, in 1801; since which period the inhabitants have waged several contests to recover their independence.

DAGUERRETYPE.—This process, by which the pictures of the camera lucida are rendered permanent, was invented by M. Daguerre, A.D. 1838. The method, described by M. Arago, at the meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Jan. 7, 1839, was afterwards greatly improved by other scientific men. (*See PHOTOGRAPHY.*)

DAHARA MASSACRE.—During the war in Algeria, the Ouled-Riahs, a Kabyle tribe, pursued by a French army led by Colonel Pelissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff, took refuge in the caverns of Dahara, June 18, 1845. The French surrounded the caverns, and failing to induce the Ouled-Riahs to surrender, placed lighted faggots at the entrance. When the troops obtained admission, June 20th, they found 500 dead bodies; and of 150 who remained alive, but few recovered.

DAHLIA.—This flower is indigenous to Mexico, whence it was sent to Spain A.D. 1789. The marchioness of Bute introduced it into England the same year; but the stock having become extinct, Lady Holland caused new plants to be imported in 1804. The present British stock is chiefly derived from a large assortment of plants brought from France in 1815. This flower received its name from the Swedish botanist Dahl. On the continent it is called *Georginia*.

DAHOMEY (Africa).—This negro kingdom was founded by Tacoodonon, chief of the Foys, A.D. 1625. It first came under the notice of Europeans early in the 18th century, when King Trudo, who began to reign in 1708, destroyed all the white settlements on the coast. In 1727 the kingdom of Whyda was conquered and annexed, and in 1772 the court of the king of Dahomey was visited by Mr. Norris, who published a very interesting narrative of the cruel customs of the people.

DAINSTADT (Battle).—The Russians, 3,600 strong, were defeated at this place, in Finland, by a Swedish force, amounting to 2,200 men, June 28, 1789. Gustavus III., king of Sweden, served as a volunteer in this action.

DALMATIA (Austria) revolted from Illyria, and became an independent state B.C. 180. C. Marcius Figulus invaded the country B.C. 156, and took Delminium, the capital, compelling the Dalmatians to purchase peace by the payment of an annual tribute.

Another expedition was led against them B.C. 155, and the capital sustained such serious injury that the seat of government was transferred to Salona. L. Cæcilius Metellus headed a third invasion B.C. 119, and was rewarded for his success by a triumph and the surname of Dalmaticus. Gabinius commenced the fourth Dalmatian war B.C. 48, but he was defeated. Octavianus defeated the Dalmatians B.C. 35, and obtained the submission of the country, and its reduction into a Roman province, B.C. 34. Revolts occurred B.C. 16 and 11, and it continued in a very unsettled state until its subjection by Tiberius, A.D. 9. Diocletian, on his abdication, May 1, 305, retired to Dalmatia, which remained undisturbed till 461, when it was threatened by the Suevi, and saved by the valour of Marcellinus. The Heruli, under Odoacer, effected its conquest in 481; and it remained under Gothic sway till Justinian regained possession in 535. In 634 Heraclius invited the Croats to dispossess the Avars, who had attained considerable power, and in five years Dalmatia was occupied by Croatian and Servian vassals of the empire. Christianity was introduced in 640, and in 806 the country submitted to the Franks, who were expelled in 837 by Terpinir, who established the ducal authority. In 887 Dalmatia was plundered by the Narentines, and in 997 the Venetians gained some influence, which they lost in 1052. The Hungarians entered Dalmatia in 1091, and for some time after, its history is little more than a record of struggles between these invaders and the Venetians. The latter ceded all claim Feb. 18, 1358. The Turks invaded Dalmatia in 1500, and for 200 years the country was almost incessantly the seat of war. A peace was concluded in 1573, but war was renewed in 1596; and in 1646 Dalmatia was again invaded by an immense Turkish force. Peace was again concluded in 1669, but broken in 1685; renewed Jan. 26, 1698, again violated in 1714, till at length the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 restored tranquillity to the country. By the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, Dalmatia was ceded to Austria, which power surrendered it to France by the treaty of Presburg Dec. 26, 1805. Under French dominion it was first incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, with that of Illyria. In 1814 Dalmatia was restored to Austria, in whose possession it still remains.

DAMASCUS (Syria) is first mentioned in the time of Abraham, B.C. 1912 (Gen. xiv. 15). It was taken by David B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 6), and was the capital of Syria during the reign of Benhadad, B.C. 930 (2 Chron. xvi. 2). Jeroboam restored it to Israel B.C. 822, but Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, took it B.C. 740, and carried its inhabitants captive to Kir (2 Kings, xvi. 9). It afterwards remained subject to the Assyrians and Persians till B.C. 333, when it was taken by Parmenio, the general of Alexander the Great. The Romans under Pompey effected its capture B.C. 64. Paul commenced his ministry at Damascus A.D. 33 (Acts, ix. 19);

and, according to some authorities, Ananias, by whom the Apostle was ordained, was the first bishop of the see. The city was taken from the Romans in Jan. 635, and by the Saracens, who made it the seat of their government, in 661. In 1006 it was taken by the Ghiznivites, who yielded it in 1075 to the Seljukian Turks. Nouredin (1145—1174) added the kingdom of Damascus to that of Aleppo. The Crusaders laid siege to it in 1149, but without success; and it was taken and sacked by Tamerlane, Jan. 23, 1401. In 1516 it was seized by Selim I. and annexed to the Ottoman empire. In 1832 Damascus was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, and, by a firman, dated May 6, 1833, was granted to Mehemet Ali. In Feb. 1840, it was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Jews. Damascus was restored to Turkey at the conclusion of peace in 1841.

DAMASK.—Rich stuffs of silk and linen were so called because they were originally manufactured at Damascus; whence the trade was carried to Venice, Genoa, and Lyons. In the 15th century most extravagant prices were given for superior qualities, the fashion of wearing it being adopted by Henry V. and Edward IV. Damask table-cloths were first imported from France in 1575.

DAMASK ROSE, so called from Damascus, was introduced into Europe A.D. 1573. It is still largely cultivated in Syria for the purpose of making otto of roses.

DAMIANISTS, the followers of Damianus, the Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria, arose in the 6th century. They made a distinction between the divine essence and the three persons in the Godhead.

DAMIETTA (Egypt), near the site of the ancient Tamiathis, underwent several sieges during the Crusades. It was taken Nov. 5, 1219, but the infidels regained possession in 1221. Louis IX. captured it in June, 1249, and having been taken prisoner, purchased his freedom in 1250, by the surrender of the city to the Saracens, who soon afterwards ordered it to be destroyed. The modern town, erected four miles further from the sea, was fortified by Bonaparte in 1798. The French evacuated it in 1801. An English force took possession of Damietta in 1807.

DANCE OF DEATH.—This subject, so popular with the artists of the Middle Ages, seems to have been first painted A.D. 1312, in the church of the Dominicans at Basle. The earliest printed work on the subject which bears a date is "La danse Macabre," published at Paris in 1485. Holbein's "Dance of Death" was first published at Lyons in 1538. It comprises forty-one cuts, each surmounted by a Latin text, and having underneath four French verses. A second edition of this work appeared in 1542, and it has since been frequently reprinted.

DANCERS.—This sect arose at Aix-la-Chapelle A.D. 1373, and spread through various parts of the Netherlands. Its members, of both sexes, hand in hand, danced furiously till they fell upon the ground. They were

the forerunners of the Convulsionists in France and the Jumpers in England and America.

DANCING is said to have been invented by Athothus, the Egyptian Mercury. The Curetes introduced dancing to time B.C. 1534, and Miriam and the Israelitish women testified their joy at their deliverance from the Egyptians by dancing to the sound of their timbrels, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xv. 20). David danced before the ark of God B.C. 1044 (2 Sam. vi. 14). Æschylus united dancing to the dramatic performances of the Greeks about B.C. 499, and pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage B.C. 22. Dancing was an ordinary recreation at the convivial meetings of the Greeks. Meursius mentions 184 kinds of dancing. Dancing was prohibited in A.D. 366 by the council of Laodicea. The Church Dance, which may still be seen on certain festivals in the cathedral at Seville, was stopped in France in the 11th century. Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards lord chancellor, is said to have ingratiated himself with Queen Elizabeth by his excellence in dancing.

DANEBOG (Order of Knighthood).—Some authorities refer the institution of this order to the earliest period of the Danish kingdom, while others say it was founded by Valdemar II., A.D. 1219, in commemoration of a miraculous standard which descended from heaven, and rallied his troops when they were on the point of fleeing before the Livonian pagans. In the 15th century the order fell into decay, but it was revived by Christian V. Oct. 12, 1671, and received new statutes Dec. 1, 1693. The constitution of the order was extended by Frederick VI., who issued letters patent to that effect June 28, 1808.

DANEGETL, or DANE MONEY, a tribute exacted by the Danes to secure the cessation of their invasions of England. It was first paid by Ethelred II., or the Unready, A.D. 991, on the advice of Siric, archbishop of Canterbury, and consisted of 16,000 pounds of silver. Another levy of 24,000 pounds of silver was exacted in 1002, and it afterwards became a regular custom for the Anglo-Saxon kings to extort money from their subjects to bribe the Danes. Edward the Confessor abolished the Danegelt in 1051. It was restored by William I. in 1068, and again suppressed at the council held at Oxford by King Stephen in 1136. The last recorded payment of Danegelt took place in 1175. The citizens of London were relieved from the payment of this tax by the 5th article of Henry the First's charter.

DANES.—The Scandinavian tribes who in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, invaded many parts of the continent, and of England, were known under this general name. Their ravages in France and upon the continent of Europe are described under the article NORTHMEN.

A.D.

794. The Danes are defeated at Wearmouth.

795. They land in Ireland.

832. They seize Sheppey Island.

833. They defeat Egbert at Charnmouth.

835. Egbert defeats them at Hengston, in Cornwall.

837. The Danes are defeated at Southampton, but gain a victory on the isle of Portland.

845. They are defeated by Ethelwulf at the Parret.

851. They winter in Sheppey; sail up the Thames with 350 ships; plunder Canterbury and London; and are defeated by Ethelwulf at Ockley, in Surrey.

853. They are victorious in Thanet.

860. They land at Southampton, and threaten Winchester; but are driven back by Osric and Ethelwulf.

867. They take York, which is defended by Ella and Osbert, who both fall in the battle.

869-70. They subdue East Anglia, and destroy the monastery of Bardney and the abbey of Croyland, Coldingham, and Ely.

871. They fight nine battles in the country south of the Thames, and conclude peace with King Alfred.

874. They conquer Mercia.

875. Healfden invades Northumberland, and destroys Tynemouth and Lindisfarne. Guthrum and other chiefs seize Cambridge, where they winter.

876. They take Wareham and Exeter, and conclude a second treaty with Alfred.

877. Danish fleet of 120 vessels wrecked at Swansea. Third treaty with Alfred, done at Exeter.

878. They compel Alfred to hide in Athelney. After six months, he collects his forces, defeats them at Ethandun, and persuades Guthrum to embrace Christianity.

881. The Danes land in Scotland.

884. They renew their attacks, and lay siege to Rochester, which is relieved by Alfred.

894. Alfred defeats Hastings at Farnham, Barmfleet, and Chester.

896. Hastings leaves England.

897. Alfred defeats them near the Isle of Wight.

901. Ethelwold, son of Ethelred, is defeated in a project to assume the crown, and compelled to seek refuge with the Northumbrian Danes, who elect him king.

911. The Danes suffer a great defeat at Wodensfield, from Edward, king of Wessex.

921. The Northumbrian Danes submit to Edward the Elder.

978. The Danes are defeated by the Irish on Tara Hill.

981. A Danish fleet ravages Devon and Cornwall.

991. Another formidable invasion. They are induced to retire on receiving £10,000 of tribute money. (See DANEGELT.)

992. They renew their attacks, and are defeated by Ethelred, in a naval engagement.

994. Sweyn is defeated in an attempt to take London. He ravages Essex, Kent, and the southern counties; and receives £16,000, on condition of his quitting the country.

999. Four thousand Danes are slain at the battle of the Suck, in Ireland.

1002. Danish invasion bought off for £25,000. Ethelred orders the massacre of every Dane in England, which is perpetrated on the eve of St. Bride's day, Nov. 13.

1003. Sweyn invades England, and plunders Exeter and Wilton.

1005. He leaves England, in consequence of a famine.

1006. Another Danish invasion lays waste nearly all England.

1010. The Danes burn Oxford and Cambridge, and obtain possession of sixteen English counties.

1011. They burn Canterbury, and carry away the archbishop, whom they murder the following year.

1012. They receive £48,000 tribute, and disband their fleet.

A.D.

787. First appearance of the Danes in England.

793. They pillage Lindisfarne, and ravage Northumberland.

A.D.

1013. Sweyn takes London, and asserts his rule over the whole country north of Watling-street.
1014. The battle of Clontarf, in Ireland, is lost by the Danes. (*See CLONTARF.*)
1016. Canute, son and successor of Sweyn, gains many victories, and obtains from Edmund Ironside the cession of the northern half of England.
1018. Canute exacts a tribute of £80,000.
1047. An invading fleet lands at Sandwich.
1054. They fight against Macbeth, under Siward, earl of Northumberland.
1066. Sept. 25. They are defeated by Harold, at Stamford-bridge.
1069. The sons of Sweyn arrive, with 240 ships, in the Humber. They burn York, and slay more than 3,000 of its Norman defenders.

DANEWIRKE (Battle).—General Wrangel, at the head of 30,000 Prussians, defeated the Danes, 10,000 strong, after a struggle of eight hours' duration, at this place, near Schleswig, on Easter Sunday, April 23, 1848.

DANISH AMERICA.—The islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz or St. Croix, and St. John, which belong to Denmark, are described under their respective heads.

DANTZIC (Prussia), which existed as early as A.D. 970, was taken by Mestwin, duke of eastern Pomerania, in 1271, and by the Poles in 1294. In 1310 it fell under the domination of the Teutonic Order, who retained it till 1454, when it became a free town under Polish protection. In 1517 it was besieged by the Teutonic Knights; and, in 1577, was taken by Stephen Batory, king of Poland, whose authority it had disputed. Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, invested John Casimir II. within its walls in 1656, but without success. In 1709 the plague committed great ravages amongst its population; and, in 1734, it was besieged and taken by the Russians and Saxons. At the second partition of Poland, in 1793, Dantzic was assigned to Prussia. It was taken by the French May 20, 1807, and restored to its former independence by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. But though nominally independent, it was really subject to the French, who garrisoned it, and retained it under their authority until they were expelled, after a long siege, by a Russian and Prussian force under Alexander, duke of Würtemberg, Jan. 2, 1814; since which date it has been restored to Prussia. The city was much injured by the explosion of a powder-magazine Dec. 10, 1815. An inundation which occurred April 9, 1829, laid the whole city under water, and destroyed many thousand houses and cattle, besides causing considerable loss of life. In July and September, 1831, Dantzic was visited by the cholera, which destroyed 1,023 lives. The principal buildings are the cathedral, commenced in 1343, and finished in 1503; Trinity Church, founded in 1514; the Rathaus in 1556; and the Hohe Thor in 1588.

DANUBE.—The ancient Danubius, or Ister, was crossed by Darius on his expedition into Scythia, B.C. 515; and by the Celtic bar-

barians previous to their invasion of Greece, B.C. 280. Trajan built a fine stone bridge across it A.D. 103, which was destroyed by Hadrian in the year 120, lest it should enable the northern barbarians to invade the Thracian provinces. Charlemagne formed a magnificent project, which was never carried out, of connecting the Rhine with the Danube by means of a canal. Steam navigation was established on the Danube in 1838, when the Austrian company was formed and incorporated by the emperor. The Bavarian company was established in 1836. The navigation of the Danube was declared free from all impediment or toll by the 15th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—Moldavia and Wallachia were united under the name of the "United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia," by the convention of Paris, signed Aug. 19, 1858. They were placed under the suzerainty of the sultan, but with power to carry on their own administration without his interference, government being administered by a hospodar and elective assembly in each principality, and a central commission common to both principalities. (*See MOLDAVIA and WALLACHIA.*)

DARA (Mesopotamia) was founded by Anastasius, A.D. 505, as a bulwark against the Persians. It was frequently besieged, and was taken by Chosroes I. in 572.

DARDANELLES.—Xerxes threw a bridge of boats across this channel, anciently called the Hellespont, B.C. 481. The bridge was destroyed by a storm. In consequence of this disaster, the water received 300 lashes, and the next bridge remained secure. Alexander crossed the straits B.C. 334 with an army of about 35,000 men. The Saracens under Soliman, the son of Orchan, crossed this channel A.D. 1360, and first erected the Mohammedan crescent in Europe. In 1465 Mohammed II. erected two forts to defend the passage, and in 1659 two more, named Sestos and Abydos, were added by Mohammed IV. The passage of the Dardanelles was effected by Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807, in spite of the severe fire of the forts. He returned through the channel March 1 the same year, when the squadron sustained much injury, owing to the unfavourable weather and to the immense stone shot used by the enemy. The straits were also passed by the allied fleets of England and France at the commencement of the Russo-Turkish war (*q.v.*), Oct. 14, 1853. By a secret article of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, between Russia and Turkey, signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833, the latter power agreed to close the Dardanelles against vessels of war belonging to foreign powers. The ancient rule of excluding all ships of war in time of peace, confirmed in the convention signed at London, July 13, 1841, is recognized by the 10th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

DARDANELLES (Sea-fight).—The Genoese defeated the Venetians, the Catalans, and

the Greeks in an engagement in the Dardanelles, A.D. 1352.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, struck by Darius the Mede, B.C. 538. The daric was originally coined at Babylon; whence its circulation extended over all the East, and even into Greece. The device was an archer in the act of drawing his bow. Dr. Bernard estimates the weight of the daric at 15 grs. more than our guinea. Specimens in the British Museum weigh 128.4 and 128.6 grs. Hussey estimates its value at £1. 1s. 10d. 1.76 farthing. There were also darics of silver.

DARIEN (Central America).—This isthmus was discovered by Columbus, who founded Porto Bello A.D. 1502. Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed it and discovered the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 25, 1513. A Spanish colony was established on the isthmus in 1510. William Paterson, the originator of the Bank of England, first proposed to form what is known as the Scottish settlement at Darien in 1694. The company was incorporated by an act of parliament, to which the royal sanction was given June 26, 1695. Three ships and two tenders, having on board 1,200 men, besides women and children, left Leith July 26, 1698. They reached the isthmus Nov. 1. The chiefs of the expedition landed on the following day, and took formal possession of the country, naming it New Caledonia. They built a fort, which they called New St. Andrew, and soon became involved in a quarrel with the Spaniards, who regarded them as pirates and bucaners. Disease committed terrible ravages amongst them, and those that remained alive were compelled to embark in three vessels. More than half of them perished during the voyage to New York. A second expedition, consisting of four ships, with 1,300 men, that had left Edinburgh in August, 1699, did not reach the colony until four months after its abandonment. They built a new fort, and having been assailed by a Spanish fleet and army, concluded a treaty March 30, 1700, engaging to evacuate Darien in fourteen days. They embarked on the 11th of April. Two of the ships were lost, and only a small number of the colonists returned to their native land. In November, 1827, the isthmus was surveyed by Mr. Lloyd, acting under the orders of General Bolivar, with a view to ascertain the best route, either for a road or a canal, by which it might be traversed.

DARLING RIVER (Australia) was discovered by Captain Sturt in 1829, and was named after the then governor of the colony.

DARMSTADT (Germany) was made a city A.D. 1330, and became the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1567. The grand-ducal palace was commenced in 1568, and the town-hall was built in 1580. Darmstadt has been the scene of two conventions: the first, between the grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden, was signed Oct. 5, 1806, and the second, between the grand-duke and Jerome Bonaparte, June 3, 1810.

DARTFORD (Kent) was either founded by the Romans, or built on the site of a former Roman town, as numerous remains of Roman furniture, houses, coffins, &c., are found in its vicinity. Ethelbert founded a nunnery here A.D. 604, which was ravaged by the Danes in 770. The marriage by proxy of Isabella, sister of Henry III., to Ferdinand II. of Germany, was solemnized in Dartford church in 1235. Edward III. held a great tournament in the town in 1330, and founded the priory in 1349. Wat Tyler's insurrection broke out at Dartford in 1382. In 1538 the priory was abolished, and the house converted into a royal palace, and in 1576 the grammar-school was founded. Sir John Spilman erected the first paper-mill in England at Dartford in 1580. In 1780 a camp was formed at Dartford, and in 1790, 1795, and 1805, the powder-mills were blown up, causing, on each occasion, considerable loss of life. The infant-school and mechanics' institute were established in 1843.

DARTMOUTH (Devon) was an important borough, market-town, and seaport at an early period. The crusading fleet assembled in its harbour A.D. 1190. The charter for a market and fair at Dartmouth was granted in 1226, and that by which the town was endowed with a corporation in 1342. In 1347 it was the third in the list of seaports which furnished Edward III. with a fleet for the siege of Calais, and in 1377 it was attacked and nearly destroyed by a powerful French army. In 1404 it was again assailed by a French force under M. du Chastel, whose army was compelled to take flight, after losing its commander and many of the principal officers. During the Great Rebellion, Dartmouth was twice taken; by the Royalists under Prince Maurice in 1643, after a siege of a month's duration, and by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, Jan. 18, 1646. The mechanics' institute was established in 1846.

DAUPHIN, the title of the eldest son of the king of France, was first assumed by Charles (grandson of Philip VI.), afterwards Charles V., to whom the province of Dauphiny was ceded by its sovereign, Humbert II., July 16, 1349. The title was permanently attached to the eldest sons of the French kings by John II. in 1356, and was last used by Louis Antoine, who assumed it in September, 1824, on the accession of his father as Charles X. The dauphins quartered on their shields the arms of France and Dauphiny, and only yielded precedence to crowned heads.

DAVIDISTS, or DAVID-GREGORIANS.—This sect was founded by David George, or Joris, the son of a market crier, who was born at Delft A.D. 1501. He joined the Anabaptists in 1534, when he began to have visions and revelations. He published his "Book of Wonders" in 1542. In 1544 he retired to Basel, in Switzerland, and lived in retirement there twelve years. He called himself the third David, another son of God, and held various heretical opinions. His followers

existed in Holland till about a century after his death.

DAVID'S, ST. (Wales).—The see at Carleon was removed here by St. David before the year 546. In 810 the town was burnt, and in 904 and 906 it was taken and ravaged by the Danes. In 930, Sampson, the archbishop, removed to Dole, in Brittany, and the see became merely episcopal, although the bishops still exercised archiepiscopal authority. In 981 the town was again pillaged by Gothrit and Harold, and in 998 by the Danes, who slew the archbishop. The Saxons took it in 1011, and committed great devastation, and in 1020 it was destroyed by Eilaf. About 1115 Bishop Bernard professed his subjection to the archbishop of Canterbury, and the see lost all archiepiscopal power. John of Gaunt founded a college here in 1365, of which only the chapel is now in existence.

DAVID'S, ST., DAY.—The Welsh custom of wearing a leek in the cap on the 1st of March originated A.D. 540, when the Britons, under Cadwallader, defeated the Saxons. St. David ordered the British warriors to wear a leek, that they might be known to each other; whence the present custom is derived.

DAVIS'S STRAITS (North America) were discovered by Captain John Davis, Aug. 11, 1585, during his first voyage in quest of the north-west passage.

DAVY LAMP for lighting the miner, without risk from the explosion of fire-damp, was invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1816.

DEACONS were first appointed by the Apostles to superintend the daily ministrations to the poor, A.D. 31 (Acts, vi. 1—6). The original number was seven; viz., Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. Deacons of the Church of England were prohibited from consecrating the Holy Communion by 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4, s. 14 (1662), under penalty of £100.

DEACONESSSES are of very early origin in the Christian church, as St. Paul (Rom. xvi. 1) speaks of Phebe as "a servant (*δῆακονος*, or *deaconess*) of the church which is at Cenchrea," A.D. 58. By a law in the Theodosian Code, published A.D. 438, they were to be widows who had had children and were above 60 years old; but instances were not uncommon in which the office was filled by virgins. Their duties were to baptize and catechise women, to attend the sick and martyrs in prison, and to superintend the behaviour of female worshippers at church. It is doubtful when the office was discontinued; but the council of Orange, Nov. 8, 441, forbade any more deaconesses to be ordained; which prohibition was repeated by the Council of Albon in 517, and the Council of Orleans June 23, 533. The order did not, however, become extinct till the 11th century, and in the Greek church deaconesses continued as late as the end of the 12th century.

DEAF AND DUMB.—The earliest legis-

lation for the deaf and dumb appears in the code of Justinian (A.D. 528), which declares persons born thus, incapable of making a will, manumitting a slave, and performing other civil offices. The Venerable Bede states that John, bishop of Hagulstad (Hexham), enabled a deaf man to talk in 685, and Rodolphus Agricola (1442—1485), states the capacity of those born deaf to receive instruction, and mentions instances in which it had been successfully imparted. The art was first reduced to a system by Jerome Cardan (1501—1576), and was successfully practised by the Spanish Benedictine, Pedro de Ponce, who died in August, 1585. Jean Bonifacio published his work on the language of action in 1616, and John Bulwer's "Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumbe Man's Friende," published in 1648, is probably the earliest English work on the subject. Dr. Wallis announced his ability to teach the deaf in 1653, and George Dalgarno's manual alphabet, the first published in England, appeared in 1680. The great French teachers of the deaf and dumb are the abbé de l'Epée (1712—1789), and the abbé Sicard (1742—1822), who laboured arduously and successfully to establish an effective system of instruction for their unfortunate pupils. The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1760, by Thomas Braidwood, who removed it to Hackney, London, in 1783. The London Asylum for poor deaf and dumb children was projected and established in 1792, by the Rev. John Townsend, who collected a considerable sum of money for the purpose. The duke of Gloucester laid the first stone of the new Asylum in the Old Kent Road, July 11, 1807. The Asylum of Edinburgh was founded in 1810; that of Birmingham in 1812; of Claremont (Dublin) in 1816; of Glasgow in 1819; of Manchester in 1823; and of Liverpool in 1825. According to the census of 1851, Great Britain and Ireland contained 17,300 deaf and dumb persons, being in the proportion of 1 to 1,590 of the whole population.

DEAN FOREST (Gloucestershire) contained iron-mines at a very early period of English history, probably before the Roman invasion. Its boundaries were defined by 20 Chas. II. c. 3 (1667). The mine law courts, for the protection of the free miners, &c., were abolished in 1777, and the free miners have since lost many of their alleged rights. Riots broke out here June 8, 1831, in consequence of the opposition of the foresters to the inclosure of any part of the forest, when upwards of 2,000 men destroyed the fences, and indulged in other riotous proceedings.

DEATH (punishment of).—Among the ancient Jews, stoning, burning, and crucifixion were the chief capital penalties. Draco, B.C. 621, endeavoured to repress crime among the Greeks, by visiting every offence with death; but Solon, B.C. 594, limited the extreme sentence of the law to murder, and a few other heinous offences.

The Romans inflicted it on murderers, traitors, violators of public morals, and vestals who broke their vows of chastity. The codes of Theodosius and Justinian, promulgated A.D. 438 and 528, were very merciful as regards capital punishment, which was chiefly confined to murder, treason, adultery, forgery (if committed by a slave), and man-stealing. Under the Anglo-Saxons, it was almost limited to theft, other offences, including murder, being dealt with by fines. William the Conqueror (1066—1087) abolished it altogether as a system, and substituted mutilation. Nevertheless the first instance of decapitation for treason, in this country, occurred in his reign, Waltheof, earl of Northumbria, being beheaded at Winchester, May 31, 1076. Henry I. revived the capital penalty in certain kinds of theft in 1108, and in 1241, hanging, drawing, and quartering were first inflicted on a pirate named Maurice. The punishment of death subsequently became much more common, and in the time of Edward II. (1307—1327) was awarded to traitors, who were drawn and hanged; to murderers, robbers, and incendiaries, who were hanged; to heretics, who were burned; and to offenders against nature, who were buried alive. By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 2, 1841), it is now limited to the crimes of treason, murder, unnatural offences, setting fire to the queen's ships or stores, injuring life with intent to murder, burglary accompanied with attempts to murder, robbery accompanied with stabbing or wounding, setting fire to a dwelling-house having any person therein, setting fire to, casting away, or otherwise destroying ships with intent to murder, exhibiting false lights with intent to bring ships into danger, and piracy, accompanied with stabbing, &c.

DEATH'S HEAD, (Order of,) was founded by the duke of Würtemberg, A.D. 1652. It is for females only.

DEBTORS. (See **BANKRUPTS**, **IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT**, &c.)

DECCAN (Hindustan).—The boundaries of this territory have varied greatly at different periods. The term is now usually applied to the southern portion of India, situated between the Nerbudda and Kustna rivers. Its first independent sovereign was Allah ud Deen, A.D. 1337; and in 1690 it was conquered by Aurungzebe, who divided it into six provinces. In 1717 Nizam ul Mulck wrested it from the Mongol sovereigns of Delhi, and rendered it subject to the Mahrattas, who maintained their ascendancy till 1818, when a large portion was ceded to the British.

DECELEIA (Greece).—This place, originally one of the twelve cities of Attica, was taken and fortified by the Lacedæmonians B.C. 413, and was retained by them till the end of the Peloponnesian war.

DECEMBER, so called from *decem*, ten, was the tenth month in the year of Romulus, B.C. 753; and became the twelfth, when Numa Pompilius placed the months of January and February before March,

B.C. 713. During the reign of Commodus (A.D. 180—192) it was called Amazonius, in honour of the emperor's mistress Martia, who had been painted in the habit of an Amazon.

DECEMVIRS.—The supreme council of ten, appointed at Rome B.C. 451, compiled their laws of the ten tables the same year, and at first governed so as to win the respect of their fellow-citizens. But, in the year B.C. 449, they were deposed, in consequence of the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia, and the consular government was restored.

DECENNALIA.—These festivals were instituted by the emperor Augustus, B.C. 24, in acknowledgment of the prosperity of his administration during the preceding ten years. They were continued by the emperors every tenth year of their reign, with games, sacrifices, and largesses to the people. The last was celebrated by Theodosius II. A.D. 411.

DECIMAL SYSTEM was applied by the French government to coinage, weights, and measures, in 1792. Sir John Wrottesley introduced it to the notice of Parliament, Feb. 25, 1824, but no measures were adopted for testing its utility. A committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of its adoption Aug. 1, 1853; and in Nov. 1854, a commission of inquiry was appointed, consisting of Lord Monteagle, Lord Overstone, and Mr. Hubbard. The Decimal Association, formed in June, 1854, and the International Association, instituted at Paris in 1855, both labour for the introduction of the decimal system.

DECIMATION was introduced among the Romans as a military punishment by Appius Claudius, about B.C. 449, and continued in use till it was abolished by Theodosius, A.D. 383.

DECIMUS (Battle).—Belisarius defeated the Vandals Sept. 14, 533 A.D., on a plain ten miles from Carthage, and on this account the victory received the name of *Decimus*.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—This declaration for vindicating and asserting the ancient rights and liberties of the subject was agreed to by the lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, Feb. 12, 1689 (O.S.). It was read before William, prince of Orange, at Whitehall, and accepted by him Wednesday, Feb. 13 (O.S.). (See **BILL OF RIGHTS**.)

DECRETALS, letters written by the popes to decide questions in ecclesiastical law. Pope Sericius wrote the first A.D. 385, to Himerius, bishop of Tarragona, in Spain. A series of forged decretals were written in France between the years 829 and 845, the aim of which was to exalt the episcopal dignity, and increase the power of the upper magnates of the Church. Gratian published a collection of decretals in 1150, and Gregory IX. compiled five books of them, which were called the *Pentateuch*, in 1234, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. issued his five books, known as the

Clementines, in 1313, and John XXII. used them as the foundation of the canon law in 1317. This was the last authentic series of decretals. The later ones, called Extravagantes, have only been occasionally preserved, and the latest of them was written by Sixtus IV. in 1483.

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES.—We read in Exodus (xl. 33, B.C. 1490), that Moses dedicated the tabernacle in the wilderness, and in 1 Kings (viii. 1—64, B.C. 1004), that Solomon devoted his temple to the service of God. The second temple was likewise dedicated, as we learn from Ezra (vi. 16, 17, B.C. 515). According to Bingham, the first authentic accounts of the consecration of Christian churches occur in the 4th century, when, in the words of Eusebius, "it was a desirable sight to behold how the consecrations of the new-built churches and the feasts of the dedications were solemnized in every city." The church of Jerusalem, erected by Constantine on the site of the Holy Sepulchre, was consecrated by a full synod of bishops specially convened for the purpose, A.D. 335; and in 341 the church of Antioch was also dedicated by a great company of bishops summoned for that end.

DEEDS.—Among the Anglo-Saxons, when title-deeds were lost, new ones were prepared, from memory, of similar effect; an instance of which occurred A.D. 903. Deeds were not generally dated until the reign of Edward II., although the practice commenced in the time of Edward I. The indenture of deeds was rendered unnecessary by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 76, s. 11 (Aug. 6, 1844).

DEEG (Hindustan) was fortified by Sooraj Mull, A.D. 1760. In 1776 it was taken by Nujiff Khan, after a siege of twelve months. General Fraser defeated Holkar under its walls Nov. 13, 1804; and Lord Lake took the fortress by storm Dec. 14 in the same year.

DEFAMATION.—By the laws of Lothaire, king of Kent (A.D. 673—684), calumny and defamation were visited by severe fines. Under Alfred, Edgar, and Canute, those who spread false reports forfeited their tongues, unless they paid the full amount of their mulct. The law respecting defamation of character was amended by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 24, 1843); and the offence was removed from the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical courts by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (June 26, 1855).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.—This act, "To make better provision for acquiring lands for the defence of the realm" (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), was passed Aug. 28, 1860.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.—Leo X. conferred the title of "Fidei Defensor" on Henry VIII., as a mark of approval of his work against Luther, dedicated to that pontiff. The bull by which it was granted bears date Oct. 11, 1521, and the title was confirmed by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1543). The title had, however, been assumed by the kings of England previous to the time

of Henry VIII. Richard II. used it in his proclamation against the opinions of Wycliffe, dated Westminster, July 3, 1382.

DEFENDERS, AND PREP-O'DAY BOYS.—two Irish factions, the first being Roman Catholics, and the last Presbyterians, which originated July 4, 1784, near Market-hill, in the county of Armagh. On Whit-Monday, 1785, seven hundred Protestants, known as the Nappagh fleet, met the Defenders, who had assumed the title of the Bawn fleet, and were on the point of coming to an engagement, when they were induced to separate by some private gentlemen. In January, 1793, Ireland was much disturbed by the Defenders, who attacked the houses of Protestants. A battle was fought between these two factions Sept. 21, 1795, at the village called the Diamond; in which forty-eight Defenders were killed, and many more wounded. To commemorate this battle the first Orange lodge was formed.

DEGRADATION.—In the Primitive Church this sentence was awarded to all who were guilty of very flagitious crimes. In 767 it was executed upon the patriarch of Constantinople, who was compelled to leave the church backwards, and was stripped of his pallium, while an anathema was pronounced over him. By 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1, s. 6 (1531), clerks convicted of treason, murder, &c., were to suffer degradation. In chivalry, knights are degraded only for the most heinous offences. Instances occurred as early as 1322, and as late as 1621. The mode of execution was for the culprit's spurs to be hacked off his heels, his sword broken over his head, and himself announced to be "no longer knight, but a scoundrel-knave." Peers can only lose their nobility by death or attainder; though one instance occurs in which parliament degraded a nobleman for poverty; viz. that of George Neville, duke of Bedford, who was degraded in 1477.

DEGREES OF GEOMETRY were first measured by Eratosthenes, who flourished B.C. 275—194. Hipparchus of Nice, B.C. 162, first determined the relative positions of places by means of their latitudes and longitudes.

DEGSASTAN, or DEGSTAN (Battle).—Ethelfrith defeated the Scots at this place, by some supposed to be Dalston, in Cumberland, A.D. 603.

DEIRA.—The conquests of Ida, in the North of England, were, on his death, divided into two states—Deira and Bernicia. Ella became king of the former A.D. 559. On his death, in 588, Deira was joined to Bernicia. Oswin seized Deira in 644, and was slain by Oswy, king of Bernicia, Aug. 20, 651.

DEISTS.—This appellation was assumed in France and Italy about the middle of the 16th century, by those who were sceptical in regard to Christianity, but acknowledged the existence of a God; and they are mentioned as a new sect in the preface to the second volume of Viot's "Instruction

Chrétienne," published in 1563. Among the earliest writers who erected deism into a system, must be classed Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whose work "De Veritate" appeared at Paris in 1624. Other eminent deists were Hobbes, who died in 1679; Toland, in 1722; Tindal, in 1733; Bolingbroke, in 1751; Hume, in 1776; Gibbon, in 1794; Paine, in 1809; and among foreigners, Voltaire, in 1778; Rousseau, in 1778; and Condorcet, in 1794.

DELAWARE (United States), so called from Lord De la War, governor of Virginia, who was the first to enter the bay, A.D. 1610. It was colonized by the Swedes in 1627; taken by the Dutch in 1655; and seized by the English in 1664. In 1704 it was erected into a separate colony, which rank it maintained till the separation from the mother country. Its constitution was formed in 1776, and amended in 1831.

DELEGATES (Court of).—On the prohibition of appeals to the pope, the Court of Delegates was created to exercise the supreme appellate jurisdiction. It generally included the judges of the court of Westminster, and the doctors of the civil law, and was established by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1533). Its jurisdiction was abolished by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92 (Aug. 7, 1832), which provided that all appeals formerly made to it should in future be laid before the sovereign in council; and this act was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, s. 3 (Aug. 14, 1833), which ordered all such appeals to be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council.

DELFT (Holland) was founded by Godfrey le Bossu, duke of Lower Lorraine, A.D. 1074. The new church was erected in 1381; and the town was much injured by a fire in 1536. Here Hugo Grotius was born, April 10, 1583; and William I., prince of Orange, assassinated by Balthazar Gérard, July 10, 1584. The Hôtel de Ville was built in 1618. A mausoleum, erected in memory of William, in the new church, in 1620, is considered one of the finest objects in the town. Delft suffered severely from the explosion of a powder-magazine in 1654.

DELHI (Hindustan), the ancient capital of the Patan and Mongol empires, was an important city, governed by its own rajah, as early as A.D. 1008. In 1011 it was taken and pillaged by Sultan Mahmoud, of Ghuznee; and in 1193, Cuttub ud Deen wrested it from the Hindoo princes, and founded the Patan, or Affghan empire. Timour crossed the Indus, and captured Delhi, in 1398; and in 1525, Sultan Baber took the city, and abolished the Patan dynasty, establishing in its stead that of the Mongols. Akbar, the greatest of the Mongol emperors of Delhi, commenced his reign in 1556, and died in 1605. In 1735 the city was partially burnt by the Mahrattas, and soon afterwards, March 9, 1739, it was taken by Nadir Shah, who rendered its capture notorious by the

cruelty and rapacity with which it was effected. The Mahrattas obtained possession of Delhi in 1770, and the Rohillas in 1788. The battle of Delhi was fought Sept. 11, 1803, between the French and Mahrattas, under Bourquin, and the English, under General Lake, and gained by the latter, who entered the city the following day. In Oct. 1804, it was besieged by Holkar, who was compelled to retire in spite of his superior force. From this period no event of importance occurs in the history of Delhi until May 11, 1857, when it was entered by fugitive rebel sepoys from Meerut, and made the head-quarters of the rebellion. The English laid siege to it on the 8th of June, commenced the cannonade Sept. 11, and completed the capture Sept. 20. The king and his two sons were taken Sept. 21, and the latter were immediately shot by Lieut. Hodson. The English troops left Delhi in pursuit of the rebels Sept. 23.

DELICATE INVESTIGATION.—This inquiry into certain alleged improprieties on the part of Caroline Elizabeth, then princess of Wales, and afterwards queen of England, as wife of George IV., was conducted by a commission appointed by the king, May 29, 1806, and composed of Lords Spencer, Grenville, Erskine, and Ellenborough. The chief promoters of the investigation were Sir John and Lady Douglas, who laid charges against the princess, of which the committee declared her innocent, although they condemned her for culpable levity of conduct. Sir John and Lady Douglas persisted in their assertions, and in March, 1813, the subject was much discussed in the House of Commons. The bill for the degradation of the queen was proposed by Lord Liverpool, and read for the first time, July 5, 1820. Its second reading took place Aug. 17, and the case was opened by the Attorney General in support of the bill, Aug. 19. Mr., afterwards Lord Brougham, commenced the defence, Oct. 3, and the Lords voted in favour of the third reading of the bill, Nov. 10. In consequence, however, of the strong feeling of the country in favour of the queen, and of the nearly equal state of opinion among the peers, the majority only amounting to 9, the bill was abandoned on the motion of Lord Liverpool.

DELINQUENTS.—All persons assuming powers not authorized by statute were, by the Long Parliament, in 1640, declared to be delinquents. On the 15th of Feb. 1641, the House of Commons ordered a person to be sent for as a delinquent for speaking scandalous words against a member; and June 7 in the same year the House of Commons ordered, that when any man was sent for as a delinquent, and afterwards by order of the House was bailed, he should not on that account be discharged of arrest in other suits. Hume remarks, "This term was newly come into vogue, and expressed a degree or species of guilt not exactly known or ascertained." Many of the nobility and gentry, for exercising what they believed to

be the legal powers of magistracy, were involved in the crime of delinquency.

DELUM (Battles).—The Boeotians defeated the Athenians near the temple of Apollo, at Delium, B.C. 424. Socrates, and his pupil Alcibiades, took part in this battle. The troops of Antiochus of Syria defeated the Romans at Delium, B.C. 192.

DELOS (Aegean Sea).—This island, one of the Cyclades, is said to have been the birth-place of Apollo, and was one of the chief seats of his worship. It was made the common treasury of the states united against Persia, B.C. 477. The Athenians purified it by removing all its tombs, &c., B.C. 426; and banished all its inhabitants B.C. 422. About B.C. 146 it became important as a seat of commerce, but it subsequently lost all trade, and is now a mere heap of ruins.

DELPHI (Greece).—The celebrated temple and oracle of the Pythian Apollo is said to have been founded by the Amphictyons B.C. 1263. It was destroyed by fire B.C. 548, and some accuse the Pisistratidæ of having burnt it, but Herodotus (ii. 180) acquits them of any such intention. It was rebuilt by the Amphictyons, and decorated by the Alcmaeonidæ, who so enriched the new edifice that Xerxes sent an expedition in search of plunder, B.C. 480. The Persians, however, were compelled to retreat by the immense blocks of stone which were hurled upon them by supernatural means, according to the report of the priests. The Phocians seized the temple B.C. 357, and enriched themselves with its immense wealth, which amounted to 20,000 talents of gold and silver. Philip of Macedon restored it to the custody of the Amphictyons B.C. 346, and it remained undisturbed until attacked by the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279, when the enemy was a second time repelled by the overthrow of huge masses of rock. It was again plundered by Sylla, B.C. 82; and by Nero, who took from it 500 brazen statues, A.D. 67. The temple was suppressed by Theodosius, who died A.D. 395, and with it the existence of the town may be said to have ceased.

DELPHIN CLASSICS.—This edition, suggested by the duke of Montausier, was prepared by order of Louis XIV. for the use of the Dauphin, whence the name (*In usum serenissimi Delphini*). Hallam (Lit. Hist., vol. iv. pt. 4, ch. 1), says,—"The choice of authors as well as of editors was referred to Bishop Huet, who fixed the number of the former at forty." The first edition consisted of sixty-four volumes, all of which, with the exception of Ovid, issued at Lyons, were published at Paris. Florus and Sallust appeared in 1674, and Ausonius in 1730. Mr. Valpy commenced the republication of the Delphin Classics in 1818. The editions are unequal in merit.

DELUGE.—The first mention of the Deluge occurs in Gen. vi. 7—22, which describes the directions received by Noah relative to the construction of the ark. The commencement of the flood is related Gen. vii. 10—12. The

waters increased for forty days (v. 17), and remained upon the earth 150 days (v. 24), at the end of which time the ark rested on Mount Ararat (Gen. viii. 4). The following are some of the dates assigned to this event:—

	B.C.		B.C.
Septuagint	3246	Playfair	2352
Jackson	3170	Usher and English	
Hales	3155	Bible	2348
Josephus	3146	Marsham	2344
Persian	3103	Petavius	2329
Cali Yuga	3102	Irish	2296
Chinese	3000	Strauchius	2293
Samaritan	2998	Hebrew	2288
Howard	2698	Vulgar Jewish	2104
Clinton	2482		

Besides the general Deluge, there are others recorded by classical authors, of which the chief are those of Ogyges, about B.C. 1760, and Deucalion, B.C. 1504, the first of which was confined to Attica, and the latter to Thessaly.

DEMBEWIELKIE (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians with great slaughter at this place, near Warsaw, March 31, 1831.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO (South America).—Colonies were planted on the banks of these rivers by the Dutch, about 1580. They were taken by the British under General Whyte, April 22, 1796; and restored to Holland, by the peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802. The English captured them again Sept. 20, 1803. By an agreement, signed Aug. 13, 1814, the Dutch surrendered these possessions to England. (*See* GUIANA.)

DEMETRIA.—The Athenians instituted an annual festival under this name in honour of Demetrios Poliorketes, B.C. 307.

DEMMIN (Prussia).—This was an important town in the time of Charlemagne, and has sustained several sieges. The Swedes took the garrison prisoners A.D. 1757, and the Prussians regained possession in 1759. The French captured Demmin April 17, 1807.

DENAIN (Battle).—At this village, in France, Marshal Villars, at the head of a French army, defeated the allied Dutch and German troops, commanded by the earl of Albemarle, July 24, 1712. Prince Eugene, who by some writers is represented as having taken part in the action, was, by the admirable strategy of Marshal Villars, compelled to witness a defeat that he could not avert.

DENARIUS, the standard silver coin among the Romans, was first coined B.C. 269. Its value amounted to ten bronze asses, or eight-pence halfpenny. About B.C. 216 its value was raised to sixteen asses, the as being reduced considerably in weight. Gold denarii were struck at Rome B.C. 206.

DENIS, St. (France).—A chapel in honour of St. Denis was founded at this place A.D. 250. Dagobert was buried here in 580. Dagobert I. founded the abbey in 613, and it has ever since been the place of sepulchre for the French monarchs. The first church was finished in 775, and the present edifice, commenced in 1130, was completed in 1231.

A battle between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots was fought in its vicinity in 1567, when the latter were victorious. The abbey was suppressed in 1792. By a decree of the Convention, Aug. 6, 1793, the royal tombs were opened, but they were restored by Napoleon in 1806.

DENMARK.—The early history of this country is involved in obscurity. Some native writers give lists of its sovereigns from the time of Noah, while others are content with ascribing the foundation of the kingdom and the name of the country to Dan, whose reign, they say, began B.C. 1038. The first inhabitants were probably the Cimbric or Cimmerians, who were supplanted by the Goths four or five centuries before the Christian æra.

B.C.

1038. Alleged accession of Dan.

483. Reign of Ruric Slingeband, during which the events that form the basis of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" occurred.

70. Arrival of Odin.

40. Death of Skjold, usually reputed the founder of the monarchy.

A.D.

794. Ragnar Lodbrog perishes in an attempt to invade Northumberland.

828. Harold I., the first Christian sovereign of Denmark, retires to a monastery.

912. Rollo, the Dane, obtains Normandy.

944. Harold II. assists the Normans against the French king, whom he conquers and makes prisoner.

991. Harold II., famous for his prowess in war and his zealous adoption of Christianity, is assassinated by order of his son Sweyn.

1013. England submits to Sweyn.

1014. Accession of Canute the Great.

1028. Canute conquers Norway, which he governs simultaneously with England and Denmark.

1042. Magnus, king of Norway, inherits the throne of Denmark.

1047. Separation of Norway and Denmark; Sweyn II. ascending the throne of the latter country.

1087-1095. Reign of Olaf II., surnamed the Hungry, in consequence of a terrible famine which visited his kingdom.

1147. The sovereignty is divided between Canute V. and Sweyn III., who wage a long and bloody civil war with each other.

1157. Valdemar the Great succeeds to the undivided throne.

1250. Murder of Eric VI. by his brother Abel.

1325. Christopher II. is expelled by his subjects.

1326. Aug. 15. Count Gerhard, of Holstein and Stormarn, receives the duchy of South Jutland as an hereditary fief, with royal rights over the inhabitants of Sleswig.

1340. Valdemar IV. is elected king.

1397. June. The Union of Calmar. Margaret becomes queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are united into one kingdom.

1440. Eric bestows Sleswig on Adolf, count of Holstein.

1448. Christian I. ascends the throne, and founds the Oldenburg dynasty. Sweden resumes its independence under Charles Knutson.

1457. John Bengtson, archbishop of Upsal, defeats Charles Knutson, and reunites the three kingdoms under one monarch.

1464. Christian I. is made duke of Sleswig and count of Holstein.

1477. Christian I. relinquishes his efforts to maintain the sovereignty of Sweden.

1481. May 22. Death of Christian I. He is succeeded on the Danish and Norwegian thrones by his son John.

A.D.

1497. Nov. 19. Sweden submits to John.

1523. Deposition of Christian II.

1525. Gustavus Vasa becomes king of Sweden, which he renders independent of Denmark and Norway.

1527. Frederick I. declares in favour of Lutheranism.

1533. On the death of Frederick I., the succession is disputed by the deposed Christian II., Christian duke of Holstein, and Prince John of Holstein. The duke of Holstein succeeds as Christian III.

1620. Tranquebar, in Hindostan, is ceded to Denmark.

1652. Instigated by the Dutch, Frederick III. seizes and sells twenty-two English vessels at anchor in the port of Copenhagen. Cromwell compels the Dutch to make reparation.

1658. Denmark is invaded by Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, who threatens Copenhagen, and receives Scania, Blekingen, Halland, Bornholm, Bahus, Janetland, Krontheim, and parts of Bremen and Rugen.

1660. Oct. The authority of the king is made absolute and hereditary.

1667. Acquisition of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

1720. June 14. Peace of Stockholm, between Denmark and Sweden.

1726. Rantzau is added to Denmark.

1728. A fire at Copenhagen lays the city in ruins, burning six churches, the university, with its library, the town-hall, many other public buildings, and 2,500 private houses.

1761. Holstein-Plön is added to Denmark.

1772. Jan. 16. Caroline Matilda, queen of Christian VII., is arrested on a charge of incontinence, and afterwards banished. April 28. Execution of Counts Struensee and Brandt, for implication in the queen's offence.

1773. Holstein-Gottorp is ceded to Denmark by Russia, in return for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

1784. March 28. Christian VII. having become insane, his son, Prince Frederick, is appointed regent.

1786. Liberation of the serfs in Denmark.

1795. Establishment of tribunals of conciliation, to adjust law disputes by mediation instead of litigation.

1801. April 2. Bombardment of Copenhagen by Lord Nelson, who destroys or captures seventeen sail of the line. The Danish loss is said to amount to 1,800 men. This victory puts an end to the Armed Neutrality.

1803. The Danish poor-law comes into operation. Its provisions are, the maintenance of the destitute at the public cost, and the total prohibition of begging. The Danes suppress the slave-trade.

1806. Sept. 9. Holstein is declared an integral part of the Danish monarchy, quite and for ever separate from the Germanic empire.

1807. Aug. 16. Copenhagen is invested by the British fleet under Admiral Gambier, and the army under Lord Cathcart. Sept. 2. Firing commences. Sept. 5. The town capitulates, and its fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, falls into the hands of the English.

1810. The conscription is introduced.

1813. Sept. 5. War is declared against Sweden. Dec. 16. Holstein is held by the allies.

1814. Jan. 14. Peace of Kiel. Denmark cedes Heligoland to Great Britain, and Norway to Sweden, receiving in return Swedish Pomerania and Rügen.

1815. June 4. Denmark cedes Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia, receiving Lauenburg and a pecuniary compensation as indemnity. June 8. The king joins the German Confederacy.

1816. Introduction of savings' banks.

- A.D.
1820. Introduction of system of mutual instruction.
1824. June 16. Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed at London.
1825. A violent storm breaks through the isthmus between the North Sea and the Lyneford, thereby making the north part of Jutland an island.
1831. Frederick VI. institutes provincial states.
1846. July 8. Christian VIII. issues a letter patent, declaring his undoubted right to the duchy of Sleswig, and his intention to submit his claim to Holstein for due consideration.
1848. Jan. 28. Frederick VII. publishes a new constitution, by which Sleswig, Holstein, and Denmark, are to be governed by "common states," elected alternately in the duchies and Denmark. March 24. Revolt of Sleswig and Holstein commences at Kiel. April 23 (Easter Sunday). The Prussians defeat the Danes, and take possession of Sleswig. May 1. Jutland is occupied by the Prussian forces. Aug. 26. Armistice for seven months is signed at Malanö.
1849. July 10. The armistice is renewed for six months.
1850. July 2. Peace with Prussia is signed at Berlin. July 17. Danish troops enter Flensburg. July 25. The Danes conquer the troops of Sleswig-Holstein, at Idstedt. Aug. 17. Cession of the Danish possessions on the coast of Africa to Great Britain. Oct. 4. The Holsteiners, under General Willisen, attack Friederichstadt, but are driven back.
1851. Jan. 11. Submission of the duchies to Denmark, and reference of the matters in dispute to the arbitration of the Germanic Confederation.
1852. Feb. 18. The government of Holstein is assigned to the Danish minister, for Holstein-Lauenburg, by the German commissioners. The Prussian and Austrian troops leave the duchy. May 8. International treaty, relative to the succession of the crown of Denmark, is signed at London.
1855. Oct. 1. The Danish government sends despatches to all the states interested in the question of the Sound dues, inviting them to confer with Denmark relative to a definite arrangement. Oct. 2. The king publishes a new constitution.
1857. March 14. Denmark agrees to abolish the Sound dues, on receiving a compensation equal to £3,386,258.
1858. Nov. 6. Great changes in the constitution of Holstein.
1859. July 14. Denmark is connected with Great Britain by submarine telegraph.
1860. May 3. The Prussian diet resolves to assist the duchies of Sleswig-Holstein against Denmark.
1861. Jan. Preparations are made to resist the anticipated attack of Germany and Prussia. March. Holstein rejects the propositions of the Danish government. April 8. The infantry is ordered to be doubled. April 27. The government delivers its final answer respecting Holstein, and refuses to make further concessions. July 27. About 500 Sleswigers, in favour of the rights of Denmark over Sleswig, visit Copenhagen where they meet with an enthusiastic public reception.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

	Died. B.C.		Died. A.D.
Skjold	40	Frode II.	87
Fridleif I.	23	Wermund the Sage	140
	A.D.	Olaf the Mild	190
Frode I.	35	Dan Mykillate	270
Fridleif II.	47	Frode III.	310
Havar	59	Halfdan I.	324

	Died. A.D.		Began to reign. A.D.
Fridleif III.	348	Hardi-canute	1035
Frode IV.	407	Magnus I.	1042
Ingild, or Ingel.	436	Sweyn II.	1047
Halfdan II.	447	Harold III.	1076
Frode V.	460	Canute IV.	1080
Helge and Roe	494	Olaf II.	1087
Frode VI.	510	Eric III.	1095
Rolf Krake	522	Nicholas	1105
Frode VII.	548	Eric IV.	1134
Halfdan III.	580	Eric V.	1137
Ruric Slyngebande	588	Canute V. and Sweyn III.	1147
Ivar Vidadme	647	Valdemar I. (the Great)	1157
Harold Hildetand	735	Canute VI.	1182
Sigurd Ring	750	Valdemar II.	1202
Ragnar Lodbrog	794	Eric VI.	1241
Sigurd Snogøje	803	Abel	1250
Hardi-canute	850	Christopher I.	1252
Eric I.	854	Eric VII.	1253
Eric II.	883	Eric VIII.	1285
Gorm the Old	941	Christopher II.	1320
Harold Blaatand ..	991	(Interregnum)	1334
Sweyn	1014	Valdemar IV.	1340
	Began to reign. A.D.	Olaf III.	1373
Canute the Great.,	1015		

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK, NORWAY,
AND SWEDEN.

	Began to reign. A.D.		Began to reign. A.D.
Margaret.....	1387	Christian I.	1448
Eric of Pomerania	1412	John.	1481
Christopher III. ..	1439	Christian II.	1513

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Frederick I.	1523	Frederick IV.	1699
Christian III.	1539	Christian VI.	1730
Frederick II.	1559	Frederick V.	1746
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VII.	1768
Frederick III.	1648	Frederick VI.	1803
Christian V.	1670		

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian VIII....	1839	Frederick VII.	1843

DENNEWITZ (Battle).—The allied Prussian, Swedish, and Russian army defeated the French, under Marshal Ney, at the village of Dennewitz, in Prussia, Sept. 6, 1813. The Prussians, who for some time maintained their ground against overwhelming numbers, were, by the arrival of Bernadotte with the Swedes and Russians, strongly reinforced, when the French were completely routed. They lost 13,000 men, 43 pieces of cannon, three standards, and 6,000 stand of arms, whilst the loss of the allied army was about 6,000 men.

DEODAND.—By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 18, 1846), the forfeiture of any chattel for having been the cause of the death of a man, was abolished from and after Sept. 1, 1846. Deodands, at first given to the Church, afterwards became the property of the Crown.

DEORHAM (Battle).—Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, defeated the Britons at Deorham, supposed to be Dirham, in Gloucestershire, A.D. 577. Three British kings fell in the battle, and the victors took possession of Bath, Cirencester, and Gloucester.

DEPTFORD (Kent).—Henry VIII. established a storehouse here about 1513, and granted a charter to the shipmen and mariners of England to found a guild in the parish church, under the name of the "Guild of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity," May 20, 1514. Here, too, Queen Elizabeth visited the *Golden Hind*, in which Drake had circumnavigated the globe, April 4, 1581. The town suffered from a fire in 1652, and from a flood in 1671. Trinity House hospital was founded in 1685. In 1698 Deptford was the residence of the Czar Peter the Great, during his initiation into the mysteries of ship-building. Waterworks were erected here in 1699; and the victualling-office, built in 1745, was burnt in 1749. The ancient hall of the Trinity House was taken down in 1787, and the hospital was rebuilt in 1788.

DEPUTIES (Chamber of).—The French legislative assembly received this title by a charter of Louis XVIII. in 1814, and retained it till the publication of Louis Napoleon's constitution, Jan. 14, 1852, which appointed the Corps Législatif in its stead.

DERBEND (Asia), the capital of Daghistan, occupies the site of the ancient Albania. The Russians took it A.D. 1722, restoring it to the Persians in 1735. It again fell into the power of Russia in 1796, and was incorporated with that empire early in the present century.

DERBY (Derbyshire) is supposed to have been founded by the ancient Britons. At the Conquest, A.D. 1066, it was granted to William Peverell, natural son of William I., and in 1160 a Benedictine nunnery, of which some vestiges still remain, was founded. The grammar-school, which is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments in England, was granted to the corporation in 1554. In 1592 the plague visited the town and carried off many of its inhabitants, and in 1745 it was the extreme point reached by the Pretender in his invasion of England. The silk manufacture was introduced by John Lombe in 1717, that of porcelain in 1750, and in 1793 Messrs. Strutt erected here the first fire-proof mill in England. The infirmary was erected in 1800, and the town-hall in 1828. In 1833-4, 2,400 factory hands struck work, and the prosperity of the town materially suffered in consequence. The arboretum, which was presented to the town by Mr. Joseph Strutt, was opened Sept. 16, 1840, and in Oct., 1841, the town-hall was destroyed by fire. A new cattle-market was opened in 1861.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the resignation of the Russell Administration, officially announced Feb. 23, 1852. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord St. Leonards.
President of the Council ..	Earl of Lonsdale.
Privy Seal	Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Malmesbury.

Colonial Secretary	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
Admiralty	Duke of Northumberland.
Board of Control	Mr. Herries.
Public Works	Lord John Manners.
Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Hardwicke.

They were defeated on their budget Dec. 16, 1852, and on the following day resigned the seals of office. (See **ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION.**)—The second was formed on the resignation of the first Palmerston Administration, Feb. 20, 1858. The Cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council ..	Marquis of Salisbury.
Privy Seal	Earl of Hardwicke.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley.
Admiralty	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
Board of Control	Earl of Ellenborough.
Secretary at War	Colonel Peel.
Public Works	Lord John Manners.
Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.

Lord Stanley became president of the Board of Control (and on the passing of the India bill, minister for India) on the resignation of the earl of Ellenborough in June, 1858; and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., took Lord Stanley's place as colonial secretary. Mr. Walpole resigned the home secretaryship, and Mr. Henley the presidency of the Board of Trade, Feb. 28, 1859. The former office was taken by Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, and the latter by the earl of Donoughmore. An amendment to the address was carried against the ministry June 10, 1859, and they resigned on the following day. (See **PALMERSTON'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.**)

DERBY TRIALS.—At the assizes held at Derby, July 26, 1817, the grand jury found an indictment of high treason against Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam, and others. As participators in the Luddite insurrections, they were charged with levying and making war against the king. Special commissions were opened Sept. 25, and the trial commenced Oct. 15, and terminated on Saturday, Oct. 25, when twenty-three of the prisoners received sentence of death. Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam were executed at Derby on the 7th of November, and the others were reprieved.

DERBY (Ireland), See of.—The date of the establishment of this bishopric is unknown. Columbille founded a monastery at Derry about A.D. 546. The first bishops of the district were called bishops of Tyrone, and had their see at Ardsrath or Ardstraw, in Donegal county; but in 597 they removed to Rathlone or Maghera, in Londonderry. In 1158 a council of bishops decreed that Derry should be erected into a see, and a bishop was apparently appointed, though there is no regular succession of bishops of Derry till 1279. The Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37,

s. 32 (Aug. 14, 1833), directed that on the death of the bishop of Raphoe then in office, that diocese should be united to Derry. Under this provision the union of the two sees took place in 1834.

DESOLATION ISLAND (Indian Ocean) was discovered by the French navigator Kerguelen in 1772, and named after him. Captain Cook landed here Dec. 24, 1776, and having discovered that it was not a continent, as Kerguelen supposed, changed the name from Kerguelen's Land to the Island of Desolation.

DESPARD'S PLOT.—In the year 1800 Colonel Edward Marcus Despard began to plot against the government, and having induced about six-and-thirty persons to join him, formed a conspiracy to assassinate the king and subvert the government. The blow was fixed for Tuesday, the 16th of November, 1802, the day that had been appointed for the opening of parliament. Despard and about thirty of his associates were arrested at their place of assembly, the Oakley Arms public-house, in Lambeth, on the night of Nov. 16. After a long examination, Colonel Despard and fourteen others were committed to take their trial for high treason before a special commission. The ringleader and six of his associates were executed at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in presence of an immense crowd, Feb. 21, 1803.

DESSAU (Battle).—Wallenstein defeated Mansfeld and John Ernest of Weimar, in an engagement at the bridge of Dessau, in Germany, April 25, 1626. It was the scene of several encounters between the French and the allied squadrons in 1813.

DESVENTURADAS, or UNHAPPY ISLANDS (Pacific), were discovered by Magellan during his voyage across the Pacific in the spring of 1521. The name was given to them by this enterprising navigator on account of their lonely and deserted appearance. It is doubtful whether they have been visited by any European since their discovery.

DETROIT (United States) was founded by the French A.D. 1683. The English captured it in 1759, and it suffered greatly during the revolutionary war. It was incorporated in 1802. The act of incorporation having been withdrawn in 1810, it was again incorporated in 1815. Lansing took its place as the capital of Michigan in 1847.

DETROIT FORT (Upper Canada).—The American general Hull, with 2,500 men and 33 pieces of cannon, capitulated at this fort to a British force consisting of 700 men, including militia, and 600 auxiliary Indians, Aug. 16, 1812. The English withdrew from the fort in 1813.

DETTINGEN, (Battle), was fought June 16, 1743, near the village of Dettingen, in Bavaria, and is memorable as being the last battle in which a king of England appeared in person on the field. The Hessians and Hanoverians, under George II. of England, defeated the French under Marshal Noailles. The former lost 1,500, and the latter 3,000 men.

DEVI-COTTA FORT (Hindustan) was taken from the rajah of Tanjore, by Clive, A.D. 1749. The French took it in 1758; but it was recaptured by the English in 1759.

DEVIZES (Wiltshire) is a very ancient town, although no authentic information remains respecting its early history. The castle, at one time one of the strongest in the kingdom, was erected by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, about A.D. 1132. In 1233 it was the prison of Hubert de Burgh; and in 1299 was, together with the town and park, settled by way of dower on Margaret, queen of Edward I. In July, 1643, the army of Charles I. was besieged here by the parliamentary forces. The latter sustained a total defeat near the town, July 13. The county bridewell was erected in 1810.

DEVONPORT (Devonshire) received its present title in 1824, having previously been styled Plymouth Dock. A mechanics' institute was established in 1825; and the column to commemorate the change in the name of the town was erected in 1827. (*See* **PLYMOUTH.**)

DEVONSHIRE ADMINISTRATION took office in November, 1756. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	The Duke of Devonshire.
President of the Council	Earl of Granville.
Privy Seal	Earl Gower.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Hon. Henry Bilson Legge.
Secretaries of State	{ Mr. Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham.
	{ Earl of Holderness.
Admiralty	Earl Temple.
Board of Trade	Earl of Halifax.
Secretary at War	Viscount Barrington.
Treasurer of the Navy	Rt. Hon. George Grenville

The great seal was placed in commission. The king demanded the seals of office from Lord Temple April 5, 1757. Pitt was dismissed a few days later, and the administration was dissolved. An interregnum of nearly three months' duration followed. (*See* **NEWCASTLE and PITT ADMINISTRATION.**)

DHARWAR (Hindustan), taken from the Mahrattas by Hyder Ali A.D. 1778, was recaptured in 1791. In 1837, religious disputes between the Brahmins and Lingayets rose to such a height here, that the British government was compelled to interfere.

DIADDEM.—Selden ("Titles of Honour") states that although the crown and the diadem have been from ancient times confounded, yet the latter was a very different thing from what a crown now is or was. The diadem was a fillet of silk, or linen; and no other crown was used, excepting in some Asiatic kingdoms, before the Christian era. Diocletian assumed the diadem A.D. 303.

DIALS were in use among the Jews as early as B.C. 713, when the dial of Hezekiah went back ten degrees, in answer to the prayer of Isaiah (2 Kings, xx. 11; and Isaiah, xxxviii. 8). Pliny ascribes their invention to Anaximander, who flourished B.C. 547, and says that the first dial at Rome was set up by Papirius Cursor, who

had taken it from the Samnites B.C. 293. The first dial constructed at Rome was in B.C. 164, for before that year they had been brought from foreign parts; and in the time of Plautus (B.C. 184) they were common, as he makes one of his characters rail at their frequency. Their adoption as ordinary parts of ecclesiastical architecture dates from A.D. 615, when they were set up in the churches of Burgundy.

DIAMOND.—This gem is mentioned as the sixth jewel of Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18). Some authorities consider that the original would be more correctly rendered by some other word. Pliny, in the "Natural History," written A.D. 77, speaks of it as the most costly of human possessions, and states that the ancient writers mention Ethiopia as its locality, but that it had been brought from India shortly before his own time. India, and especially the districts around Golconda, furnished nearly all the diamonds of Europe, until the discovery of the Brazilian mines in 1728. In 1730, the Rio Janeiro fleet brought 1,146 ounces of diamonds into Europe. These mines were let, in 1740, to a company of Rio Janeiro merchants. The diamond mines of the Ural mountains were discovered June 22, 1829. The art of cutting diamonds was discovered by Louis Berghem, of Bruges, in 1476. The diamond was first used for writing on glass in the 16th century. In 1562, ornaments cut with a diamond on Venetian glasses were common. In 1564, Clement Birague, of Milan, succeeded in engraving on them. The inflammability of the diamond was first asserted by Boetius de Boot in 1607, and demonstrated at Florence in 1694; while the products resulting from its combustion were ascertained by Lavoisier in 1772. Among celebrated diamonds may be mentioned the Kohinoor, which was found in one of the Golconda mines before the Christian era. In 1526 it passed into the hands of the emperor Baber, by whose descendant, Mohammed Shah, it was surrendered to Nadir Shah, in 1739. Runjeet Singh, the lion of the Punjab, obtained it as a ransom from Shah Shooja in 1813, and in 1849 it was delivered to the English by Dhuleep Singh. Queen Victoria received it from the chairman of the East-India Company July 3, 1850, and it formed one of the attractions of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1852 it was recut, and now weighs 102 carats, being worth £276,768.—The Pitt, or Regent diamond, was bought by T. Pitt, Esq. (grandfather of Wm. Pitt), during his governorship of Fort St. George, for £12,500, in Feb. 1702. In 1717 it was purchased by the regent of Orleans for £135,000. It weighs 137 carats, and is the most perfect diamond in the world.—The Orloff, or great diamond of the Russian sceptre, originally formed the eye of an Indian idol. In 1775 it was sold to the empress Catherine for £90,000, an annuity of £4,000, and a patent of nobility. It is said to weigh 193

carats.—The Pigott diamond was brought to England by Earl Pigott, and sold by lottery in 1801. It weighs 49 carats, and is worth £40,000.—The great diamond of the emperor of Brazil was discovered in 1808 by a negro slave. It is uncut, and weighs 1,680 carats: its value has been estimated at £5,644,800.—Free importation and exportation of diamonds were permitted by 6 Geo. II. c. 7 (1733). They were allowed to be landed without entry, report, or warrant, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 52, s. 2 (Aug. 23, 1833).

DIAMOND NECKLACE.—Boehmer and Basanges, the court jewellers of France, were commissioned by Louis XV., in 1774, to collect the most beautiful diamonds, for a necklace, which he intended to present to Madame du Barry. The king died before the necklace was completed; but the jewellers persevered with their work, hoping that Louis XVI. would purchase it for Marie Antoinette. The necklace was valued at 1,800,000 francs, or £72,000. An intriguing woman, Madame Lamotte, who took the title of countess, pretending to have received authority from Marie Antoinette to purchase the necklace, induced the jewellers to part with it in return for orders, to which the forged signature of the queen was attached, amounting to 1,400,000 francs, or £56,000. This negotiation was completed in January, 1785. Several persons connected with the court became the dupes of Madame Lamotte, and a girl, named Leguet or D'Olive, was on one occasion made to personate the queen. The Cardinal de Rohan, grand almoner, who had been employed as an instrument to carry out her schemes by Madame Lamotte, was arrested Aug. 15, 1785, and Madame Lamotte herself was taken at Bar-sur-Aube on the 19th. They were both sent to the Bastille. At the trial that ensued, brought to a close May 31, 1786, the cardinal's innocence was clearly established, and Madame Lamotte was sentenced to be flogged, branded on both shoulders, and imprisoned for life. She managed, however, to escape after an imprisonment of about ten months' duration, and took refuge in England. Having been pursued for debt, she endeavoured to escape by a window on the second story of her house, and falling from the window-sill, was killed on the spot. The scandal created by this affair proved most disastrous. Talleyrand Perigord wrote to a friend: "Attend narrowly to that miserable affair of the necklace: I should not be surprised if it overturned the throne."

DIAMPER (Hindustan).—The archbishop of Goa held a council here A.D. 1599, for the purpose of compelling the inhabitants to abjure the heresies of the Nestorians.

DIANA (Temple). (See EPHEBUS.)

DIARBEKIR (Asia).—This town, occupying the site of the ancient Amid or Amida, was sacked by Tamerlane A.D. 1393. It was frequently besieged, and was captured by Selim in 1515. The Persians regained possession in 1605, but it reverted to the Turks at the peace in 1639. It is the seat of a

Nestorian archbishop and of a Jacobite patriarch. The Turks call it Kara Amid, or Black Amid, in allusion to the black basalt used in the construction of the houses, &c.

DICE are said to have been invented by Palamedes at the siege of Troy, about B.C. 1183, though some authors ascribe their origin to the Lydians, B.C. 600. They were used by the Romans, by whom they were called *tesserae*. The *talus*, though frequently mentioned as a species of dice, is hardly entitled to the distinction, as it always signified a figure with only four sides on which it could rest. The practice of cogging dice was known to the Romans. The council of Eliberis in 305 passed a general canon forbidding laymen to play at dice, under the penalty of suspension from communion for a whole year. The council of Constantinople in 691 prohibited the use of dice to both clergy and laity, the penalty for the former being deprivation, and for the latter excommunication. Dice were introduced into England at a very early date, and at the period of the Conquest (1066) they formed one of the chief amusements of the people, who played with them in a most extravagant manner. By 9 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 2 (May 9, 1828), the duty on dice was fixed at twenty shillings the pair.

DICTATOR.—The Roman dictators possessed sovereign power in the state, and were the generals-in-chief of the army. The first was Titus Lartius, who was appointed B.C. 499. The dictators were at first chosen from the patrician order of the people; but in the year B.C. 356, Marcus Rutilus, a plebeian, obtained the honour. The office was finally abrogated by the law of Antony, B.C. 44.

DICTIONARY.—The oldest dictionary of which we have any record, is one in the Chinese language, compiled by Pa-out-she, about B.C. 1100. Marcus Terentius Varro, who flourished B.C. 116–123, was one of the first classic authors who turned his attention to lexicography; but the most celebrated dictionary of antiquity is the *Onomastikon* of Julius Pollux, which was completed before A.D. 177. The earliest Latin dictionary of modern times was published by John Balbi of Genoa in 1460; but that of Calepio, published in 1502, is much more perfect. Sebastian Munster's *Chaldee Dictionary* appeared in 1527; Pagninus' *Lexicon of the Hebrew language* in 1529; Robert Stephens' *Thesaurus* in 1535; and Erpenius's *Arabic Dictionary* in 1613. Schindler's *Lexicon Pentaglotton* appeared in 1612, and Edmund Castells's *Lexicon Heptaglotton* in 1669. Phillips's *World of Words* appeared in 1657. Moreri published his *Biographical, Historical, and Geographical Dictionary* in 1673. Elisha Cole's *English Dictionary* appeared in 1677; and Bayle's *Historical and Critical Dictionary* and the *Dictionary of the French Academy* in 1694. Dr. Johnson's *English Dictionary* was completed in May, 1755, Walker's *Dictionary* appeared in 1791, and Francis Grose's *Dictionary of the Vulgar tongue* in 1785.

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, the discovery

of which was announced by Mosander in 1841.

DIEPPE (France), as early as the 10th century, was a fishing village possessing some fortifications. In the 11th century the town was called Bertheville. Henry II. erected the castle in 1188, and the church of St. Jacques was commenced in 1200. Dieppe was attacked by the English in 1442, and again in July, 1694; being on the latter occasion nearly destroyed by fire.

DIERSHEIM (Battle).—Moreau effected the passage of the Rhine at this place, after a series of combats with the Austrians, April 19 and 20, 1797. Desaix and Davoust distinguished themselves in these encounters.

DIEST (South Brabant).—This town, taken from the French by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, was recaptured by them in the same year.

DIET.—The name given to the assembly of the German states, which was instituted in the most ancient times, and reconstituted by Charles IV. in 1356, on the publication of the "Golden Bull." These sittings were made permanent at Ratisbon, Dec. 23, 1663. They were removed to Frankfort by the "Confederation of the Rhine," July 17, 1806. The following are some of the most celebrated diets.

A.D.

1180. Diet of Würzburg, which deposed Henry the Lion, duke of Brunswick.

1467. Diet of Nuremberg, which divided the States into the College of Electors, the College of Princes, and the College of Imperial Towns.

1521. Diet of Worms, at which Luther refused to recant.

1529. Diet of Spire, which prohibited the spread of the reformed religion, and occasioned the famous protestation from which the reformers are called Protestants.

1530. Diet of Augsburg, summoned by Charles V., to reunite the princes of Christendom, and secure their co-operation against the Turks.

1541. Diet of Ratisbon, summoned to reunite the Protestants with the papists, who were unable to agree respecting twenty-two articles of faith submitted to their consideration by the pope's legate.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, or, God and my Right, the motto of the royal arms of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. at the battle of Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198. It was assumed by him and his successors, but did not appear on the broad seal before the time of Henry VIII. Anne discontinued "Dieu et mon Droit," substituting "Semper eadem" in its place; but George I. restored the old motto.

DIGEST.—The first digest of the Roman laws was made by Varro, B.C. 66. Gregorianus, A.D. 306; Hermogenianus, 365; and Theodosius the Younger, 438, also compiled and simplified the laws; but the term "Digest" is usually applied to the *Pandects* of Justinian, which formed the second part of his code, finished in 529. They were in fifty books, and a copy of them was found at Amalphi in the year 1137.

DIGGERS.—These levellers, who pre-

tended that the earth ought to be held in common, and commenced cultivating some waste land in Surrey, were dispersed by the military, April 16, 1649.

DIGIT.—The term applied to any whole number under ten. The system of notation by digits, commonly called the Arabic system, was used by the Hindoo Aryabhata in the 5th century, and was first employed in Arabia by Mohammed Ben Musa towards the latter part of the 9th century. By the end of the 10th century they were fully established throughout Arabia, and were soon after introduced into Europe. Their general adoption by European accountants was, however, very gradual; and even at the beginning of the 16th century the Roman notation was common.

DJON (France), the ancient Dibio, or Divio, is said to have been founded by Marcus Aurelius. Clovis defeated the Burgundians in a battle near this place, A.D. 500. It was burnt in 1137, rebuilt in 1157, and in 1179 became the residence of the dukes of Burgundy. The cathedral dates from 1291, and the church of Notre Dame was completed in 1334. The castle was completed in 1513. Dijon is the seat of a bishop. Councils were held here in July, 1077; in 1116; and from Dec. 1 to 13, 1199.

DILETTANTI.—This society was established in 1734 by some gentlemen who had travelled in Italy, for the purpose of encouraging a taste for the fine arts. They sent an expedition to the East, which left England June 9, 1764, and returned Nov. 2, 1766. The result of their investigations was the "Ionian Antiquities," of which part I. was published in 1769, part II. in 1797, and part III. in 1840; Chandler's "Travels in Asia Minor," published in 1775; Chandler's "Travels in Greece," published in 1776; and a volume of Greek Inscriptions, published in 1774. Another expedition was sent to the Levant in 1814. The society consists of fifty members, who dine together at the Thatched House tavern, the first Sunday in every month, from February to July.

DINANT (Belgium).—Notice of this town occurs in records of the 6th century. It was taken and destroyed in 1486, by Philip the Good, duke of Normandy. It was speedily rebuilt, and was again seized by the duke of Nevers in 1554. The French, under the Marshal de Crecqui, took it in 1675; under Marshal Saxe in 1746; and again in 1794, when it was erected into the chief town of the department of Sambre-et-Meuse. It was restored to Holland in 1814.

DINDIGUL (Hindustan) was conquered by the rajah of Mysore A.D. 1755, taken from Tippoo Saib by the British in 1783, and restored in 1784. In 1792 it was ceded to the British government. In 1809, 1810, and 1811, this town and its neighbourhood were visited by a very fatal epidemic, which carried off numbers of the population.

DIOECSE.—Bingham (Antiq. ix. c. 1, s. 3), speaking of the division of the Roman empire into dioceses, says,—"It is generally owned

that the division of provinces is more ancient than that of dioceses: for the division into dioceses began only about the time of Constantine" (A.D. 306–337). A list of the dioceses of the empire is given in the "Notitia Imperii," said to be written about the year 400, at which time they seem to have numbered thirteen. The term was first used in its episcopal sense about the time of the council of Arles, 314, which addressed a letter to Pope Sylvester I., wherein mention is made of his holding "the greater dioceses." The first division of a large diocese into several smaller ones took place in 569. The establishment of dioceses in Britain was coeval with the introduction of Christianity, but information on the subject is very meagre. British bishops attended the council of Arles, 314, as well as that of Sardica, 347. For further information on the English dioceses see BISHOPS.

DIOCLETIAN ÆRA, or the ÆRA OF MARTYRS, dates from the proclamation of Diocletian as emperor, Aug. 29, A.D. 284. This æra was generally used by Christians till the introduction of the Christian æra, about 527.

DIORAMA.—This mode of exhibiting paintings of landscapes, architecture, &c., with such effects of light as to produce most complete optical illusion, was first established at Paris by M.M. Daguerre and Bouton in 1822. In 1823 a building was erected for its exhibition at Regent's Park, London, and for some time the speculation proved prosperous. After a time, however, the amusement failed to attract visitors, and the building was ultimately sold to Sir Morton Peto, for conversion into a Baptist chapel, in 1855.

DIPHTHERIA, a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the throat, which causes the development of a false membrane. The best authorities believe it to be no other than the "putrid sore throat" described by early writers. The ancient Greek physician Aretæus refers to a similar disease. It prevailed in an epidemic form in Italy, Spain, and other European countries in the 16th and 17th centuries. In England, the continent of Europe, and North America, it broke out in the 18th century. It appeared again at Tours, in France, in 1818, and in 1856 raged with epidemic violence at Boulogne. The first accurately described cases in this country occurred in 1857. M. Bretonneau, of Tours, gave it the name of "diphthérie" in 1821.

DIRECTORY.—The first London Directory was published by Lee and Major in 1677, under the title of "A Collection of the Names of Merchants, &c." The first bearing the name was published in 1734, under the title of "Kent's Directory; or, a List of the Principal Traders in London." The Post-Office Directory appeared in 1800.

DIRECTORY.—The French Directory was appointed by the constitution published June 23, 1795. It exercised authority from Oct. 27, 1795, till Nov. 11, 1799, when the consular government was established in its

stead. It was composed of five members, one of whom was to retire yearly, and governed the republic conjointly with the Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred.

DIRECTORY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.—During the civil war, the puritans supplied the place of the Book of Common Prayer by a volume bearing the above title. It was prepared by a committee appointed Oct. 17, 1643, and was established by parliament Jan. 3, 1645.

DISCIPLINE.—The first book of discipline was drawn up by the ministers of the Scottish Church in 1560, for the purpose of establishing discipline and uniformity in the Church. It abolished the government of bishops and the observance of fasts and saint days, and established kirk sessions, besides appointing other minor particulars. The second book of discipline, approved by the General Assembly in April, 1578, did not receive the sanction of Parliament, and then only in a modified form, until 1592.

DISPENSARIES were set up in monasteries and the houses of the wealthy during the Middle Ages. They were established in their present form towards the end of the 18th century. The first was the Royal General Dispensary, Smithfield, founded in 1770. The Westminster Dispensary was established in 1774; the London Dispensary in 1777; the Surrey Dispensary in 1777; the Finsbury Dispensary in 1780; the Eastern Dispensary in 1782; the Public Dispensary in 1782; the Marylebone Dispensary in 1785; the Western Dispensary in 1789; the Tower Hamlets Dispensary in 1792; the London Electrical Dispensary in 1793; the Bloomsbury Dispensary in 1801; the Islington Dispensary in 1821; and the University of London Dispensary in 1828.

DISPENSATIONS.—Papal dispensations were first granted by Innocent III. in 1200. Subjects of the English sovereign were forbidden to appeal for them by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1533), which, however, empowered the archbishop of Canterbury to grant, by an instrument under his seal, unto the king and his successors, for causes not contrary to the laws of God, all such dispensations as were formerly from the see of Rome.

DISPENSING POWER.—The power of suspending or dispensing with the laws, or the execution of the laws, claimed and exercised by some of the English sovereigns, was declared illegal, and formally abolished by the Bill of Rights (1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2) passed in 1689.

DISPERSION OF MANKIND.—This took place at the building of the tower of Babel (Gen. xi. 8), and various dates are assigned to it by different authorities. It occurred, according to the chronology adopted in the English Bible, B.C. 2234.

DISSIDENTS.—Protestants holding different views from the Church of England are thus named. About the year 1565 they

were called Puritans. Their numbers were much increased by the Act of Uniformity, 13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4 (1662), from which about two thousand clergymen dissented, thence receiving the name Nonconformists or Dissenters. The Test Act, 35 Chas. II. c. 2 (1672), excluded from government employment all who refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church. The Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1688), first gave dissenters legal security in the celebration of their worship; but the great act for their relief was the Corporation and Test Repeal Act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17, May 9, 1828), which enabled them to accept public employment without violating their scruples respecting the taking of the sacrament. Dissenters were first permitted to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship, or at a registrar's office, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (Aug. 17, 1836).

DISSIDENTS.—The term applied to dissenters from the established religion of Poland, viz., the Roman Catholic. They were allowed the free exercise of their religion by the *pacta conventa*, in 1573, but were persecuted in 1718. In 1766 Russia and Prussia supported them in their claims for unrestricted worship, and in 1775 their rights, with a few exceptions, were completely restored.

DISTAFF.—Spinning by distaff was introduced into England A.D. 1505. The day after the Epiphany, or Twelfth-day, was jocularly called St. Distaff's or Rock Day, because the Christmas holidays having then terminated, housewives resumed the distaff, &c.

DISTILLATION.—This art, said to have originated amongst the inhabitants of northern Europe, was, with many others connected with chemical science, introduced into Spain by the Moors about the year 1150. Argand's improvements in mechanical processes were perfected about 1780.

DITCH, or the NATIONS.—The third expedition of the Koreish against Mohammed, A.D. 625. Gibbon (ch. l.) remarks:—"This third expedition is variously named, from the *nations* which marched under the banner of Abu Sophian, from the *ditch* which was drawn before the city, and a camp of 3,000 Mussulmans. The prudence of Mohammed declined a general engagement: the valour of Ali was signalized in single combat; and the war was protracted twenty days, till the final separation of the confederates. A tempest of wind, rain, and hail overturned their tents: their private quarrels were fomented by an insidious adversary; and the Koreish, deserted by their allies, no longer hoped to subvert the throne, or to check the conquests of their invincible exile."

DIU (Hindustan).—This island was taken A.D. 1515 by the Portuguese, who made it a strong fortress. The Arabs of Muscat assailed and pillaged it in 1670. It was garrisoned by British troops in 1809.

DIVINATION.—The Israelites were prohibited from practising divination of any kind by the law of Moses (Deut. xviii. 9-12), B.C. 1451. Among the ancients, divination was practised in many different forms. It is supposed to have originated among the Etruscans. Disraeli (Amenities of Literature, ii. 258) remarks, "The mystery of the divining-rod is as ancient as the days of Cicero. The German miners introduced its practice among our Cornish miners."

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.—The doctrine that kings are entitled to the unqualified submission of their subjects was maintained by the Convocation Book of 1603, by Hobbes in 1642, by Sir Robert Filmer in his "Patriarcha" in 1680, and by Sherlock in 1684. Dr. Pusey's sermon, Nov. 5, 1837, exhibits the views of modern High Church writers on the subject.

DIVING-BELL.—In the time of Aristotle (B.C. 384-322), divers used a kind of kettle to enable them to continue long under water. The earliest positive mention of the use of the diving-bell in Europe occurs in the works of John Taisnier, who was born A.D. 1509. In 1665 it was employed to raise some portions of the Spanish Armada, which had been wrecked off the Isle of Mull, and in 1687 William Phipps succeeded by its means in recovering £200,000, which had been lost in a Spanish vessel off the coast of Hispaniola. The instrument was much improved by Witsen in 1671. Dr. Halley's grand plan for introducing a supply of fresh air, which he effected about 1715, is the most important event in the history of the apparatus. Further improvements were effected by Mr. Spalding, who was drowned while prosecuting some experiments with the diving-bell, June 1, 1783. Smeaton first applied it to engineering operations in 1779, and in 1788 he contrived a means of supplying air by means of a forcing air-pump.

DIVORCE was permitted by the Mosaic law B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxiv. 1-4). The first instance among the Romans occurred B.C. 331, and the custom afterwards became very frequent, in spite of the *Lex de maritandis ordinibus*, passed B.C. 18, and the *Lex Pappia-Poppæa*, A.D. 9, which attempted to restrain the facilities for obtaining it. In England divorces were of two kinds,—*à mensâ et thoro*, when the parties lived separate but without a dissolution of the marriage vow, and *à vinculo matrimonii*, when their union was declared illegal from the first, and was consequently totally dissolved. The first example of a divorce effected by act of parliament, without the previous consent of the spiritual court, was that of the notorious countess of Macclesfield, who was separated from her husband April 2, 1698. In 1798 Lord Loughborough obtained the passing of a series of resolutions which required every application for divorce to be supported by an ecclesiastical sentence and by a previous verdict at law. Previously to 1840, divorce bills in the House of Commons were decided by the whole house; but in that year they

were referred to a committee of nine members. In December, 1850, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the law of divorce. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, Aug. 28, 1857) abolished all authority of the Ecclesiastical Court respecting divorces, and vested it in the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," which was to be presided over by three judges, the judge of the Probate Court being one. This act was amended and extended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 2, 1858), and by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 13, 1859).

DIZIER, St. (France), was besieged by Charles the Fifth's army, commanded by Ferdinand de Gonzaga, in 1544. It surrendered after a brave resistance. In 1775 the town was nearly destroyed by fire through the carelessness of a baker. Napoleon I. drove back the advanced guard of the allies here, Jan. 27, 1814.

DJEVAN-BOULAK (Battle).—The Russians gained a victory over the Persians at this place, in Persia, July 18, 1827.

DJIDDA, or JIDDA (Arabia), was surrounded by a wall A.D. 1501 by the sultan of Egypt. In 1803 Sherif Pasha attempted to render the town independent of the Sherif of Mecca, but failed, and died suddenly in 1804, about which time it surrendered to the Wahabees, who expelled the Turks. In 1811 Mohammed Ali took measures to recover it, and in 1812 he succeeded in obtaining possession. The celebrated traveller Burckhardt arrived here July 15, 1814.

DOBRO (Battle).—Prince Menschikoff, at the head of a Russian army, defeated the Swedes at this place, in the Ukraine, Sept. 20, 1709.

DOBRYNITCHI, (Battle,) was fought in this plain, in Russia, by the pretender Dmitri, at the head of about 20,000 Poles and Cossacks, against 70,000 Russians, led by the generals of the Czar, Jan. 20, 1605. The former was defeated, with the loss of seven-eighths of his army and all his baggage and artillery.

DOCETÆ, or DOCETES.—These heretics, who contended that Christ was a god, and that he did not really suffer death on the cross, but only in appearance, arose in the 1st century. Gibbon says:—"While his blood was still recent on Mount Calvary, the Docetes, a numerous and learned sect of Asiatics, invented the *phantastic* system, which was afterwards propagated by the Marcionites, the Manichæans, and the various names of the Gnostic heresy." They denied the resurrection and ascension, and separated into various divisions under different leaders.

DOCKS.—The first docks constructed in England were the Commercial Docks, at Rotherhithe, part of which existed as the Howland Great Wet Dock in 1660. The present title was adopted in 1807. The first dock at Liverpool was completed about 1720, and the first at Hull in 1778. The West-

India Docks, which are the most extensive warehousing establishment in the port of London, were commenced in February, 1800, and partially opened in August, 1802. The south dock was added in 1829. The East-India Docks were opened in 1806. Bristol floating harbour, which has all the characteristics of a dock, was commenced in 1804, and finished in 1809. The first stone of the London Docks was laid June 26, 1802, and they were opened in February, 1805, and till January, 1826, were the only docks at which ships bound for the Thames, with cargoes of wine, brandy, tobacco, and rice (except ships from the Indies), were permitted to unload. These docks were improved by a new entrance in 1832, and by an enlargement of the basin in 1853. St. Catherine's Docks were partially opened Oct. 25, 1828, and the Victoria Docks in November, 1855. Docks were commenced at Glasgow about 1662.

DOCKYARDS.—The formation of dockyards commenced in England during the reign of Henry VIII. There are seven in England; viz., Woolwich, founded before 1515; Portsmouth, before 1548; Deptford, about 1513; Chatham, established by Elizabeth; Sheerness, by Charles II.; Plymouth, founded soon after 1688, and called Devonport Dockyard since 1824; and Pembroke, originally established at Milford Haven in 1790, and removed to Pembroke in 1814.

DOCTOR.—Doctors of law existed among the Jews. Some authorities state that the Venerable Bede and John of Beverley received the title of doctor, at Cambridge, before 721; but this is doubtful. The degree was introduced at Bologna in the 12th century by Irnerius; and in 1207 it was conferred in England. Doctorships in medicine may be traced to 1384, and in music to 1463.

DOCTORS' COMMONS.—Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., in 1509, some civilians privileged to plead in the court of Arches formed a plan of association, by which they were to occupy contiguous houses and board in common. The spot first selected by them is not recorded; but in February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie procured a lease of Montjoy House and other tenements, which he devoted to the accommodation of the advocates, and which received the title of Doctors' Commons. The original edifice was destroyed in 1666 by the great fire of London. The courts were held in Essex House, Strand, until the college was rebuilt in 1672. They were incorporated in June, 1768, as "The College of Doctors of Law, exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." Doctors' Commons consisted of five courts; viz., the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The new courts of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes and of Probate, came into operation in January, 1858.

DODONA (Greece).—The site of this ancient town, celebrated for its oracle of Jupiter, has 286

not been ascertained. The Ætolians razed the temple of the god B.C. 219. It was a bishopric in the early church, and one of its bishops is mentioned as late as A.D. 516. Notice of the town itself occurs in the 6th century.

DOG.—The act for preventing the stealing of dogs (10 Geo. III. c. 18) was passed in 1770. A tax was imposed upon dogs by 36 Geo. III. c. 124 (May 19, 1796), which was extended to Ireland by 48 Geo. III. c. 42 (May 27, 1808). The use of dogs for purposes of draught was abolished as regards London by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 56 (Aug. 17, 1839), which prohibition was extended to all parts of the United Kingdom by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, s. 2 (July 31, 1854).

DOG-DAYS.—The Venerable Bede, who flourished between 673 and 735, gives as the commencement of the dog-days, July 14. In a calendar prefixed to Queen Elizabeth's Book of Common Prayer, ordered to be used in 1559, they are made to begin July 6, and to end Sept. 5, which arrangement continued till the Restoration in 1660, when they were omitted altogether from the Prayer-book, and made to begin July 19, and end Aug. 20. On the reformation of the British calendar in 1752, their commencement was fixed on July 30, and their termination on Sept. 7. They now begin July 3, and end Aug. 11.

DOGE.—According to some authorities, Venice was governed by a duke bearing the title of doge as early as 440; but Daru assigns 697 as the date of the creation of the honour, and mentions Paul Luke Anafesto as the first who bore it. The Genoese revolted against their counts in 1030, and elected a doge in 1034.

DOGGER-BANK (Sea-fight).—An English fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, engaged the Dutch near this sand-bank, between Great Britain and Holland, Aug. 5, 1781. After an obstinate conflict, the Dutch bore away. The English fleet having suffered severely in the action, was not able to follow in pursuit.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE.—A rowing-match, which takes place on the Thames every year, on the 1st of August, between the Old Swan near London Bridge and the White Swan at Chelsea, when the tide is strongest against the competitors, was instituted by Thomas Dogget, the actor, to mark his attachment to the house of Hanover, Aug. 1 being the date of George the First's accession. It was first rowed for Aug. 1, 1715. Dogget died Sept. 22, 1721, and bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to provide annually a waterman's coat and badge, to be rowed for in perpetual remembrance of the day.

DOIT, or DOIRKIN, a base coin of small value, the circulation of which was prohibited by 3 Hen. V. c. 1 (1415).

DOL (France).—William I. suffered some very severe losses in a vain attempt to capture this town, in Brittany, A.D. 1075. A dispute which broke out between the churches

of Dol and Tours respecting the metropolitan rights which the former claimed against the latter, was decided in favour of Tours in 1199. In 1793, during the Vendean war, Rossignol, at the head of the republican forces, was defeated at this town.

DOLCINITES.—This sect, according to Milman (*Lat. Christ.* vol. v. b. xii. ch. 6), was of "kindred tenets with the Fraticelli, or Spiritual Franciscans, with some leaven of the old doctrines of the Patarines (the Puritans) of Lombardy." It was founded by Dolcino, who was born at a village near Novara. He denounced the popes. The Dolcinites made their first appearance at Gattinara, in the Val de Sesia, in Piedmont, in 1304. The Inquisition sent forces against them in 1307, and after a brave resistance, during which numbers perished, Dolcino and a few of his followers were made prisoners. They were cruelly tortured, and afterwards burned alive.

DOLÉ (France), the Dola of the Romans, is of very ancient date, and was formerly the capital of Franche-Comté. Its university was founded in 1426, by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and a parliament was established in 1442. The French failed in attempts to capture it in 1435 and in 1477; but it was taken and sacked by Louis XI. in 1479. Charles V. erected strong fortifications here in 1530, and in 1636 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the French, who obtained it with the rest of Franche-Comté in 1668. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded May 2, 1668, it was restored to Spain, which finally lost all power over it in 1674, when it was seized by the army of Louis XIV. Its parliament was transferred to Besançon in 1676, and its university in 1691, since which time it has declined in importance.

DOLLAR.—This coin, as well as the German thaler, derives its name from the town of Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, where silver pieces, of an ounce weight, were first coined in 1518. It is the principal coin of the United States, where Spanish dollars, worth 4s. 4½d., passed current until 1772, when a new coinage was struck. Spanish dollars were issued from the Bank of England March 10, 1797, the value being 4s. 9d. each. They were recalled Oct. 3 in the same year. By an act passed in the United States in 1837, the dollar must weigh 412½ grains of standard silver. Its value is 4s. 4d. of our money.

DOMESDAY BOOK, defined by Ellis as "the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of lands therein described," was undertaken by William the Conqueror, but the precise year in which he commenced it is not known. The frequently assigned date, 1080, is founded on an erroneous quotation of the Red Book of the Exchequer, and there is good reason to believe the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is not far wrong in fixing its commencement in 1085, and its completion in 1086. Domesday Book continued the authority as to the amount of taxation till

1522, when Henry VIII. caused a more accurate survey to be taken, which is known as the New Domesday Book. In 1767, George III. ordered the publication of the original survey, which was commenced about 1770, and completed early in 1783. Ingulphus says the book was so called because it was as general and conclusive as the last judgment will be.

DOMINGO, St. (Hayti).—This city was founded A.D. 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, by whom it was first called Nueva Isabella. In 1502 it suffered severely from the effects of a hurricane, but was rebuilt by Ovando soon afterwards, and adorned with a fine Gothic cathedral in 1540. In the latter part of 1585 it was taken by Sir Francis Drake, who exacted from the inhabitants a ransom of £6,875. By the treaty of Basel, July 22, 1795, it was ceded to France, together with the other Spanish possessions in the island, and in 1801 it was seized by the negro chief Toussaint l'Ouverture. (*See HAYTI.*)

DOMINICA (W. Indies) was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493. In 1668 it submitted to the English, by whom it was again captured June 6, 1761. By the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain, and it was erected into a separate government under Sir W. Young, July 18, 1770. In 1778 it was taken by the French, but was restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. The French made an ineffectual attempt to retake it in 1795, and in 1802 its peace was disturbed by an insurrection of the negroes. The French again assailed it Feb. 22, 1805, when they opposed 4,000 men to the resident force of 200; but, after having destroyed Roseau by fire, they were compelled to retreat without achieving any substantial success.

DOMINICAL LETTER.—The first seven letters of the alphabet are used in ecclesiastical and other calendars to signify the days of the week, and the letter which stands for Sunday is known as the Dominical letter. January 1 is always expressed by A; hence the Dominical letters change every year.

DOMINICALS.—The name anciently given to the lessons of Scripture appointed to be read on Sundays. Aleuin, tutor of Charlemagne, is said to have instituted them between A.D. 750 and 760; but the custom of selecting the Sunday lessons in a systematic order was not generally adopted till the 12th century. An oblation made on Sundays to the rector of the church in which a person attended service and received the sacraments, was also, in the early English church, known by this name.

DOMINICANS.—This order of Friars, called in England, Black Friars, and in France, Jacobins, was founded by St. Dominick in 1215, and confirmed by Innocent III. in the same year. Honorius III. renewed the approval in 1216, and constituted the order under the rules of St. Augustine, which enjoined perpetual silence, almost continual fasts, poverty, and other mortifications. At the first gen-

eral chapter of the order, in 1220, the renunciation of all possession and revenue was also enjoined. The convent in Paris was founded in 1218. In 1221 the order was introduced into England, where the monks were called Black Friars, their first establishment being formed at Oxford. In 1276 the corporation of London granted the order two lanes near the Thames, where a monastery was erected, the neighbourhood of which still retains the name Blackfriars. —The order of the Dominican nuns was founded by St. Dominick in 1206.

DONATISTS.—On the election of Cecilianus to the see of Carthage, A.D. 311, the minority chose another bishop, who, dying in 313, was succeeded by Donatus. He formed the malcontents into a separate party, named after himself. The peculiarity of the sect was its strictness in matters of church discipline. Severe laws were passed against it in 316, and it was condemned by the council of Carthage in 411. It was not totally extinguished till the 7th century.

DONAUWERTH (Bavaria) was the scene of the execution of Mary of Brabant, by her husband, Louis the Severe, on an ill-founded charge of infidelity, Jan. 18, 1256. In consequence of its adherence to the reformed religion, it was placed under the ban of the empire in 1607, and was seized by an army of 17,000 men under Maximilian of Bavaria, who abolished the Protestant religion, and transferred the city's municipal privileges to the elector. The duke of Marlborough gained an important victory here over the Bavarian army of the count of Arco, July 2, 1704 (O.S.), when the allied army lost nearly 5,000 men. In 1706, Donauwerth recovered its rights as an imperial city, but again lost them by the peace of Baden, signed Sept. 7, 1714. Its subjection to Bavaria was finally determined by an agreement signed June 18, 1782. A second battle was fought here Oct. 6, 1805, between the armies of Marshal Vandamme, and of Colloredo, in which the French were victorious.

DONNELAN LECTURESHIP, in Dublin University, was established Feb. 22, 1794, the expense being defrayed from a legacy of £1,243, bequeathed by Mrs. Ann Donnelan to the College of Dublin. It is a divinity lecture.

DORCHESTER (Dorsetshire), the Roman *Durnovaria* and *Dunium*, became a bishopric A.D. 886, and continued an episcopal town till 1078, when the see was transferred to Lincoln. The free grammar-school was founded in 1579. Judge Jefferies presided over a special commission here in 1685, which he rendered infamous by the cruelty and injustice of his judgments. In 1705, 10,000 persons assembled in the Roman amphitheatre to witness the burning of Mary Channing. The town-hall was built in 1791, and the hospital in 1840.

DORIANS.—A people of ancient Greece, who asserted their descent from Dorus, son of Hellen and the nymph Orseis, or of Apollo and Phthia, who is said to have flourished

B.C. 1400. The Heraclidae, of Doric extraction, returned to the Peloponnesus B.C. 1104; settled in that part of Greece, and overran Attica B.C. 1045. About B.C. 800 they were attacked by the Thebans, who expelled them from their country, of which they took possession. The Phocæans declared war against them B.C. 458, and seized most of their important towns.

DORIC ORDER of Architecture, originated among the Dorians about B.C. 1104. It is more airy and graceful in style than the Tuscan, and ranks as the second of the five orders.

DOROGOBUSH (Battle).—The Russians defeated the French at this town, in Russia, Oct. 12, 1812.

DORPAT, or **DÖRPT** (Russia).—This town, in Livonia, formerly belonged to Sweden. Gustavus Adolphus founded its university in 1632. Having been removed to Pernau, it was re-established at Dorpat in 1802. The town was taken by Peter the Great, July 23, 1704, and was destroyed by fire in 1775.

DORSET (England).—The Danes landed at Wareham, in this county, A.D. 876. They renewed their ravages in 982, 998, 1001, and 1015. They were defeated and put to flight in 1016 by Edmund Ironside.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT** (Holland).—This town, capital of a district of the same name, was founded A.D. 994, and is said to be the oldest town in Holland. Fortifications were erected in 1231. In 1421 it was separated from the mainland by an inundation, which covered upwards of 70 villages, and drowned 100,000 persons. The church of Notre Dame, founded in 1366, and a large part of the town, were destroyed by fire in 1457. The first meeting of the States of Holland after their successful revolt from Spanish dominion was held here in 1572, when William, prince of Orange, was made stadtholder. The celebrated synod of Dort assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and ended its sittings May 25, 1619. It was a meeting of the Protestant clergy for the purpose of deciding whether Calvinism or Arminianism is the true doctrine of Scripture, and they declared in favour of the former system.

DORYLÆUM (Battle).—The Crusaders defeated Soliman and the Turks at this town, in Phrygia, July 4, 1097. Three thousand Pagan knights are said to have fallen in this battle. The Turks lost above 30,000 men. Soliman's camp was pillaged, and large quantities of spoil fell into the hands of the Crusaders.

DOUAI (France), the Roman *Duacum*, at which a synod was held A.D. 871, was taken by Philip the Fair in 1297. In 1368 it was given to Louis, count of Flanders, and in 1562 Philip II. of Spain founded its university. The college for English papists was established by the same monarch in 1569. Louis XIV. took Douai from the Spaniards in 1667. It was captured by the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, June 25, 1710; but Marshal Villars retook it in 1712. The peace

of Utrecht, signed April 11, 1713, finally restored Douai to France.

DOUAI BIBLE.—This Bible, which was translated into English by the students at the Roman Catholic college of Douai, is the only English translation which is sanctioned by the pope, and was published at Douai in 1609. It only contains the Old Testament, as the English college at Rheims had printed a translation of the New in 1582.

DOURO (Passage of the).—The British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, succeeded in crossing this river in spite of a very resolute opposition by the French under Marshal Soult, May 12, 1809. The English casualties amounted to 23 killed, among whom was Lieutenant-General Paget; 96 wounded, and 2 missing. The French lost 500 killed and wounded, 5 guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. They left 700 sick and wounded in the hospital of Oporto, and 50 guns in the arsenal.

DOVER (Kent), the Roman *Dubris*, where Julius Cæsar landed, Aug. 26, B.C. 55. Some authors consider him the founder of the castle, but it was most probably built by Mandubratius, king of the Trinobantes, who died B.C. 19. It was strengthened by Arviragus, A.D. 70. In 209 the emperor Severus built a gate, of which the foundations still remain; and in 367 a cohort of 1,100 men was stationed in the town. Withred, king of Kent, fortified the town, and built St. Martin's church, about 700. In 1051 the inhabitants resisted the troops of Eustace, earl of Boulogne. In 1052 Godwin, earl of Kent, compelled them to give him hostages and ships, and in 1066 the town was burnt by the Norman invaders. The priory was founded by Archbishop Corboil in 1132. In 1216 Hubert de Burgh held the castle against Louis, the dauphin of France; and in 1299 a mint was established in the town by Edward I. By a statute passed in 1330, the charge for conveying passengers from Dover to Calais was fixed at sixpence for a foot-passenger, and two shillings for a man and a horse. All travellers to the continent were compelled to embark at Dover in 1339. In 1515 a fellowship of Trinity pilots was established. A pier was built in 1549; and in 1606 a charter was granted by James I., which tended very considerably to increase the maritime importance of the place. During the civil war, the Parliamentary forces took Dover by stratagem, Aug. 21, 1642. Charles II. landed here on his restoration, May 27, 1660. In 1780 important alterations were commenced in the castle, which has since been entirely remodelled. The theatre was built in 1790, and the custom-house in 1806. In May, 1808, the town received considerable injury from a fire. An ancient well was discovered in the keep in 1811. Louis XVIII. embarked here for France on his restoration to the throne, April 23, 1813; and the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia landed June 6, 1814. Lighting by gas was introduced into the town in 1822. Prince Albert landed here, previous to his marriage with Queen Victoria,

Feb. 6, 1840. The London and Dover (South-Eastern) Railway was opened Feb. 7, 1844; and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway in 1861. The submarine telegraph to Calais was permanently established Oct. 13, 1851.

DOVER (Sea-fight).—Blake, with a squadron of fifteen vessels, reinforced during the engagement by eight under Captain Bourne, fought a severe action with the Dutch fleet, consisting of forty-two ships, under the command of Admiral Van Tromp, May 19, 1652. The action was maintained with great gallantry for five hours. Blake captured one ship and sunk another, and the Dutch withdrew to the coast of Holland during the night.

DOVER (Treaty).—Charles II. and Louis XIV. concluded a secret treaty, which was signed at Dover May 23, 1670. Charles II. agreed to reconcile himself with the Church of Rome as soon as the affairs of the kingdom should be sufficiently established to permit him. Louis XIV. engaged to pay him two millions of livres Tournais, one half three months after the ratification of the treaty, and the remainder in six months; and to furnish and maintain, at his own cost, 6,000 troops to assist Charles II. in his design. Charles also engaged to aid Louis in subjugating Holland, and in upholding the Bourbons in Spain.

DOVER (United States), in New Hampshire, was founded in 1623 by Edward and William Hilton. It was placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1642, and on the 27th of June, 1689, it was attacked by Indians, who burnt five or six houses and mills, and killed several of the inhabitants.

DOWER.—Wharton (Laws relating to Women, b. iv. c. 1, s. 6) defines dower as "the right which a widow has in the third part of the lands and tenements of which her husband died solely and beneficially possessed." By 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1551), the widows of traitors lost all right to dower. Five kinds of dower originally existed; viz., dower by the common law, dower by custom, dower *ad ostium ecclesie*, dower *ex assensu patris*, and dower *de la plus belle*. The last was abolished by 12 Chas. II. c. 24 (1660), and the third and fourth by the Dower Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 105 (Aug. 29, 1833), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1834, and virtually placed the right of dower entirely at the husband's disposal.

DOWLETABAD (Hindustan).—This town, considered the key of the Deccan, the ancient Deoghir, was taken by the Mohammedans under Allah-ud-Deen in 1293, and in 1306 was rendered subject to the emperor of Delhi, who changed its name to Dowlatabad, and endeavoured to make it the capital of his dominions. About 1595 it surrendered to Ahmed Nizam Shah, of Ahmednuggur, whose dynasty becoming extinct in 1600, it was seized by an Abyssinian slave, named Malik Amber. In 1634 it was taken by the Mongols, from whom it was wrested in 1717 by Nizam-ul-Mulk, whose descendants have ever since retained it. In 1758 it

was occupied for a time by a French force under M. Bussy.

DOWN (Ireland).—This see is supposed to have been founded about the close of the 5th century, and to have been originally located at Downpatrick (*q. v.*). The diocese was united to Connor at an early period, but they were separated A.D. 1136 or 1137. They were permanently united by the pope in 1441. In 1609 James I. made the church of the Holy Trinity at Downpatrick the cathedral of the diocese; but this falling into decay, Charles II. transferred the title to the parish church of Lisburn, by a patent dated Oct. 27, 1662. On the death of James Saurin, bishop of Dromore, April 9, 1842, that see was united to Down and Connor, according to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 Aug. 14, 1833).

DOWNING COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Sir E. Downing, Bart., by his will, dated Dec. 20, 1717, left estates, which, in the failure of heirs in a certain line of succession, were to be devoted to the foundation and maintenance of a college at the university of Cambridge. The college was founded by charter, Sept. 22, 1800, and the statutes were framed in 1805. Land having been purchased, the first stone of the college buildings was laid May 18, 1807, and undergraduates were admitted to reside in 1821.

DOWNPATRICK (Ireland).—One of the most ancient towns in Ireland, existing in the days of St. Patrick, who is said to have founded the cathedral. He died A.D. 493. In 1538 its church was pillaged by lord-deputy Grey, and in 1609 it was made the cathedral of the diocese of Down. In consequence of the decayed state of the building, Charles II. transferred the title of cathedral to Lisburn church Oct. 27, 1662; but in 1790 Downpatrick cathedral was restored for divine service.

DRACO'S CODE, which punished all offences with death, was compiled about B.C. 621, and remained in force until superseded by the milder legislation of Solon, B.C. 594.

DRAGOONS.—Knights called *dracones*, because they fought under the standard of a dragon, are of very ancient date. Modern dragoons are of French origin, having been instituted by Charles de Cossé, marshal of Brisac, about the year 1600. In 1632 two kinds existed, called pikemen and musketeers. The oldest English regiment of dragoons is the Scots Greys, first enrolled Nov. 19, 1683.

DRAINAGE was practised by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians at a very early date. Attempts were made to drain the Pontine marshes B.C. 160, but without permanent effect. Baldwin I., count of Flanders, is believed to have commenced the drainage of his territories about A.D. 863, but they were not effectually protected from inundations of the sea till 1180. In 1633 the Spaniards constructed works for the purpose of draining the city of Mexico, which, from its situation in the centre of a lake, was

subject to frequent inundations. The draining of the great Bedford level, under the management of the earl of Bedford and others, was completed March 25, 1653. In consequence of the frequent recurrence of cholera, measures have recently been adopted for securing a better system of drainage in this country. The Metropolitan Board of Works, appointed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 43 (Aug. 14, 1855), exercises control over all main sewers of the city of London, and, by the terms of the act, was bound to complete sewers, to prevent the passage of any sewage into the Thames near London, before Dec. 31, 1860 (s. 135). By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), the board was to commence, as soon as possible, works for the main drainage of the metropolis, and for preventing the further pollution of the Thames, the shores and bed of which they were empowered to improve by embankments, &c. To enable them to effect this, they were permitted to borrow money to the amount of £3,000,000, and to levy a rate of threepence in the pound on the annual value of property in London and its environs, on the basis of the county rate. This rate is called the Metropolis Main Drainage Rate.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.—This, the first voyage round the globe accomplished by an Englishman, was performed by Sir Francis Drake, who sailed from Plymouth Dec. 13, 1577. He arrived in the *La Plata* April 14, 1578, and entered Port St. Julian June 20. Here Drake executed Mr. Thomas Doughtie on a charge of mutinous conduct, after which he resumed his voyage, Aug. 17. He seized Callao, where he captured seventeen heavily-laden ships, Feb. 15, 1579; and on the 1st March he took a Spanish galleon, which yielded a booty of about £150,000. After completing the circumnavigation of the globe, and meeting many surprising adventures, the expedition returned to Plymouth in safety, Sept. 26, 1580, where Queen Elizabeth visited him on board his ship and knighted him.

DRAMA.—The ancient drama originated with the Greeks, whose efforts were at first wholly extempore. Comedy was introduced at Athens B.C. 562, by Susarion and Dolon, whose company of buffoons performed on waggons, and smeared their faces with the lees of wine, instead of concealing them with masks. The chorus, which was of Doric origin, was added B.C. 556. Thespis of Icaria introduced a single actor, who related the mythological deeds of Dionysius or Bacchus, and carried on serious conversations with the chorus, B.C. 536. He is therefore regarded as the founder of tragedy. Phrynichus introduced other subjects besides the deeds of Bacchus, and also employed female characters in his productions, B.C. 511. Written comedy began with Epicharmus of Cos, who attired his performers in costume, and adorned his stage with purple curtains. He flourished about B.C. 500. Anaxandrides, the comic poet, who flourished B.C. 376, was the first who wrote plays with regular plots.

The principal Greek poets were:—*Tragic*: Æschylus (B.C. 525—456), Sophocles (B.C. 495—405), and Euripides (B.C. 480—406). *Comic*: Eupolis (B.C. 429—?), Aristophanes (about B.C. 427; last comedy, B.C. 388), and Menander (B.C. 342—291). Theatrical exhibitions were introduced at Rome during a pestilence, in B.C. 364, in order to propitiate the favour of the gods, or to divert the minds of the populace from the miserable condition to which they were reduced. The actors were Etruscans, and their performances consisted of dances without words or dramatic plot. Songs, however, were soon added, as accompaniment, and at length Livius Andronicus, who flourished about B.C. 240, wrote Latin plays with regular plots and fables. In consequence of losing his voice from the frequency of his performances, he employed a boy to sing the ode whilst he himself danced; thus introducing a most important improvement. Tragedy never flourished at Rome, although several distinguished authors endeavoured to render it popular. The chief of these were Nævius, who flourished B.C. 235, and Ennius (B.C. 239—169). The principal Roman comic dramatists are Plautus (B.C. 227—184), Statius (flourished B.C. 179, died B.C. 168), and Terence (B.C. 195—159). The old drama maintained its footing till the 4th century, when Gregory of Nazianzus banished it from the Constantinople theatres, and introduced in its stead dramatic compilations from the Sacred Writings. From Constantinople these productions were conveyed to Italy. They were succeeded by the Mysteries, or religious comedies, from which the modern drama is almost entirely derived. Thus the “Feast of Fools” and the “Feast of the Ass,” with other similar religious farces, were instituted by Theophylact, patriarch of Constantinople, about A.D. 950. These mysteries were introduced into England about 1110, when the Story of St. Catherine was exhibited at Dunstable. In 1264 a society *del Gonfalone* was established at Rome to represent the passion of the Saviour, and before 1300 sacred dramas were performed in Germany. The Chester mysteries are referred by Warton to the year 1327, though Hallam considers that date a century too early. The “Confrarie de la Passion” was established in France as a regular theatrical company about 1400. The earliest drama of a secular kind was Bibiena’s comedy of the Calandra, which was performed at Venice in 1508. Udal’s “Ralph Roister Doister,” written about 1540, and printed in 1565, is the first secular English play. The creation of the office of master of the revels, whose duty was to arrange the theatrical entertainments of the court, occurred in 1546, and contributed greatly to the rise of the British drama. In 1574 the earl of Leicester’s servants received a patent to act plays in any part of England, and in 1576 they built the theatre at Blackfriars, which was the first building of the kind in England. Marlowe’s “Edward II.,” which appeared in 1593, is regarded as the earliest English historical play. Burbage,

Shakespeare, Hemmings, and others, received a license to act plays in any part of the kingdom, May 19, 1603. Actresses, who were originally from France, first appeared in England, at the Blackfriars theatre, in Michaelmas, 1629; but the innovation was vehemently opposed by the stricter portion of the community, and in great part occasioned the publication of Prynne’s “Histriomastix, or Players’ Scourge,” which appeared in 1633. During the supremacy of the Puritans the drama was discouraged, all the theatres being closed by a parliamentary order dated Sept. 2, 1642, and their fittings and furniture destroyed by another, dated Jan. 22, 1648. Sir William Davenant, however, opened a kind of theatre in Rutland House, Charterhouse Yard, May 23, 1656, on which occasion scenes were first employed in a public theatre; and, in 1662, both he and Killigrew obtained patents to open playhouses by monopoly, from Charles II. Davenant’s theatre in Lincoln’s-Inn Fields was opened early in 1662, the actors being styled “the Duke of York’s Company of Comedians.” Killigrew’s company, known as the “King’s Company,” opened Drury Lane in 1663. The theatre in Dorset Garden was opened in 1671; and in 1682 the king’s and the duke’s companies united patents, and removed to Drury Lane. The popularity of operas so injured the pay of the actors, that Betterton and other leading performers opened another theatre in Lincoln’s-Inn Fields in 1695. By 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1737), plays were ordered to be revised and licensed by the lord chamberlain before they could be legally performed. 3 Will. IV. c. 15 (June 10, 1833), known as the Authors’ Dramatic Copyright Protection Act, prohibited the performance of any play unless the sanction of the author had been previously obtained. The provisions of this act were extended to operatic performances by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, ss. 20 & 21 (July 1, 1842).

DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—Mr. Henry Dodd having placed five acres of land and 100 guineas at the disposal of a provisional committee, for the founding of an institution to bear this name, a public meeting was held at the Princess’s Theatre on the morning of Wednesday, July 21, 1858. Mr. C. Kean presided, and was, with three others, appointed trustees. On the 20th of September a dispute commenced between Mr. Dodd and the committee, respecting the conditions of the gift, and at a meeting held at the Adelphi Theatre, Jan. 12, 1859, Mr. Dodd’s offer was rejected, and arrangements were made for erecting the building elsewhere. A site was subsequently selected at Maybury, near Woking, and the foundation-stone of the college was laid by the Prince Consort, Friday, June 1, 1860.

DRAPERS’ COMPANY was incorporated A.D. 1430. The patent for their arms bears date 1439.

DRAPIER’S LETTERS.—These letters, written by Dean Swift under the signature of M. B. Drapier, condemned the govern-

ment for granting a patent in 1723, to supply a deficiency of £108,000 in the copper coinage of Ireland, to a man named Wood. They began to appear in 1723, and created a sensation in Ireland, perhaps unparalleled in the literary history of the country. In April, 1724, Harding, the printer of the letters, was imprisoned and prosecuted by the crown; but, in spite of persecution, he refused to betray their author. In consequence of the excitement in the country, the patent was abandoned, after £40,000 in halfpence had been coined; and Wood, who received an indemnity of £3,000 per annum for twelve years, was compelled by the popular indignation to leave the country.

DRAWING.—This art is evidently of extreme antiquity, being, at least, as old as the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which were invented about B.C. 2122. The Greeks attribute its origin to the ingenuity of a young girl of Sicyon, who traced, with a piece of charcoal, the shadow of her lover's profile on the wall, in order that she might possess a likeness of him during his absence.

DREPANUM (Sea-fight).—During the first Punic war, the Roman consul was defeated off Drepanum, in Sicily, with a loss of ninety-three ships, by Adherbal and the Carthaginian fleet. This event occurred B.C. 249.

DRESDEN (Battle).—An allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, about 150,000 strong, under Prince Schwartzberg, attacked 131,000 French troops led by Napoleon I. at Dresden, Aug. 26, 1813. The battle, which commenced at four o'clock p.m., was renewed on the 27th, when Napoleon totally defeated his opponents. The allied army lost above 6,000 men in this battle, and General Moreau, who was engaged as a volunteer, fell in the conflict. The French loss amounted to 4,000 men.

DRESDEN (Saxony) was originally a miserable fishing village, founded in the 11th century. In 1136 it was beautified and enlarged by Henry the Illustrious, and in 1485, on the division of Saxony between the sons of Frederick II., it fell to the lot of Albert, who made it his residence. In 1491 it was destroyed by fire, but was speedily rebuilt, and, in 1534, a castle was erected by George le Barbu. In 1548 it became the capital of the electorate, and in 1610 was visited by war, plague, and famine. The Prussians took it in 1745 and in 1756, when they were commanded by Frederick the Great, who again laid siege to it, July 13, 1760. He was, however, compelled to retire on the 22nd, after submitting the city to a bombardment, which reduced some of its noblest buildings to ruins. An Austrian army entered Dresden June 11, 1809, and, after various reverses, quitted it July 21, the same year. The allied army entered Dresden April 26, 1813, but it was soon evacuated and taken by the French (*see* **BATTLE OF DRESDEN**), who were compelled to retire Nov. 11. Riots occurred here Sept. 9-13, 1830, during which the town-hall was attacked and plundered, and many excesses were committed. Another insurrection broke

out June 3, 1849, which was finally suppressed on the 7th. Mr. Paget, an English traveller resident in Dresden, was arrested on a false charge of aiding the Hungarian revolution, Sept. 2, 1852. His liberation took place on the 25th.

DRESDEN (Treaties).—Several treaties were concluded at Dresden, the most important being the Alliance of Dresden, signed June 28, 1709, by which Frederick IV. of Denmark, and Augustus II. of Saxony united against Charles XII. of Sweden; and the peace of Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745, between Saxony, Prussia, and Hungary.

DRESDEN CHINA.—John Frederick Böttcher, an apothecary's assistant at Berlin, having fled to Dresden to avoid prosecution for alchemy, was protected by the elector Augustus II., who provided him with means to discover the philosopher's stone. Although unsuccessful in this enterprise, he unexpectedly produced something so like oriental porcelain, that he abandoned his former useless pursuits, and directed his attention to the perfection of his new discovery. After several years of arduous labour, he at length, in 1709, succeeded in his attempt, and manufactured the first white porcelain made in Europe. A factory was established at Meissen in 1710, of which he was appointed director, and in 1715 he brought his invention to perfection.

DRESS.—In the "Book of Costume" it is stated that "all ancient nations seem to have had the same costume, formed of long garments, without much shape or ornament; and as these were all much alike, they descended from father to son for many generations. The colours most valued among the ancients appear to have been purple, red, and violet; but white was the most used by the Israelites." The costumes of the early Greeks were remarkable from their close fit; loose flowing garments being of later introduction. Among the Romans, the toga, a dress derived from the Etruscans, was the characteristic costume, and, although discouraged by Augustus (B.C. 27—A.D. 14) and Domitian (A.D. 81—96), it maintained its popularity till the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople, A.D. 330, when it was superseded by the Greek pallium. The earliest mention of the Britons is by Herodotus (B.C. 478), who alludes to their custom of staining their bodies with woad as a proof of high descent. Strabo (B.C. 71—A.D. 14) says that their dress consisted of a long black robe bound round the breast; and Herodian, writing A.D. 207, states that the inhabitants of the fenny districts wore little or no clothing, both that they might be at liberty to swim and wade through the marshes, and that their tattooed bodies might be seen and appreciated. The Druids wore long white robes and mantles, with oak-leaves bound round the forehead, and the chief priest was adorned with a breastplate of a crescent form, which was believed to possess the power of strangling the wearer if he ever gave false judgment. When the Romans conquered England, they of

course introduced their costume, which Tacitus tells us began to be adopted in the time of Agricola (A.D. 78). The Saxons introduced drawers, trowsers, long and short tunics,—whence the modern rustic smock is derived; cloaks, caps of wool, felt, or fur; stockings, usually cross-gartered; boots, shoes, and gloves. The Danes wore dresses similar in style, but more ornamental, and the Normans introduced no novelty on their first arrival, except the ladies' surcoat, a short cloak, with long and ugly sleeves. Parti-coloured coats were first worn in England in the reign of Henry I., chaplets, or wreaths of artificial flowers in the time of Edward III., hoods and tabrets in the reign of Henry IV., hats in the time of Henry VII., shoes in 1633, and breeches superseded trunk hose in 1654. In the 13th century the tabard, a sleeveless garment, consisting of two pieces, hanging before and behind, came into use, and in the 14th century a great variety of sleeves, cloaks, and head-gear, with pantaloons, sleeveless spencers, scarfs, and long-pointed shoes, became characteristic features. The women of this century were chiefly distinguished by the whimsical designs of their head-dresses; they also wore stay-like garments outside their other dress. In the 15th century tight breeches and slashed sleeves were introduced. Strutt states, "At the close of the 15th, the dress of the English was exceedingly fantastical and absurd, insomuch that it was even difficult to distinguish the one sex from the other. The men wore petticoats over their lower clothing; their doublets were laced in the front like a woman's stays across a stomacher; and their gowns were open in the front to the girdle, and again from the girdle to the ground." The horned head-dress for ladies appeared at the beginning of this century, and continued in vogue till 1461, when the steeple fashion became prevalent. Swords, as a part of domestic dress, were introduced in the latter part of the 15th century. The chief innovations of the 16th century were the enormous puffed doublets and trunk breeches of the men, and the hooped fardingales and high wing-like collars of the ladies. In the 17th century, judges' wigs, coats with short sleeves, puffed breeches, and boots with very large tops, were favourite fashions, and the Puritans embroidered their garments with religious maxims. Muffs for the hands are mentioned as part of the equipment of gentlemen during the frost of 1633-4. In the early part of the 18th century the ladies' commodes, introduced in 1687, attained the extravagant height which excited Addison's railery in the *Spectator*; and the hooped petticoats were so altered in fashion, that, in the words of a writer in the *Weekly Journal* of 1718, "when a slender virgin stands upon a basis so exorbitantly wide, she resembles a funnel, a figure of no great elegance." Gentlemen wore square-cut coats, stiffened with wire and buckram. Towards the middle of the century, head-dresses of enormous height were worn by the ladies,

who, according to the *London Magazine* for 1768, used such expensive modes of dressing the hair, that it was sometimes left nine weeks without attention, which time, says the author, is "as long as a head could well go in summer." The formation of the Macaroni Club in 1772 contributed greatly to extravagance of costume, which continued undisturbed by any important novelty until the introduction of the modern round hat for gentlemen in 1789. Short waists became fashionable in 1794, but in 1798 they resumed more graceful proportions, and at length regained their proper shape.—Various laws have been enacted at different times for the regulation of costume in England. Such are 37 Edw. III. c. 8, &c. (1363); 3 Edw. IV. c. 5 (1463); 22 Edw. IV. c. 1 (1482); 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 2 (1554); and 13 Eliz. c. 19 (1570). The last act required every person above six years old, except maidens, ladies, and gentlewomen, and lords, knights, and gentlemen of 20 marks a year, to wear on Sundays and holidays a woollen cap of English manufacture, under a penalty of 3s. 4d.

DREUX (France).—This town was taken and destroyed by the English A.D. 1188. An obstinate battle was fought between the Roman Catholic army and the Huguenot forces, led by Condé, at this place, Dec. 19, 1562. Both commanders were made prisoners. Henry IV. of France took the town, after a siege of eighteen days, in 1593.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—A meeting in support of the movement to erect drinking-fountains was held at Willis's Rooms, April 12, 1859. The first public fountain in London was erected by the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association, at the expense of S. Gurney, Esq., M.P., at the corner of St. Sepulchre's churchyard. It was opened for general use April 21, 1859. Numbers of drinking-fountains have since been erected in London, and in various provincial towns.

DROGHEDA (Ireland) was fortified by Turgesius the Dane, A.D. 911. Lucas, archbishop of Armagh, founded a Dominican convent here in 1224, and in this building the four Irish kings, O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Donnell, and Macmahon, did homage to Richard II., March 10, 1395. In 1412, Henry VI. granted a corporation, and the town afterwards became of considerable political importance, courts and parliaments being held in it by the English viceroys. "Poyning's Law," which rendered the Irish parliament subservient to that of England, was passed at Drogheda in 1494. Cromwell stormed and took the town Sept. 11, 1649, putting 3,000 of the inhabitants to the sword; and in 1690 it resisted an assault by King William III.'s army, to which it surrendered after the battle of the Boyne.

DROMORE (Ireland) was erected into a bishop's see by St. Coleman about 510, but there is no regular succession of bishops till the 12th century. Jeremy Taylor became bishop of Dromore in 1661. The Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37,

Aug. 14, 1833) provided that, when next vacant, the see of Dromore should be united to those of Down and Connor. This occurred on the death of Bishop Saurin, April 9, 1842.

DRONTHEIM, or TRONDHJEM (Norway).—This town, founded by Olaf I. in 997, was the capital of Norway, until that kingdom was united to Denmark. The cathedral was commenced in 1033. Drontheim was made an archbishopric in 1151, was ceded to Sweden in 1658, and restored to Denmark in 1660. The Swedes invested Drontheim, but without success, in October, 1718.

DROWNING (Punishment of).—This punishment, common amongst many nations of antiquity, was treacherously inflicted near Nicomedia, A.D. 370, on eighty legates, who complained of certain grievances, which the emperor Valens found it inconvenient to redress. It was awarded, by a charter of Richard I., dated 1189, to any crusader of his army who should kill a fellow-soldier on shipboard. In this country it was long a punishment inflicted upon women. During the French revolution, it was revived by the monster J. B. Carrier, who, in 1793, constructed vessels in which a hundred victims might be drowned at once. (See **NOYADES**.)

DRUIDS, the priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, who revered the oak and mistletoe, and were the legislators and teachers of the people. Their origin is unknown. Suetonius Paulinus put numbers of them to the sword, when he took Anglesey, the ancient Mona, in the year 61 A.D., and from that time their authority was at an end.

DRUM.—Representations of this instrument occur on Egyptian sculptures of the 16th century B.C., where it is always depicted as being struck by the hands. It was introduced into Europe by the Saracens, and was played, probably for the first time in France, on the entry of Edward III. into Calais in 1347.

DRUMCLOG (Battle).—Graham of Claverhouse was defeated here by the Scottish Covenanters, Sunday, June 1, 1679 (O.S.). Forty of the royalists and one of the rebels fell in the action, and Claverhouse himself was nearly made prisoner.

DRUNKARDS.—By a law of Pittacus, B.C. 599, the ancient Greeks inflicted double punishment upon such as committed crime in a state of intoxication; one penalty being awarded for the actual offence and the other for the intemperance which occasioned its commission. The Apostolical Canons, A.D. 250, declared all drunken priests degraded from their sacred office, and Pope Eutychian (A.D. 275—283) denounced sentence of excommunication against laymen guilty of intoxication. In England a law was passed against drunkenness in 975, and by 4 James I. c. 5 (1606), and 21 James I. c. 7, s. 3 (1623), offenders are liable to a fine of five shillings, to be devoted to the use of the poor, or six hours in the stocks, and for a second offence, to be bound with two sureties in £10 for good behaviour.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE was opened by the king's company under Thomas Killigrew, April 8, 1663. In January, 1672, it was burnt down, and a new one, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, was opened May 26, 1674. This theatre became the only one in London, when Davenant's company united with the king's, Nov. 16, 1682. After undergoing considerable alterations, it was reopened Sept. 23, 1775. The Theatrical Fund was established by Garrick in 1776. The last performance in Wren's theatre took place June 4, 1791, after which it was pulled down and rebuilt by Henry Holland. The new building was opened with a performance of sacred music, March 12, 1794. It was burnt down Feb. 24, 1809. The first stone of a new theatre, designed by Mr. B. Wyatt, was laid Oct. 29, 1811, and the new building was opened with a prologue by Lord Byron, Oct. 10, 1812.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, who trace their descent from Durzi, a disciple of the Fatimite caliph Hakem (A.D. 996—1020). In 1588 they were subdued by Amurath III., but regained a portion of their independence in the middle of the 18th century. An insurrection occurred among the Druses and Maronites in the spring of 1840. It was suppressed by the Turks in 1841. In 1860 they rose in arms against the Maronite Christians, and slew about 12,000 men, women, and children, of whom 200 were priests; besides destroying 163 villages, 220 churches, and seven convents. The massacre was suspended July 10, and the sultan dispatched Fuad Pasha as commissioner to restore tranquillity. The consequence was, that 167 of the most guilty Druses were publicly executed at Damascus Aug. 20, and many others sent to Constantinople to undergo imprisonment and hard labour.

DUBLIN (Ireland) is mentioned by Ptolemy, under its Latin name "Eblana," A.D. 140. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

A.D.

- 448. St. Patrick converts the king of Dublin and his subjects to Christianity.
- 498. First arrival of the Danes, who surround the city with walls.
- 964. Mentioned by Edgar, king of England, in a charter called "Oswald's Law."
- 1005. The suburbs are burnt by Melaghlin, king of Meath.
- 1014. April 23. Brian Boru defeats the Danes of Dublin, at the battle of Clontarf (q. v.).
- 1038. Donat, bishop of Dublin, and Sitric, king of Dublin, found St. Michael's chapel, afterwards called Christchurch.
- 1105. St. Catherine's church built.
- 1170. Sept. 21. It is besieged and taken by the English, under Earl Strongbow.
- 1173. Henry II. grants Dublin, by charter, to the citizens of Bristol.
- 1190. A disastrous fire destroys great part of the city. Christchurch is rebuilt, and St. Patrick's church founded.
- 1205. Aug. 31. A patent is granted by King John, directing Fitzhenry, the governor of the town, to commence the castle.
- 1215. A bridge is built over the Liffey.
- 1235. Monastery of St. Francis is founded.
- 1259. Monastery of the Holy Trinity is founded.
- 1278. Whitefriars monastery is founded.

- A.D.
 1283. Jan. 2. The greatest part of the city is destroyed by fire.
 1308. A provost and two bailiffs are appointed.
 1320. A university is established in St. Patrick's church, by Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin.
 1362. April 6. St. Patrick's church is destroyed by fire.
 1409. A mayor first appointed.
 1487. Lambert Simnel is crowned king in Christchurch, by the title of Edward VI.
 1500. The city is besieged by a son of Gerald, earl of Kildare, and lord-deputy.
 1541. The priory and convent of Christchurch constituted a deanery and chapter.
 1548. The bailiffs of Dublin are first called sheriffs.
 1591. March 13. Trinity College is founded by Thomas Smith, mayor.
 1614. A convocation of bishops held, which establishes the Thirty-nine Articles.
 1635. John Ogilby erects the first theatre in Dublin.
 1647. June 18. Surrenders to the parliamentary forces.
 1649. June 19 to Aug. 2. Unsuccessfully besieged by the marquis of Ormond. Aug. 14. Occupied by Cromwell previous to the siege of Drogheda.
 1652. High court of justice is established, for the trial of papist rebels.
 1662. Phoenix Park is commenced.
 1665. The chief magistrate is first called lord mayor.
 1670. The Blue-coat Hospital and Bloody-bridge are built.
 1676. Sir Humphrey Jervis builds Essex Bridge.
 1684. April 7. Great part of the castle is destroyed by fire.
 1686. The Royal Hospital at Kilmalnam is completed.
 1688. March 24. James II. enters Dublin.
 1695. The Four Courts are built in Christchurch Lane.
 1701. July 1. The equestrian statue of William III. is inaugurated.
 1704. The Foundling Hospital is commenced.
 1707. Old Custom-house is founded in Essex Street.
 1720. Steven's Hospital is founded.
 1725. The market-house in Thomas Street is built.
 1728. Aug. The infirmary is founded on the Inns' quay.
 1729. Parliament-house on College Green is begun.
 1745. St. Patrick's Hospital is founded by Dean Swift. It is opened in 1757.
 1749. April 2. The Royal Dublin Society is incorporated, and St. Patrick's steeple erected.
 1753. April. St. Nicholas' Hospital is opened. Rebuilding of Essex Bridge commenced, and completed in 1756.
 1758. The new theatre in Crow Street is opened.
 1764. Queen's Bridge is founded. Finished in 1768.
 1767. June 11. Magdalen House, Leeson Street, is opened.
 1769. Aug. 2. The Royal Exchange is founded, and opened in 1779.
 1770. Meath Hospital is founded.
 1772. The Foundling Hospital and workhouse are incorporated.
 1773. New goal founded; completed in 1780. Act for paving the streets passed, and penny post established.
 1775. Four Courts Marshalsea founded.
 1781. The new custom-house is founded, and opened Nov. 7, 1791.
 1783. June 25. Bank of Ireland is opened in St. Mary's Abbey.
 1784. July 17. Assembly-rooms, Cavendish Row, are founded.
 1786. New Four Courts founded, and police established.
 1787. Soldiers' Infirmary, Phoenix Park, is founded, and new theatre of Trinity College opened.
 1789. Jan. 15. Astley's theatre royal, for equestrian performances, is opened.
 8791. Apothecaries' Hall established, and Carlisle and Sarah's bridges are founded.

- A.D.
 1792. Feb. 27. The House of Commons is partly destroyed by fire.
 1796. July 29. Commercial Buildings are founded. Oct. First meeting of the city armed association. Nov. 3. New Four Courts opened.
 1798. May 19. Rebellion in Dublin, and arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.
 1801. Jan. 1. The united standard unfurled from the castle towers, in consequence of the union with Great Britain.
 1803. July 23. Emmet's insurrection breaks out in Thomas Street.
 1804. May 14. Fever hospital opened.
 1806. Nov. 28. Bedford Asylum is founded.
 1808. The Parliament-house is converted into the Bank of Ireland.
 1814. Dec. 16, &c. Riots at the Crow-Street Theatre.
 1817. The General Post-office is completed.
 1819. April 16-20. More riots at the theatre.
 1821. Aug. 12. George IV. visits Dublin. Theatre Royal, Hawkins Street, and George's dock, are opened.
 1822. Dec. 14. Riot at the theatre, on the occasion of the lord lieutenant's visit. From the circumstance of a bottle being thrown at the vice-regal box, it is called the bottle riot.
 1824. New Anatomy Buildings, and Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, are founded.
 1825. Gas introduced.
 1827. Dec. 12. The King's Bridge is founded.
 1829. Northumberland Buildings are erected.
 1832. First appearance of the cholera.
 1833. Aug. 10. Great fire at the Custom-house.
 1834. Dec. 17. Railroad to Kingstown is opened.
 1836. July 4. Dublin New Police Act passed (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 29).
 1837. Mechanics' Institute is founded.
 1839. Jan. 6. Much injury is done by a hurricane.
 1843. Oct. 14. O'Connell and others are arrested on charges of conspiracy and sedition.
 1844. Sept. 6. Great demonstrations of popular joy, in consequence of the liberation of O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners.
 1848. May 15. Trial of Smith O'Brien. (See CLONMEL.) May 16. Trial of Meagher. May 24-27. Trial of Mitchell, who is sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.
 1849. Aug. 6. Dublin is visited by Queen Victoria and the royal family.
 1850. April 18. A hail-storm destroys property to the value of £27,000.
 1852. Sept. The Exchange is inaugurated as the City-hall.
 1853. May 12. The Dublin Exhibition is opened by the lord-lieutenant.
 1854. Aug. 10. Act passed for the establishment of a National Gallery, Library, and Museum in Dublin (17 & 18 Vict. c. 99).
 1858. March 12. Serious fray between the students of Trinity College and the police, on occasion of the entry of the lord-lieutenant.
 1861. April 6. Six persons are killed in an omnibus which falls into the canal. Aug. 22. The Queen arrives, and leaves for Killarney Aug. 26.

DUBLIN (See of).—St. Patrick is said to have placed a bishop over the church he founded at Dublin, A.D. 448, but no names of prelates remain earlier than Livinus, who was promoted to the see in 633. In 1152, Bishop Gregory was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity, and in 1214 the diocese was enlarged by the addition of the see of Glendaloch. George Brown, who succeeded to the archiepiscopal throne in 1535, was the first Protestant archbishop of the diocese. In agreement with a provision of the Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37.

Aug. 14, 1833), the see of Kildare was united to Dublin, Aug. 8, 1846.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, held June 24, 1852, Mr. William Dargan offered to place the sum of £20,000 in the hands of a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, for the construction of a building in which an Irish industrial exhibition might be held. The offer was accepted, and the committee held its first meeting July 5. The building, designed by Mr. John Benson, was sufficiently advanced to admit exhibitors to deposit their goods, March 1, 1853; by which time Mr. Dargan's advances fell little short of £80,000. The ceremony of opening the exhibition was performed by Earl St. Germain, the lord-lieutenant, May 12. On the 29th of August it was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and after a most successful season, was closed on the 1st of November.

DUCAT.—This gold coin is said to have been first struck in the 6th century by Longinus, duke or *duca* of Ravenna. Others attribute its introduction to Roger II., duke of Apulia, who coined a large number of ducats in 1140. Gibbon attributes the origin of the name to the dukes of Milan. The Venetians adopted them in 1290, and they subsequently became the favourite medium of the commercial republics of Italy. A silver coin, known as the ducatone, was extensively used in Spain and Holland.

DUDLEY'S CONSPIRACY.—In February, 1556, Sir Henry Dudley, cousin to the duke of Northumberland, entered into a conspiracy, with other young men, to dethrone Queen Mary and establish the Princess Elizabeth in her stead. The French agreed to furnish means, and it was proposed to rob the Treasury; for which purpose five of the conspirators were selected. The plot was, however, betrayed, and Throgmorton, and about fifteen more, were arrested and committed to the Tower, March 18. Dudley succeeded in making his escape. Throgmorton was executed April 28; Captain Stanton, May 19; Derrick, June 2; and Sir Henry Peckham and John Daniel, July 7.

DUELLING.—No doubt this mode of settling disputes originated in the old system of assize of battle (*q.v.*), the first instance in England approaching to the modern duel being the encounter between William count d'Eu and Godfrey Baynard, in 1096. In 1361 a projected duel between Henry, duke of Lancaster, and the duke of Brunswick, was prevented by John, king of France; and, in 1398, Richard II. prohibited one arranged between the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk. Hallam remarks that duelling in the modern sense of the term was unknown before the 16th century. In 1528 Francis I. challenged the emperor Charles V. to a mortal encounter; but, though accepted, the challenge led to no engagement. Charles IX. of France prohibited the practice in his dominions in 1566. Duelling with small-swords was first introduced into England in 1587.

In 1597 duelling was allowed in England by Queen Elizabeth. Cromwell published an ordinance for its suppression in 1654, and Charles II. issued a proclamation denouncing death against any who should kill another in a duel, in 1679. A severe edict against duelling was published in Bavaria, Nov. 9, 1773, which enacted that principals and seconds in a duel, even although no wounds were given, should suffer death, and be buried as criminals. A court of honour was established for its suppression in Prussia in 1786, by deciding questions which otherwise would have occasioned duels. Three new articles of war were issued in 1844 to abate the practice in the English army. The following are some of the most remarkable duels:—

A.D.

- 1712. Nov. 15. The duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun kill each other, the duel being fought with small-swords.
- 1762. Oct. 5. Between John Wilkes and Lord Talbot, neither being injured.
- 1763. Nov. 16. Between John Wilkes and Samuel Martin, M.P., when the former was wounded by a pistol-shot.
- 1765. Jan. 26. Lord Byron kills Mr. Chaworth, at the Star and Garter, in Pall Mall.
- 1769. Sept. Henry Flood shoots James Agar dead.
- 1772. Jan. 31. Two French ladies of quality fight a duel with knives, in order to settle a question of precedence.
- 1773. Feb. 2. Lord Townshend wounds the earl of Bellamont.
- 1777. Oct. A Frenchman of quality is severely wounded in a duel by his lover, whom he had abandoned. The lady was the challenger.
- 1778. March 21. The count of Artois is wounded by the duke of Bourbon, at Paris.
- 1779. Nov. 30. Charles James Fox is wounded by Mr. Adam.
- 1780. March 22. Colonel Fullerton wounds Lord Shelburne, in consequence of expressions used in a parliamentary debate.
- 1782. June 18. The Rev. Mr. Allen mortally wounds Lloyd Dulany, Esq. He was tried July 6, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to be imprisoned for six months.
- 1783. Sept. 4. Colonel Cosmo Gordon kills Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas. Oct. 17. Mr. Green is killed by Mr. Munro.
- 1786. June 8. Lord Macartney is wounded by Major-General Stuart.
- 1787. Robert Keon murders Mr. Nugent while their seconds are making preliminary arrangements for a duel. He was tried Jan. 31, 1788, and executed Feb. 16.
- 1788. Dec. 21. Colonel Roper is killed by Mr. Pinefoy, who is tried and acquitted, Aug. 14, 1794.
- 1789. May 26. The duke of York and Colonel Lenox meet on Wimbledon Common, but neither is wounded.
- 1790. April 1. Mr. Curran and Major Hobart, neither of whom is wounded. April 14. Sir George Ramsay is killed by Captain Macrae. May 4. Mr. Power is killed by Captain Grumbleton. Sept. 20. Mr. Anderson kills Mr. Stephens.
- 1791. July 19. Mr. Graham is killed by Mr. Julius.
- 1792. March. A duel takes place between Messrs. John Kemble and Aikin, the actors, neither of whom is injured. June 9. The earl of Lonsdale and Captain Cuthbert have a meeting without dangerous results. July 2. Lord Lauderdale and General Arnold exchange shots without effect.
- 1794. June 18. Richard England shoots Mr. Rowlls. He is tried, and found guilty of manslaughter, Feb. 19, 1796.

- A.D.
 1796. June 28. Mr. Gawler wounds Lord Valentia. Aug. 20. Mr. Carpenter is killed by John Pride.
 1798. May 27. A duel is fought between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, neither of whom is wounded.
 1800. Mr. Grattan wounds Mr. Corry. May 10. Mr. Corry kills Mr. Newburgh.
 1801. Aug. 26. Major Impey is killed by Lieutenant Willis, at Quebec.
 1802. Jan. 10. Mr. Hamilton is shot at New York, by Mr. G. J. Eaker. June 15. Lieutenant Rae kills Mr. Bremen, at the Cape of Good Hope.
 1803. March. Lieutenant W— and Captain J— exchange shots, with fatal effects to both. April 6. Captain Macnamara kills Colonel Montgomery. He is tried April 22, and is found not guilty, in spite of his own confession.
 1804. March 6. Captain Best kills Lord Camelford. July. General Hamilton is killed by Aaron Burr, Vice-president of the United States.
 1806. Jan. 1. Ensign Butler kills Ensign Brown. March 22. Lieutenant Turrens is killed by Mr. Fisher. May 3. Messrs. Rogers and Long kill each other in a duel. Sept. 21. Mr. Richardson and Baron Hompesch have a meeting, and the former is shot through the body. Oct. 12. Mr. Long is shot by Mr. Armstrong.
 1807. May 5. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull wound each other. June 8. Mr. Alcock kills Mr. Colclough, and shortly afterwards becomes deranged. June 23. Major Campbell shoots Captain Boyd. He is executed in Aug. 1808.
 1808. May 3. M. de Granpreé and M. le Pique fight in balloons, with blunderbusses. M. le Pique's balloon is pierced by his adversary's shots, and he and his second are dashed to pieces by its sudden descent.
 1809. May 30. Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan meet, but without result. Sept. 22. Mr. Canning is wounded by Lord Castlereagh.
 1810. Sept. 6. Mr. Payne is killed by Mr. Clark.
 1811. March 4. Ensign de Betton kills Captain Boardman at Barbadoes.
 1812. Oct. 7. A duel between Lieutenants Stewart and Bagnall terminates fatally to the latter.
 1813. July 12. Lieutenant Blundell is killed by Mr. Maguire.
 1814. April 23. Lieutenant Cecil kills Captain Stackpole, at Port Royal, Jamaica.
 1815. Feb. 1. Mr. D'Este is killed by Mr. O'Connell. Dec. Major Hillas is shot by Mr. Fenton.
 1816. Feb. 21. Mr. Dillon is shot by Mr. Kane.
 1817. March 8. Lieutenant Conroy kills Lieutenant Hinds. Dec. 12. Mr. Cochrane is killed by Major Lockyer.
 1818. Jan. 13. Lieutenant Bailey is shot by Mr. O'Callaghan. March 1. Lieutenant Cartwright is killed by Lieutenant Maxwell.
 1819. Aug. 1. Mr. Uniacke kills Mr. Bowie. Oct. 6. Captain Fellow is killed by Lieutenant Walsh.
 1820. June 11. A duel between Lord Clare and Mr. Grattan terminates without injury. Aug. 13. Mr. Travers is killed by Mr. Hungerford. Aug. 20. Messrs. Stuart and Townsend fight with muskets, and both fall. Sept. 17. Mr. Burrows is killed by Mr. Fulliot, whose skull is fractured.
 1821. Feb. 16. Mr. Scott is killed by Mr. Christie. April 10. M. Manuel is killed by M. Beaumont. April 21. Viscount Petersham and Mr. Wedderburne meet without injury. May 22. Mr. Cuddie is killed by Mr. Brittlebank.
 1822. March 26. Sir Alexander Boswell, son of the biographer, is killed by Mr. Stuart. May 2. The dukes of Buckingham and Bedford meet without result.

- A.D.
 1823. Feb. 28. Generals Pepe and Carnesca fight with swords, and the latter is wounded.
 1824. Oct. 30. Captain Gourlay is killed by Mr. Westall.
 1826. July 1. Messrs. Lambton and Beaumont meet without any casualties. Dec. 26. Mr. Bric is killed by Mr. Hayes.
 1829. March 21. The duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea exchange shots without effect. April 1. Captain Helsham kills Lieutenant Crowther.
 1830. Jan. 8. Mr. Clayton is killed by Mr. Lambrecht. March 17. Mr. O'Grady is killed by Captain Smith. Aug. A duel between Dr. Smith and Dr. Jeffries, at Philadelphia, terminates fatally for both parties.
 1833. May 10. Sir J. Jeffcott kills Dr. Hennis.
 1834. Jan. 30. General Bugeaud kills M. Dulong, at Paris.
 1835. April 25. Mr. St. John kills Count Catraffiana. Nov. 21. Colonel Bellamy kills Captain White, at Washington, and is desperately wounded himself.
 1836. April 8. General Evans is wounded by Captain Dickson. Aug. 4. The Hon. Grantley Berkeley and Dr. Wm. Maginn exchange three shots without effect.
 1838. April 27. Mr. Pigot is wounded by Mr. Carroll. June 16. M. Gerard de Meley wounds Lord Castlereagh. Aug. 22. Mr. Mirin is shot by Mr. Eliot.
 1839. Jan. 13. Lord Londonderry and Mr. Grattan exchange shots without effect. Feb. 28. Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Roebuck meet without serious results. Dec. 10. Lords George Loftus and Harley exchange shots without effect. Dec. 20. Lord William Paget and Mr. Fiske exchange shots.
 1840. May 17. Messrs. Wynn and Brown fight in a stage-coach, between Penn and Chicago, and both are killed. Sept. 12. Lord Cardigan wounds Captain Tuckett. He is brought to trial before the House of Lords, Feb. 16, 1841, and acquitted.
 1842. July 15. The Hon. Craven Berkeley and Mr. Boldero exchange shots without effect.
 1843. July 1. Colonel Fawcett is killed by Lieutenant Munro.
 1845. May 20. Mr. Seton is killed by Lieutenant Hawkey.

DUFFINDALE (Battle).—The earl of Warwick, at the head of the German lanzknechts, defeated the Norfolk rebels, at this place, Aug. 27, 1549, when about 3,500 of the latter were cut down.

DUKE, the highest title of nobility in England, is derived from the Latin *dux*, a leader. It is applied to the descendants of Edom, in Genesis xxxvi. 15—43 (B.C. 1575—1533), and was used as a title of honour by the Roman governors of provinces under the later emperors. It was introduced into England by Edward III., who created his son, the Black Prince, duke of Cornwall, A.D. 1337. The order had become extinct in 1572, and was revived by James I. The first Irish duke was Robert Vere, created duke of Dublin in 1385. The title was introduced into Scotland by Robert III., who created his son David duke of Rothesay in 1399. The title of archduke is said to have been created by Rodolph I., emperor of Germany, in favour of his son Albert, in 1234. The first grand-duke was Cosmo di Medici, of Florence, who received the title from Pope Pius V. in 1569.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND (South Pacific

Ocean).—This island was discovered by Commodore Byron, June 24, 1765.

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey) was founded by Edward Alleyn, the actor, and designed by Inigo Jones. The chapel was finished in 1616, and the foundation opened Sept. 13, 1619. Its original name was God's Gift College, and its purpose the maintenance of a master, four fellows, six poor brethren, six sisters, twelve scholars, and thirty out-members. Alleyn was buried in the chapel Nov. 27, 1626. The east wing was finished in 1740. The girls' school was founded by James Allen, Aug. 31, 1741, and the picture-gallery was completed in 1813. The paintings were bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811, and the gallery was opened to the public in 1817. Owing to the increased value of land, the wealth of the college accumulated so fast, that provisions were made for extending its benefactions by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84 (Aug. 25, 1857).

DUMBARTON (Scotland).—The castle of Dumbarton, which is of very ancient date and resisted a siege by Agricola, was taken by Eadbert, king of Northumbria, A.D. 756. In 1221 the town was erected into a burgh by Alexander II., and in 1456 the countess of Lennox founded a collegiate church, of which nothing but the ruins now remain. In 1563, Mary, queen of Scots, visited the castle, and in May, 1571, it was taken, under circumstances of remarkable daring, by Captain Crawford. Queen Victoria inspected this fortress Aug. 17, 1847.

DUMBLANE, or DUNBLANE (Scotland), was erected into a bishopric about the year 1160. A battle (see **SHERIFF-MUIR**) was fought near this town between the forces of the Pretender, under the earl of Mar, and those of George I., under the duke of Argyle, on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1715 (O.S.), in which both parties claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Scotland) was conferred upon the earl of Northumberland in 1072 by Malcolm Caenmore. In 1296, John Warren, earl of Surrey, defeated John Baliol, in a great battle fought here, which for the time decided the fate of Scotland as a conquest of Edward I. In 1567 its castle was demolished by order of parliament. Cromwell gained a great victory over the Scottish army at this place, Sept. 3, 1650, killing 4,000, and taking 10,000 prisoners.

DUNDALK (Ireland), seized by Edward Bruce in 1315, was the scene of his coronation as king of Ireland in 1317, and of his death in a battle fought with Lord Bermingham, Oct. 5, 1318. In 1641 it was taken by Sir Phelim O'Neill, who destroyed its castle and fortifications, and in 1642 it was stormed by Lord Moore and Sir Henry Tichbourne. It surrendered to Cromwell in 1649, and was occupied by the forces of William III., June 27, 1690.

DUNDEE (Scotland).—Malcolm III., who reigned A.D. 1056—1093, built a palace here, in which he sometimes resided. It was made a royal burgh in 1210, and placed under the government of a constable in 1298. Edward

Bruce took it in 1313. In 1544 the plague committed terrible ravages among its population, and in 1641 Charles I. conferred upon it the present charter. In 1645 it was besieged and taken by the earl of Montrose, and in 1651 was sacked by Monk, who massacred about 1,300 of its inhabitants. Queen Victoria landed at Dundee in September, 1844, in commemoration of which a magnificent triumphal arch has been erected. Nineteen persons were killed by a boiler explosion at one of the linen-factories here, April 15, 1859.

DUNES, (Battle,) was fought near Dunkirk during the siege of that town by the combined armies of France and England, June 4 (14 N.S.), 1658. The Spaniards, who had advanced to the relief of Dunkirk, were totally defeated by the allied troops led by Turenne.

DUNGAN-HILL, (Battle,) fought at this place, in Ireland, between the Parliamentary army, under Colonel Michael Jones, and the Irish, under General Preston, Aug. 8, 1647. The numbers were nearly equal, and Jones gained a complete victory.

DUNGENESS (Kent).—A French fleet of fourteen ships of the line anchored off this point Jan. 22, 1744, but sailed away on the approach of the English squadron commanded by Sir John Norris, and was subsequently scattered by a storm. Towards the end of the last century a lighthouse was erected on this cape, after the model of the Eddystone, and in 1807 a series of martello towers was commenced, to defend the coast between Dungeness and Folkestone.

DUNKELD (Scotland).—The Culdees had a monastery at this place, in Perthshire, as early as A.D. 729, which was erected into a cathedral by David I. in 1127. Kenneth I. removed the remains of St. Columba to Dunkeld in 850. The present cathedral was begun in 1330, and the charterhouse erected by Bishop Lauder in 1469. James VI. founded the grammar-school in 1567, and the bridge over the Tay was built in 1809.

DUNKERS, or GERMAN BAPTISTS.—This religious sect was founded in Germany by Alexander Mack about 1708. In 1723 they were driven by persecution to America, where they established themselves at Germantown, and founded a church. Among their doctrines may be mentioned vegetarianism, the necessity for good works, and the separation of the sexes. The origin of the name Dunkers is unknown.

DUNKIRK (France) was founded by Baldwin III., count of Flanders, about A.D. 960. It afterwards passed into the possession of the counts of Hainault, who sold it to its former lords in 1280. In 1388 it was burnt by the English, and in 1435 was transferred to the house of Luxemburg, whose right passed by marriage to the Bourbons in 1487. Early in the 16th century it was seized by the Spaniards, who retained it till July 1558, when it was re-taken by the French. The duke of Parma re-annexed it to the Spanish empire in 1585. In 1646 it was taken by the

great Condé, and in 1652 was again seized by the Spaniards. Marshal Turenne retook it June 25, 1653, after the battle of Dunes (*q. v.*), fought June 4, and gave it to the English, who had assisted him in its capture. Charles II. sold it to France for £500,000, Oct. 17, 1662. Louis XIV. increased its fortifications, which were sufficiently strong to resist a bombardment by the united fleets of Great Britain and Holland, July 26, 1694. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, it was agreed that all the military defences should be destroyed; but these conditions were evaded, and the restriction was consequently renewed by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The enforcement of the order was, however, found impracticable. It was repealed by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783, and the works have since been largely increased. The duke of York was defeated in an attempt to take Dunkirk, Sept. 7, 1793. The fortifications were greatly enlarged, and the port enfranchised in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex).—The priory was founded A.D. 1104, by Juga Baynard. The manor is held by a curious tenure, which has given the town notoriety beyond its real importance. The prior and canons were obliged to give a flitch of bacon to any couple who could swear, a year and a day after their wedding, that they had never quarrelled, or wished themselves unmarried again. It is unknown who originated this tenure, but probably it was one of the Fitz-Walters, the first of whom died in 1198. The flitch was claimed and awarded in 1445, 1467, 1510, 1701, 1751, on Thursday, July 19, 1855, and in 1860. In 1855 the ceremony was performed at Great Dunmow Town Hall, as the lord of the manor refused to revive the custom. The happy candidates were Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, and the Chevalier de Chatelain and his lady. A similar custom prevailed in the manor of Wichnor, Stafford, where corn was given in addition to the flitch of bacon.

DUNSINANE (Battle).—The army of the usurper Macbeth was defeated at Dunsinane, in Perthshire, July 27, 1054, by Malcolm, the eldest son of the murdered Duncan, assisted by an English force under Siward, earl of Northumberland. Macbeth escaped to Lanphanan, where he was slain in 1066.

DUNSTABLE (Bedfordshire) was founded by Henry I., and granted to a priory of Black canons, A.D. 1131. The corpse of Queen Eleanor rested here on its way from Lincolnshire to London in 1290, in consequence of which a cross was erected, which was pulled down during the Commonwealth. Cranmer opened a court here to consider the validity of Henry the Eighth's marriage with Catherine, May 10, 1533, and pronounced a divorce between them, May 23. The free school was founded in 1727. A large quantity of Roman copper coins of the reigns of Antoninus and Constantine was discovered here in 1770.

DUPPELN (Battle).—The Prussians and

Hanoverians endeavoured to drive the Danes from their position at Duppeln, June 5, 1848. The latter were compelled to retire, but the engagement was renewed the following day, when the Danes re-occupied the position they had abandoned the day before.

DUPPELN-MOOR (Battle).—The English forces under Edward Baliol defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, at this moor, in Perthshire, Aug. 11, 1332. The loss of the Scotch amounted to 13,000 men, while the English only lost two knights, thirty-three squires, with a few common soldiers.

DURANGO, or **GUADIANA** (Mexico).—This city was founded by Velasco in 1559, and erected into a bishop's see in 1620.

DURAZZO, **DYRRACHIUM**, or **EPIDAMNUS** (Albania).—This city, when founded by the Corcyraeans, B.C. 627, was called Epidamnus. It was seized by Glaucus, king of Illyria, B.C. 312. It was taken by the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, Feb. 8, 1082; and in 1216 withstood a siege by the Venetians, who effected its capture in 1386. The sultan, Bajazet II., took it in 1500, and annexed it to the Turkish empire, of which it still forms a part.

DÜREN (Prussia).—Several cohorts of the Ubii were defeated at this place, the ancient Marcodurum, by the Batavian chief Civilis, A.D. 70; and Charlemagne held diets here in 775 and 779, previous to his conflict with the Saxons. In 1543 it was besieged and taken by Charles V., and in 1642 was restored to Prussia by Duke Frederick William, who again surrendered it to the Imperialists the same year. The French seized it in 1794, and erected it into the capital of the department of Roër; but it was finally restored to Prussia in 1814.

DURHAM was founded by the monks of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, A.D. 995. In 1040, Duncan, king of Scotland, made an ineffectual attempt to capture it; and in 1069 the inhabitants were so oppressed by Robert Comyn, earl of Northumberland and governor of the city, that they rose in rebellion and slew him, with 700 of his followers, Jan. 28. It was to revenge this atrocity that William I. devastated the northern counties in the latter part of the same year. The castle was founded in 1072, and a riot against the authority of Bishop Walcher terminated in his murder by the infuriated inhabitants, May 14, 1080. In 1323 the walls were restored by Bishop Beaumont, and in 1424 the city was the scene of the marriage of James I., of Scotland, with Lady Jane Seymour. The plague raged here with great fury in 1416, 1589, and 1597. In 1633 it was the residence of Charles I., and in 1640 was taken by the Scotch. It sent two members to the House of Commons in 1675. The infirmary was founded in 1791, and the county gaol and court-house erected in 1809. The palatine jurisdiction of the county was transferred from the see (*q. v.*) to the crown, by 6 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 21, 1836).

DURHAM (See of).—In 634, Aidan came from Scotland to Northumberland, at the solicitation of King Oswald, who established him as bishop in Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in 635. In 664 the see was merged in the diocese of York, but in 678 was again separated. In 875 the see was removed to Chester-le-Street, and in 995 was transferred to Durham. The see was suppressed by 7 Edw. VI. c. 17 (1553). It provided that two sees were to be established at Durham and Newcastle, and all the temporalities were granted to the duke of Northumberland. The deanery and twelve prebends were established by charter, dated May 12, 1541, which was confirmed by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 3 (1553).

DURHAM LETTER.—The pope having published a bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, Sept. 30, 1850, Lord John Russell, who was then premier, addressed a letter on the subject to the bishop of Durham. In this letter, which bore date Nov. 4, he not only expressed the strongest indignation at the attempted aggression, but condemned as "unworthy sons of the Church of England," all clergymen who approved of "the honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution."

DURHAM OR NEVILLE'S CROSS (Battle).—Philippa, queen of Edward III., totally defeated the Scottish army under David II., and took the king prisoner, at Neville's Cross, near Durham, Oct. 17, 1346. The loss of the Scotch in this battle was estimated at 15,000.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—Oliver Cromwell signed a writ of privy seal for establishing a university at Durham, May 15, 1657, which was suppressed at the Restoration. The present institution was founded, with the consent of the bishop, by an act of chapter, Sept. 29, 1831, and parliament sanctioned the proposal by a private act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 19), which received the royal assent July 4, 1832. The university was opened Oct. 28, 1833, and its regulations were approved by convocation, March 4, 1836. It was incorporated by royal charter, June 1, 1837, and the first degrees were conferred June 8. Durham Castle was devoted to the accommodation of the students by an order in council, dated Aug. 8, 1837. Bishop Hatfield's Hall was opened in 1846, and enlarged in 1849, and bishop Cosin's Hall was opened in 1857. Durham University held the same position as the other universities in the Medical Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 Aug. 2, 1858), and like them it elects a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

DÜRRENSTEIN (Battle).—A division of the French army under Marshal Mortier was attacked by the Russians under Doctoroff,

while marching through a defile near this town of Lower Austria, Nov. 11, 1805. The French, though surrounded on all sides, fought with determined valour, and were at length rescued by the division of Dupont, after losing 3,000 men and three standards.

DÜSSELDORF (Prussia).—Adolphus V., duke of Berg, raised this place from a village into a municipal town, A.D. 1288. The town-hall was built in 1567, and the bridge over the Rhine in 1690. Carlstadt, the handsomest part of the city, was founded by the elector, Charles Theodore, in 1786. In 1794, Düsseldorf was bombarded by the French, and, in 1802, the fortifications were destroyed by one of the articles of the treaty of Luneville. In 1806 the grand-duke of Berg fixed his residence here, and made it the seat of government, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia, together with the rest of the duchy. In 1829 it was made a free port. A famous picture-gallery, founded here in 1710, by the elector John William, was removed to Munich in 1805, but a native school of painting, established by Cornelius in 1828, still sustains the artistic reputation of the town.

DUTCH AMERICA.—The possessions of the Dutch in America, consisting of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, the islands of Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin, are noticed under their respective designations.

DUTLINGEN (battle).—The Austrian army, under Generals Von Werth, Mercy, and Hatzfeld, defeated the French troops at this place in 1643. The vanquished lost many men in the action, and all their general officers were made prisoners.

DUUMVIRI, two patricians, first appointed in Rome by Tarquinius Superbus, to take charge of the Sibylline books and consult them in times of public difficulty, B.C. 520. They held their office for life, and were exempted from military service. The title was given to various authorities at Rome in cases where the functions of the office were vested in two persons.

DWARFS.—The custom of employing dwarfs to contribute to the amusement of the great is of high antiquity in the East, where the art of retarding human growth was successfully practised. This art passed into Greece B.C. 324, and from thence to Rome about A.D. 50. Domitian exhibited gladiatorial contests between dwarfs and beautiful women in 81, and the Roman ladies employed them as domestic servants. The passion for dwarfs reached its height in Europe during the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. of France (1515—1559). The last prince who kept them for his amusement was Stanislaus, duke of Lorraine, whose favourite dwarf died in 1764. The following are some of the most famous dwarfs:—

Philetus of Cos, born B.C. 330, died B.C. 285. He was a poet and philosopher, and was so short or thin that he was jocularly said to carry lead in the soles of his shoes, lest he should be blown away.

Alypius, a philosopher of Alexandria, who flourished in the 5th century.

Jean d'Estrix, born in 1557, was scarcely a yard high at the age of 35.

Jeffrey Hudson, born in 1619, was 18 inches high at 7 years old, after which he did not grow till he was 30, when he attained the height of 3 feet 9 inches. In 1644 he attended Queen Henrietta Maria to France; and in 1682 was seized on suspicion of being implicated in the popish plot, and imprisoned in the Gatehouse, Westminster, where he died, aged 63.

John Coan, born in 1728, when 23 years old weighed 34 lb., including his clothes, and measured 38 inches when in his hat, wig, and shoes.

Hopkin Hopkin, born in 1736, was only 13 lb. in weight, and 2 feet 7 inches in height, at the age of 15 years, when he exhibited all the infirmities of advanced old age.

Borowlawski, a Polish gentleman, born in 1739, attained the height of 39 inches, and died, in England, Sept. 7, 1837. He was remarkable for the acuteness of his intellectual faculties, and had a sister so much shorter than himself, that she could stand under his arm.

Nicolas Ferry, or Bébé, was born in 1741, and lived at the court of Stanislaus, king of Poland, who was much attached to him. At the age of 15 he displayed symptoms of old age, and he was only 22 when he died, at which time he measured 33 inches.

Anne Theresa Souvray, born in 1746, was only 33 inches high at the age of 73 years, when she was remarkable for her gaiety and vigour.

General Tom Thumb was brought to England in 1846, where he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, March 16.

DYEING.—This art, which originated in Asia with the Phœnicians, was practised by the Egyptians at a very early date, and appears to have been introduced into Canaan before B.C. 1728 (Gen. xxxvii. 3). The Tyrian purple was known as early as B.C. 1500, and in Exodus xxxv. 23 (B.C. 1491), mention is made of blue, purple, scarlet, and of red skins of rams. On the decline of the Roman empire, and the consequent decay of the arts in Europe, dyeing was neglected; but in the 8th century some advance was made. In 1353 scarlet and a few other colours were dyed in England, and in 1429 the first book on the subject appeared in Venice. Before 1643 English cloth was exported to Holland to be dyed, but in that year the whole process was performed in England. The art of dyeing cotton scarlet or crimson was discovered in 1779. Turkey red was introduced in 1785. The principal statute relating to the business of the dyer is 23 Geo. III. c. 15, passed in 1783, and entitled "The Act for Preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dyeing Trade." A great number of new colouring materials have been discovered and rendered available for dyeing purposes since 1850.

DYERACHUM. (*See DURAZZO.*)

E.

EAGLE.—Xenophon states that the eagle was first used as a military ensign by the Persians. It was adopted as the sole standard of the Roman legions in the second year of the consulate of Marius, B.C. 104. Gibbon (ch. i.) remarks—"The golden

eagle, which glittered in the front of the legion, was the object of the fondest devotion of the Roman troops." Though the double-headed eagle is said to have been introduced by Constantine I. (A.D. 306—337), its origin may with greater justice be attributed to Charlemagne, who, A.D. 802, added the second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united under him. The Roman eagle was adopted by Napoleon I., and confirmed by Napoleon III., as the standard of imperial France: Austria, Russia, and Prussia use the double-headed eagle as their national ensign. Prescott states, on the authority of the Spanish annalists, that a golden eagle with outspread wings, in the fashion of a Roman signum, richly ornamented with emeralds and silver-work, was the great standard of the republic of Tlascala.

EAGLE.—A base coin of this denomination was current in Ireland about the year 1272, and was declared illegal by 27 Edw. I. stat. *De falsâ Monetâ* (1299). The American eagle of ten dollars, together with the half and quarter eagles, were first coined by order of an act of congress passed April 2, 1792. The value of the American eagle is £2. 1s. of English money.

EAGLE (Orders of the).—The order of the White Eagle of Russia was instituted by George Ossilinsky, great chancellor of Poland, and confirmed by Pope Urban VIII. in 1634. It was, however, soon suppressed, and its actual foundation only dates from 1713, when it was reconstituted by Augustus II., king of Poland. In 1831 this order was united with those of Russia. The order of the Black Eagle was founded by Frederick I., of Prussia, on his coronation day, Jan. 17, 1701. The Golden Eagle was instituted at Würtemberg in 1702, and reconstituted in 1807. The order of the Red Eagle, or of Sincerity, was founded in Prussia by George William, hereditary prince of Anspach and Bayreuth, in 1705; and reorganized July 13, 1734. In 1791 Frederick William II. erected this into the second Prussian order, and in 1810 it was again reconstituted.

EARL.—Selden believes that this title, which originally signified a man of birth, was synonymous with the Saxon *etheling*, and that it was applied to ealdormen about A.D. 1020. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the whole kingdom was divided among five earls. The first English earl created after the Conquest was William Fitz-Osbern, made earl of Hereford in 1066. Sir John de Courcy, made earl of Ulster in 1181, is the first Irish earl. Previous to the creation of dukes in 1335, earls were the highest nobility in England: they now rank third, after marquesses. Originally earls had the third part of the profits arising from the pleas of the country. Their privileges, however, were much diminished by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1535). The title of countess was first borne by the wives of earls in the 9th century.

EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND.—This offi-
301

cer, whose duty was to command the Scottish cavalry, was always chosen from the Keith family, the founder of which obtained it at the battle of Barry, fought A.D. 1010, against the Danes. At first, the title was great marischal; James II. made it earl marischal before July 4, 1451. In 1593 the holder of the title founded the college at Aberdeen, which is called after him the Marischal College. The office became extinct in 1716, owing to George Keith's participation in the rebellion of the earl of Mar.

EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.—This, the eighth officer of state, is the only nobleman who bears the title of earl by virtue of his office. The title is of great antiquity. Roger de Montgomery, marshal of the Norman army at the Conquest, is said to have been the first marshal of England. The first on record was in 1135. King Stephen conferred the office upon Gilbert de Clare, afterwards earl of Pembroke, in 1139. Originally the holders of it were merely styled lord marshals. The title of earl marshal was conferred upon Thomas, earl of Nottingham, by special charter of Richard II. signed Jan. 12, 1386. The duties of the office were allowed to be discharged by deputy by a grant of Charles II., signed Oct. 19, 1672. (*See* CHIVALRY, Court of.)

EAR-RINGS are first mentioned in Gen. xxiv. 22 (B.C. 1857), when Jacob is said to have buried the idols of his household, with the "ear-rings which were in their ears." They were worn by the ladies of Greece and Rome, and by males in Lydia. The Parisian ladies adopted them in the 13th century, but their use was not general till the 15th and 16th centuries; when, Stubbes says, the ladies "are not ashamed to make holes in their ears, whereat they hang rings, and other jewels of gold and precious stones." English gentlemen also wore them in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

EARTHENWARE.—The art of the potter is probably one of the most ancient in existence. It was introduced into Greece from Egypt, B.C. 1490, and was encouraged at Rome by Numa Pompilius, about B.C. 700. The funereal earthenware of the Greeks was manufactured until about A.D. 350. During the dark ages that succeeded the decline of the Western empire, none but the coarsest of pottery was manufactured; but a better kind was introduced into Spain by the Moors A.D. 711, and was thence taken to Italy by the Pisans in 1115. In the 13th century the Italians made earthenware overlaid with an opaque coloured glaze, which was considerably improved after 1300. Earthenware was manufactured at Beauvais, in France, in the 12th century, and French Palissy ware was invented by Bernard Palissy about 1556. The Germans invented a glaze for earthenware in 1278, and exported stoneware in the 16th century. The earliest specimens of native British ware consist of earthenware tiles of the 13th century. Pitchers and jugs were soon afterwards

introduced. Wedgwood's most important discoveries were made from 1760 to 1762. A duty of 10*d.* per lb., levied on all imported earthenware, by the "Additional Book of Rates" attached to 11 Geo. I. c. 7 (1724), was repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 37 (1775). A duty of 50 per cent. on the value of imported earthenware was levied by 49 Geo. III. c. 98 (June 10, 1809). All duties on imported earthenware were abolished by the Customs Amendment Act, 23 Vict. c. 22, s. 5 (May 15, 1860).

EARTHQUAKE.—No satisfactory account of the causes which produce this phenomenon has yet been given to the world. Humboldt remarks: "The phenomena of volcanoes, and those of earthquakes, have been considered of late as the effects of voltaic electricity, developed by a particular disposition of heterogeneous strata. It cannot be denied, that often, when violent shocks succeed each other within the space of a few hours, the electricity of the air sensibly increases at the instant the ground is most agitated; but to explain this phenomenon, it is unnecessary to recur to an hypothesis, which is in direct contradiction to everything hitherto observed respecting the structure of our planet, and the disposition of its strata."

B.C.

1491. An earthquake, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred on Mount Sinai, on the occasion of the delivery of the law. (Exod. xix. 18).
1450. One in Central Italy, which swallowed up a city, and produced Lake Ciminius in its place.
595. In China.
425. In Greece, especially in Eubœa, which is converted into an island by an inundation of the sea.
373. In the Peloponnesus. Helice is overwhelmed by the sea.
364. A chasm opens in the Roman forum, into which Quintus Curtius voluntarily leaps. It afterwards forms a lake.
285. A lake 72½ miles long by 12½ wide, formed in one night in the Japanese island Niphon.
- 282 (about). The city Lysimachia is destroyed.
224. The Colossus of Rhodes overthrown. Eusebius places this catastrophe B.C. 105.
33. In Palestine. 30,000 persons perished.

A.D.

17. Thirteen cities of Asia Minor are overthrown.
33. In Palestine and Bithynia, on the occasion of the Crucifixion, the city of Nicæa was destroyed.
79. In Misenum and its neighbourhood; followed next day by the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.
115. Antioch destroyed; and a violent earthquake felt in China.
127. Severe shocks are felt in Nicopolis, Neocæsarea, Hierapolis, Laodicea, Nicomedia, and Syracuse.
262. An earthquake in Rome, Libya, and Asia Minor, is attended by an eclipse and terrible inundations of the sea.
358. Aug. 24. One in Asia Minor, Bithynia, and Macedonia, the effects of which are experienced by 150 cities.
359. Nov. or Dec. Nicomedia, in Bithynia, is destroyed.
365. July 21. An earthquake felt in the Roman world.
446. One is felt throughout the civilized world.

- A.D.
 494. Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Tripoli, are destroyed.
 526. Nov. 29. Antioch again reduced to ruins.
 543. Sept. 6. One is felt throughout the then known world.
 553 or 555. Aug. 15. An earthquake at Constantinople and many other places; shocks being felt even in Egypt. The city of Berytus is demolished.
 557. Oct. 6 and Dec. 14. At Constantinople, where thousands of the population perish.
 684. More than 5,000 acres of land in the Japanese island Sikokf are swallowed up by the sea.
 742. One of great violence in Egypt and Arabia. Its convulsions were observed at 600 places.
 778. At Trevisa, in Italy, where 48 persons lost their lives.
 794. One at Alexandria, which overthrows the Pharos.
 801. April. In France, Germany, and Italy.
 859. Upwards of 1,500 houses are overturned at Antioch. Laodicea and other towns of Syria also suffer considerable injury.
 893. An earthquake in India destroys 180,000 lives.
 986. Oct. One at Constantinople. It is also felt throughout Greece.
 1007. Deinar, in Irak, is overturned, and 10,000 persons are buried in the ruins.
 1029. Half of Damascus is destroyed.
 1040. Tabriz, in Persia, is reduced to ruins, and 50,000 of the inhabitants are destroyed.
 1048. May 1. One is felt at Worcester, Derby, and other parts of England.
 1089. Aug. 11. An earthquake is felt throughout England.
 1115. Dec. Antioch, Aleppo, Jerusalem, and other towns in Syria, are greatly injured.
 1139. Gansana, in Persia, is destroyed, and 100,000 persons are buried in its ruins.
 1142. Dec. One is felt at Lincoln.
 1158. Antioch, Tripoli, Damascus, Aleppo, and other Syrian towns, are reduced to ruins, and 20,000 lives lost.
 1169. Feb. 4. Catania, and other towns of Sicily and Calabria, are ruined, and 15,000 persons killed.
 1186. Sept. Throughout Europe, but especially in England, Calabria, and Sicily.
 1218. In Franche Comté a mountain opens, and engulfs 5,000 men.
 1227. In France, towards the mouth of the Rhone; 5,000 persons perish from the fall of rocks from the mountains.
 1268. Sixty thousand persons are killed by an earthquake in Cilicia.
 1274. Dec. 25. An earthquake is felt throughout England.
 1318. Nov. 14. In England. The most violent recorded in that country.
 1353. Jan. 1. One occurs at Borgo-San-Sepolero and Modena, where 2,000 people perish.
 1456. Dec. 5. Throughout Naples, where many towns are injured, and 60,000 lives lost.
 1491. Oct. In the Archipelago. 5,000 persons perish in Cos.
 1509. Sept. 14. At Constantinople 1,700 houses are overturned, and some thousands of lives lost.
 1531. Jan. 26. One in Spain, Portugal, &c. In Lisbon 1,500 houses and all the churches were thrown down, and many persons buried in the ruins.
 1580. April 6. In France, Belgium, and especially England. It was most violent at London and Dover. The bells at Westminster and other places were made to sound by the violence of the shock.
 1596. July 22. In Japan, where many cities were reduced to ruins.
 1624 or 1628. An island of more than a league and a half long is raised near St. Michael, in the Azores.

- A.D.
 1626. July 30. Thirty towns and villages are destroyed in the provinces of Capitanata and La Puglia. Naples also suffers; and 17,000 persons are killed.
 1638. March 27. One hundred and eighty towns and villages of Calabria and Sicily are reduced to ruins.
 1667. Schamaki is reduced to ruins, and 80,000 persons are buried.
 1690. Oct. 17. At Dublin and Kilkenny in Ireland.
 1692. June 7. Jamaica. At Port Royal, three-fourths of the houses are overwhelmed by the sea, and 3,000 of the inhabitants lose their lives.
 1693. In Sicily and Calabria, where 49 towns, many villages, and 972 churches or monasteries are reduced to ruins, and 93,000 lives lost.
 1703. Feb. 2. Aquileia is overthrown, and 5,000 lives lost. Jeddo, in Japan, is reduced to ruins, and 200,000 of the inhabitants are buried.
 1706. Nov. 3. In Abruzzo, where 15,000 persons perish.
 1716. May and June. A violent earthquake destroys 20,000 lives at Algiers.
 1726. Sept. 1. A terrible earthquake at Palermo. Four churches, ten palaces, and 1,600 houses, are overthrown, and from 3,000 to 6,000 lives lost.
 1727. Tabriz, in Persia, is ruined, and 77,000 persons are overwhelmed.
 1731. Nov. 30. In China. The first shock buries 100,000 persons in Pekin alone.
 1732. Nov. 29. Violent shocks in the kingdom of Naples. 1,940 persons are killed, and 1,455 wounded.
 1746. Oct. 28. In Peru, where Callao, Cavallos, and other towns, are overwhelmed by the sea.
 1750. Feb. 19. In London, and the country for seven miles round. Several earthquakes occur at London this year. June 7. Two thousand persons perish in the island of Cerigo.
 1752. July 29. A very violent one at Hadrianople and Constantinople, where mosques and houses sustain considerable injury.
 1754. Grand Cairo is destroyed, and 40,000 lives are lost.
 1755. April 28. Quito is overthrown. June 7. Kashan, in northern Persia, is reduced to ruins, and 40,000 persons killed. Nov. 1. The great earthquake of Lisbon, which was felt from Iceland on the north to Morocco on the south, and from Bohemia on the east to the West-India islands on the west. It took place at 9:40 a.m., and lasted several minutes, there being three principal shocks. In Lisbon 12,000 houses were overturned. The loss of life is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000 persons. Faro, Setubal, and Cascaez, also sustained much injury. In Spain, the towns which suffered most were Seville, St. Lucar, Xeres, Coudil, and Cadiz. In Morocco, 10,000 people were swallowed up. Nov. 19. Mequinez, in Morocco, is completely ruined, and 25,000 Arabs are lost.
 1759. Oct. 30. In Syria, where 20,000 persons perish in the valley of Baalbec alone.
 1763. July 29. At Comorn, in Hungary, 1,500 houses are overturned.
 1767. Aug. One thousand six hundred persons perish at Martinico.
 1773. June 7. The city of St. Jago, in Guatemala, is buried. 5,000 or 8,000 families perish in the ruins.
 1778. July 3. A very violent earthquake nearly destroys Smyrna.
 1780. Feb. Tabriz, in Persia, sustains severe injuries.
 1783. Feb. 5. Awful devastation in Calabria and Sicily, attended with great loss of life.
 1784. July 23. The city of Arsingham, in the peninsula of Erzeroum, is overthrown, and upwards of 5,000 lives lost.

- A.D.
 1788. Aug. 12. At St. Lucia, in the West Indies, where 900 persons perish.
 1789. Sept. 30. In Tuscany. Houses, men, and cattle are engulfed at Borgo-San-Sepolcro.
 1793. April 1. In Japan, near the volcano Illigigama, which throws forth torrents of water, destroying 53,000 persons.
 1794. June 12. Throughout Campania, but especially in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, which bursts forth into active eruption, and overwhelms the city of Terre del Greco, June 17.
 1796. Feb. 26. In Asia Minor, where 1,500 persons perish.
 1797. Feb. 4. Quito, in Peru, is overthrown, burying 40,000 persons in its ruins. Dec. 14. Cumana is destroyed.
 1800. Sept. 26. One occurs at Constantinople.
 1802. Oct. 23. A very widely-extended earthquake is felt at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Bucharest, Constantinople, &c. The shocks are most violent in the Danubian principalities.
 1804. Jan. At Rotterdam, Haarlem, and other Dutch towns.
 1805. Friday, July 26. A most destructive earthquake throughout Calabria, La Puglia, and the Terra-di-Lavoro. Six towns and villages destroyed and 20,000 persons killed.
 1808. April 2. Very violent shocks in Piedmont and the valley of the Rhone.
 1810. Aug. 11. The village of Las Casas, in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, disappears, and is supplied by a lake of boiling sulphurous water.
 1812. March 26. Caracas is totally destroyed by an earthquake.
 1817. April. Chang-Ruh, in China, is overthrown, and 2,800 persons buried in its ruins.
 1818. March. Philippolis, in Turkey, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, is said to be entirely engulfed in the earth.
 1819. June 16. Severe shocks are experienced in the north of Hindostan. Bhooj, the capital of Cutch, is reduced to ruins, with the loss of 2,000 of its inhabitants.
 1822. May 7. The town of Carthago, in Costa-Rica, Central America, quite overthrown. Aug. 10, 13, and Sept. 5. Aleppo is destroyed, and other towns injured, with the loss of 20,000 of their inhabitants. Nov. 19. The coast of Chili, for more than 100 miles, is permanently elevated by an earthquake.
 1825. March 2. Algiers and Blida (an adjacent town) are severely injured. 7,000 persons perish.
 1827. Sept. Fort Kolitaran, near Lahore, Hindostan, destroyed, with about 1,000 persons.
 Nov. 16. Very destructive shocks in Columbia, S. America.
 1828. March 30. In Peru. Scarcely a house in Lima and Callao escapes injury.
 1829. March 21. A very disastrous earthquake occurs in the province of Murcia, Spain, and is attended with fearful destruction of property and life.
 1830. May 26 and 27. The city of Canton sustains severe shocks, which destroy between 6,000 and 7,000 of its population.
 1835. Feb. 20. Concepcion, Santiago, and other towns of Chili, are reduced to ruins. Oct. 12. Castiglione, in Calabria, is utterly destroyed, and 100 of its inhabitants are buried.
 1837. Jan. 1. A terrible earthquake in Syria utterly ruins the town of Saphit, and destroys 3,500 of its inhabitants, besides overwhelming entire villages.
 1839. Jan. 11. Violent shocks are felt in the island of Martinique.
 1840. Feb. 14. A terribly destructive earthquake occurs in the island of Ternate. June 20 to July 28 (O.S.). The district of Mount Ararat, in Armenia, is devastated by violent earthquakes, attended with great destruction of houses and life.

- A.D.
 1840. Oct. 30. Violent shocks in Zante, where one village is completely overturned.
 1842. May 7. Hayti and Cape Haytien are severely injured by two violent shocks.
 1843. Feb. 8. Very violent shocks occur in the West Indies. In Antigua alone, property to the amount of £100,000 is destroyed. The loss of life is inconsiderable.
 1845. Feb. 8. Severe shocks in Java. April 7. The city of Mexico is much injured by some violent shocks.
 1846. March 14. The most violent earthquake ever recorded in Norway. At Nainstad five houses are overturned.
 1847. Oct. 23. The city of Atlixco, in Mexico, is completely ruined, with the destruction of many of its inhabitants.
 1851. Feb. 23. The islands of Rhodes and Macri are shaken. At the latter place, the Baba-Dagh mountain falls from a height of 2,050 feet, and the village of Ghedrack-Bugasi disappears, with all its inhabitants. April 2. Valparaiso and other towns in Chili experience severe shocks. Aug. 14. The towns of Meli and Barile, in South Italy, are totally destroyed, with 1,000 of their inhabitants.
 1853. July 15. The city of Cumana, in Venezuela, is destroyed, with 800 of its inhabitants. Aug. 18, and throughout the year. Numerous shocks occur in Greece, but more especially at Thebes, which suffers almost total destruction.
 1854. April 6. San Salvador, in Central America, overwhelmed, with a fourth of its inhabitants.
 1855. Feb. 28. Bronssa, the ancient capital of Asia Minor, is nearly destroyed. July 25 and 26. Some shocks are felt throughout Central Europe. Dec. 23. Jeddo is injured, and some towns in Nippon are destroyed by an earthquake.
 1856. March 17. Great Sanghir, one of the Moluccas, is visited by a severe earthquake, which destroys 2,806 of its inhabitants. Oct. 12. The Mediterranean, especially Candia, severely visited. In Candia alone, 4,000 houses and 1,600 people are destroyed.
 1857. Dec. 16. A very destructive earthquake in Calabria destroys many towns, and causes the death of 10,000 persons.
 1858. Feb. 21. Corinth is destroyed by an earthquake.
 1859. March 22. Quito is reduced to ruins.
 1861. April. The city of Mendoza, in South America, is destroyed, more than 2,000 houses being overthrown. The number of lives lost is estimated at 7,000, and the damage to property at 35,000,000 francs.

EAST ANGLES.—This Anglo-Saxon kingdom, which comprised Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, was founded by Uffa about A.D. 527, and became extinct at the death of Edmund the Martyr in 870. In 628 its king Eorpwald I. was converted to Christianity, and in 630 it was erected into a bishopric under Felix. In 673 the see was divided into Dunwich and Elmham, which were reunited in 955, and in 1070 the see was removed to Thetford, whence it was transferred to Norwich in 1091.

EASTER, the festival in commemoration of the Resurrection, is so called from Eastre, or Eostre, a Saxon goddess, whose feast was anciently celebrated in the month of April. Some ascribe its institution to the Apostles, but the more general opinion is, that it was first observed by their immediate successors, about A.D. 68. The council of

Arles, in 314, decreed that the day of keeping this festival should be the Sunday after the fourteenth day of the March moon, and the council of Nice, in 325, confirmed this decision. But, owing to the intricate calculations this rule rendered necessary, disagreements in the time of celebration still continued, and the Roman method was not established in France till 525, and in Britain and Ireland till about 800. The alteration of the calendar by Gregory XIII. in 1582 permanently fixed the first Sunday after the full moon immediately following the 21st of March, as the day for observing this festival. Offerings, oblations, &c., were collected at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and other particular occasions, before the reign of Edward VI. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 13 (1548), it was enacted that such offerings should thenceforth be collected at Easter.

EASTER ISLAND, or DAVIS'S LAND (Pacific Ocean), was discovered by Davis in 1686. It was visited and named by Roggwein, who thought it was a new discovery, April 6, 1722, and visited by Captain Cook, March 11, 1774.

EASTERN EMPIRE.—Valentinian I. first divided the Roman empire in June 364 A.D., when Valens became emperor of the East. The final separation took place A.D. 395. Gibbon (ch. xxxii.) remarks, "The division of the Roman world between the sons of Theodosius marks the final establishment of the empire of the East, which, from the reign of Arcadius to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, subsisted one thousand and fifty-eight years in a state of premature and perpetual decay."

A.D.

364. The Eastern empire commences, under Valens.

368. Theodosius I. defeats Maximus, the tyrant of the West, who is beheaded by the army.

394. Theodosius I. defeats the Gauls and Germans under Eugenius, who is slain.

395. It is definitively separated from the West, under the youth Arcadius, who governs under the guardianship of Rufus.

408. Persecution of the Pagans.

425. Schools of law are opened at Constantinople.

438. The Theodosian code is published.

474. Leo II., an infant, and Zeno, are joint-emperors. Leo almost immediately dies, as is supposed, by poison.

478. Theodoric, son of Triarius, invades the empire.

514. The Gothic general Vitalian lays siege to Constantinople.

529. The Justinian code is published.

532. The Nika insurrection at Constantinople.

541. Justinian I. abolishes the consulship.

545. The Turks enter Asia.

551. The Slavonians ravage Illyria, and penetrate almost as far as Constantinople.

553. The senate is abolished by Justinian I.

611. Chosroes II. of Persia conquers Syria.

617. Heraclius abjures Christianity, and embraces paganism, in order to conciliate Chosroes II.

626. The Avars besiege Constantinople, and the Persians reach the Bosphorus.

627. Heraclius finally defeats Chosroes II., and recovers all his lost territories.

632. The Saracens invade the empire.

644. Rebellion and death of Valentinian.

668-675. The Saracens besiege Constantinople.

A.D.

678. The Bulgarians obtain the country now called Bulgaria.

693. Loss of Armenia.

695-705. Exile of the tyrant Justinian II., during which the empire is ruled by Leontius and Tiberius Apsimar in succession.

711. The Bulgarians ravage the empire as far as Constantinople.

716. Constantinople is besieged by the Saracens.

717. The emperor Theodosius III. abdicates, and retires to a monastery. He is succeeded by Leo III., the Isaurian.

739. The Greek provinces of the empire are invaded in three parts by the Saracens, who are defeated by Acronius.

770. Constantine IV. abolishes monasteries throughout the Eastern empire.

792. Constantine VI., the last emperor of the Isaurian dynasty, is blinded, by order of his mother Irene.

811. July 6. Nicephorus I. is defeated, and slain by the Bulgarians.

820. Accession of Michael II., the founder of the Amorion dynasty.

825. Dalmatia is taken from the empire by the Servians.

827. Loss of Sicily and Crete.

850. Bogoris, king of the Bulgarians, becomes a vassal of the empire.

867. Accession of Basil I., founder of the Basilian or Macedonian dynasty.

890. Southern Italy becomes subject to the Eastern empire.

928. Five emperors reign simultaneously.

1014. July 29. Great victory over the Bulgarians at Zetunium.

1018. Bulgaria is made a province of the empire.

1035. The empire is visited by famine, and ravaged by invaders.

1040. Restoration of Sicily, and loss of Servia.

1057. Aug. 31. Michael VI. abdicates in favour of Isaac I. End of the Macedonian dynasty.

1123. Revolt of the Servians.

1144. Restoration of the senate.

1186. Revolt of the Bulgarians.

1195. Isaac II. is deposed and blinded by his brother, who ascends the throne as Alexius III.

1203. July 18. Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, who restore Isaac, and make his son, Alexius IV., joint emperor with him.

1204. Jan. 28. Murder of Alexius IV., and accession of Alexius V., soon after which Isaac II. dies. The Crusaders again besiege Constantinople, put Alexius V. to death, and found the Latin empire of the East, of which Baldwin, count of Flanders, ascends the throne May 9.

1208. Epirus and Ætolia are erected into an independent state.

1261. July 25. Michael Palæologus restores the Greek empire to Constantinople.

1277. An invasion of Sicilians, Venetians, and French, is repelled.

1321. Civil war of the Andronici.

1328. May 24. Abdication of the elder Andronicus, who is succeeded by Andronicus III.

1353. The Turks enter Europe.

1367. The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.

1373. The treaty of Amurath, which limits the Eastern empire to Constantinople, Thessalonica, part of the Morea, and a few islands.

1390. The empire loses all its Greek possessions in Asia.

1396. Sept. 28. Battle of Nicopolis and massacre of 10,000 Christian prisoners by the Turks.

1400. Manuel II. surrenders part of Constantinople to Bajazet.

1448. On the death of John Palæologus II. the empire is claimed by his three brothers. Constantine XII. is elected.

1453. May 29. Capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II., and extinction of the Eastern empire.

EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

	A.D.		A.D.
Valens	364	Alexander and Constantine VII. . .	911
Theodosius I., the Great	379	Romanus I., Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine VIII.	919
Arcadius	395	Constantine VII. alone	945
Theodosius II.	408	Romanus II.	959
Marcian	450	Nicephorus II.	963
Leo I.	457	John Zimisces. Basil II., and Constantine IX.	969
Leo II. and Zeno ..	474	Basil II. and Constantine IX.	976
Anastasius I.	491	Constantine IX.	1025
Justin I.	518	Romanus III.	1028
Justinian I.	527	Michael IV.	1034
Justin II.	565	Michael V.	1041
Tiberius II.	578	Zoe and Constantine X.	1042
Maurice	582	Theodora	1054
Phocas	602	Michael VI.	1056
Heraclius	610	Isaac I.	1057
Constantine III.	641	Constantine XI.	1059
Constans II.	641	Eudocia and Romanus III.	1067
Constantine IV.	668	Michael VII., Andronicus I., and Constantine XII.	1071
Justinian II.	685	Nicephorus III.	1078
Philippicus	711	Alexius I.	1081
Anastasius II.	713	John	1118
Theodosius III.	716	Manuel I.	1143
Leo III.	718	Alexius II.	1180
Constantine V.	741	Andronicus I.	1183
Leo IV.	775	Isaac II.	1185
Constantine VI. and Irene	780	Alexius III.	1195
Irene	792	Isaac II. (restored) ..	1203
Nicephorus I.	802		
Stauracius	811		
Michael I.	811		
Leo V.	813		
Michael II.	820		
Theophilus	829		
Michael III.	842		
Basil I., the Macedonian	867		
Leo VI.	886		

LATIN EMPERORS.

	A.D.		A.D.
Baldwin I.	1204	Baldwin II. and John of Brienne	1228
Henry	1206	Baldwin II. (alone) ..	1237
Peter of Courtenay ..	121		
Robert of Courtenay ..	122		

GREEK EMPERORS OF NICE.

	A.D.		A.D.
Theodore Lascaris I.	1204	John Lascaris	1259
John Ducas Vatatzes ..	1222	Michael Palaeologus ..	1260
Theodore Lascaris II.	1255		

GREEK EMPERORS RESTORED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

	A.D.		A.D.
Michael Palaeologus ..	1261	John Palaeologus I. (restored)	1355
Andronicus II.	1273	Manuel II.	1391
Andronicus III.	1328	John Palaeologus II.	1425
John Palaeologus I.	1341	Constantine XII.	1448
John Cantacuzene	1347		

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.—This celebrated association for the purpose of carrying on trade with the East Indies was formed in London A.D. 1599, and obtained its charter Dec. 31, 1600. In 1635 a rival company was established by Sir William Courten and chartered by Charles I., but the two associations united in 1649. In 1657, Cromwell renewed their charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. in 1661, and again in 1677. In 1694 the East-India trade was thrown open, but in 1698 a new company obtained a monopoly, in exchange for a loan to government

of £2,000,000. In 1702, however, the old and new companies amalgamated, and formed the "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies." In 1772 the company was compelled to apply for a loan, and in 1784 the Board of Control was erected by 24 Geo. III. c. 25, to regulate the civil and military government of the company's territories. By 53 Geo. III. c. 155, s. 7 (July 21, 1813), the importation of any goods but tea from any place except China was declared free to all British subjects, and the commercial character of the company was abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1833). The number of directors was reduced from twenty-four to eighteen by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95 (Aug. 20, 1853), and the government of India was finally transferred from the company to the crown, by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858). The Dutch East-India Company was formed in 1595. Charles VI. founded an East-India Company at Ostend in 1719. It was dissolved in 1731. The Swedish East-India Company was formed in 1731; the French in 1740, and dissolved in 1770; and the Danish was formed in 1740. The Scotch East-India Company was established by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1695.

EAST INDIES. (*See INDIA.*)

EASTLAND COMPANY.—This association was incorporated A.D. 1579 to trade to all places within the Sound except Narva. When the trade to Norway and Sweden was thrown open, this company declined in importance.

EBIONITES.—A sect of Christian Jews founded at Pella, about A.D. 66, which attained importance in the 2nd century. They spread in the villages around Damascus, and had a church at Aleppo. Gibbon (ch. xv.) says: "The name of Nazarenes was deemed too honourable for these Christian Jews, and they soon received, from the supposed poverty of their understanding, as well as of their condition, the contemptuous epithet of Ebionites." They believed Christ to be a man, though endowed with divine power, and they maintained that the ceremonial law of Moses must be observed. The sect was still in existence in the 4th century.

EBRO. (*See TUDELA, Battle.*)

ECBATANA (Media).—This city is said to have been founded by Semiramis, though Herodotus mentions Dejeos as its founder. An account of the building of the city by Arphaxad is given in the book of Judith (i. 2-4). It was the summer residence of Cyrus and the succeeding kings of Persia. It is mentioned by Ezra under the name of Achmetha, and the modern Hamadan occupies its site.

ECCENTRICS.—This convivial club, an offshoot of the Brilliants, held its first meeting about May, 1800.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—William IV. issued a commission of inquiry into the state of the Church of England, Feb. 4, 1835, which published its first report March 17. A new commission was issued June 6, and by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (Aug. 13, 1836) the

commissioners became a corporation, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The constitution of this corporation was materially amended by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 (Aug. 11, 1840), and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39 (June 21, 1841).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—Previous to the Conquest, all offences were tried in civil courts; but in 1085 William I. published a charter of separation, which established ecclesiastical courts. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, s. 2 (1532), all ecclesiastical jurisdiction was declared to be immediately from the crown. This act, repealed by 1 & 2 Mary, c. 8, s. 6 (1554), was revived by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 4 (1558). In July, 1830, a commission was appointed to inquire into their practice and jurisdiction, which recommended sundry important changes in 1832. The Probate and Divorce Court, established by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 3 (Aug. 25, 1857), abolished all the authority of the Ecclesiastical Courts in matters relating to wills, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—In consequence of the papal bull of Sept. 30, 1850, by which an attempt was made to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, Lord John Russell, then prime minister, introduced a measure into parliament Feb. 7, 1851, which was read for the third time and passed July 4. By this act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, Aug. 1, 1851), the papal brief was declared null and void, and a fine of £100 was imposed on all such as should endeavour to carry it into effect.

ECIJA (Spain), the ancient Astigi, celebrated for an aqueduct completed by Abde-rahman III., A.D. 949. The Merines defeated the Castilians near this town in 1275.

ECKMÜHL (Battle).—At this place, in Bavaria, the Austrian army, under the archduke Charles, was defeated by the French, under Napoleon I. and Davoust, April 22, 1809.

ELECTICS, a sect of ancient philosophers, founded by Potamon of Alexandria, who is said by some authorities to have lived in the time of Augustus, and by others in the 2nd century. He persuaded his disciples not to join any of the existing schools of philosophy, but to select from each what seemed most conformable to true reason. Between A.D. 200 and 235 similar principles were taught in reference to Christianity by Ammonius Saccas, who founded the school of the New Platonists. Another sect of Electics arose in the 17th century.

ECLIPSE, signifies "failure," namely of light. The Brahmans appear to have been the first astronomers who attained the power of calculating solar and lunar eclipses. In their great astronomical work the "Suryá Siddhantá," it is stated that a total eclipse of the sun occurred Feb. 18, B.C. 3102, and modern calculations have proved the assertion true. Next in order the Chinese calculated eclipses, and based their entire chronology on their observations of these phenomena, which date from the year B.C. 2940. The Babylonian register of eclipses commenced

in the year B.C. 2226. Hales says, "In the age of Thales, at least, the elements of the calculation of eclipses were known in Greece; for Herodotus says that he foretold to the Ionians the year of the remarkable eclipse that put an end to the battle between the Medes and Lydians."

B.C.

603. May 17. A total eclipse is recorded by the Persian historians.

584. May 28. A total eclipse, which had been predicted by Thales, the Milesian, interrupts a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

479. March 14. The army of Xerxes is alarmed by a total solar eclipse.

424. An eclipse is observed at Athens.

309. Aug. 15. The total eclipse of Agathocles.

A.D.

59. A total eclipse takes place at the death of Agrippina.

346. June 6. An eclipse occurs soon after the siege of Nisibis.

447. Idatius mentions an eclipse.

592. March 19. An eclipse occurs during the march of Mauricius to Thrace.

840. May 5. A total eclipse occurs at the death of Louis I. of France.

1030. Aug. 31. A total eclipse takes place during the battle of Stiklastad.

1140. A total eclipse is visible in England.

1191. June 22. A very remarkable eclipse is visible in England.

1433. A total eclipse is visible in the British Isles.

1598. Another total eclipse is visible in the British islands.

1652. A total eclipse occurs, which is visible in the British islands.

1706. A total eclipse is visible in the south of Europe.

1715. May 3. A total eclipse takes place, during which the stars are visible at London in the daytime.

1724. A total eclipse of the sun is visible in England.

1733. May 2. A total eclipse is visible in the north of Europe. The red appearances round the moon, since known as Baily's beads, were first noticed on this occasion.

1806. June 16. A total eclipse is visible in North America.

1842. July 7. A total eclipse is visible in the south of Europe.

1850. Aug. 8. A total eclipse is observed by M. Kutzeyki in the Pacific Ocean.

1858. March 15. A great annular eclipse is visible in England. Sept. 7. A total eclipse is visible in South America, and observed by order of the Brazilian government.

1860. July 18. A total eclipse, visible in Spain, is observed by a party of English astronomers.

ECNOMUS (Sea-fight).—The Roman fleet, consisting of 330 ships, commanded by the consuls L. Manlius and M. Atilius Regulus, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, consisting of 350 ships, under the command of Hanno, off Ecnomus, near Agrigentum, in Sicily, B.C. 256. Some authorities contend that the Roman fleet had sailed from Ecnomus, and that the encounter took place at another part of the island, off Heracleia Minoa.

ECONOMISTS, a sect of philosophers, who first began to propagate their views in France about 1761, and endeavoured to establish a system of government and social life founded on a knowledge of human nature as it actually exists. Francis Quesnay, born in 1694, and M. de Gournay, in 1712, are the two great

founders of the school. The latter was made intendant of commerce in 1751, in which capacity he strove vigorously to release mercantile men from the numerous restrictions the legislature of the day imposed upon them. Quesnay's great work, *Physiocratie, ou, du Gouvernement le plus avantageux au genre humain*, appeared in 1768. The first assemblies of the Economists were held in Madame de Pompadour's drawing-room.

ECUADOR (South America).—This country was discovered by Pizarro A.D. 1526, and it remained under Spanish rule until the rebellion of 1812. Its independence was secured in 1821, when it formed part of the republic of Colombia. On the disruption of the Colombian republic in 1831, Quito, with its associated provinces, assumed the rank of an independent republican state, with the name of Ecuador or Equator. The navigation of the rivers of this republic was declared free from all dues for twenty years in 1853.

EDDAS, two ancient Scandinavian books, one of which is in verse and the other in prose. Some of the songs in the former probably existed as early as the 6th century, but the majority date from the 7th and 8th. In the 12th century they were written for the first time in Iceland by Sæmund Sigfusson, who died in 1133, and in 1643 the MS. was discovered by Bishop Brynjolf Sveinsson. —The prose Edda was written by Snorrio Sturleson, who died in 1241. It contains the mythological history of Scandinavia, and was discovered in Iceland in 1628. Editions of the Eddas were published at Stockholm in 1818.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—The first lighthouse on the Eddystone, a narrow rock 14 miles from Plymouth, erected by Winstanley in 1696, was destroyed by a violent tempest, Nov. 27, 1703. Its reconstruction was ordered by 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20 (1705), and completed by Mr. Rudyard in 1708. The new building was destroyed by fire in 1755. In 1757 Smeaton began the present lighthouse, which he constructed on improved principles, and completed Oct. 9, 1759. In 1770 the upper portion, which was of wood, was burnt. It was reconstructed of stone in 1774, and the lighthouse has since remained uninjured.

EDESSA (Mesopotamia) is said to have been built by Nimrod, though Appian ascribes its foundation to Seleucus. It was taken by the emperor Trajan A.D. 102, and erected into a Roman colony in 216, when Abgarus, its last sovereign, was sent in chains to Rome. In 260 it was the scene of a battle between the emperor Valerian and Sapor, king of Persia, in which the latter was victorious. Julian confiscated the whole property of the church here, in consequence of the turbulence of the Arians, in 362, and in 489 its theological school was pulled down by the emperor Zeno. A destructive flood did considerable injury to the city in 525, in 611 it was taken by Chosroes II., king of Persia, and in 718 it was reduced to ruins by an

earthquake. Baldwin, count of Flanders, erected Edessa into a Christian principality in 1097, but in 1144 it was seized by the Mohammedans under Zenghis. From that time it gradually declined, but has lately become important for its commerce, under the modern name of Orfah.

EDGECORES (Battle).—During an insurrection, Edward the Fourth's troops were defeated at this place, near Banbury, July 26, 1469. The queen's father and brother, and the earl of Pembroke, were captured in this encounter, and put to death by the rebels.

EDGEHILL (Battle).—At this hill, near the village of Keinton, or Kineton, in Warwickshire, Charles I. and the royalist forces under Prince Rupert encountered the parliamentary troops of the earl of Essex, on Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642. It was the first great battle in the Civil War, and proved very disastrous to both armies, though the losses were so nearly equal that neither could claim a decisive victory. Among the slain was the earl of Lindsay, who had led the king's infantry. Clarendon estimates the total number of killed at 5,000 men.

EDICT OF NANTES.—This celebrated act of toleration, granted by Henry IV. of France to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, confirmed all their former privileges, removed every obstacle to their deriving benefit from the universities and public schools, and allowed them to establish places of worship throughout his kingdom. It was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. This arbitrary act drove from France about half a million Protestants, many of whom settled in England, and introduced various arts and manufactures not previously practised in this country.

EDICTS.—The principal Roman laws so named are the Perpetual edict, prepared by Salvianus Julianus, and promulgated by the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 132, and the edict of Theodoric in 500.

EDINBURGH (Scotland), the capital of Scotland, was founded in the 7th century, and was described as a considerable village in the 8th. During the earlier period of its history it was the scene of numerous contests.

A.D.

626. A castle founded here by Edwin, king of Northumberland, is called Edwin's burgh; whence some derive the name of the city.

685. It is taken by the Picts.

690. St. Cuthbert's church is founded.

956. Restored to Indulphus, king of Scotland.

1093. The town is besieged by Donaldbae.

1128. Holyrood Abbey is founded by David I. In the charter for its foundation Edinburgh is first spoken of as a royal burgh.

1174. The castle is surrendered to the English to purchase the freedom of William the Lion.

1215. The first parliament is held here by Alexander II.

1230. Blackfriars monastery is founded.

1296. The castle is taken by the English, under Edward I.

1313. The castle is recovered by the earl of Moray.

1329. A charter grants Leith to Edinburgh.

A.D.

1336. The English take refuge in Edinburgh, after the battle of Borough Muir. They are made prisoners by the earl of Moray.
1359. St. Giles' cathedral church is built.
1401. Aug. Henry IV. invades Scotland, and burns Edinburgh.
1430. A monastery of Greyfriars is established by James I.
1437. Execution of the earl of Athol and two more, at Edinburgh, for the murder of James I.
1447. Trinity fair is appointed by James II.
1450. The city is first fortified by a wall.
1477. Charter of James III.
1482. James III., having been protected from his rebellious nobles by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, erects their city into the metropolis of Scotland.
1508. Oct. 6. James IV. grants the city a charter.
1515. A serious skirmish, known as "Clear the causeway," takes place between the partisans of the various nobles, 250 of whom are slain.
1519. The High School is first mentioned.
1544. An English army lands at Royston, takes Leith, and plunders Edinburgh.
1547. The English burn Leith.
1555. The streets are ordered to be lighted, owing to the frequent robberies. John Knox begins to preach at Edinburgh.
1560. July 6. A treaty between Elizabeth and the Scotch is concluded at Edinburgh.
1565. July 29. Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lord Darnley, in Holyrood House.
1566. March 9. Murder of David Rizzio.
1567. Feb. 10. The house in which Darnley is residing is blown up by gunpowder, and the king killed. April 12. Trial and acquittal of the earl of Bothwell for the murder of the king. May 15. Marriage of Mary and the earl of Bothwell.
1568. Edinburgh is ravaged by the plague.
1571. The castle is besieged by the English.
1572. Nov. 24. Death of John Knox.
1574. The castle is repaired, and the halfmoon batteries are built.
1578. The first high school is built.
1581. Old College is founded by James VI.
1582. April 14. James VI. grants the college a charter of erection.
1584. Edinburgh is divided into four parishes.
1591. Canongate gaol built.
1596. Riots in consequence of James the Sixth's interference with the Edinburgh clergy.
1603. March 24. James VI. leaves Edinburgh, to ascend the English throne as James I.
1610. Coaches are introduced into Edinburgh.
1618. April 9. James revisits Edinburgh.
1624. Feb. 12. Death of George Heriot, who leaves his large fortune to found an hospital, the first stone of which is laid July 1, 1628, and which is opened April 11, 1659.
1633. June 15. Charles I. visits Edinburgh.
1637. July 23. Sunday. Riot in St. Giles's church, in consequence of the introduction of the Liturgy.
1638. The Solemn League and Covenant is signed in the Greyfriars' churchyard.
1639. March 21. The Covenanters take the castle, which is recaptured by the marquis of Hamilton, June 22.
1640. Completion of Parliament-house.
1641. Charles I. revisits Edinburgh, which is divided into six parishes.
1645. The plague rages with fearful violence.
1650. May 21. Execution of Montrose. Dec. 24. The castle surrenders to Oliver Cromwell.
1661. Jan. 8. The *Mercurius Caledonius*, the first Edinburgh newspaper, is published. May 27. Execution of the marquis of Argyre.
1677. In consequence of frequent fires, the town council orders all houses to be built of stone, and roofed with slate or tile.

A.D.

1681. Jan. 11. Riots among students of the university, in consequence of the magistrates having prohibited them from burning the pope's effigy. Oct. The Merchants' Company is incorporated by Charles I.
1685. June 30. Execution of the earl of Argyll.
1695. Bank of Scotland established at Edinburgh.
1700. Feb. 3. Sunday. Two hundred families are rendered houseless by a terrible fire in the Meal-market.
1718. May 7. The spire of the Greyfriars' church is destroyed by fire.
1727. The Royal Bank is founded.
1735. A theatre is erected by Allan Ramsay, in Carrubber's Close.
1736. Sept. 7. The Porteous riots (*q. v.*).
1738. Royal Infirmary founded.
1740. Food riots, which are suppressed by the military.
1745. Sept. 17. Tuesday. Prince Charles Edward takes Edinburgh, and establishes a court in Holyrood.
1752. The New Town is projected.
1753. Sept. 13. The Royal Exchange is founded.
1756. March 13. The old cross is removed.
1763. Oct. 21. The North bridge is founded.
1769. Aug. 3. Five people are killed by a fall of the North bridge. Theatre royal built.
1774. Register-house founded.
1776. Aug. 25. The Observatory on Calton Hill is founded. Penny post introduced by Peter Williamson.
1777. June 24. High school, Infirmary Street, founded.
1779. Feb. 2. Anti-popey riots.
1780. Royal Antiquarian Society founded.
1783. Royal Society of Edinburgh incorporated.
1785. Aug. 1. South bridge founded.
1786. The chamber of commerce is established.
1789. Nov. 16. The present university building is founded by Lord Napier.
1792. Dec. 11. First meeting of the Friends of the People.
1796. The New and Piershill barracks are built. The count of Artois and other French nobles are allowed to find shelter in Holyrood.
1799. Aug. 6. The French refugees leave Holyrood.
1801. Sept. 7. Smart shock of an earthquake felt.
1802. Oct. 10. The first number of the *Edinburgh Review* is published.
1805. April 10. Edinburgh New Police Act.
1807. Oct. 31. Nelson monument, on Calton Hill, is founded.
1812. Jan. 1. Serious riots, in consequence of which three of the culprits are executed, April 22.
1815. Sept. 19. Regent bridge and the new gaol are founded.
1818. March 3. Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal is commenced. April. Gas is introduced.
1821. April 28. The Melville column is founded.
1822. Aug. 14. George IV. arrives at Edinburgh. Aug. 27. The national monument is founded.
1824. June 24 and Nov. 15. Disastrous fires.
1825. July 28. The High School, Calton Hill, founded.
1826. Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, and Scottish Academy are instituted.
1827. Aug. 15. George the Fourth's bridge and the Western bridge are founded.
1829. Oct. 15. Infant school founded.
1830. March 27. The museum of the College of Surgeons is founded. Oct. 20. Charles X. of France, expelled from his kingdom by a revolution, resides in Holyrood House.
1831. The new waterworks are completed.
1832. Jan. 27. The cholera first visits Edinburgh.
1834. Sept. 8. The British Association meets at Edinburgh.
1836. National Security savings' bank established.
1839. March 15. Edinburgh and Leith Gas Company is established.
1840. Aug. 15. Kemp's monument to Sir Walter Scott is founded.

A.D.

1842. Feb. 18. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is opened. Sept. 1. Arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert in Edinburgh. Sept. 3. Victoria Hall is founded by her Majesty. Sept. 5. The Queen holds a reception at Dalkeith Palace. Sept. 15. She leaves for England.
1843. May 28. Sunday. Owing to the "Act of Separation," the Free Church ministers officiate in new places of worship, which creates great excitement at Edinburgh.
1845. Jan. 19. Total destruction by fire of the old Greyfriars church. The Southern, Western, and Edinburgh and Leith cemeteries are formed.
1846. June 18. The North British Railway from Edinburgh to Berwick is opened. Aug. 15. The Scott monument is inaugurated.
1847. April 9. Caledonian Railway terminus founded.
1848. March 7. Alarming riots in the city. June 28. The new corn-market is founded.
1850. Aug. 29. The Queen revisits Edinburgh, and stays at Holyrood House. Aug. 30. The National Gallery is founded by Prince Albert. Nov. 6. The new or Free college is opened.
1852. The colossal equestrian statue of the duke of Wellington is erected.
1853. The National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights meets in the music-hall.
1857. Aug. 5. Great fire in the Lawn-market.
1859. Aug. 6. The prince of Wales resides in Holyrood Palace, while attending classes at the university.
1880. Aug. 7. Her Majesty reviews about 20,000 volunteers in the Queen's Park.

EDINBURGH, (See of), was created in 1633 by Charles I., who extended its diocese from the Forth to Berwick, and made St. Giles's Church its cathedral. Dr. William Forbes was consecrated the first bishop, Jan. 28, 1634. On the abolition of prelacy in Scotland, July 22, 1689, this see was of course suppressed; but it was re-erected as a post-revolution bishopric in 1720.

EDINBURGH (Treaties).—Peace was concluded at this city between England and Scotland in 1482, and a treaty was concluded between Elizabeth and the Scotch July 6, 1560. It provided that all the French troops should leave Scotland, and that Mary should no longer use the style and arms of sovereigns of England and Ireland. In 1561 Mary refused to ratify this treaty.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—In 1558, Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, bequeathed 8,000 merks for the purpose of founding a university in the city of Edinburgh; but the money was detained by the abbot of Kinloss for twenty-four years before it could be applied to the proposed object. Efforts were, however, made by Mary, queen of Scots, April 23, 1561, and in 1563 part of the present site was purchased. In 1581 the magistrates applied for a charter, which was granted by James VI. in April, 1582, and in 1583 Robert Rollock was nominated first principal of the new university. The government of the institution was remodelled Sept. 5, 1704, and the new building was founded by Lord Napier Nov. 16, 1789.

EDOM, or IDUMÆA (Asia), is the name given to the country inhabited by the descendants of Esau, who was living there B.C. 1739 (Gen. xxxii. 3). The inhabitants refused to allow the Israelites to pass through

their territory on their retreat from Egypt, B.C. 1452 (Num. xx. 14–21). Saul made war upon them B.C. 1093 (1 Sam. xiv. 47), and David established garrisons in their land B.C. 1040 (2 Sam. viii. 14). Solomon built a navy at Ezion-geber B.C. 992 (1 Kings ix. 26), and Amaziah, king of Judah, gained a great victory, and took Selah, B.C. 825. The Edomites subsequently extended their borders as far north as Hebron, where they were defeated by Judas Maccabæus B.C. 163.

EDRISITES.—This independent dynasty, which founded the kingdom and city of Fez, lasted from A.D. 829 to 907. The founder was Edris, a posthumous child of a descendant of Ali.

EDUCATION.—Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, education was chiefly carried on in the schools of philosophy. The Britons left all learning to the Druids. The Saxon children were taught to repeat the psalms and other books by heart, reading being still uncommon in the time of Alfred. The English language was not spoken in the 12th century; but after the Norman period children learned their lessons in English, and afterwards translated them into French. Reading and writing became the chief branches of education in the 14th century. The following are some of the most important dates connected with the subject:—

A.D.

880. Alfred the Great invites learned foreigners to establish schools in his dominions.
1070. Westminster school is founded about this year.
1198. Sampson, abbot of St. Edmund's, founds a school at Bury St. Edmunds for forty poor boys.
1387. Winchester school is founded by William of Wykeham.
1441. Eton College is founded by Henry VI.
1552. Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat school, is founded.
1560. Westminster school is re-founded by Queen Elizabeth.
1567. Rugby school is founded.
1585. Harrow school is founded.
1690. The first mutual-improvement society is established in London, under the title of the Society for the Reformation of Manners.
1698. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is founded.
1783. Sunday schools are established by Mr. Robert Raikes.
1785. The Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools is founded.
1788. The first reform school is established by the Philanthropic Society.
1803. The Sunday-school Union is established.
1805. Joseph Lancaster founds the British and Foreign School Society.
1806. The first evening school is opened at Bristol.
1807. Mr. Whitbread proposes the establishment of parochial schools, on the monitorial system, to the House of Commons, by whom it is rejected.
1811. Andrew Bell founds the National School Society; and the Rev. Mr. Charles establishes the first adult school at Bala, in Wales.
1815. An infant school is established in Lanark.
1818. A committee of the House of Commons publishes its reports on the state of endowed schools in England.

A.D.

1820. Mr. Samuel Wilderspin undertakes the management of the Spitalfields infant school.
1823. The first mechanics' institution is established at London.
1825. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge is founded.
1837. The first ragged school is opened at Westminster.
1839. The Council of Education is appointed.
1843. The Field-lane "ragged" school is opened.
1844. The Ragged-school Union is formed.
1857. June 18. The convocation of the Oxford University passes a statute authorizing middle-class examinations. June 22. An educational congress is held in London, under the presidency of the Prince Consort.
1858. June 21. Middle-class examinations commence at Oxford.
1859. July 6. Her Majesty appoints a Committee of Council on Education to superintend the application of any sums of money voted by parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.
1860. May 15. The committee present their report.
1861. July 29. Minute issued, to come into operation after March 31, 1862.

EDWARD THE FIRST, the eldest son of Henry III. and his queen Eleanor, was born at Westminster, June 18, 1239. He married Eleanor of Castile in 1254, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. Edward I. was proclaimed king, Sunday, Nov. 20, 1272. He was then absent at the Crusades, and reached England Aug. 2, 1274, and was crowned, Sunday, Aug. 19. Eleanor died at Grantham, Nov. 28, 1291, and Sept. 10, 1299, Edward married Margaret, daughter of Philip III. and sister of Philip IV. of France, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Edward I. died at Burgh, on the sands near Carlisle, July 7, 1307, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 27. His second wife survived him, dying in 1317. Edward was surnamed Long-shanks, from the length of his legs. He is sometimes called Edward IV., the three Saxon kings of the name of Edward being reckoned.

EDWARD THE SECOND, the fourth son of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, was born at Caernarvon, April 25, 1284, and ascended the English throne, Saturday, July 8, 1307. He married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France, Jan. 28, 1308, and was crowned Feb. 25. His wife bore him two sons and two daughters, namely, Edward (*see* EDWARD III.); John, born Aug. 25, 1315, and created earl of Cornwall in 1323, died in October, 1334; Eleanor, born in 1318, married to Count Reynald II. of Gueldres, in 1332, died at Deventer, April 22, 1355; and Joan, born in the Tower, in 1321, married to David II. of Scotland in 1329, and died Sept. 7, 1362. Edward II. was deposed Jan. 20 or 21, 1327, and assassinated at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 21. Isabella died in 1357. Edward was surnamed Caernarvon.

EDWARD THE THIRD, the eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France, was born at Windsor, Nov. 13, 1312. The formal deposition of his father took place Jan. 20 or 21, 1327, and Edward III. was proclaimed

king Jan. 24, and crowned on Sunday, Feb. 1. He married Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. The most celebrated were, Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, born at Woodstock, June 15, 1330; he died June 8, 1376, and left by his wife, Joan of Kent, one son, afterwards Richard II. (*q. v.*); Lionel, born at Antwerp, Nov. 29, 1338, created duke of Clarence, and died in Italy, in 1368; and John of Gaunt, born at Ghent in 1340. He was created earl of Derby and duke of Lancaster, and died Feb. 3, 1399. Edward III. died at Shene, now Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was buried at Westminster. His queen, Philippa, died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369.

EDWARD THE FOURTH, second son of Richard, duke of York, and his wife Cicely, was born at Rouen, April 29, 1441. He acceded to the throne March 4, 1461, was crowned at Westminster, June 28 or 29, and though Henry VI. resumed authority from Oct. 9, 1470, to April 1471, Edward's reign is usually reckoned as if no interruption had occurred till his death, which took place at Westminster, April 9, 1483. Edward IV. married Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir Thomas Grey, May 1, 1464. She died June 8, 1492. They had three sons and seven daughters. Their eldest son became king (*see* EDWARD V.), and their daughter Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1466, united the houses of York and Lancaster, by her marriage with Henry VII. (*q. v.*).

EDWARD THE FIFTH, the fourth child and eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born at Westminster, Nov. 4, 1470. He was proclaimed king April 9, 1483, and is supposed to have been assassinated in the Tower by order of Richard III., who usurped the royal authority June 26, 1483. The last document of his reign is dated June 17, 1483.

EDWARD THE SIXTH, the son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, being the only child of that marriage, was born at Hampton Court, Oct. 12, 1537. He succeeded to the throne Friday, Jan. 28, 1547, and died at Greenwich July 6, 1553. Edward VI. was buried at Westminster, Aug. 8, 1553.

Eggs.—By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 122 (Aug. 12, 1854), a duty of 8*d.* per cubic foot was charged on eggs imported from foreign countries, and of 4*d.* per cubic foot on those from British possessions. It was repealed by 23 Vict. c. 22, s. 9 (May 15, 1860).

EGLINTON TOURNAMENT.—A magnificent festivity, in imitation of the mediæval tournaments, was held by the earl of Eglington, afterwards earl of Eglington and Winton, at his castle in Ayrshire, Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1839. The marquis of Londonderry officiated as "king of the tournament," and Lady Seymour as "queen of love and beauty." Many of the guests were in ancient costumes, and the expense of the entertainment is said to have amounted to £40,000. The emperor Napoleon III., then Prince Louis

Napoleon, was one of the mimic warriors on this occasion.

EGYPT (Africa).—This country, called in the hieroglyphic inscriptions *Chem*, in the Hebrew Scriptures *Mizraim*, and in the Arabic *Mesr*, was one of the earliest seats of civilization. Its history is involved in obscurity. Hales (iv. p. 400) remarks:—"The mysteries of Egyptian chronology are not inferior, perhaps, to those of the *Apocalypse*; both running into vast and unknown periods of time, the one before, the other since, the creation of the world." The following table has been compiled from the works of the best authorities :—

B.C.

- 2717. Menes, the first king of Egypt, and founder of the Thinite dynasty, begins to reign.
- 2280. Thebes founded.
- 2188. Memphis founded.
- 2126. Egypt is divided into Egypt proper, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis.
- 2122. Hieroglyphics are invented by Athotes.
- 2120. Suphis, and his brother Sensuphis, build pyramids to the north of Memphis, which still exist.
- 2100. Osymandyas extends his conquests into Asia. The worship of Osiris, Isis, Phtha, and Ammon introduced.
- 2080. Memphis is taken by the Shepherd kings of Phenicia, who establish their dynasty.
- 1938. Lake Moeris is constructed.
- 1920. Arrival of Abraham, and expulsion of the Shepherd kings.
- 1891. Syphos introduces common letters.
- 1828. The Phenicians expelled from Lower Egypt.
- 1822. Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
- 1821. Amenophis I. becomes king of all Egypt.
- 1728. Joseph is sold into Egypt.
- 1715. Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and prepares for the seven years' famine.
- 1706. Settlement of Jacob and his family in Goshen.
- 1702. End of the seven years' famine.
- 1635. Death of Joseph.
- 1618. Accession of Sesostris.
- 1615. The Ethiopians obtain a footing in Egypt.
- 1597. Persecution of the Israelites.
- 1491. The ten plagues are suffered by the Egyptians, and the exodus of the Israelites is accomplished.
- 1485. Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country is named Egypt instead of Mizraim.
- 1322. Commencement of the first Sothic cycle.
- 1308. Reign of Sethos, who builds the temple of Vulcan, at Memphis, and other stupendous works.
- 1214. Reign of Thooris, or Proteus, a wise king, whose politic conduct originates the Greek fable of his ability to assume any semblance he chose.
- 1183. Menelaus arrives in Egypt after the Trojan war, and receives Helen from Thooris.
- 1082. Reign of Cheops.
- 1004. Alliance between Shishak, king of Egypt, and Solomon.
- 972. Shishak invades Judea, and takes Jerusalem.
- 825. Accession of Peterbastes, founder of the Tanaitic dynasty.
- 786. Egypt establishes her supremacy over the Mediterranean.
- 781. Commencement of the Saite dynasty.
- 769. So, the Ethiopian, deposes Anysis, and mounts his throne.
- 722. Alliance with Hosea, king of Israel.
- 719. So abdicates, and returns to Ethiopia.
- 711. Invaded by Sennacherib, king of Assyria.
- 689. Egypt is divided between twelve kings.
- 660. Psammeticus I., one of the twelve kings, obtains the sovereignty of the whole of Egypt.

B.C.

- 630. Siege of Azotus, or Ashdod, by Psammeticus. It lasts twenty years, being the longest siege in history.
- 610. Pharaoh Necho attempts to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas by a canal; but, after losing 120,000 men, he is compelled to relinquish the undertaking.
- 605. Pharaoh Necho is defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.
- 600. Psammis, king of Egypt, invades Ethiopia.
- 581. Nebuchadnezzar deposes Pharaoh Hophra, or Apries.
- 572. Nebuchadnezzar ravages Egypt.
- 569. Nebuchadnezzar makes Amasis king, during whose reign Egypt contains 20,000 cities.
- 554. Solon visits Egypt.
- 536. Pythagoras visits Egypt.
- 535. Cyrus, king of Persia, renders Egypt tributary to his power.
- 525. Cambyses, king of Persia, invades Egypt, which he ravages, and abolishes the empire of the Pharaohs.
- 484. Xerxes suppresses an insurrection of the Egyptians.
- 460. Inarus rebels against the Persians.
- 418. Herodotus visits Egypt.
- 413. Amyrtæus restores Egypt to independence.
- 350. Egypt is again subjected to Persia by Ochus.
- 332. Egypt is conquered, and Alexandria founded, by Alexander the Great.
- 322. Ptolemy I. (Soter) restores the independence of Egypt, and transfers the seat of government to Alexandria.
- 320. Revolt of Phenicia, and immigration of about 100,000 Jews.
- 314. Phenicia is wrested from Egypt by Antigonus, king of Phrygia.
- 301. Battle of Ipsus, which secures the independence of Egypt, and final restoration of Phenicia.
- 273. An Egyptian embassy arrives at Rome.
- 272. Memphis is made the capital.
- 246. Ptolemy III. invades Syria, whence he returns with immense booty.
- 217. Battle of Raphia, which subjects Coele-Syria and Palestine to the Egyptian yoke.
- 203. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Rome. Judea is lost.
- 198. Syria regains its independence.
- 183. An insurrection is quelled by Polycrates.
- 171. Antiochus Epiphanes, of Syria, defeats Eulæus, regent of Egypt, and makes him prisoner.
- 164. The kingdom is divided between Ptolemy VI. and his brother Physcon.
- 146. Ptolemy falls in battle, and Physcon usurps the throne. He marries his brother's widow, and murders her son, the rightful heir.
- 131. Physcon (Ptolemy VII.) puts away his wife Cleopatra, and marries her daughter by his own brother.
- 129. Ptolemy VII. is compelled to flee to Cyprus. He murders his two sons, and is restored the same year.
- 128. A pestilence, caused by the putrefaction of immense swarms of locusts, carries off about 800,000 of the population.
- 107. Cleopatra compels Ptolemy VIII. to retire to Cyprus, and governs Egypt with her son Alexander.
- 88. Civil war between Ptolemy VIII. and Alexander I., the latter of whom is slain.
- 82. Capture and destruction of Thebes, which had revolted.
- 80. Abdication of Alexander III., and election of Ptolemy X., who renders his country tributary to the Romans.
- 58. The Egyptians expel Ptolemy X., and establish Berenice and Tryphæna.
- 55. Restoration of Ptolemy X.
- 51. Death of Ptolemy X., who leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy XI. and Cleopatra.
- 49. Ptolemy expels Cleopatra, and civil war ensues.

B.C.

48. Julius Cæsar, in assisting Cleopatra, besieges and burns Alexandria, the splendid library of which city is almost destroyed by fire.
 47. Ptolemy XI. is defeated by Cæsar, and drowned while crossing the Nile. The Egyptian throne is shared by Cleopatra and her younger brother, Ptolemy XII.
 44. Cleopatra poisons her brother.
 42. Mark Antony summons Cleopatra to trial for her brother's murder. They meet on the Cydnus; and he is so overcome by her beauty, that he follows her into Egypt.
 36. Antony confers Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus on Cleopatra.
 35. Antony confers all Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus, on Cleopatra.
 31. Sept. 2. The battle of Actium, and total defeat of Antony and Cleopatra, by Octavius Cæsar.
 30. Invasion and subjugation of Egypt by Octavius, and suicide of Antony and Cleopatra. Egypt becomes a Roman province.
 22. Invaded by 30,000 Ethiopian subjects of Queen Candace, who are repulsed by Petronius.
- A.D.
19. Germanius visits Egypt.
 115. Insurrection of the Egyptian Jews.
 122. It is visited by Hadrian.
 130. Rebellion of the Jews, and second visit of Hadrian.
 171. The Egyptians revolt against the Roman government.
 202. The emperor Severus visits Egypt.
 215. Caracalla visits Egypt, and massacres all the youth of Alexandria for having ridiculed him.
 265. Rebellion of Æmilianus, who is proclaimed emperor at Alexandria.
 269. Invaded by Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.
 272. Fermus renders Upper Egypt independent of Rome. Aurelian regains it the following year.
 278. Probus repels a dangerous invasion of the Blemmyes.
 288. Upper Egypt rebels under Achilleus.
 292. Diocletian besieges and takes Coptos and Busiris.
 297. Siege and capture of Alexandria by Diocletian, who thereby suppresses the rebellion of Achilleus. The Egyptian coinage ceases.
 365. An inundation and an earthquake destroy many of the inhabitants.
 379. Theodosius prohibits pagan worship, in consequence of which the Serapion, and other famous Egyptian temples, are destroyed.
 618. Conquered by Chosroes Purvis, king of Persia.
 640. Dec. 22, Friday. Amer, or Annon, reduces all Egypt under Saracen domination.
 750. The dynasty of the Abbasides is established.
 868. Egypt regains independence for a short period under the Tuloonides.
 969. It is conquered by the generals of El Moez, the Fatimite caliph of Mahadi.
 1168. It is invaded by Amalric, king of Jerusalem, who penetrates to Cairo, and is then compelled to retreat.
 1250. It is conquered by the Mamelukes, who establish their dynasty.
 1517. Overthrow of the Mamelukes by Sultan Selim, who adds Egypt to the Ottoman empire.
 1763. Ali Bey's rebellion.
 1798. Egypt is invaded by the French, under Napoleon Buonaparte.
 1799. July 25. Battle of Aboukir (*q.v.*).
 1801. Expulsion of the French by the English and Turks.
 1806. Mohammed Ali is made pasha.
 1807. March 27. The English are defeated in an attempt to occupy Rosetta. Sept. 23. They re-embark.
 1811. March 1. Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo, by Mohammed Ali.
 1814. The Turkish army in Egypt is remodelled.
 1816. Belzoni prosecutes his discoveries.

A.D.

1820. Alexandria is connected with the Nile by the Mahmoud Canal.
1829. The first Egyptian newspaper is published.
1831. Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt, revolts from Turkey, and invades Syria.
1834. The cholera visits Egypt.
1835. The plague ravages Egypt.
1839. Mohammed Ali revolts, and claims hereditary possession of Egypt and Syria.
1840. The Egyptians are defeated by the British at Beyrout.
1841. July 11. The dispute with Turkey is adjusted.
1856. Oct. 12. An earthquake is felt in Egypt.
1858. May 14. Achmed pasha, eldest son of Ibrahim pasha, and heir to his titles, is killed at the Kaffer-Said railway-station.

DYNASTY OF THE LAGIDÆ, OR PTOLEMIES.

B.C.

306. Ptolemy Soter I.
284. Ptolemy Philadelphus.
246. Ptolemy Euergetes I.
221. Ptolemy Philopator.
204. Ptolemy Epiphanes.
180. Ptolemy Philometer.
145. Ptolemy Euergetes II.
116. Cleopatra Cocce and Ptolemy Soter II.
106. Cleopatra Cocce and Ptolemy Alexander I.
87. Ptolemy Soter II.
81. Cleopatra Berenice.
80. Ptolemy Alexander II.
80. Ptolemy Neus Dionysius.
57. Cleopatra Tryphæna and Berenice.
51. Cleopatra.

EGYPTIAN ÆRA.—The year of the ancient Egyptians consisting of 365 days, brought back the commencement of the year to the same place in the seasons every 1461 years, which is termed the Sothic period. The first of these periods commenced B.C. 1322. To remedy the inconvenience of this calculation, the astronomers of Alexandria caused five days to be added every fourth year, B.C. 30; and the reform commenced five years after that date.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Prussia).—This strong fortress and town, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz, is mentioned under another name as early as 1153. The works having been rebuilt on a more extensive scale, were, in 1160, on account of their breadth, named by Hermann Hillin, archbishop of Treves, "Ehrenbreitstein," or the "Broad Stone of Honour." The French, under Marshal Bouffiers, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1688. Jourdan invested Ehrenbreitstein for a short time in 1795, and returned June 9, 1796; but the French forces were compelled to withdraw Sept. 17. In April, 1797, the French again blockaded the fortress, which surrendered Jan. 24, 1799. The French, who restored it by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801, blew up the fortifications before they withdrew. Since the peace of 1814-15, the Prussian government have devoted large sums to the restoration of its defences.

EICHSTADT (Bavaria), the capital of a principality belonging to prince-bishops, was secularized, and conferred upon Austria in 1802. It was ceded to the elector of Bavaria by the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, and was given to Prince Eugene Beau-

harnois, duke of Leuchtenberg, in 1817. Its cathedral was founded 1259.

EIDER, or **EYDER**.—This river was connected with the Baltic by the Kiel Canal in 1784. It is twenty-three miles long, and was commenced in 1777.

EIDOGRAPH.—This instrument for copying drawings was invented by Mr. Wallace in 1821.

EIKON BASILIKE; or, *The Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty King Charles I. in his Solitude and Suffering*.—The first edition of this work appeared in 1648, and such was its popularity that no fewer than fifty editions are said to have appeared in England and elsewhere before the end of 1649. The question of the authorship of this work has excited considerable controversy; some ascribing it to the king himself, while others attribute its production to Dr. Gauden, the king's chaplain.

EISENACH (Germany) was founded A.D. 1140, and till 1406 was the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. In 1521 it afforded shelter to Luther on his return from the diet of Worms. A considerable portion of the town has been rebuilt during the present century, and it was the scene of a meeting between the members of the new liberal party in Germany, who recommended the adoption of a central government instead of the diet, and proposed the formation of a national assembly, Aug. 14, 1859.

EISLEBEN (Prussian Saxony).—Celebrated as the birthplace of Martin Luther, Nov. 10, 1483. He died here Feb. 13, 1546. The house in which he was born was destroyed by fire, June, 1659, and another erected on its site was opened as a free-school, Oct. 31, 1693.

EISTEDDFOD, the name given to the annual assemblies of the British bards. They were of very ancient origin, being held at least as early as the 6th century of our æra, although there is no description of one previous to 1176, when Rhys ap Gryffyd held a congress at Cardigan Castle. The last of these gatherings, convened by royal authority, was summoned by a commission of Queen Elizabeth, dated Oct. 20, 1567. They were revived towards the close of the 18th century, to encourage the study of the Welsh tongue, &c. An eisteddfod was held at Aberdare from Aug. 20 to 23, 1861.

EKATERINBURG (Asiatic Russia) was founded by Peter the Great A.D. 1723.

EKATERINOSLAV (Russia), the capital of a government of the same name, was founded by Catherine II. A.D. 1787. It is also called *Jekaterinoslav*.

EL ARISH (Egypt).—At this place, the ancient Rhinocorura, the French defeated the Turks, near Jaffa, Feb. 18, 1799. The fort capitulated Feb. 20, and was taken by the English Dec. 29, 1799. By the convention of El Arish, signed Jan. 24, 1800, between the French and the Turks, it was stipulated that the French army should be permitted to return to Europe with its own arms and baggage, and that the fortresses of

Egypt, excepting Aboukir, Alexandria, and Rosetta, should be given up within forty-five days.

ELBA (Mediterranean).—This island, on the coast of Tuscany, the Ilva of the Romans and the Æthalia of the Greeks, was ravaged by a Syracusan fleet B.C. 453. During the Middle Ages it was subject to various Italian powers, and, on the 10th of July, 1796, it was seized by the British, by whom it was evacuated Feb. 18, 1797, when part of it was ceded to France by Tuscany. The remainder was given up to France by the treaty of Florence, March 28, 1801. By a treaty between Napoleon I. and the allied powers, signed at Paris April 11, 1814, the island of Elba was conferred upon him, with an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, he being permitted to retain the title of emperor. Napoleon I. resided in the island from May 3, 1814, till Feb. 26, 1815, when he re-embarked for France, of which he recovered possession. Elba was afterwards retaken by the Tuscans, July 30, 1815.

ELBING (Prussia) was founded by the Teutonic knights about A.D. 1229. It was ceded to Poland in 1466, taken by Peter the Great in 1709, and united to Prussia in 1772. Frederick William III., king of Prussia, concluded a humiliating convention with Napoleon I. at Elbing in 1807.

ELCESEANS, or **ELCESAITES**.—The followers of Elxai or Elcesai, a Jew, who flourished in the reign of Trajan (A.D. 98—116). They engrafted many opinions derived from Oriental philosophy on a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. Epiphanius says it is doubtful whether the Elcesians should be classed among the Christian or Jewish sects.

ELCHINGEN (Battle).—Ney, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, in Bavaria, Oct. 14, 1805. For this victory Ney received the title of duke of Elchingen in 1808.

EL DORADO, or "the Golden Country," is the name given by Orellana, in 1531, to a country which he pretended to have discovered in the interior of South America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon. He asserted that gold and precious stones existed in this region in great abundance. In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition for the purpose of taking possession of El Dorado for the English government. The term has been since applied to different regions in which gold is found.

ELEATICS, a sect of philosophers, founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Xenophanes of Colophon, about B.C. 538. Zeno, who flourished B.C. 464, Empedocles, B.C. 435, and Melissus, B.C. 428, were leading philosophers of this school. They opposed the idea of a plurality of gods, but mingled this truth with many puerile and absurd conceits, which obscured and weakened its efficacy.

ELECTOR PALATINE.—This title was first assumed by Rodolph I., count palatine of the Rhine, in 1294.

ELECTORS.—By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), no

person was allowed to vote at the election of a member of parliament unless possessed of forty shillings yearly in land. Excise and custom-house officers were prohibited from voting by 22 Geo. III. c. 41 (1782). The mode of polling at elections is regulated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 59 (July 15, 1828). Several new regulations as to electors were introduced by the Reform Bill, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (June 7, 1832); and the crown received power to increase the number of polling-places in counties and boroughs, on the petition of the justices of those counties and boroughs, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 102 (Aug. 20, 1836).

ELECTORS OF GERMANY.—The German empire became elective after the death of Conrad I., A.D. 919, when the right of choosing his successor was exercised by the dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia. In 1257, there were seven electors; viz., the archbishops of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, with the count palatine of the Rhine, and the rulers of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Bohemia. These were recognized by the States in 1338, and confirmed by Charles IV. in the Golden Bull of 1356. The treaty of Westphalia added another elector in 1648 in the person of the palatine, Frederick V., whose vote had been recently conferred upon the duke of Bavaria; and in 1692 the emperor, Leopold I., conferred the title on the duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who thus became the ninth elector. In 1777 the electorate of Bavaria was re-united to the palatinate, which reduced the number to eight; but in 1803 the diet of Ratisbon increased the number to ten; viz., the arch-chancellor of Mayence, Bohemia, Bavaria, Salzburg, Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse. In 1804, Francis I. declared the empire hereditary, in consequence of which the dignity of elector became merely nominal. The title is now only borne by the princes of Hesse-Cassel.

ELECTRIC CLOCK.—Professor Wheatstone's electro-magnetic clock was exhibited and explained to the Royal Society Nov. 25, 1840, and Mr. Bain patented an electric clock Jan. 8, 1841, which he exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution March 28. Mr. Shepherd's electro-magnetic clock was one of the most remarkable objects of the Great Exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, which has since been removed, was set up in the Strand in 1852.

ELECTRICITY, is so called from the Greek word *electron*, amber, because the first electrical phenomenon of which we have any record, is the property that substance possesses of attracting light bodies when it is rubbed. This peculiarity was observed by Thales of Miletus, B.C. 600. No progress was made, however, in the science, until about 1600 A.D., when Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, discovered that other substances also possess the same property. He is therefore regarded as the founder of the sciences connected with electricity. The first elec-

trical machine was made by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, who flourished between 1602 and 1686. The following are some of the most important dates connected with the subject:—

B.C.

600. Thales of Miletus observes that amber, when rubbed, possesses the property of attracting light bodies.

A.D.

415. Eustatius mentions that a certain philosopher emitted sparks while dressing and undressing.

1600. Dr. Gilbert, of Colchester, commences a series of experiments which prove that other bodies besides amber possess the property of attracting light bodies.

1675. Boyle publishes his "Experiments on the Origin of Electricity."

1705. Hawksbee notices the electric light produced by passing air through mercury in a vacuum.

1709. Hawksbee uses a glass electrical machine.

1730. Grey classifies all bodies as electric or non-electrics.

1733. Dufay discovers vitreous and resinous electricity.

1746. The Leyden phial is discovered. Three persons claim the merit of this discovery; viz., a monk named Kleist, Professor Muschenbroech, of Leyden, and a man named Cunen.

1747. July 14. Dr. Watson conveys a shock across the Thames.

1752. June. Dr. Franklin discovers the identity of lightning and the electric spark.

1753. Aug. 6. Professor Richman, of St. Petersburg, is killed in the prosecution of some experiments.

1767. Lane invents the discharging electrometer.

1773. Mr. Walsh and Dr. Ingenhouz prove the electric nature of the shock of the torpedo.

1776. Volta invents the electrophorus.

1785. Coulomb invents the torsion balance, and discovers static electricity.

1787. Cavendish demonstrates the formation of nitric acid, and decomposes atmospheric air, by means of electricity.

1790. Galvanism is discovered by Galvani.

1800. Volta discovers Voltaic electricity.

1807. Sir Humphry Davy decomposes the fixed alkalies by electricity.

1820. Oersted discovers electro-magnetism, and Bohnenberger invents the electroscope.

1822. Dr. Seebeck discovers thermo-electricity.

1834. Professor Wheatstone experiments on the velocity of electricity.

1837. Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, discovers electro-metallurgy.

1839. The wreck of the *Royal George*, after being submerged for sixty years at Spithead, is blown up by electricity.

1840. Mr. Armstrong invents the hydro-electric machine.

1843. Jan. 26. Round Down cliff is destroyed by electro-blasting.

1847. Professor William Thompson publishes his theory of electrical images and reflections.

1851. Ruhmkorff constructs his electro-dynamic coil.

1858. Aug. 5. Telegraphic signals are exchanged between England and America.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—As early as 1802 the Chevalier Bunsen conceived the idea of obtaining light by fixing cones of charcoal to the poles of the conductor of a battery, in an exhausted glass globe. In 1846 Messrs. Greener and Staite patented an electric lamp, which was improved by the last-named gentleman in 1847, and exhibited at Hanover

Square Rooms, and in Trafalgar Square, London, in 1848. A new system of electric illumination was employed the same year to light the theatre in the Palais Royal, Paris, and this was also exhibited in London with great success, Dec. 5 and 7. In 1850 Mr. Allman performed experiments at the Polytechnic Institution, with an instrument of his own invention, the light of which continued longer, and was more equable in quality than that of any former apparatus. Staiter's light was again exhibited at Manchester, May 9, 1851. In 1853 Dr. Watson explained a process of his own invention, by which brilliant light was supplied, and costly pigments were simultaneously prepared by the same instrument, and in 1858 the same gentleman lighted the works of new Westminster bridge by means of electricity. The electric light was employed in the lighthouse at the South Foreland in 1859. Mr. Gassiot invented an instrument in 1860, in which electricity discharged from the induction-coil through a spiral carbonic-acid vacuum-tube, is made to produce a brilliant white light.

ELECTRIC LOOM.—This instrument was invented by Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854. In 1855 it was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, and in 1859 was much improved by M. Froment. Faraday lectured upon it at the Royal Institution, June 8, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The success of Dr. Watson's experiments to prove the instantaneous transmission of electricity through great distances, made in 1747, originated the idea of employing this property for purposes of telegraphic communication. The first attempt to realize this scheme was made by Lesage in 1774, when a series of twenty-four wires was established at Geneva, which communicated with an apparatus for indicating particular letters when the machine was in operation. Modifications of this plan were attempted by Betancourt in 1787, by Reiser in 1794, and by Salva in 1796. Sömmering of Munich applied the voltaic battery to telegraphic purposes in 1811, and in 1816 Mr. Ronalds, of Hammersmith, invented an instrument in which pith balls were used to point out the letter intended. Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism in 1819 was applied to telegraphic purposes by Ampère in 1820, his plan being to employ as many conducting wires and magnetic needles as there are letters; so that each letter being under a different needle, signals might be transmitted to a great distance. This proposition was lectured upon in England by Ritchie in 1830, and carried into effect by Baron Schilling at St. Petersburg in 1832. In 1833 Gauss and Weber attempted to introduce an apparatus in which a single bar gave all the signals, but its mechanism was too delicate, and its results too uncertain, to render it of practical utility. Cook and Wheatstone's first patent for an electric telegraph was sealed June 12, 1837, and Professor Morse's American instrument, which wrote the message it transmitted, was constructed the

same year. Cook and Wheatstone's electro-magnetic telegraph was patented Jan. 21, 1840, and their signal-needle telegraph, May 6, 1845. The magneto-electric telegraph was patented by Mr. Henley in 1848. (See SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.)

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY.—Animal electricity was to some extent known to the ancients, as Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) and Pliny (A.D. 77) both mention the benumbing power of the torpedo, the electrical organs of which were engraved by Lorenzini in 1678, and the shock of which was proved to be electric by Mr. Walsh and Dr. Ingenhouz in 1773. Mr. Symmer performed several interesting experiments on human electricity in 1759, by means of silk and worsted stockings, and in 1786 important discoveries were made by Hemmer respecting the same subject. Galvani's discoveries in 1790 shed fresh light on the science, which has since been illustrated by the experiments of Humboldt and Gay-Lussac in 1805, of Mr. Todd in 1812 and 1816, and of Professor Faraday, who examined the electricity of the gymnotus in 1838. Several interesting discoveries have also been made by M. Matteucci, who performed some fine experiments at York in 1844, and in May 1855 the subject was brought before the members of the British Institution by some lectures of Dr. Du Bois-Reymond.

ELECTRO-TINT.—This application of the electrotype to the art of engraving was invented by Mr. Edward Palmer, who published an account of it in the *Philosophical Magazine* for June, 1840, and patented it June 12, 1841. The process was afterwards improved by him, and again patented, under the name of glyphotography, Jan. 15, 1842.

ELECTRO-TYPE.—The art of plating by electricity was invented almost simultaneously by Mr. Spencer, of Liverpool, and Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, in 1837; made public by the latter, Oct. 5, 1838, and by the former, Sept. 12, 1839. Mr. Murray applied blacklead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface in January, 1840. The Messrs. Elkington, of Birmingham, took out their patent for gilding, &c., March 25, 1840; and in the following April the first specimen of printing from an electrotype appeared in a London periodical.

ELEPHANT (Order of the).—The date of the foundation of this celebrated Danish order is very uncertain; some authorities referring it to the period of the first crusade (1096), others to the reign of Canute VI. (1182—1202), and others to that of Christian I. (1448—1481). The Danish official documents ascribe its foundation to the earlier part of the 15th century, and state that it was merely renewed by Christian I. in 1458. As originally constituted, it was of a religious character; but it became secular on the alteration of its statutes by Christian V., Dec. 1, 1693. This order, as well as that of the Danebrog (*q. v.*), is under the presidency of a chapter of the royal orders, established at Copenhagen June 28, 1808.

The annual special festival of the order is celebrated on the 1st of January.

ELPHANTA ISLAND (Hindostan).—This island is remarkable for a huge unwieldy statue of an elephant, cut out of the solid rock, and for a great temple. The date of both curiosities is unknown; though, from their rapid decay since they were first examined, it is thought they cannot be of very high antiquity. In 1814 the neck and head of the elephant dropped off; and in 1824 only two-thirds of the columns of the temple remained in anything like a perfect condition. A visitor to the island in 1836 states that the whole of the elephant, excepting three legs and a fragment of the fourth, had been at that time destroyed.

ELEPHANTINE (Egypt).—A small island in the Nile, opposite Syene, bears this name. It was the last fortified place in the dominions of Psammetichus, and the Romans held it for some time. Diocletian built a temple of Concord here A.D. 297: it was destroyed by Justinian I. in 531.

ELEPHANTINE KINGDOM (Egypt).—This small kingdom, situated on an island in the Nile, flourished at a period prior to the age of authentic history, and declined about B.C. 1450, when its importance was eclipsed by the rising grandeur of Thebes.

ELPHANTS.—The Hindoos employed these animals for military purposes from the most remote periods, but they were not introduced into the regions west of the Indus until about the year B.C. 331, when they were used by Darius against Alexander, at the battle of Arbela. At the battle of Hydaspes, B.C. 327, Porus brought about 100 elephants into the field, 80 of which fell alive into the hands of the victorious Alexander. They were introduced into Italy by Pyrrhus, who used twenty at the battle of Heracleia, B.C. 280; and they were soon adopted as an important branch of military power by the Carthaginians, who surrendered 104 to the Romans at the battle of Panormus, B.C. 250. In consequence of this capture, the Romans also began to use elephants, which they employed with great effect against the barbarous Arverni and Allobroges, B.C. 121. Towards the close of the Roman republic, the use of elephants in war was abandoned to the Orientals, to whom it has ever since been restricted.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES were festivals held annually, in September, at Eleusis, a town of Attica, in honour of the goddess Demeter, or Ceres. According to some authorities, they were instituted by Cadmus, B.C. 1550; others refer their origin to Erichthonius, B.C. 1494; but the usual opinion is that they were commenced by Eumolpus, the first hierophant, B.C. 1356. Great secrecy was observed in the celebration of the festivals, and it was a capital offence to reveal any of the rites. They existed about eighteen centuries, and ceased during the invasion of Alaric, A.D. 396. They consisted of the greater and lesser mysteries. Hales says they were brought from Egypt to

Attica, about B.C. 1399, by Erechtheus, and that they were ultimately borrowed from the Jewish feast of Tabernacles.

ELGIN MARBLES.—This splendid collection of antique statuary is chiefly composed of fragments of the Parthenon at Athens, which was built by Pericles about B.C. 448. In 1799 Lord Elgin conceived the idea of forming such a collection, and in 1800 he proceeded to Athens, in company with several artists, who were permitted by the Porte to make drawings of the Acropolis. In 1801, however, owing to the success of British arms in Egypt, the Turkish government granted him permission to "view, draw, and model the ancient temples of the idols, and the sculptures upon them; and make excavations, and take away any stones that might appear interesting to him." In this manner he obtained the series of marbles which now bears his name. Mr. Perceval offered to buy them for the nation in 1811, but the sum offered (£30,000) was deemed insufficient, and the proposal was rejected. In 1812 more remains were obtained, and in 1815 Lord Elgin petitioned the House of Commons to secure the collection for the national benefit. A select committee was appointed, and an act was passed, 56 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 1, 1816), by which the marbles were purchased for £35,000, and deposited in the British Museum.

ELIS (Greece) appears to have been originally peopled by Pelasgians, and to have been taken by a party of Ætolians under Oxylyus, B.C. 1104. In the 8th century B.C. its inhabitants had extended their conquests as far as the river Neda, and had wrested from the Pisatans the presidency of the festival of Zeus, at Olympia. This presidency was, however, restored to Pisa by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, B.C. 747; and Pantaleon, king of Pisa, celebrated the games to the exclusion of the Eleians, B.C. 644. The Eleians invaded Pisa B.C. 588, and were in their turn invaded by the Pisatans, B.C. 572; in consequence of which, the Eleians razed their city to the ground. A quarrel broke out between Sparta and Elis B.C. 421, which led to the exclusion of the Spartans from the Olympic festival, B.C. 420. The Eleians with their allies were defeated by the Spartans at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 418; and were invaded by Agis B.C. 402, and compelled to purchase peace by the surrender of several important towns B.C. 400. They attempted to recover some portion of the ceded territory B.C. 371, but were prevented by the Arcadians, against whom they declared war B.C. 366, and by whom they were defeated B.C. 365 and 364. In consequence, however, of the Arcadians having pillaged the temple of Olympia, so strong a feeling was excited against them, that they were compelled to restore several of their conquests and conclude peace, B.C. 362. Telesphorus, a general of Antigonus, seized the town of Elis B.C. 312, and attempted to erect it into an independent principality, but it was soon afterwards re-

covered by Ptolemæus. After the capture of Corinth by Mummius, B.C. 146, Elis, with the rest of the Peloponnesus, passed under the dominion of Rome. Theodosius abolished the Olympic games A.D. 394, thereby destroying the last remnant of the ancient glory of the country, which was soon afterwards ravaged by Alaric, in 396. It lay to the west of Arcadia, and was called the "Holy Land" of Greece.

ELIZABETGRAD (Russia) was founded by the empress Elizabeth A.D. 1754.

ELIZABETH.—The only surviving child of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, Sept. 7, 1533. She ascended the English throne, Nov. 17, 1558; was crowned at Westminster, Jan. 13, 1559; was never married, and died at Richmond, March 24, 1603. Elizabeth was buried at Westminster, April 23, 1603.

ELIZABETH, St. (Orders of).—One for females was instituted in Bavaria, A.D. 1766. The Royal order of St. Elizabeth of Brazil, for females, was founded in 1804.

ELIZABETPOL, or KANDSAG (Asiatic Russia), was taken by the Seljukian Turks A.D. 1088, and by the Mongols in 1235. General Paskevitch defeated a Persian force here, Aug. 8, 1826, and afterwards occupied the town.

ELLANDUNE (Battle).—Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated Beornwulf, king of Mercia, with great slaughter, at Ellandune, or Ealla's hill, A.D. 823.

ELLISON GALLERY.—The late Mr. Richard Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, Lincolnshire, having desired that some portion of his collection of water-colour pictures should be given to the nation, his widow presented fifty works by leading artists to Kensington Museum, in April, 1860, "until a separate and permanent building shall be erected for the purpose of holding a national collection of water-colour paintings."

ELOPEMENT.—By the statute of Westminster 2, 13 Edw. I. c. 34 (1235), any wife voluntarily leaving her husband, forfeited for ever all right to dower, unless her husband willingly, and without coercion, restored her to his favour.

ELPHIN (Ireland).—This see was erected about A.D. 450, by St. Patrick, who appointed a monk named Asicus the first bishop; but there is no regular succession of prelates till 1262. The Church Temporalities Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 Aug. 14, 1833) directed the annexation of this see to that of Kilmore, which was accomplished in 1841.

ELSINORE (Denmark).—This place obtained the privileges of a city A.D. 1425, and was mentioned in a treaty with England, as entitled to levy the tax known as the Sound dues, in 1450. In 1522 it was taken by the inhabitants of Lubeck, from whom it was recovered by Christian II. in 1535. In 1576 its population was increased by an immigration of Dutch colonists, and about 1580 the celebrated Castle of Cronenberg was erected. This fortress was taken by the Swedes under Wrangel in 1658, but almost

immediately evacuated. A treaty was concluded here between Sweden and the States-general, Dec. 9, 1659. In 1801 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Nelson forced the passage of the Sound previous to the bombardment of Copenhagen, and in 1807 Admiral Gambier passed the Great Belt. Elsinore is celebrated as the scene of the tragedy of "Hamlet."

ELSTER (Battle).—Henry IV. was defeated near the Elster, or Elbe, during his struggle against Rodolph of Suabia, Oct. 13, 1080. Henry was defeated, and his rival, Rodolph, was slain in the battle.

ELY (Cambridge).—Etheldreda, daughter of Ecgric Anna, king of the East Angles, founded a monastery on this island about A.D. 673, which was remodelled by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in 970. It subsequently became so rich and important, that in the year 1108 a charter was obtained from Henry I. for its erection into a separate diocese, which was effected in 1109. Hervens was consecrated its first bishop, July 27, 1109. In 1837 and 1839 parts of the diocese of Lincoln were transferred to Ely.

EMANCIPATION.—Slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73 (Aug. 28, 1833).

EMANUEL COLLEGE (Cambridge).—This college was founded A.D. 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth.

EMBALMING.—This custom originated among the Ethiopians, from whom the Egyptians received it at a very early period. It is usually very difficult to ascertain the precise age of mummies, but there is little doubt that many of those in our museums have been preserved at least 3,000 years. Mr. Pettigrew mentions one of that age which he opened, and found uninjured by the lapse of time; but when he soaked out the preservative drugs, the work of putrefaction immediately commenced. We learn from Scripture that Joseph caused the body of his father Jacob to be embalmed (Gen. l. 2, 3), B.C. 1689, and also that forty days were taken up in the operation. Herodotus, who flourished B.C. 484, and Diodorus Siculus, B.C. 60, have left descriptions of the manner in which this process was performed by the Egyptians. It was much used by the early Christians. St. Augustine says it was still practised at the beginning of the 5th century A.D.

EMBARGO is the prohibition of ships from sailing, and the right to impose it may be lawfully exercised by the crown in time of war. But an embargo laid upon corn in 1766 being opposed to certain statutes, a special act (7 Geo. III. c. 7, 1766) was passed to indemnify such as had endeavoured to enforce it. An embargo was imposed on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels in British ports, Jan. 14, 1801.

EMDEN, or EMDEN (Hanover), the chief commercial town of Hanover, was formed after the inundation of the Ems, A.D. 1277. An African trading company existed here in 1682.

It was made a free port in 1751. The French took it in July, 1757, and evacuated it March 19, 1758, at the approach of an English squadron. The French again obtained possession in 1761, but were speedily expelled. A bank was established here Feb. 1, 1769. Embden came into the possession of Holland in 1808, and was incorporated with Hanover in 1815.

EMBER WEEKS.—Pope Calixtus I. (A.D. 218–223) appointed certain fast-days for imploring the Divine blessing on the fruits of the earth and on the ordinations of priests, which were celebrated at these times. From the custom of strewing ashes or embers upon the head on these occasions, the days were called ember days, and the weeks in which they fell, ember weeks. They occur four times a year, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14 (the Feast of Holy Cross), and after Dec. 13 (the Feast of St. Lucia).

EMBROIDERY.—This art is of very ancient origin, and is supposed to have been invented by the Phrygians. It was practised with great success by the women of Sidon, and was employed by Moses in the decoration of the tabernacle, B.C. 1490 (Exod. xxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23). A machine was invented by M. Heilmann, and exhibited in Paris in 1834, by the aid of which a lady could embroider any design as correctly and quickly with one hundred and forty needles as formerly with one. The company of the Embroiderers was incorporated in 1562.

EMERALD.—This gem is mentioned as one of those forming the breastplate of Aaron, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18); but it is uncertain whether the Hebrew word is correctly translated. The earliest emeralds known were brought from the mountains between Ethiopia and Egypt, where extensive mines were worked by the Ptolemies (B.C. 306 to B.C. 30). This gem became very rare during the Middle Ages. Only one specimen, which adorned the tiara of Pope Julius II.

(1503—1513), was known to have existed previous to the discovery of the Peruvian mines by Pizarro in 1545. The finest emerald in existence was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and weighs 8 oz. 18 dwt.

EMESA, or EMISSA (Syria), is remarkable for a magnificent temple of the sun. Its young priest, Bassianus, was raised to the imperial dignity A.D. 218, under the name of Elagabalus, corrupted into Heliogabalus. He was assassinated by the Prætorian guards March 10, 222. His mutilated body was dragged through the streets of Rome, and thrown into the Tiber. Aurelian defeated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, near Emesa, A.D. 272. The Arabs took Emesa A.D. 635. Its modern name is Hems.

EMIGRANTS.—During the Revolution, French refugees (*émigrés*) began to leave France in July, 1789, and soon reached the number of 35,000 persons. Napoleon I. published an amnesty in their favour April 26, 1802, at which time there were no fewer than 50,000, the greater part of whom returned to France. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, many more returned, and a law was passed by the French chambers, April 27, 1825, to indemnify them for the injury their affairs had sustained during their exile.

EMIGRATION was placed under the regulation of a government commission in 1831. It was one of the modes of relief proposed by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 62 (Aug. 14, 1834), and in January, 1840, was placed under the supervision of commissioners, appointed under the royal sign manual, as the Land and Emigration Board. The conveyance of emigrants from the United Kingdom was at first regulated by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 53 (Aug. 31, 1835), which was amended by the Passengers Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 12, 1842). The recent extensive emigration from Ireland commenced in 1846. The following table is extracted from the twentieth report of the Emigration Commissioners (1860).

*Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty-five Years
from 1815 to 1859 inclusive.*

Year.	N. American Colonies.	United States.	Australia and New Zealand.	Other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	..	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	..	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	..	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	..	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	..	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	..	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	..	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	..	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	..	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	..	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198

*Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty-five Years
from 1815 to 1859 inclusive—(continued).*

Year.	N. American Colonies.	United States.	Australia and New Zealand.	Other Places.	Total.
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,766	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	88,881	3,749	369,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,119	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,936	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
Total	1,186,735	2,960,706	683,923	86,234	4,917,598
Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom..... } From 1815 to 1859 109,279 For the ten years ending 1859..... 243,958					

EMINENCE.—Pope Urban VIII. granted this title to cardinals, Jan. 10, 1631. Previously they were called *illustrissimi*. This title was also granted to ecclesiastical electors and to the Grand Master of Malta.

EMIR, the title borne by the descendants of Mohammed, who are also allowed to wear green turbans. It was instituted by Fatima, daughter of the Prophet, A.D. 650.

EMLY (Ireland).—This is one of the most ancient bishoprics in Ireland, having been founded by St. Ailbe, about A.D. 448. In old annals it is referred to as "Imleach Inbhair." Originally it was the metropolitan see of Munster; but in the year 1152 Pope Eugenius III. rendered it subordinate to Cashel, with which see it was incorporated in 1568.

EMPALEMENT.—This is still used as a capital punishment by the Turks. It was formerly practised in this country on the bodies of those who committed suicide, but was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 52, s. 1 (July 8, 1823).

EMPEROR.—The Romans distinguished their successful generals by the title Imperator, which was assumed by Julius Cæsar on his elevation to the perpetual dictatorship, B.C. 46. The succession of Roman emperors

dates from Augustus Cæsar, B.C. 27, and that of the Eastern emperors from Valens, A.D. 364. Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West in 800. The Ottoman empire began under Ottoman or Othman I., in 1299. The Czar Peter assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias in 1721, and Napoleon I. that of Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804, in which year Francis II. of Germany adopted the style of Emperor of Austria. Brazil became an independent empire under Don Pedro IV. in 1825, and Souluque was proclaimed emperor of Hayti, by the title of Faustin I., Aug. 24, 1849. The present imperial government of France began under Napoleon III., Dec. 1, 1852.

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians who taught that all knowledge of medical matters must be derived from experiment and observation. This doctrine was first promulgated by Acron of Agrigentum, a Greek physician, who flourished B.C. 430, but his disciples did not form themselves into a separate sect until the time of Philinus of Cos, and Serapion of Alexandria, B.C. 250.

ENAMELLING.—The inventor of this art is unknown, but the Egyptians, Etruscans, and other nations of antiquity practised it

with considerable success. Having fallen into disuse, it was revived in Italy during the pontificate of Julius II. (A.D. 1503-1513), and was much improved by Jean Toutin, a goldsmith of Chasteaudun, who invented the art of painting with opaque enamel in 1630. Enamelled pottery was first made in England in 1642. A process for coating the interior of iron saucepans, &c. with enamel, was patented by Dr. Hickling in Dec. 1790, and improved by Clarke's method, which was patented May 25, 1839.

ENCÆNIA, or "anniversary feasts kept in memory of the dedication of churches" (Bingham, b. xx. c. viii. s. 1), commenced in the time of Constantine I. (A.D. 306-337). They were introduced into England by Gregory the Great (590-604), who ordered Augustine and Mellitus, the first English bishops, "to allow the people liberty, on their annual feasts of the dedication of their churches, to build themselves booths round about the church, and there feast and entertain themselves with eating and drinking, in lieu of the ancient sacrifices while they were heathens" (Bing. b. xx. c. viii. s. 1). Hence arose our church-wakes.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING.—In this art the colours are prepared with wax. It was anciently practised by Praxiteles, B.C. 360, but gradually fell into disuse until some experiments were made by Bachelier A.D. 1749. The Count Caylus and M. Mignot published a description of the results in 1765, but the art was not recovered until 1785. This was effected by Miss Greenland, afterwards Mrs. Hooker, of Rottingdean, Sussex, and the account of her proceedings is given in the 10th vol. of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, 1792.

ENCRATITES, or ABSTAINERS, the followers of Tatian, an Assyrian, and a disciple of Justyn Martyr. He held matter to be the source of all evil, and corrupted Christianity by introducing various doctrines of the oriental philosophers. His followers discarded all external comforts, and held wine in such abhorrence, that they used water in the Lord's supper. Tatian flourished about A.D. 173. His followers were called, in addition to Enkratites, Tatianists, Apotactites, and Hydrotarastates. They were also called Continentians.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.—In consequence of the numbers of encumbered estates in Ireland, and the difficulty of disposing of them, three commissioners were appointed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77 (July 28, 1849) to superintend their sale and transfer. By this act, the owner or incumbrancer of encumbered land of which the lease had run on for at least sixty years, was empowered to apply within three years to the commissioners for a sale (s. 16). The Commissioners' Court in Dublin commenced its business Oct. 25, 1849, and ceased Aug. 31, 1858, having sold property to the amount of £23,161,093. 6s. 7d. A new court, to be called the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, was appointed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, s. 2 (Aug. 2, 1858).—An Encumbered

Estates Act for the West Indies was provided by Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 117 (Aug. 11, 1854), which was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 96.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—The earliest encyclopædia in existence is one in MS. by Alfarabius, a philosopher of the school of Bagdad, who flourished in the 10th century. The first printed work with this title is the *Encyclopædia, seu Orbis Disciplinarum*, which was published at Basel in 1555. The following table is a list of the most celebrated Encyclopædias in the order of their publication:—

	A.D.
Alsted's Encyclopædia.....	1620
John Harris's Lexicon Technicum (the first English Encyclopædia)	1706-1710
Ephraim Chambers's Cyclopædia.....	1728
Barrow's New and Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences	1751-1754
Didérot and D'Alembert's Encyclopédie	1751-1780
Encyclopædia Britannica	1771
Encyclopédie Méthodique	1782-1832
Rees' Chambers's Cyclopædia	1788
Rees' Cyclopædia	1803-1819
Conversations-Lexicon	1809
The Pantalogia	1813
Encyclopædia Metropolitana.....	1817-1845
Encyclopædia Americana	1829
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia	1829-1846
Dictionnaire de la Conversation	1831-1852
Penny Cyclopædia.....	1833-1846
English Cyclopædia	1854-1861
Chambers's (W. and E.) Cyclopædia (in progress)	1859

ENDEAVOUR RIVER (Australia).—Captain Cook anchored at the mouth of this river, July 17, 1770, and remained until Aug. 4, when he named it after the ship in which he sailed.

ENDOR (Palestine).—Saul consulted the sorceress at this village on the eve of the battle of Mount Gilboa (1 Sam. xxviii. 7-25), B.C. 1055. Saul was defeated, and committed suicide (1 Sam. xxxi. 4-6).

ENDOSMOSE, the power possessed by a dense fluid of attracting to itself through an animal or vegetable membrane any less dense fluid, was discovered by M. Dutrochet, who published an account of its properties in 1826. Endosmose is the term applied to this phenomenon when the attraction is from the outside to the inside. In the contrary case it is called exosmose.

ENFIELD (Middlesex).—The free school of this town was endowed A.D. 1413. Enfield Chase was disforested in 1779, and an old palace in which Edward VI. held his court, and his sister, the princess Elizabeth, used to reside, was destroyed in 1792. Experiments to test the powers of small fire-arms were conducted here by government in 1852.

ENFIELD MUSKET.—In consequence of experiments made by government in 1852, to test the capabilities of various rifle arms, the Enfield rifle-musket was adopted in the British army in 1853.

ENGAGERS.—A name given to the duke of Hamilton, and other Scottish noblemen, who shared the counsels of Charles II. during his visit to Scotland in 1650-51. Who-

ever happened to be obnoxious to the Presbyterians, were branded either as Engagers or Malignants.

ENGEL (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated at Engen by the French, May 3, 1800.

ENGLAND.—This name is derived from *Angles* and *lond*, signifying land of the Angles. Sharon Turner doubts the story that the name of England was first given to the country at a council summoned at Winchester by Egbert, A.D. 829, and considers that Athelstan may with greater propriety be entitled the first king of England.

A.D.

835. Egbert defeats the Danes and Britons at the decisive battle of Hengstone Hill.
871. Battle of Merton, in which the Danes defeat Ethelred I., who, being mortally wounded, is succeeded by Alfred.
878. Alfred the Great is compelled by the Danes to seek refuge in the island of Athelney.
890. He publishes his code of laws, by which, according to some authorities, trial by jury was instituted, and England divided into parishes.
896. He institutes the Privy Council.
937. Athelstan defeats the united forces of the Danes, Scots, Irish, and Britons, at the battle of Brunanburgh, and reduces all England under his authority. He first assumes the title of king of Eogland.
946. Mysterious assassination of Edmund the Elder.
959. St. Dunstan flourishes and is made bishop of Worcester.
978. Assassination of Edward the Martyr, by order of Elfrida, widow of Edgar, whose son, Ethelred II., or the Unready, succeeds to the throne.
1002. Nov. 13. Massacre of the Danes.
1003. Sweyn, king of Denmark, lands at Exeter, and devotes several years to the task of avenging the slaughter of his countrymen, and of establishing his own power in England.
1013. Sweyn returns for the last time, compels Ethelred II. to seek shelter in Normandy, and assumes the title of king of England.
1014. Death of Sweyn, and recall of Ethelred.
1017. Canute unites the crowns of England and Denmark.
1042. On the death of Hardicanute, the Saxon dynasty is restored in the person of Edward the Confessor.
1051. Rebellion of Godwin, earl of Kent.
1066. Oct. 14. Battle of Hastings, which finally abolishes the Saxon supremacy, and establishes a Norman dynasty, commencing with William the Conqueror.
1069. William I. ravages Northumbria.
1076. County justices, or conservators of the peace, are first appointed.
1086. Completion of Domesday Book.
1096. St. George becomes the patron saint of England.
1120. Prince William, only son of Henry I., is drowned with 140 young noblemen, on the voyage from Normandy to England.
1139. Stephen's claim to the English throne is disputed by Matilda, daughter of Henry I., widow of Henry V., emperor of Germany, and wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou. She lands at Arundel, in Kent, and is joined by the earl of Gloucester and 150 knights.
1141. Feb. 2. Stephen is made prisoner while besieging Lincoln. Shortly afterwards Matilda is crowned at Winchester.
1146. Matilda retires to Normandy.

A.D.

1153. Nov. 7. Stephen and Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda, conclude a treaty at Winchester, by which Stephen is to enjoy the crown during his life, and Henry is to succeed him.
1154. Dec. 19. Sunday. Coronation of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, and lineal descendant of the old Saxon sovereigns.
1155. Thomas Becket is made Lord Chancellor.
1164. Jan. 25. Constitutions of Clarendon.
1170. Dec. 29. Tuesday. Thomas Becket is killed in Canterbury Cathedral.
1172. Submission of Ireland to Henry II.
1174. July 12. Henry II. does penance at the shrine of Thomas Becket.
1176. England is divided into six districts, for the administration of justice, and itinerant judges are appointed.
1189. Sept. 3. Coronation of Richard I., which is disgraced by a cruel massacre of the Jews. Dec. 11. The king departs for the Crusades.
1192. Dec. 20. Richard I. is made prisoner by the duke of Austria, who sells him to Henry VI., emperor of Germany, for a large sum.
1194. Feb. 4. He is ransomed for 150,000 marks, or about £300,000 present coinage.
1198. Sept. 20. Battle of Gisors, the watchword on which occasion—"Dieu et mon droit"—is adopted by Richard I. as the national motto.
1199. April 6. Tuesday. Death of Richard I., in consequence of an arrow-wound received at the siege of Chalus. He is succeeded by his brother John.
1204. John loses Normandy.
1208. March 23. Pope Innocent III. lays England under an interdict.
1213. May 15. John surrenders his crown to Pandulph, the Pope's legate.
1215. June 15. Signing of Magna Charta.
1236. Jan. 14. Henry III. marries Eleanor of Provence.
1254. County representation is instituted by Henry III.
1258. June 11. The Mad Parliament assembles at Oxford.
1262. De Montfort's rebellion. (See BARONS' WAR.)
1265. Jan. 20. The first regular representative parliament is summoned by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester.
1283. Edward I. completes the subjugation of Wales.
1290. He is invited to decide the Scottish succession.
1292. Nov. 30. He decides in favour of John Balliol, who renders him feudal homage at New-castle.
1294. Guienne is seized by Philip IV. of France.
1305. Aug. 24. Sir William Wallace is executed in Smithfield.
1312. June 19. Piers Gavestone is put to death by order of the earl of Lancaster.
1314. Edward II. invades Scotland, and is defeated by Robert Bruce, at Bannockburn, June 24.
1321. Banishment of the Spensers.
1327. Jan. 20 or 21. Deposition of Edward II. Sept. 21. He is murdered in Berkeley Castle.
1330. Oct. 19. Arrest of Mortimer and the queen dowager at Nottingham. Nov. 29. Execution of Mortimer at Tyburn.
1331. The art of weaving woollen cloth is introduced by seventy Flemish families.
1332. Edward III. invades Scotland on behalf of Edward Balliol.
1339. Edward III. invades France.
1346. Aug. 26. The battle of Crecy. Oct. 12. Battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, and capture of David Bruce of Scotland.
1347. Aug. 4. Capitulation of Calais.
1349. Order of the Garter instituted.
1356. The Black Prince invades France, and takes King John prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 9.

A.D.

1360. May 8. Treaty of Bretigny, by which Edward III. renounces his claim to Normandy, Maine, Anjou, &c., accepting in lieu thereof the provinces of Gascony and Guienne.
1362. The English language is substituted for the French in the courts of law.
1377. Wycliffe opposes the pope's supremacy.
1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection.
1397. Arrest and murder of the duke of Gloucester.
1398. Sept. 16. Richard II. banishes the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk.
1399. Sept. 29. Monday. Abdication of Richard II.
1400. Richard II. is put to death some time in the spring.
1401. Feb. 12. William Sawtre, a Lollard priest, is burnt for heresy. Owen Glendower's insurrection.
1402. Rebellion of the Percies.
1403. July 23. Battle of Shrewsbury, and defeat of the rebels.
1405. The archbishop of York, Lord Mowbray, and others, are frustrated in an attempt to stir up a rebellion in Northumberland.
1408. The Percies again rebel. Defeat and death of the earl of Northumberland, at the battle of Bramham Moor, Feb. 19.
1414. Lollard insurrection, under Lord Cobham.
1415. Aug. 14. Henry V. sets sail for France. Sept. 22. He captures Harfleur. Oct. 25. Henry V. defeats the French army at the battle of Agincourt.
1420. May 21. Treaty of Troyes, by which Henry V. is declared heir to the French crown. June 2. Marriage of Henry V. with the princess Catherine of France.
1426. Oct. Serious disputes commence between the Lord Protector Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester.
1431. May 30. Execution at Rouen of Joan of Arc.
1445. April 22. Marriage of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou.
1447. Feb. 23. Mysterious death of the duke of Gloucester.
1450. Jack Cade's insurrection.
1455. May 22. Battle of St. Alban's, the first engagement in the Wars of the Roses.
1460. July 10. Battle of Northampton, when King Henry VI. is made prisoner by the Yorkists. Dec. 30. Battle of Wakefield, and death of the duke of York.
1461. March 4. Henry VI. is deposed by Edward IV. March 29. Battle of Towton (*q. v.*).
1464. May 1. Private marriage of Edward IV. and Lady Elizabeth Grey. May 8. Battle of Hexham, and defeat and flight of Henry.
1469. The earl of Warwick rebels against Edward.
1470. Oct. 3. Flight of Edward IV. Oct. 6. Restoration of Henry VI.
1471. March 14. Return of Edward IV. April 14. Battle of Barnet, and death of the earl of Warwick, with whom the hopes of the Lancastrians become extinct. May 4. Battle of Tewkesbury, where Margaret and her son, Prince Henry, are made prisoners, and the latter is murdered. June. Mysterious death of Henry VI. in the Tower.
1478. Feb. 18. Death of the duke of Clarence in the Tower.
1483. June 26. The duke of Gloucester usurps the throne of his young nephew Edward V., and ascends it as Richard III. Aug. Edward V. and the duke of York are murdered in the Tower.
1485. Aug. 22. Battle of Bosworth Field, and death of Richard III., the last sovereign of the house of Plantagenet.
1486. Jan. 18. Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
1487. June 16. Battle of Stoke, which ends the insurrection of Lambert Simnel.
1492. Oct. 2. Henry VII. invades France, but withdraws his forces on receiving a ransom of 745,000 crowns.
1499. Nov. 23. Execution of Perkin Warbeck.

A.D.

1509. June 7. Marriage of Henry VIII. to Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow.
1510. Aug. 18. Execution of Empson and Dudley.
1514. Aug. 5. Rise of Wolsey. He is created archbishop of York.
1520. June 7-24. Meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
1521. Oct. 11. Papal bull, conferring on Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith.
1529. Oct. 17. Fall of Wolsey.
1530. Nov. 29. Death of Wolsey at Leicester.
1533. Jan. 25. Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn. May 23. His former marriage with Catherine is declared null and void by Cranmer.
1534. Abolition of the papal supremacy in England.
1535. June 22. Execution of Bishop Fisher. July 6. Aud of Sir Thomas More.
1536. May 19. Execution of Anne Boleyn. May 20. Henry VIII. marries Lady Jane Seymour.
1537. Oct. 12. Birth of Edward VI. Oct. 24. Death of Jane Seymour.
1538. Suppression of the monasteries.
1539. Cruel statute of the "Six Articles," known as the Bloody Bill, which denounces burning or hanging against all who deny the doctrine of Transubstantiation, &c. (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14).
1540. Jan. 6. Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves, from whom he is divorced July 9. July 28. Execution of Cromwell, earl of Essex. Aug. 8. The king marries Lady Catherine Howard.
1542. Feb. 13. Execution of Catherine Howard.
1543. July 12. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
1547. Jan. 19. Execution of the earl of Surrey. Jan. 28. Death of Henry VIII., who is succeeded by Edward VI., under the protectorship of the duke of Somerset.
1549. March 20. Execution of Lord Seymour, brother of the Lord Protector. June 9. An insurrection in favour of papacy breaks out in the west. Oct. 14. Disgrace of the Lord Protector Somerset.
1552. Jan. 22. Execution of the duke of Somerset.
1553. July 6. Death of Edward VI. July 10. Proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as queen. July 19. She relinquishes the title, and Mary is proclaimed in London.
1554. Feb. 7. Suppression of Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection. Feb. 12. Execution of Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guildford Dudley. April 11. Execution of Sir T. Wyatt. July 25. Marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain. Nov. 30. Cardinal Pole pronounces the country reconciled to the Church of Rome.
1555. Feb. 4. Mary's persecution of the Protestants commences with the burning of John Rogers. Feb. 9. Hooper is burnt. Oct. 16. Martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer.
1556. March 21. Burning of Cranmer.
1558. Jan. 7. Loss of Calais, the last English possession in France.
1559. The reformed religion is restored by the Act of Uniformity (1 Eliz. c. 2).
1568. May 17. Mary, queen of Scots, seeks shelter in England, and lands at Workington, in Cumberland.
1571. Pope Pius V. endeavours to incite the English to rebellion.
1581. Dec. 1. Execution of Campian, the Jesuit, and others, for conspiracy.
1586. Sept. 20 and 21. Execution of Babyngton and his accomplices.
1587. Feb. 8. Execution of Mary, queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle.
1588. Repulse of the Spanish Armada (*q. v.*).
1598. Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland.
1601. Feb. 25. Execution of the earl of Essex.
1603. March 24. Death of Queen Elizabeth, and accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I., under whom the Scotch and English crowns are united.

A.D.

1604. Oct. 24. James I. assumes the title of king of Great Britain.
1605. Nov. 4. Discovery of the gunpowder plot.
1606. April 12. The present national flag of England is announced by royal proclamation.
1611. May 2. The present English translation of the Bible is completed. May 22. James replenishes his exchequer by creating and selling the title of baronet.
1612. Nov. 6. Sudden death of Henry, prince of Wales.
1616. April 23. Death of Shakespeare.
1618. Oct. 29. Execution of Raleigh.
1621. May 3. Impeachment and disgrace of Lord Bacon.
1625. June 13. Charles I. marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
1626. April 9. Death of Lord Bacon.
1628. Aug. 23. Assassination of the duke of Buckingham by John Felton.
1634. Feb. Punishment of Prynne and others for publishing "Histrio Mastix." Oct. 20. Writs for the collection of ship-money are issued.
1637. Dec. 6. Trial of John Hampden, which terminates the following year, June 12, seven of the judges deciding in favour of the king, and five in favour of Hampden.
1641. Feb. 26. Parliament annuls the judgment against Hampden by 16 Chas. I. c. 14. May 12. Execution of the earl of Strafford.
1642. Jan. 4. The king proceeds to the House of Commons, to seize in person five members accused of treason. Commencement of the civil war. Oct. 23. Battle of Edgehill (*q. v.*).
1643. June 18. Battle of Chalgrove. John Hampden receives a wound, of which he dies, June 24. Sept. 20. First battle of Newbury. Sept. 25. The Solemn League and Covenant is approved by both houses of parliament.
1644. July 2. Battle of Marston Moor. Oct. 27. Second battle of Newbury.
1645. Jan. 10. Execution of Archbishop Laud. June 14. Battle of Naseby (*q. v.*).
1646. May 5. Charles I. seeks protection from the Scotch. Sept. 21. They sell him to the parliament for £400,000.
1647. Jan. 30. The Scotch surrender the king to the parliamentary commissioners.
1648. Dec. 6. "Pride's purge." Colonel Pride expels the Presbyterian members of the House of Commons. About fifty Independents remain, who are known as the Rump Parliament.
1649. Jan. 20. Trial of Charles I. Jan. 27. He is sentenced to death. Jan. 30. Charles I. is executed.
1651. Sept. 3. Battle of Worcester (*q. v.*).
1653. April 20. Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament. Dec. 16. He is made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.
1657. April 17. Death of Admiral Blake.
1658. Sept. 30. Death of Oliver Cromwell, who is succeeded by his son Richard.
1659. May 13. Richard Cromwell resigns the title of Lord Protector.
1660. May 29. The Restoration.
1662. May 19. The Act of Uniformity (13 & 14 Chas. II. c. 4). May 20. Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Braganza.
1665. The Great Plague.
1666. Sept. 2 and 3. Great Fire of London.
1667. Dec. 18. Banishment of Lord Clarendon.
1674. Nov. 8. Death of John Milton.
1678. Aug. 12. Oates' fictitious "popish plot" is disclosed by Tonge. Oct. 17. Discovery of the body of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.
1679. May 27. "Habeas Corpus" Act passed (31 Chas. II. c. 2).
1680. Dec. 29. Execution of Lord Stafford, the last victim of the pretended popish plot.
1683. June 12. Discovery of the Rye-house plot. July 21. Execution of Lord Russell.

A.D.

1689. Dec. 7. Algernon Sydney is beheaded.
1685. June 20. The duke of Monmouth rebels against James II., and is proclaimed king at Taunton. July 6. Defeat of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor. July 15. His execution.
1688. June 30. Acquittal of the seven bishops. Dec. 23. Abdication of James II.
1689. Feb. 13. William III. and Mary are proclaimed king and queen.
1690. July 1. Defeat of James II. at the battle of the Boyne.
1692. Commencement of the national debt.
1694. April 25. The Bank of England is incorporated. Dec. 28. Death of Queen Mary.
1701. Sept. 16. Death of James II., at St. Germain.
1707. May 1. England and Scotland are united under the title of Great Britain.
1708. Oct. 28. Death of Prince George of Denmark, husband of the queen.
1710. Mar. 23. Dr. Sacheverell is found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, and sentenced to suspension from his pastoral office for three years, and to have his printed sermons burnt by the common hangman.
1713. April 11. By the treaty of Utrecht, England acquires Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay.
1714. Aug. 1. Death of Queen Anne, and accession of the Hanoverian family, in the person of George I.
1715. Sept. 6. Rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, breaks out under the earl of Mar. Dec. 22. The Chevalier lands at Peterhead.
1716. Feb. 24. Execution of the earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmore.
1720. Sept. 29. The South Sea bubble bursts.
1722. June 16. Death of the duke of Marlborough.
1737. George II. quarrels with his son Frederick, prince of Wales. Nov. 20. Death of Queen Caroline.
1743. June 16. Battle of Dettingen, which is the last fight in which an English sovereign was personally engaged.
1745. July 25. The Young Pretender lands at Moirdart, in Inverness-shire. Sept. 17. He establishes himself at Holyrood House, Edinburgh. Sept. 21. He gains the battle of Prestonpans. Dec. 4. His army penetrates into England as far as Derby.
1746. Jan. 18. Prince Charles Edward gains the battle of Falkirk. April 16. He is totally defeated at Culloden. Aug. 10. Executions of Kilmarnock and Balmerino.
1747. April 9. Execution of Lord Lovat.
1751. March 20. Death of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales.
1752. Sept. 3. The New Style is introduced into Great Britain, Sept. 3 being accounted the 14th.
1756. May 1. Commencement of the Seven Years' war.
1757. March 14. Execution of Admiral Byng. June 23. Battle of Plassey, which reduces Bengal under English dominion.
1760. Conquest of Canada. Oct. 25. George II. dies, and is succeeded by his grandson, George III.
1761. Sept. 8. George III. marries the Princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Sept. 22. Their coronation. Oct. 5. The elder Pitt resigns the office of secretary of state.
1763. Feb. 10. By the peace of Paris, England acquires Canada and Florida, and an end is put to the Seven Years' war. April 30. Arrest of Mr. Wilkes.
1765. March 22. The American Stamp Act is passed. Dec. 30. Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
1771. May 8. Establishment of the right to report parliamentary debates.
1772. April 1. Royal Marriage Act passed (12 Geo. III. c. 2).

A.D.

1773. Commencement of the American revolt.
1778. April 7. Lord Chatham is seized with a fit while speaking against the American war in the House of Lords. May 11. He dies.
1780. June 2-7. Lord George Gordon's anti-papery riots.
1781. Feb. 8. Lord George Gordon is tried, and acquitted.
1782. Nov. 30. A provisional treaty, acknowledging the independence of the United States, is signed at Paris. Dec. 5. The separation is announced by the king in his speech on opening parliament.
1786. Aug. 2. Margaret Nicholson, a maniac, attempts the king's life.
1788. Feb. 13. Burke opens the impeachment of Warren Hastings before the House of Lords. March 3. Death of Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, at Rome. Nov. 19. The public are informed of the mental indisposition of the king.
1789. Feb. 19. Recovery of the king, and abandonment of the regency bill. April 23. Public thanksgiving throughout the kingdom, in consequence.
1793. Feb. 11. War is declared against France.
1794. May 23. Suspension of the "Habeas Corpus" Act. Oct. 28 to Dec. 5. Trial of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, who are acquitted.
1795. April 8. The prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick. April 23. Acquittal of Warren Hastings.
1796. Jan. 7. Birth of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the prince of Wales.
1797. Feb. 20. Commercial panic. Feb. 27. The Bank of England stops payment. July 29. Death of Edmund Burke.
1798. April 30. The "Habeas Corpus" Act is again suspended. May. A rebellion breaks out in Ireland. Aug. 1. Battle of the Nile (*q. v.*).
1800. May 15. James Hadfield fires at the king in Drury-Lane Theatre.
1801. Jan. 1. Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. April 2. Battle of Copenhagen (*q. v.*). April 19. The "Habeas Corpus" Act is again suspended.
1802. March 25. The treaty of Amiens is concluded.
1803. May 18. War against France renewed, in consequence of Napoleon's aggressions.
1805. Oct. 21. Death of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar (*q. v.*).
1806. Jan. 23. Death of Mr. Pitt. April 29-June 12. Trial and acquittal of Lord Melville. May 29. A privy council appointed to examine the charges against the princess of Wales. (See DELICATE INVESTIGATION.) Sept. 13. Death of Mr. Fox.
1807. March 23. Abolition of the slave-trade.
1809. Jan. 27-March 17. Impeachment and acquittal of the duke of York. Oct. 25. Celebration throughout the kingdom of the jubilee of George III.'s reign. Nov. 25. Disastrous result of the Walcheren expedition.
1810. April 6. Arrest of Sir Francis Burdett. A riot is occasioned by an attempt to rescue him. June 21. He is set at liberty. Nov. 2. Death of the Princess Amelia, which so affects the king, that his reason is again shaken.
1811. Feb. 5. The regency of the prince of Wales commences. Nov. 14, &c. Luddite riots in the Midland counties.
1812. May 11. Assassination of Mr. Perceval, the premier, by Bellingham. June 18. The United States declare war against England.
1814. May 30. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris. June 7. The emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia visit England. Dec. 24. The treaty of Ghent is signed, by which peace is concluded with the United States.

A.D.

1815. Modification of the duties on corn. June 18. Battle of Waterloo (*q. v.*).
1816. May 2. Marriage of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. July 7. Death of Sheridan. Dec. 2. Serious riots in London, which originate at a meeting held in Spa Fields.
1817. Jan. 28. The Prince Regent's life is attempted. Feb. 4. The "Green Bag" inquiry commences. (See GREEN BAG.) Feb. 24. Suspension of the "Habeas Corpus" Act. Sept. 22. Partial resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England. Nov. 6. Death of the Princess Charlotte.
1818. July 11. Marriages of the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., with the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, and of the duke of Kent with Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg of Saalfeld. Nov. 17. Death of Queen Charlotte.
1819. May 24. Birth of Queen Victoria. Aug. 16. Monster reform meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester. It is dispersed by the military, and the affair is known as the battle of Peterloo.
1820. Jan. 23. Death of the duke of Kent. Jan. 29. Death of George III., aged 81. May 1. Execution of Thistlewood and his associates for participation in the Cato-street conspiracy. Aug. 19 to Nov. 10. Trial of Queen Caroline.
1821. July 19. Coronation of George IV. Aug. 7. Death of Queen Caroline. Aug. 14. Riots on the occasion of her funeral procession to Harwich. The Bank resumes cash payments.
1824. April 19. Lord Byron dies at Missolonghi, in Greece.
1825. Dec. Commercial panics.
1827. Jan. 5. Death of the duke of York. Aug. 8. Death of George Canning, premier.
1829. April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed (10 Geo. IV. c. 7). Nov. 5. Political panic in London.
1830. June 26. Death of George IV. Sept. 15. Opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, at which Mr. Huskisson, M.P., is killed.
1831. Sept. 9. Coronation of William IV. and Adelaide. Oct. 8. Reform riots in the Midland counties. Oct. 26. The cholera first appears in England at Sunderland.
1832. June 7. Passing of the Reform Bill (2 Will. IV. c. 45). June 19. The king is assaulted by Collins, at Ascot races. Sept. 21. Death of Sir Walter Scott.
1833. Aug. 28. Act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies passed, and £20,000,000 voted to the planters as indemnity (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73).
1834. Aug. 1. The act for abolishing colonial slavery comes into operation.
1835. Sept. 9. The Municipal Corporations Act is passed (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76).
1837. June 30. Death of William IV.
1838. June 28. Coronation of Queen Victoria. The People's Charter is drawn up, and published this year.
1839. March. The Chinese war commences. (See CHINA.)
1840. Jan. 10. The penny postage comes into operation. Feb. 10. Marriage of the Queen and Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha. June 10. The Queen's life is attempted by Edward Oxford. Nov. 21. Birth of the Princess Royal.
1841. Nov. 9. Birth of the prince of Wales.
1842. Jan. 24. Visit of the king of Prussia. May 30. John Francis attempts to shoot the Queen. June 22. The income-tax is levied (5 & 6 Vict. c. 35). July 3. John William Bean presents a pistol at the Queen.
1843. April 21. Death of the duke of Sussex. Sept. 2 to 7. The Queen visits Louis Philippe, at the Château d'Eu.

- A.D.
1844. June 1 The emperor of Russia and king of Saxony visit England. Oct. 6. Visit of Louis Philippe, the first occasion on which a French sovereign landed in England on a friendly mission.
1845. Aug. 9. The Queen visits Germany. Nov. 30. The railway mania reaches its highest point.
1846. March. Railway panic. June 26. The corn-laws are repealed by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22.
1848. April 10. A mouster Chartist meeting is held on Kennington Common, London, to present to parliament a petition signed by nearly 2,000,000 persons.
1849. May 19. William Hamilton fires at the Queen. Aug. 1. The Queen embarks for Ireland. Dec. 2. Death of Adelaide, queen dowager.
1850. May 27. Robert Pate assaults the Queen with a stick. July 2. Death of Sir Robert Peel. July 8. Death of the duke of Cambridge. Aug. 21. The Queen visits Belgium. Sept. 30. The pope publishes a bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.
1851. March 30. The census of the United Kingdom is taken, and the population returned at 27,677,761 persons. May 1. Opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.
1852. Sept. 14. Death of the duke of Wellington. Nov. 18. His public funeral takes place at an expense of £12,000.
1853. June 16. Visit of the king and queen of Hanover to England.
1854. March 11. The Queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead. March 12. Treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople. March 28. War is declared against Russia. April 26. Fast-day in consequence of the war. June 2. The king of Portugal visits England. June 10. Opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham by the Queen. Oct. 1. General thanksgiving observed throughout the kingdom, in consequence of the abundant harvest.
1855. Jan. 29. Parliament orders an inquiry into the conduct of the war, which occasions the resignation of the Aberdeen ministry. Feb. 20. Death of Joseph Hume. Feb. 23. Sebastopol Committee appointed. March 21. General fast-day, in consequence of the war. April 16 to 21. Visit of the emperor and empress of the French. May 18. Public distribution of Crimean medals, by her Majesty, in St. James's Park. June 24 (Sunday). Riots in Hyde Park, in consequence of popular opposition to the Sunday Trading Bill. June 28. Death of Lord Raglan. July 1. Visit of the king of the Belgians. Aug. 18 to 27. The Queen visits the emperor of the French. Sept. 10. News arrives of the fall of Sebastopol. Sept. 15. Visit of Prince Frederick of Prussia. Sept. 30. General thanksgiving for the fall of Sebastopol. Nov. 30. Visit of the king of Sardinia.
1856. Jan. 17. Announcement made that Russia accepts the conditions of peace. March 30. A treaty of peace between Russia and the allies is signed at Paris. April 28. Peace is officially proclaimed. May 4. General thanksgiving, in consequence of the peace. May 29. Public celebration of the peace. Oct. Commencement of war with China. (See CHINA.) Nov. 1. War with Persia (*q. v.*).
1857. March 4. A treaty of peace with Persia is signed at Paris. April 11. First telegraphic intelligence of the Indian mutiny. April 30. Death of the duchess of Gloucester. May 5. Opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. May 30. Visit of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. June 26. Distribution of Victoria crosses, by her Majesty, in Hyde Park.

- A.D.
1857. Aug. 25. Meeting at the Mansion House, raise a relief fund for the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. Similar meetings are afterwards held throughout the country. Nov. 12. Suspension of the Bank Charter Act, in consequence of the commercial crisis.
1858. Jan. 25. Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Feb. 8. Lord Palmerston introduces the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in consequence of the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon by Orsini, &c. Feb. 19. It is rejected by the Commons, in consequence of which the Palmerston cabinet resigns. June 15. The Queen visits Birmingham (*q. v.*). June 23. Property qualification of members of parliament abolished by 21 Vict. c. 26. July 23. Jewish Disabilities Bill passed (21 & 22 Vict. c. 49). Aug. 2. Act for the better government of India passed (21 & 22 Vict. c. 106). Aug. 4. The Queen visits Cherbourg (*q. v.*). Sept. 6. The Queen visits Leeds, to open the new Town-hall Nov. 1. Royal proclamation throughout India, announcing the incorporation of that country with the British empire.
1859. May 1. General thanksgiving, in consequence of the suppression of the Indian mutiny. Oct. 17. The prince of Wales becomes a student at Oxford. Nov. Many volunteer rifle corps are formed about this time. Dec. 23. Death of Lord Macaulay.
1860. Jan. 23. The commercial treaty with France is signed at Paris. March 7. The Queen holds a *levee* for officers of the volunteer rifle corps. June 23. The Queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde Park. July 2. Important failures in the leather trade. Nov. 15. The prince of Wales returns from his visit to America. (See CANADA and UNITED STATES.)
1861. March 16. Death of the duchess of Kent. April 8. The census is taken. Aug. 9. The marriage contract between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse is signed at Osborne. Aug. 25. Fatal accident in Clayton tunnel, on the Brighton railroad. Sept. 2. Fatal collision on the Hampstead Junction railroad. Sept. 16. Post-office savings' banks opened. Oct. 31. Middle Temple library inaugurated by the prince of Wales.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

	A.D.		A.D.
Egbert	827	Edward II., the	
Ethelwulf Feb.	837	Martyr	975
Ethelbald II.	857	Ethelred II.	979
Ethelbert	860	Sweyn	1013
Ethelred I.	866	Canute the Great ..	1014
Alfred the Great ..	871	Ethelred II. (again) ..	1014
Edward I., the El-		Edmund Ironside ..	1016
der	Oct. 901	Canute (again)	1017
Athelstan	925	Harold I.	1035
Edmund I.	940	Hardicanute	1040
Edred	946	Edward the Con-	
Edwy	955	fessor	1043
Edgar	957	Harold II.	1066

NORMANS.

A.D.		A.D.
William I. Dec. 25, 1066		Henry I. .. Aug. 5, 1100
William II. Sep. 26, 1087		Stephen. Dec. 26, 1135

PLANTAGENETS.

A.D.		A.D.
Henry II. Dec. 19, 1154		Edward I. Nov. 20, 1272
Richard I. Sept. 3, 1189		Edward II. July 8, 1307
John	May 27, 1199	Edward III. Jan. 25, 1327
Henry III. Oct. 23, 1216		Richard II. June 22, 1377

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

A.D.	A.D.
Henry IV. Sept. 30, 1399	Henry VI. Sept. 1. 1422
Henry V. May 21, 1413	

HOUSE OF YORK.

A.D.	A.D.
Edward IV. March 4, 1461	Richard III. June 26, 1483
Edward V. April 9, 1483	

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

A.D.	A.D.
Henry VII. Aug. 22, 1485	Mary July 6, 1553
Henry VIII. Apr. 22, 1509	Elizabeth Nov. 17, 1558
Edward VI. Jan. 28, 1547	

HOUSE OF STUART.

A.D.	A.D.
James I. March 24, 1603	James II. Feb. 6, 1685
Charles I. March 27, 1625	William III. and
Interregnum.....	Mary Feb. 13, 1689
Charles II. Jan. 30, 1649	Anne March 8, 1702
Restoration May 29, 1660	

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

A.D.	A.D.
George I. Aug. 1, 1714	William IV. June 26, 1830
George II. June 11, 1727	VICTORIA (Vivat
George III. Oct. 25, 1760	Regina!) June 20, 1837
George IV. Jan. 29, 1820	

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The QUEEN. Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin.
 The Prince Consort. Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.
 Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Frederick William, of Prussia.
 Albert Edward, prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.
 Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.
 Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.
 Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
 Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
 Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.
 Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.
 Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

George Frederick, duke of Cumberland and king of Hanover, born May 27, 1819; married, Feb. 18, 1843, to Mary Alexandrina, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Altenburg.
 George William, duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819.
 Augusta Caroline, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, the hereditary grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
 Mary Adelaide (Princess Mary of Cambridge), Nov. 27, 1833.

ENGLAND, NEW. (See NEW ENGLAND.)

ENGLEFIELD (Battle), or "The Field of the Angles," near Reading, celebrated as the scene of a disastrous defeat of the Danes by the Britons, led by Ethelwulf, ealdorman of Berkshire, A.D. 871.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Hallam (Introd. to Lit., pt. 1, c. 1, s. 47) says:—"Nothing can be more difficult than to determine, except by an arbitrary line, the commencement of the English language." The Saxon Chronicle was continued till the death of Stephen

in 1154, though its language lost somewhat of its original purity during its later years. Layamon's translation of the French Brut romance, completed about 1200, exhibits further digressions from the primitive Saxon tongue; and some metrical lives of saints which were written about the year 1250, may be called the earliest specimens of English. The first dated document in the language is a proclamation of Henry III. of the year 1258, and the earliest English book is Sir John Mandeville's travels, written in 1356. By 36 Edw. III. c. 15 (1362), pleadings in courts of law were ordered to be in English, and in 1536 the language was introduced into Ireland. The use of English in all proceedings in English and Scotch law courts was rendered compulsory by 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731).

ENGRAVING was practised at a very early date by the Egyptians, who used wooden stamps engraved with hieroglyphics for the purpose of marking their bricks. It is first mentioned by Moses, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 9), where we read the Divine command to "take two onyx stones, and grave on them the names of the children of Israel." Its revival in Europe dates from about the 15th century. Engraving on diamonds is said to have been invented in 1500, though some refuse it an earlier origin than 1564. Mezzotint engraving was invented by Colonel von Siegen, about 1643; engraving in colours by J. C. Le Blond, about 1725; in imitation of pencil, by Gilles des Marteaux, in 1756; and aquatinta engraving by Le Prince, about 1762. The property of engravings was vested in the designer for fourteen years by 8 Geo. II. c. 13 (1735); which was amended by 7 Geo. III. c. 38 (1767). These acts proving ineffectual, persons infringing them were made liable to damages and double costs by 17 Geo. III. c. 57 (1777), and the provisions of all three were extended to Ireland by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 59 (Aug. 13, 1836). Copyright was applied to foreign engravings by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 10, 1844); and the various statutes on the subject were explained by the Copyright Amendment Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12 (May 28, 1852).

ENGRAVING ON COPPER is said to have been practised in Germany about A.D. 1450. The invention is also claimed for the Italian goldsmith Maso Finiguerra in 1460, though no plate exists of earlier date than 1461. Andrea Mantegna (1430—1506) produced many fine works in this branch of art.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL.—Some early prints by Albert Durer, dated 1515 and 1516, are believed to be impressions from steel plates. This metal, however, was very rarely employed by engravers: only one specimen, executed by Mr. J. T. Smith in 1805, being known until 1818, when Mr. C. Warren exhibited an impression from a soft steel plate to the Society of Arts. Bank notes are now printed by this means.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD was practised by the Chinese as early as B.C. 1120. The pre-

cise date of its introduction into Europe is unknown. Some authorities state that a series of woodcuts illustrative of the career of Alexander the Great, was engraved by the two Cunio in 1285. This story is, however, very doubtful; and, perhaps, the origin of the art may be traced to the wooden blocks used by notaries for stamping monograms in the 13th century, and to the engraved playing-cards which appeared in France about 1340. The earliest woodcut in existence represents St. Christopher with the infant Saviour, and is dated 1423. Many block-books exist of about the year 1430, but the art was not brought to great perfection till the commencement of the 16th century. Albert Durer (1471—1528); Lucas of Leyden (1494—1533); Holbein, whose "Dance of Death" (*q.v.*) appeared at Lyons in 1538; Gerard Audran (1640—1703); Woollet (1735—1785); Thomas Bewick (1753—1828); Nesbit, born in 1775; and Harvey, born in 1796, rank foremost among wood-engravers.

ENKÖPING (Battle).—At this place Albert I., king of Sweden, in 1365, defeated Haco of Norway, who had been elected king of Sweden in 1363.

ENLISTMENT.—The enlistment of British subjects to serve in foreign armies was prohibited by 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819). By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24 (Aug. 21, 1835), enlistment of sailors was limited to five years; and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 37 (June 21, 1847), military service was restricted to ten years in the infantry, and twelve years in the cavalry, artillery, and marines.

ENNISKILLEN (Ireland) was not a place of much importance when taken by the English, A.D. 1602. In 1612 it was erected into a corporate town, and subsequently became an important asylum for the Protestants of Ulster. The inhabitants proclaimed William and Mary, March 11, 1689; and, mustering to the number of 2,500 men, defeated 6,000 Jacobites under Macarthy, Lord Moncashel, at Newton Butler, July 30. The volunteers who gained this battle and otherwise distinguished themselves in the war of the Revolution, are the origin of the Enniskillen dragoons. In 1776 the town gave its name to a viscount, who was made earl of Enniskillen in 1789.

ENOSH (Book of).—The original version of this apocryphal work, written in Chaldee or Hebrew, is lost, as well as the Greek translation. In 1821 Dr. Lawrence translated the Ethiopic version, brought from Abyssinia by the traveller Bruce, at the end of the 18th century. Dr. Davidson supposed it to have been written about B.C. 40.

ENTAIL.—Wharton defines an estate-tail as "a freehold of inheritance, limited to a person and the heirs of his body general or special, male or female." The custom of confining the succession to property in this manner resulted from the desire of the nobility to retain their possessions in their own families. It was commenced by the second

statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. c. 1 (1285). Owing to the inefficacy of attainders of treason when estates were protected by entails, they were evaded in 1472 by a decision that common recoveries should constitute a bar to an entail. By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1534), high treason confiscates entailed property to the crown; and by 21 James I. c. 19, s. 12 (1623), entailed estates were permitted to be sold in cases of bankruptcy. This latter act was repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, s. 65 (May 2, 1825), which was again supplanted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74, ss. 55—65 (Aug. 28, 1833), and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 208 (Aug. 1, 1849). Leases made by tenants in tail are regulated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120 (July 29, 1856).

ENTOMOLOGY.—Aldrovandus published a history of insects in A.D. 1604, and Mouffet his "Theatrum Insectorum" in 1634; but no good description existed till the appearance of Swammerdam's "General History of Insects," in 1669. In 1710 Ray's "Methodus Insectorum" was published, and in 1735 Linnaeus announced his classification. Latreille's "Précis des Caractères des Insectes" appeared in 1797. The French Société Entomologique was established in 1832, and the Entomological Society of London in 1833.

ENVELOPES.—The practice of using envelopes for letters is supposed to have originated in France. Le Sage mentions them in "Gil Blas." An envelope attached to a letter, dated May 16, 1696, was found in the State Paper Office. Envelopes were not introduced for letters sent through the post till after 1839, as up to that period it was customary to charge double postage on paper inclosed in another paper. The penny postage system commenced Jan. 10, 1840; but the use of envelopes did not become general until May 6, 1840, when stamped and adhesive envelopes were introduced. In 1841 about half the letters which passed through the Post-office were in envelopes, and in 1850 300 out of every 336 were thus protected. Hill and De la Rue's ingenious machine for folding envelopes was patented March 17, 1845.

EOLODICON.—This musical instrument was invented by Eschenbach, in 1815, and an account of it was published at Leipsic in 1820.

EOOA, or MIDDLEBURG (South Pacific), the most eastern of the Friendly Isles, was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, who gave it the name of Middleburg, Jan. 19, 1643.

EPHESUS (Asia Minor) was founded at a very early date, and first inhabited by the Carians and Leleges. It was burnt by the Amazons B.C. 1141, and rebuilt by the Ionians, who entered Asia Minor under the leadership of Androclus, son of Codrus, B.C. 1045. Cræsus, king of Lydia, seized Ephesus B.C. 559, and the temple of Artemis or Diana was erected B.C. 552. Ephesus surrendered to Cyrus B.C. 544, and remained under the Persian yoke until B.C. 501, when, with other

Ionian cities, it revolted, and regained its independence. The Athenian and Eretrian fleets remained here previous to their assault on Sardis, B.C. 499, and the Spartan general Lysander established his head-quarters in the city, and defeated the Athenians in a sea-fight fought in its vicinity, B.C. 407. The temple was burnt by an incendiary, B.C. 356, on the same day on which Alexander the Great was born. Its re-erection occupied 220 years, and the new building was regarded by the ancients as one of the seven wonders of the world. Ephesus was destroyed by an inundation B.C. 322; but Lysimachus rebuilt it on a more elevated site B.C. 300. The Romans gave this city to the king of Pergamum, B.C. 190, and on the formation of their province of Asia in B.C. 129, erected it into the capital. It was reduced to ruins by an earthquake A.D. 17. St. Paul preached here A.D. 56, and made so many converts that a riot was stirred up in 59 by Demetrius, the silversmith, in consequence of the decreased demand for silver shrines for the goddess Diana (Acts xix. 23-41). Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians was written in 61, and in 65 he ordained Timothy to be first bishop of the diocese. Ephesus was one of the seven churches of Asia. The temple of Diana was destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 262, and on the occasion of the third general council, in 431, the city was the scene of disgraceful ecclesiastical riots. Councils were held here in 196; 245; 401; 431, June 22 to July 31 (the third General Council); 449, and 476.

EPHORI, magistrates instituted in Sparta by Theopompus, B.C. 757. They were five in number. Thirlwall (vol. i. c. ix. p. 407) says of them:—"The royal dignity was forced on all occasions to bow to them; and as they could control the proceedings of the kings by their orders, could fine them for slight offences at their discretion, and could throw them into prison to await a trial on graver charges, so they alone, among all the Spartans, kept their seats while the kings were passing, whereas it was not thought beneath the majesty of the kings to rise in honour of the ephors, and it was their acknowledged duty to attend, at least on the third summons, before the ephoral tribunal."

EPICUREANS.—This sect of philosophers was founded by Epicurus of Samos, who was born B.C. 342. He established a school at Athens B.C. 306, and continued to teach until his death, which occurred B.C. 270. He maintained that happiness is the object of life, and that it consists in the recollection or anticipation of sensual pleasures; and as a future state would interfere with his doctrines on this subject, he denied its existence altogether.

EPIDAUROS (Greece).—A congress convoked at this town, Dec. 15, 1821, proclaimed the independence of Greece in 1822.

EPIGRAMS were originally inscriptions upon tombstones, on offerings to the gods, &c., and were written by Archilochus, who flourished B.C. 688, and Simonides, B.C. 500. The Latin poet Martial (A.D. 43-104) is

considered to have excelled all other writers in this species of composition.

EPIPHANY.—This feast, celebrated Jan. 6, is said by Bingham (b. xi. c. vi. s. 7), to commemorate "the day on which Christ was baptized and manifested to the world." It was first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides of Alexandria, who flourished about A.D. 125, and does not appear to have been celebrated by the church at large till long afterwards, as it is excluded from the list of feasts given by Origen (230). Its observance as a separate feast commenced A.D. 813.

EPIRUS (Greece) was originally peopled by Pelasgians, but very little is known of its early history.

B.C.

1170. Arrival of Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.
635. The Corinthians found the city of Ambracia.
340. Accession of Alexander I., uncle to Alexander the Great.
326. Alexander falls in battle in Italy.
295. Pyrrhus, the greatest sovereign of Epirus establishes himself on the throne.
291. He makes war against Demetrius, king of Macedonia.
289. Demetrius invades Epirus.
288. Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, and is expelled by Demetrius.
287. Pyrrhus again invades Macedonia, where he reigns, conjointly with Lysimachus, for about seven months.
280. Pyrrhus invades Italy, and gains a splendid victory over the Romans.
278. He gains the battle of Asculum, and conquers Sicily.
276. He again invades Italy.
274. He is defeated by the Romans, under Curius Dentatus, who expels him from Italy.
273. He wrests Macedonia from Antigonus Gonatus.
272. He is killed at Argos, by a tile thrown from a house-top.
219. The Epirotes unite with Philip V. of Macedon against the Ætolians.
167. Æmilius Paulus destroys seventy towns of Epirus, and carries away 150,000 of the inhabitants as slaves.
30. Augustus founds the city of Nicopolis, which becomes the Roman capital of Epirus.

A.D.

1204. The Despotat of Epirus is founded by Michael I.
1350. Epirus is conquered by Stephen Duscian, king of Servia.
1390. It is invaded by Charles Tocco, count of Cephalonia, and duke of Leucadia.
1431. The Turks take Joannina and Ætolia.
1466. Epirus is annexed to the Ottoman empire.
1854. Jan. 28. The Epirotes rise in insurrection.
- June 18. The rebellion is suppressed.

EPITAPHS.—Pettigrew says of the custom of placing inscriptions upon tombs, that "the Egyptians may lay claim to be the earliest recorders of this description, by the writing of their names, their descent, their functions, &c., upon their sarcophagi and coffins." Numerous epitaphs are found on Greek and Roman tombs, but the Saxons and Danes have left few memorials of this kind. Some interesting inscriptions of the latter part of the 7th century have, however, been discovered at Hartlepool. Epitaphs did not become general in England till the 11th century, when they were written in Latin, and chiefly inscribed upon the tombs

of kings and ecclesiastical dignitaries. In the 12th century Leonine verses were very general. French epitaphs were not used in France till the 13th century; they were afterwards introduced into England, where they continued in use till the 15th, after which time English epitaphs became general.

EPITHALAMIA, or **HYMENEAL HYMNS**, composed to be chanted at weddings. Sappho, who flourished B.C. 596, and Stesichorus, B.C. 560, are celebrated for the beauty of their productions of this kind.

EPSOM (Surrey).—The mineral springs from which Epsom salts are extracted were discovered A.D. 1618. The parish church was rebuilt in 1824.

EPULONES.—Three priests appointed by the pontiffes to superintend the feasts in the sacred games. They were instituted B.C. 196, and in the time of Sylla (B.C. 88—79) were increased in number to seven.

EQUATOR. (See **ECUADOR**.)

ERASTIANS, the name given to those who adopted the views of Thomas Lieber, or Erastus, a German physician and divine, who was born A.D. 1523, and died in 1583. They formed a separate party in the Assembly of Divines in 1643, and unsuccessfully advocated their peculiar views respecting the exclusively persuasive authority of the pastoral office, and the consequent impropriety of ecclesiastical excommunications, &c.

ERFURT (Prussian Saxony), founded in the 5th century, was, in the time of Charlemagne, one of the most important commercial towns of Germany. Its university was founded A.D. 1392, and is celebrated as having numbered Martin Luther amongst its students in 1501. In 1664 the town was taken by the French, who ceded it to the elector of Mayence in 1667. In 1803 it was annexed to Prussia, but was again taken by the French under Murat, Oct. 15, 1806, when 14,000 Prussians, including Marshal Mollendorf and the prince of Orange, were made prisoners. Napoleon Bonaparte and the emperor Alexander of Russia had an interview here, Sept. 27, 1808. It resulted in a letter which they addressed to George III., Oct. 12, desiring him to accede to offers of peace. A reply was sent Oct. 28, to the effect that England could only treat in concert with Sweden and Spain. Erfurt was restored to Prussia Jan. 6, 1814. Its university was suppressed in 1816. A German parliament assembled here March 20, 1850.

ERICSSON'S PATENT.—A small vessel built to test the capabilities of Mr. Ericsson's screw propeller, first patented in 1833, in an experimental trip on the Thames, May 25, 1837, towed a ship of above 600 tons, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour, against the tide. In 1851 Mr. Ericsson changed the form of his engine and built another vessel of 1,000 tons, named after the inventor, to be propelled by hot air instead of steam. In her trial trip, in 1853, she is said to have equalled Mr. Ericsson's expectations; but she ultimately proved a failure, and never crossed

the Atlantic, for which she was specially designed. In 1855 the caloric engine was taken out of the *Ericsson*, and steam-engines were substituted.

ERIE CANAL, commenced A.D. 1817, was completed in 1824.

EBELANGEN (Bavaria).—The new town was founded A.D. 1686 and its Protestant university in 1743.

EERMIA (Knights of).—This order of knights was instituted by Francis I., duke of Brittany, A.D. 1450. The order became extinct when Brittany was annexed to France in 1532.

ERROAD, or **EROUAD** (Hindustan).—The English reduced Erroad A.D. 1768, and Hyder Ali recovered it soon after. They regained possession in 1790, but it was again wrested from them the same year by Tippoo Saib. It was, however, ceded to the East-India Company in 1799.

ERYX (Sicily).—This city, near Drepanum, was celebrated for a temple of Venus, of which Æneas was said to be the founder. The Carthaginians were defeated by the Syracusans in a sea-fight off Eryx, B.C. 406. It maintained several sieges, was taken by Pyrrhus B.C. 277, and was destroyed by Hamilcar, who removed the inhabitants to Drepanum, B.C. 260. The town was afterwards restored, and was warmly contested between the Romans and Carthaginians.

EEZEROUH (Asiatic Turkey).—This city was founded by Theodosius II. A.D. 415, and passed under the authority of the Seljuks during the 11th century. In 1241 it was taken by the Mongols, by whom the inhabitants were either massacred or sold into slavery, and in 1517 it was seized by the Turks. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Persia and Turkey, July 23, 1823. The city was taken by the Russians under Count Paskiewitch, July 9, 1829. It was destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted from June 11 to July 17, 1859.

ESCHEATS.—Stephens (Com. b. ii. pt. 1, c. 12) says of the word escheat, that it is "originally French or Norman, in which language it signifies chance or accident; but with us it is applied to the case where the tenant of lands in fee dies without having aliened them in his lifetime, or disposed of them by his last will and testament, and leaves no heir behind him to take them by descent, so that they result back, by a kind of reversion, to the original grantor or lord of the fee." By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 60 (Aug. 5, 1850), beneficiaries and mortgagors were protected from the ordinary law of escheat in the event of a trustee or mortgagee dying heirless and intestate.

ESCHENDUN (Battle).—Ethelred, with his brother Alfred, defeated the Danes in a great battle at Eschendun, or Eschedun, meaning "the hill of the ash," A.D. 871. Some authorities believe Aston, in Berks, and others Ashendon, in Bucks, is meant.

ESCORIAL.—This ancient palace of the kings of Spain was erected by Philip II., in consequence of a vow made during the battle

of St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557, that he would, if victorious, found a church, a monastery, and a palace. The three are said to be combined in the Escorial, dedicated to St. Lorenzo, on whose day the vow was made. In honour of the martyrdom of the saint, who was broiled to death Aug. 10, 261, the ground plan of the new edifice was designed in form of a gridiron. The first stone was laid April 23, 1563, and the building was completed Sept. 13, 1584. The library was added about 1580. A subterranean passage connecting the palace with an adjoining village, was added in 1770, for use during the hurricanes of winter, which are of astonishing fury. A French force under La Houssaye sacked the Escorial in December, 1808, and carried away a large quantity of valuables.

ESQUIMEAUX.—A tribe of savages, who are supposed to have been identical with the modern Esquimeaux, appeared in West Greenland A.D. 1349, and destroyed several of the Norwegian settlers. In 1733 the Esquimeaux were visited by some Moravian Brethren, who established a mission in Labrador in 1752; but the missionaries were compelled to return, in consequence of the ill-feeling of the natives. A second attempt, made in 1764, proved more successful. Hearne discovered Esquimeaux near the Polar Sea in 1772, and MacKenzie in 1789.

ESQUIRE.—This title is of considerable antiquity, and, like armiger, scutifer, scutarius, and écuyer, is derived from the shield, and other portions of the knight's arms which the esquire used to carry. Selden states that it was first used to express the next rank below a knight, about A.D. 850, and it is said to have been applied to other persons than attendants upon knights as early as 1245.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—This volume, which created much controversy, was published in 1860, and quickly went through several editions. It contained the following essays:—"The Education of the World," By Frederick Temple, D.D.—"Bunsen's Biblical Reséarches." By Rowland Williams, D.D.—"On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity." By Baden Powell, M.A.—"Séances Historiques de Genève."—"The National Church." By Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D.—"On the Mosaic Cosmogony." By C. W. Goodwin, M.A.—"Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1688—1750." By Mark Pattison, B.D.—"On the Interpretation of Scripture." By Benjamin Jowett, M.A.

ESSECK, or ESZEK (Austria), the capital of Slavonia, is built on the site of the ancient Mursia or Mursa. The Turks defeated the Germans in a great battle at this place in 1537. The fortress, commenced A.D. 1712, was completed in 1719.

ESSENES, or ESSENIANS.—A sect of ascetics which sprung up amongst the Jews after the return from the Babylonish captivity. They were also called Therapeutæ.

Some writers are of opinion that John the Baptist belonged to this sect.

ESSEQUIBO (South America).—Pinzon discovered this river A.D. 1499, and in 1580 the Dutch formed a settlement on its banks. This was captured by the English in 1796. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802. Having been recaptured Sept. 20, 1803, it was finally ceded to England by the convention signed with the Netherlands Aug. 13, 1814. (*See BRITISH GUIANA, DEMERARA, &c.*)

ESSEX (England).—At the time of the Roman invasion, this county was in the possession of the Trinobantes. Erchenwin, A.D. 527, established the Saxon kingdom of the name, which comprised Middlesex and part of Hertfordshire, and continued in existence until its incorporation with Wessex in 823. In 1381 the inhabitants rebelled under Wat Tyler to oppose the poll-tax; and, in 1659, Mr. Thomas Fanshaw incited them to rise in behalf of Charles II. Previous to 1832 Essex returned two members to parliament, but the number was then increased to four. The earldom of Essex was created by Queen Elizabeth in favour of Walter Devereux in 1572.

ESSEX CONSPIRACY.—Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, having shown great want of judgment in his administration of Irish affairs during his government in 1599, suddenly returned to England without orders, in September, and was confined to his own house, and denied the privileges of his rank and functions in consequence. He was restored to freedom, but not to royal favour, Aug. 26, 1600, and was induced by his secretary Cuffe to conspire to remove his enemies from the royal councils. On Sunday, the 8th of February, 1601, he detained several of the council who were sent to question him, and was proclaimed a traitor, and compelled to surrender, after several lives had been lost in his defence. He and the earl of Southampton were arraigned for high treason, Feb. 19, and found guilty. Essex was executed on Tower Hill, Feb. 25.

ESTAPLES (France).—Peace between France and England was concluded at this town Sept. 3, 1492.

ESTE (House of).—In a Latin history of this house by Pignon, its origin is carried back as far as A.D. 418. Its most direct ancestor is Albert Azzo II., who was born about 996. In 1071, Guelf IV. established his authority in Bavaria, and thus founded the German branch of the family, and in 1176 Azzo V. acquired Ferrara by marriage, and thus became chief of the Guelfs of Venetia. The town of Este was destroyed by Ezzelin in 1247.

ESTHONIA, or ESTLAND (Russia).—This province, conquered by the Danes A.D. 1220, was sold by Denmark to the Teutonic Knights in 1346, and was given up to Sweden by the peace of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter the Great captured it in 1710, and it was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. It is sometimes called the province of Revel (*q. v.*).

ESTREMOZ (Battle).—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at this strongly-fortified town, in Portugal, A.D. 1663.

ETAMPES (France).—Clotaire II. was defeated near this ancient town, A.D. 604. The Northmen pillaged Etampes in 911. It suffered greatly during the religious wars.

ETCHING.—The inventor of this art is not known, but it was very early practised by Albert Durer, whose print of the "Canon," A.D. 1518, is perhaps the first example of its employment. Parmegiano, who died in 1540, is regarded by some as the inventor of etching. Henry Schwanhard discovered the art of etching on glass A.D. 1670.

ETHANDUNE (Battle).—Alfred defeated the Danes at Ethandune, supposed to be Eddington, near Westbury, A.D. 878.

ETHER is thought to have been known in some form to Paracelsus, who flourished A.D. 1520—1541. Basil Valentine obtained it in the 14th century by distilling alcohol and sulphuric acid, and in 1681 nitric ether was discovered by Kunkel. In Middleton's "Women beware Women," printed in 1657, the following passage occurs:—

"I'll imitate the pities of old surgeons
To this lost limb; who, ere they show their art,
Cast one asleep, then cut the diseased part."
Act iv. sc. 1.

Its preparation was, however, forgotten, until rediscovered by Navier in 1742. Nitric ether was first analyzed by Boullay and Dumas in 1828. Hydratic, or, as it is incorrectly termed, sulphuric ether, was discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1734, and acetic ether by the Count de Lauragnais in 1759. Muriatric ether was first obtained by Gehlen in 1804, ceranthic ether by Liebig and Pelouze in 1836, and real sulphuric ether by Wetherill in 1848.

ETHIOPIA (Africa), the Cush of the Scriptures. The term was applied to the extensive territories between the Red Sea and the Atlantic, and in a more restricted sense to the kingdom of Meroë.

B.C.

1615. The Ethiopians establish themselves to the south of Egypt.

941. Terah, king of Ethiopia, is defeated by Asa, at Mareshah.

769. Sebichus, or So, leads an immense army into Egypt, where he establishes an Ethiopian dynasty.

710. Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, marches to the assistance of Hezekiah against Sennacherib, but returns, in consequence of the miraculous destruction of the Assyrian army.

630. A great migration of warriors from Egypt to Ethiopia takes place.

600. Ethiopia is invaded by Psammiss, king of Egypt.

524. Cambyzes leads an army of 50,000 men into Ethiopia, all of whom are buried beneath the burning sands of the desert.

225. Ptolemy Energetes I. extends his power in Ethiopia.

22. Candace, queen of Ethiopia, is defeated by Petronius.

ETHNOLOGY.—This science, which treats of the various races of mankind, owes its origin to the researches of Thunmann,

Schlæzer, Buhle, Klaproth, De Sacy, Ritter, &c. A society for its pursuit was established at Paris in 1839, and the Ethnological Society of London was founded by Dr. King in 1843.

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire) was founded by Henry VI., as the "College of the Blessed Marie of Eton by Wyndesore," Sept. 12, 1440. The charter was confirmed by act of parliament at Westminster, May 4, 1441. The original foundation was a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar-scholars, and a master to teach them, and the like number of poor men. It now consists of a provost, seven fellows, two conductors, seven clerks, seventy king's scholars, ten lay clerks, ten choristers, and a number of inferior officers and servants. The duke of Newcastle founded and endowed three scholarships of the annual value of £50 each in 1829, and Prince Albert instituted the annual prize of £50 for promoting the study of modern languages in 1842.

ETON MONTEM.—This triennial procession of the scholars of Eton College is thus described by Lyson (*Magna Britannia*, i. 557):—"The chief object of the celebrity is to collect money for *salt*, as the phrase is, from all persons present, and it is exacted even from passengers travelling the road. The scholars who collect the money are called salt-bearers, and are dressed in rich silk habits. . . . This ceremony has been frequently honoured with the presence of his majesty (George III.) and the royal family, whose liberal contributions, added to those of many of the nobility and others who have been educated at Eton and purposely attend the meeting, have so far augmented the collections, that it has been known to amount to more than £800. The sum so collected is given to the senior scholar who is going off to Cambridge, for his support at the university." The date of the institution of this practice is not known, but it is of very early origin. At first it was celebrated on the 6th of December; but in 1758 it was transferred to Whit-Tuesday. The ceremony was finally abolished May 25, 1847.

ETRURIA.—By the 5th article of the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801, the duchy of Tuscany was raised into the kingdom of Etruria, and bestowed upon Louis, son of the duke of Parma, who began to exercise authority July 21 in the same year. Napoleon I. suppressed this kingdom, adding it to the kingdom of Italy in 1807.

ETRURIA (Staffordshire).—This village, manufactory, and mansion, were founded by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, the eminent improver of British pottery, in 1771. His death occurred here in 1795.

ETRURIA, or TUSCIA (Italy), the modern Tuscany.

B.C.

800. The Etruscans settle in Campania.

538. They unite with the Carthaginians in an expedition against the Phœcean colonists of Corsica.

- B.C.
 522. They attack Cumæ.
 506. Defeat of Persenna at Aricia, by the Greeks and Romans.
 474. Hieron of Syracuse defeats an Etruscan fleet.
 453. The Syracusans ravage the coasts of Etruria.
 396. The Romans capture Veii.
 384. Dionysius of Syracuse invades Etruria.
 351. The Etruscans conclude a forty years' truce with the Romans.
 310. On the expiration of the truce, they sustain a serious defeat at the Vadimonian Lake.
 295. They are again defeated at Sentinum, in Umbria.
 283. The Romans are again victorious at the Vadimonian Lake.
 265. Etruria is finally reduced to a Roman province.
 89. The Etruscans receive the Roman franchise.
 41. Etruscan nationality is extinguished by the capture of Perugia.

EU (France).—This town was burned by Louis XI. to save it from the English, A.D. 1475, and was never restored. In 1578 the duke of Guise rebuilt the castle, which Louis Philippe improved and extended in 1821. Here the monarch received Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Sept. 2, 1843. A series of grand entertainments were given, and the royal guests returned to England Sept. 7, 1843.

EUBŒA (Ægean Sea).—This island was invaded by the Athenians, who defeated the inhabitants of its chief city, Chalcis, and established a colony of 4,000 of their own countrymen, B.C. 506. The city of Eretria was destroyed by the Persians B.C. 490, and the island soon afterwards became subject to the Athenians. It revolted B.C. 445 and 411, and was in each case speedily reduced to tranquillity; but after the battle of Chæroneia, B.C. 338, it was seized by Philip of Macedon, whose descendants retained possession of it till the Romans restored it to independence, B.C. 194. An insurrection against the Turks broke out in Eubœa in 1822. (See NEGROPONT.)

EUCARIST. (See SUPPER OF THE LORD.)

EUCHITES, or MESSALIANS.—This sect, says Bingham (Antiq. iv. b. xi. c. 2, s. 5), "were so called from the Greek word *εὐχῆ*, *prayer*, and Messalians from the Syriac word *metsalach*, which is much of the same signification, because *they resolved all religion into prayer*." They arose in the 4th century.

EUGUBIAN, or EUGUBINE TABLES.—These tablets of brass were dug up between Cortona and Gubbio, the ancient Eugubium, A.D. 1444. The number of the tablets is seven, of which five contain Umbrian inscriptions mixed with Etruscan, and two contain Latin inscriptions. They are generally ascribed to the 4th century B.C.

EUNOMIANS.—The followers of Eunomius, who was made bishop of Cyzicus A.D. 360, were so called. They adopted the extreme tenets of Arianism. Theodosius I. published edicts against them in 394, by which they were forbidden to appoint bishops, and were declared incapable of inheriting property or making a will.

EUPATORIA, or KOSLOV (Crimea), the

ancient Pompeiopolis. The mosque of Devlet-Ghiri-Khan was built A.D. 1552. This town was taken by the Russians in 1726 and 1771. On the commencement of the Crimean war, it was occupied by the allied forces, Sept. 14, 1854, who repelled an attack of the Cossacks, Oct. 11. Omer Pasha defended it against a Russian force under General Chruleff, Feb. 17, 1855, and it was finally restored to the Russians May 31, 1856.

EUROPE.—The Phœnicians founded colonies in Europe between the 12th and 8th centuries B.C. The earliest notice of this quarter of the globe is found in the writings of the Greeks, who began to form settlements in the south of Europe in the 6th century B.C.

EURYMEDON (Battle).—Near this river of Asia Minor, Cimon, son of Miltiades, defeated a Persian fleet of 350 vessels, 200 of which he captured, B.C. 466. He also encountered the land forces of the Persians on the banks of this river later the same day, and completely routed them.

EUSTACE, ST. (Battle).—The rebels were defeated at this place, in Lower Canada, Dec. 14, 1837. The insurgents laid down their arms, and their leaders took to flight.

EUSTATIUS, ST. (West Indies), one of the Leeward islands, was colonized early in the 17th century by the Dutch, to whom it now belongs. It was taken and retaken several times during the 17th and 18th centuries. Admiral Rodney captured it Feb. 3, 1781. The French took it Nov. 26 in the same year. The English regained possession, and the island was finally transferred to the Dutch by the convention with Great Britain, signed at London Aug. 13, 1814.

EUTAW SPRINGS (Battle).—The Americans were defeated by the English in a severely-contested action at Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, Sept. 8, 1781. The American army consisted of 4,000 men, and the English force was greatly superior in point of numbers.

EUTYCHIANS, the disciples of Eutyches, abbot of Constantinople, who began to publish his views respecting the nature of Christ A.D. 446. He taught that after his incarnation the Saviour only possessed one nature, compounded of Godhead and manhood. This doctrine was condemned by the council of Constantinople in 448, and Eutyches was deprived of his office; but the council of Ephesus in 449 declared him orthodox, and reinstated him in his dignity. His doctrines were, however, again condemned by the fourth general council, held at Chalcedon Oct. 8, 451.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A conference was held at Liverpool in October, 1845, to consider the possibility of uniting all branches of the Christian church into one grand confederacy. Two meetings were held at the same town on the 16th of December following, to consider the proposed alliance, and a conference, composed of members from all parts

of the United Kingdom and several foreign countries, met at Freemasons' Hall, London, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Aug. 19 to Sept. 2, 1846, when nine propositions were adopted as the basis of the union.

EVANGELISTS.—This term, formerly applied to all writers or preachers of the Gospel, is now generally confined to the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Matthew's gospel is assigned by different authorities to various dates between A.D. 38 and A.D. 64; Mark's to A.D. 65; Luke's to A.D. 63; and John's to A.D. 97.

EVESHAM (Battle).—Near this town, in Worcestershire, Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. defeated the English barons under De Montfort, and released his father Henry III., who had been kept in captivity since the battle of Lewes. De Montfort and his son Henry were both killed in the battle, which was fought Aug. 4, 1265. (*See BARONS' WAR.*)

EVIL MAY-DAY. (*See APPRENTICES.*)

EXARCH.—An officer first appointed by Justinian I. as the representative in peace and war of the emperor of the Romans, A.D. 553. Narses, the first exarch, administered the entire kingdom of Italy, but the jurisdiction of his successors in the office was limited to the province of Ravenna (*q. v.*).

EXCHANGE. (*See BURSE.*)

EXCHEQUER (Comptroller-General of the).—On the suppression of the offices of auditor, tellers of the exchequer, and clerk of the pells, by 4 Will. IV. c. 15, s. 1 (May 22, 1834), the same act provided for the discharge of their respective functions by creating a comptroller-general, with a regular staff of clerks and assistants.

EXCHEQUER (Court of).—This court was appointed by William I. A.D. 1079, to take cognizance of matters connected with the revenue. It also exercised jurisdiction over common-plea suits until a separate court was erected for their decision by Magna Charta, in 1215. (*See COMMON PLEAS.*) The name was derived from the table at which its sittings were held, which is described as "a four-cornered board, about ten feet long and five feet broad, fitted in manner of a table to sit about; on every side whereof is a standing ledge, or border, four fingers broad. Upon this board is laid a cloth, bought in Easter term, which is of a black colour, rowed with streaks, distant about a foot or a span." On the squares of this chequered cloth counters were placed, to assist in making the needful computations. Barons of the exchequer were first appointed July 6, 1234, and chief barons March 8, 1312. By 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1335), justices of assize, &c. were ordered to send all their records to this court annually at Michaelmas, and by 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1357), the lord chancellor and lord treasurer were authorized to examine its erroneous judgments. (*See EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.*) By 5 Vict. c. 5, s. 1 (Oct. 5, 1841), the jurisdiction of the exchequer was

transferred to the court of Chancery. The office of cursitor baron of the exchequer was abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86 (July 29, 1856), and the practice and procedure on the revenue side of the court was amended by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21, s. 9, *et seq.* (Aug. 13, 1859). By 6 Anne, c. 26 (1707), a court of exchequer was established in Scotland, which was abolished by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 54 (June 23, 1832).

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

- A.D.
 1312. March 8. Walter de Norwich.
 1329. Feb. 22. John de Stonore.
 1329. Dec. 19. Henry le Scrope.
 1337. March 20. Robert de Sudington.
 1344. July 2. William de Shareshull.
 1345. Nov. 10. John de Stonford.
 1345. Dec. 8. Robert de Sadington (again).
 1350. April 7. Gervase de Wilford.
 1362. Feb. 12. William de Skipwith.
 1365. Oct. 29. Thomas de Lodelowe.
 1374. Feb. 3. William Tank.
 1375. Nov. 12. Henry de Asty.
 1380. Dec. 6. Robert de Plessington.
 1386. Nov. 5. John Cary.
 1388. April 24. Thomas Pynchebek.
 1389. May 12. John Cassy.
 1400. Nov. 15. John Cokayn.
 1413. May 2. William Lasingby.
 1419. Nov. 4. William Babington.
 1423. May 5. John Juyn.
 1436. Feb. 9. John Fray.
 1448. May 2. Peter Arderne.
 1462. Sept. 10. Sir Richard Hilingworth.
 1471. May 22. Sir Thomas Urswyke.
 1479. April 3. Sir William Nottingham.
 1483. June 15. Humphrey Starkey.
 1486. Oct. 29. William Hody.
 1513. Jan. 8. John Scott.
 1522. Feb. 8. John Fitz-James.
 1526. Jan. 24. Richard Broke.
 1529. May 12. Richard Lyster.
 1545. Nov. 11. Roger Cholmley.
 1552. May 21. Henry Bradshaw.
 1553. Sept. 1. David Brook.
 1558. March 2. Clement Heigham.
 1559. Jan. 22. Sir Edward Saunders.
 1577. Jan. 24. Sir Robert Bell.
 1577. Oct. 12. Sir John Jeffrey.
 1578. Nov. 17. Sir Roger Manwood.
 1593. Sir William Pervam.
 1604. Oct. 27. Sir Thomas Fleming.
 1607. June 25. Sir Lawrence Tanfield.
 1625. May 10. Sir John Walter.
 1631. Jan. 10. Sir Humphrey Davenport.
 1644. Jan. 25. Sir Richard Lane.
 1648. Oct. 12. John Wilde.
 1655. May 28. William Steele.
 1658. June 26. Sir Thomas Widdrington.
 1660. Jan. 17. John Wilde (again).
 1660. June 1. Sir Orlando Bridgman.
 1666. Nov. 7. Matthew Hale.
 1671. May 23. Sir Edward Turner.
 1676. April 12. William Montague.
 1686. April 21. Sir Edward Atkins.
 1689. April 17. Sir Robert Atkins.
 1695. June 10. Sir Edward Ward.
 1714. Nov. 20. Sir Samuel Dodd.
 1715. June 10. Sir Thomas Bury.
 1722. May 4. Sir James Montague.
 1723. Nov. 16. Sir Robert Eyre.
 1725. June 1. Sir Jeffrey Gilbert.
 1726. Oct. 22. Sir Thomas Pengelly.
 1730. April 28. Sir James Reynolds.
 1738. July 8. Sir John Comyns.
 1740. Nov. 28. Sir Edmund Probyn.
 1742. Dec. 4. Sir Thomas Parker.
 1772. Oct. 28. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe.
 1777. Nov. 29. Sir John Skynner.
 1787. Jan. 26. Sir James Eyre.
 1793. Feb. 14. Sir Archibald Macdonald.

- A.D.
 1814. Sir Alexander Thompson.
 1817. April 22. Sir Richard Richards.
 1824. Jan. 31. Sir William Alexander.
 1831. John, Baron Lynchurst.
 1834. Dec. Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Baron Abinger.
 1844. Sir Frederick Pollock.

CHIEF BARONS FOR IRELAND, SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

- A.D.
 1690. Dec. 5. Sir John Hely.
 1695. May 10. Robert Doyne.
 1703. Dec. 27. Nehemiah Donnellan.
 1706. June 25. Richard Freeman.
 1707. June 12. Robert Rochfort.
 1714. Oct. 14. Joseph Deane.
 1715. June 16. Geoffrey Gilbert.
 1722. June 9. Bernard Hale.
 1725. Sept. 2. Thomas Dalton.
 1730. Sept. 29. Thomas Marlay.
 1741. Dec. 21. John Bowes.
 1757. March 11. Edward Willes.
 1766. Sept. 5. Anthony Foster.
 1777. July 3. James Dennis, afterwards Baron Tracton.
 1782. July 2. Walter Hussey Burgh.
 1783. Nov. 29. Barry Yelverton, afterwards Viscount Avonmore.
 1805. Oct. 5. Standish O'Grady, afterwards Viscount Guillamore.
 1831. Jan. 6. Henry Joy.
 1838. July 20. Stephen Woulfe.
 1840. Feb. 11. Maziere Brady.
 1846. Sept. 1. David Richard Pigot.

EXCHEQUER (Tellers of the).—These officers existed as early as A.D. 1189, in which year they were ten in number, though they were afterwards reduced to four. They were abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 15, s. 1 (May 22, 1834).

EXCHEQUER BILLS first appeared A.D. 1696, since which time they have been issued annually. Their first circulation by the Bank of England was in 1706. Double-day ("Financial History of England," p. 77) defines them as "nothing more than promissory notes *due at certain dates*, and bearing interest, issued by government when in want of money."

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—This court was erected by 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12 (1357), to discuss questions which other courts find doubtful, and to serve as a tribunal of appeal from the court of Exchequer. By 27 Eliz. c. 8 (1585), its jurisdiction was extended over erroneous judgments in the court of King's Bench, and it was confirmed and further regulated by 31 Eliz. c. 1 (1589). The constitution of this court was again altered by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70, s. 8 (July 23, 1830).

EXCISE, or a duty levied upon articles of consumption, produced within the state in which the tax is levied, was introduced at Rome by Augustus, after the civil wars, B.C. 28. Gibbon says it seldom exceeded one per cent, that it was temporarily reduced one half by Tiberius, after the annexation of Cappadocia, A.D. 15, and that it was altogether abolished by Caligula (A.D. 37–41). An attempt, made in 1626, to introduce excise duties into England, proved unsuccessful. The Long Parliament levied the first

excise duties in England, May 16, 1643. Wines, ale, beer, cider, perry, and tobacco were the articles taxed. By 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), excise duties were levied as part of the revenues of the crown. The malt duty was first levied in 1695. A large number of articles on which excise was formerly levied are now exempted. The old Excise Office was built on the site of Gresham College in 1774. In 1823, the Irish and Scotch Boards of Excise were incorporated with the English establishment. The Board of Excise was incorporated with that of Stamps and Taxes, under the name of Board of Inland Revenue, by 12 Vict. c. 1 (Feb. 27, 1849).

EXCLUSION BILL.—The first Exclusion bill committed in the House of Commons, May 21, 1679, by 207 against 123, was lost by the dissolution of that parliament, May 27. A second measure "for securing the Protestant religion by disabling James, duke of York, to inherit the imperial crown of this realm," passed the House of Commons Nov. 11, 1680; and was rejected in the House of Lords, on the motion for its first reading, Nov. 15. Charles II. sent a message to the Commons, refusing to pass a bill of exclusion, Jan. 7, 1681. In the new parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, March 21, 1681, the Commons ordered, March 28, that the bill for excluding James, duke of York, was to be read a third time the next day. Charles II. at once dissolved the parliament, stating, "as we are not likely to have a good end, when the divisions at the beginning are such."

EXCOMMUNICATION, as an ecclesiastical punishment, is of two kinds, the major or greater, and the less. The major excommunication is also called anathema (*q. v.*). The lesser excommunication consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the Eucharist, and prayers of the faithful. The following are the most celebrated instances in which excommunication has been pronounced by the popes. When levied against an entire state, it is termed an interdict.

- A.D.
 535. Baronius asserts that Agapetus threatened to put France under an interdict, because of a murder committed by King Clotaire. This account is rejected as a fable.
 998. Gregory V. excommunicates Robert, king of France.
 1077. Gregory VII. excommunicates the emperor Henry IV. (*See CANOSSA.*)
 1160. Interdicts are said, by some authorities, to have become frequent from the time of Alexander III.
 1208. March 23. Innocent III. places England under an interdict, which is removed Dec. 6, 1213.
 1227. Gregory IX. excommunicates the emperor Frederick II. The excommunication is repeated in 1229, and the ban is removed in 1229.
 1239. Gregory IX. again excommunicates the emperor Frederick II.
 1245. July 17. The emperor Frederick II. is excommunicated at the 13th General Council at Lyons.
 1510. Julius II. excommunicates Louis XII. of France.

- A.D.
 1538. Dec. 17. Paul III. publishes a bull, dated Aug. 31, 1535, excommunicating and deposing Henry VIII. of England.
 1559. Paul IV. denies the right of Elizabeth to the English crown.
 1570. April 25. Pius V. publishes a bull declaring Elizabeth of England an usurper.
 1860. March 29. Pius IX. excommunicates all persons concerned in the rebellion, invasion, and usurpation of the Romagna. This sentence includes Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia.]

EXCURSION TRAINS were first started in England on Easter-Monday, April 8, 1844.

EXECUTIONS.—In 1039 the executioner is mentioned as a person of exalted rank, and even now the sheriff is nominally the finisher of the law by virtue of his office. Harrison's "Description of Great Britain," printed in 1577, states that 72,000 rogues and thieves suffered death in the reign of Henry VIII. that is, about 2,000 a year. By 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 4 (June 27, 1828), the time for the execution of a murderer was fixed for the next day but one from that on which he received sentence. This was repealed by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30 (July 14, 1836).

Date.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Execution.
1700. Aug. 22	Rev. T. Hunter	Murder	Edinburgh.
1701. May 23	Captain Kidd	Piracy	Execution Dock.
1716. Feb. 24	Lord Derwentwater	High treason	Tower Hill.
1718. May 21	John Price, the hangman	Murder	Bunhill Row.
1724. Nov. 16	John Sheppard	House-breaking	Tyburn.
1739. April 10	Richard Turpin	Horse-stealing	York.
1746. Aug. 18	Lords Kilmarnock and Bahmerino ..	High treason	Tower Hill.
1747. April 9	Lord Lovat	Iditto	Iditto.
1759. Aug. 16	Eugene Aram	Murder	York.
1760. May 5	Lord Ferrers	Iditto	Tyburn.
1761. April 4	Theodore Gardelle	Iditto	Haymarket.
1761. Dec. 15	John M'Naughton	Iditto	Strabane.
1767. Sept. 14	Mrs. Brownrigg	Iditto	Tyburn.
1774. Nov. 30	John Rann, <i>alias</i> Sixteen-string Jack	Highway robbery	Iditto.
1776. Jan. 17	Daniel and Robert Perreau	Forgery	Iditto.
1777. June 27	Rev. Dr. Dodd	Iditto	Iditto.
1779. April 19	Rev. James Hackman	Murder	Iditto.
1781. April 2	John Donellan	Iditto	Warwick.
1795. Aug. 3	Lewis Jeremiah Abershaw	Iditto	Kennington Common.
1797. June 30	Richard Parker	Mutiny	The <i>Sandwich</i> , off Sheerness.
1797. Dec. 11	Mrs. Phipoe	Murder	Newgate.
1798. June 7	James O'Coigley	High treason	Pennenden Heath.
1800. April	Richard Ferguson, <i>alias</i> Galloping Dick	Highway robbery	Aylesbury.
1802. Jan. 28	Joseph Wall, Esq.	Murder	Old Bailey.
1803. Jan. 18	George Foster	Iditto	Iditto.
1803. Feb. 21	Colonel Despard and others	High treason	Horsemonger Lane.
1803. Sept. 3	John Hatfield	Forgery	Carlisle.
1803. Sept. 20	Robert Emmett	High treason	Dublin.
1806. April 8	Richard Patch	Murder	Horsemonger Lane.
1807. Feb. 23	Haggerty and Holloway	Iditto	Old Bailey.*
1808. March 7	Thomas Simmons	Iditto	Hertford.
1808. Oct. 2	Major Campbell	Iditto (duel)	Armagh.
1811. June 24	R. Armitage and C. Thomas	Forgery	Old Bailey.
1812. May 18	John Bellingham	Murder	Iditto.
1813. Aug. 22	Philip Nicholson	Iditto	Pennenden Heath.
1813. Sept. 18	Michael M'Iivena	Unlawfully performing the marriage ceremony	} York.
1815. April 8	Joseph Blackburn, Esq.	Forgery	
1816. Aug. 29	Jeremiah Grant	Burglary	
1817. March 12	John Cashman	Felony	
1817. July	Patrick Devan	Murder	Wild Goose Lodge, Ireland.
1817. Nov. 7	Jeremiah Brandreth, &c.	High treason	Derby.
1818. Aug. 3	Charles Hussey	Murder	Pennenden Heath.
1820. May 1	Thistlewood	High treason, Cato Street conspiracy ..	} Old Bailey.
	Ings		
	Brunt		
	Davidson		
1820. July 31	Tidd	Murder	} Pennenden Heath.
1820. July 31	James Nesbett		
1821. July 18	David Haggart		
1823. July 28	Philip Stoffel and Charles Keppel ..		
1824. Jan. 9	John Thurtell	Iditto	Hertford.
1824. Nov. 30	Henry Fauntleroy	Forgery	Old Bailey.
1825. June 20	William Probert	Horse-stealing	Iditto.
1826. March 20	John Diggle	Murder	Manchester.
1827. Jan. 2	Charles T. White	Arson	Old Bailey.
1827. Jan. 26	John Peele	Forgery	Pennenden Heath.

* At this execution more than forty people lost their lives from the excessive crowding.

Date.	Name.	Crime.	Place of Execution.
1827. Sept. 1	Joshua Slade	Murder	Huntingdon.
1828. Aug. 11	William Corder	Ditto	Bury St. Edmunds.
1828. Dec. 8	Joseph Hunton	Forgery	Old Bailey.
1829. Jan. 28	William Burke	Murder	Edinburgh.
1829. April 13	Esther Hibner	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1829. April 29	Edward Barnett	Ditto	Monmouth.
1830. Jan. 11	William Banks	Burglary	Horsemonger Lane.
1830. Aug. 2	Captain Moir	Murder	Chelmsford.
1830. Dec. 24	H. and W. Packman and J. Dyke ..	Arson	Pennenden Heath.
1831. July 29	John A. B. Bell (aged 14)	Murder	Ditto.
1831. Dec. 5	Bishop and Williams	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1832. Jan. 8	Elizabeth Ross	Ditto	Ditto.
1832. July 9	Jonathan Smithers	Murder and arson ..	Ditto.
1832. Aug. 10	James Cook	Murder	Leicester.
1834. Nov. 25	Moseley and Garside	Ditto	Horsemonger Lane.
1835. April 15	Mary Ann Burdock	Ditto	Bristol.
1837. March 7	John Pegsworth	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1837. May 2	James Greenacre	Ditto	Ditto.
1839. Dec. 16	William Lees	Ditto	Ditto.
1840. July 6	F. B. Courvoisier	Ditto	Ditto.
1841. April 3	Josiah Mister	Attempted murder ..	Shrewsbury.
1841. Nov. 15	Robert Blakesley	Murder	Old Bailey.
1842. Feb. 5	John Delahunt	Ditto	Dublin.
1842. July 4	Cooper	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1844. Jan. 13	Sarah Westwood	Ditto	Stafford.
1844. Aug. 7	William Saville	Ditto	Nottingham.*
1845. March 24	James Tapping	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1845. March 28	James Tawell	Ditto	Aylesbury.
1845. April 28	Thomas Hocker	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1845. June 2	Joseph Connor	Ditto	Ditto.
1846. Jan. 5	Martha Browning	Ditto	Ditto.
1846. April 4	Samuel Yarham	Ditto	Norwich.
1847. April 1	John Platts	Ditto	Derby.
1847. April 17	Catharine Foster	Ditto	Bury St. Edmunds.
1848. Jan. 8	Patrick Reid	Ditto	York.
1849. April 21	James Bloomfield Rush	Ditto	Norwich.
1849. Aug. 21	Mary Anne Geering	Ditto	Lewes.
1849. Nov. 13	Manning and his wife	Ditto	Horsemonger Lane.
1850. Aug. 24	Patrick Forbes	Ditto	Newcastle.
1851. March 25	Sarah Chesham	Ditto	Chelmsford.
1854. Jan. 25	William Cumming	Ditto	Edinburgh.
1854. April 9	Quin, Grant, and Coomey	Ditto	Monaghan.
1855. Jan. 22	Emanuel Barthelemy	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1856. March 31	William Bonsfield	Ditto	Ditto.
1856. June 14	William Palmer	Ditto	Stafford.
1856. Aug. 9	William Dove	Ditto	York.
1856. Dec. 15	Robert Marley	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1857. Jan. 1	Dedeo Redanias	Ditto	Maidstone.
1857. July 6	Thomas Mansell	Ditto	Ditto.
1857. July 23	Michael Crawley	Ditto	Chelmsford.
1857. July 25	John Lewis	Ditto	Cardiff.
1857. Sept. 11	Captain Rogers	Ditto	Liverpool.
1857. Nov. 16	Thomas R. Davis	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1858. Jan. 12	John W. Beale	Ditto	Wilton.
1858. Jan. 14	John Thompson	Ditto	Paisley.
1858. Feb. 8	Christian Sattler	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1858. April 26	Giovanni Lani	Ditto	Ditto.
1858. Aug. 24	Thomas B. Bucknell	Ditto	Taunton.
1859. Jan. 3	Henry Reid	Ditto	Liverpool.
1860. Sept. 4	William G. Youngman	Ditto	Horsemonger Lane.
1860. Nov. 19	James Mullins	Ditto	Old Bailey.
1861. April 5	The brothers Wedmore	Ditto	Taunton.
1861. Aug. 27	Martin Doyle	Attempt to murder ..	Chester.
1861. Sept. 19	Peter Masterson	Murder	Maidstone.

* Twelve persons were killed, and upwards of twenty seriously injured, from the excessive crowding at this execution.

EXECUTORS were appointed in Greece and Rome. They are often mentioned in Anglo-Saxon wills. Mention is made in the Rotuli Parl. of the executors of the will of Bishop John of Kyrkeby, A.D. 1290.

EXETER (Devonshire).—This city is probably one of the oldest in England, some authorities ascribing its foundation to Corinnaeus, nephew of the mythic Brutus, B.C. 1100, while others state that it was built by Vespasian A.D. 49. But as it was anciently

called by British names, such as Pancair, the chief city; Caer-Iso, the city of the Iso or Exe; and Caer-Rydh, the city of the red soil, it was most probably settled by the Britons previous to the Roman invasion.

B.C.

54. Rougemont Castle is said to have been founded by Julius Caesar this year.

A.D.

633. Penda, king of Mercia, besieges Exeter.

868. Ethelred founds a monastery here:

- A.D.
 876. The Danes winter in Exeter.
 894. Alfred compels the Danes to raise the siege of the city.
 918. Edward the Elder holds a witenagemot at Exeter.
 932. Athelstan founds a monastery.
 1003. It is totally destroyed by Sweyn, king of Denmark.
 1050. Edward the Confessor and his queen Edith visit Exeter, and found a cathedral.
 1067. The inhabitants rebel against William the Conqueror, who besieges and takes the city.
 1112. The cathedral is founded by Bishop Warlewast.
 1140. The city surrenders to King Stephen, after a siege of three months, during which the cathedral was demolished.
 1200. The city is incorporated.
 1239. The priory of St. John the Baptist is founded.
 1250. A bridge is built over the Exe.
 1280. Bishop Lincoln rebuilds the cathedral.
 1286. Edward I. and his queen hold their Christmas revels here.
 1354. The first recorder is elected.
 1357. The inhabitants entertain the Black Prince and King John of France, after the battle of Poitiers.
 1463. Nine aldermen are appointed by Edward IV.
 1469. Exeter is besieged by the Yorkists, under Sir Hugh Courtenay.
 1497. Perkin Warbeck lays siege to Exeter.
 1536. Aug. 3. Exeter is erected into a separate county.
 1549. July 2. It is besieged by the Cornish rebels, who are compelled to withdraw Aug. 6, which day is still observed as an annual festival.
 1555. The first chamberlain of the city is elected.
 1558. Elizabeth grants the city "*Semper fidelis*" as its motto, for its fidelity during the Spanish invasion.
 1593. The Guildhall is erected.
 1643. Sept. 5. The royalists, under Prince Maurice, take Exeter.
 1646. April 9. The city surrenders to Sir Thomas Fairfax.
 1688. Nov. 8. William III. makes his public entry into Exeter.
 1696. William III. establishes a mint here.
 1725. The Topsham canal is completed.
 1738. Oct. 18. The duke of Marlborough reviews the troops here.
 1770. A new bridge is commenced, which is destroyed by a flood in 1775.
 1773. The castle is partially demolished, and the assize-hall built.
 1778. Exe bridge is opened.
 1789. Aug. George III. visits Exeter.
 1796. The gaol is built.
 1801. St. Thomas's Lunatic Asylum is founded.
 1807. The Bridewell is founded.
 1813. The Devon and Exeter Institution is founded.
 1817. Exeter is first lighted with gas.
 1819. The city prison is erected.
 1820. The Royal Subscription-rooms are built.
 1821. The public baths are opened.
 1825. The Mechanics' Institute is established.
 1835. The Western market is built, the Athenæum instituted, and the water-works are completed.
 1838. July. The Eastern market is opened.
 1844. May 1. The Bristol and Exeter railway is opened.
 1847. The Polytechnic Institution is founded.
 April 27. A destructive fire occurs. May 14. A serious food riot takes place.
 1848. May 5. The South Devon railway is opened.
 1849. The post-office is erected.

EXETER (See of).—On the erection of the see of Winchester, A.D. 660, its ecclesiastical jurisdiction extended over all the west of England; but in 705 Devon and Cornwall were formed into the separate diocese of

Sherborne. In 909 Edward the Elder created the sees of Wells, Cornwall, and Devonshire, the two latter of which were united in 1040, and in 1050 the see was transferred from Crediton to Exeter. The Scilly Isles were declared within this diocese July 30, 1838.

EXETER CHANGE (London) is mentioned as a recent erection by De Laune in "The Present State of London, &c.," published in 1681. It was designed for the use of milliners, hosiers, &c.; but did not answer; in consequence of which it was subsequently used as a menagerie by Mr. Cross. The elephant "Chunee" was shot here in March, 1826, and the old building was pulled down in 1829. New Exeter Change, otherwise Wellington Arcade, was completed in 1845, from the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford).—This college was founded A.D. 1314, by Walter of Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, by whom it was called Stapledon Hall. Two new fellowships for the diocese of Salisbury were added in 1404 by Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, from whom the college received its present name, and in 1565 Sir William Petre added eight fellowships. Charles I. founded a fellowship for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey in 1636, and in 1770 Mrs. Shiers bequeathed certain rents, which were devoted to the purpose of forming two additional fellowships for Hereford and Surrey. These arrangements were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854).

EXETER HALL (London).—This building was erected in the Strand by Gandy Deering, during the years 1830 and 1831. It was intended for public meetings on religious and charitable matters; but has since been used as a concert-room for sacred music. A series of Sunday evening services was commenced here by clergymen of the Church of England, under the sanction of the bishop of London, May 24, 1857; but it was discontinued in consequence of the opposition of the incumbent of the parish, Nov. 6. The Dis-senters commenced a similar course Nov. 22. A very large meeting of the Sons of the Phoenix, a body of teetotallers, formed into societies called lodges, like those of benefit societies, was held here Nov. 9, 1859.

EXHIBITION.—The idea of collecting objects of industrial manufacture first occurred to the marquis d'Avèze, A.D. 1797; but he was unable to carry it out until 1798, when he opened what is termed in France an "exposition" of French goods. The undertaking proved so successful that the idea was adopted by the French government, and similar collections were exhibited in 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, and since then every five years. A similar exhibition was opened at Ghent in 1820, at Berlin in 1834, and at Vienna in 1835. This led to the idea of a general exhibition, in which different nations appeared as competitors. The first on this extended scale was the Great Exhibition (q. v.), held in London in 1851.

At Cork	A.D. 1852	At Calcutta	A.D. 1855
At Dublin	1853	At Manchester	1857
At Paris	1855	At Florence	1861

EXILES (Battle).—The Austrians and Sardinians defeated the French and Spaniards at this place, near Mont Cenis, July 19, 1747. The French republican army failed in an attack upon the fort of Exiles in 1794.

EXODUS of the Israelites from Egypt occurred, according to the best authorities, B.C. 1491. The Exodus, the second of the five books of Moses, contains a full account of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXORCISTS, or persons who professed to possess the art of expelling evil spirits, existed in very ancient times, both among heathen and Christian nations. They were constituted an order in the Church towards the end of the 3rd century, when exorcism was added to baptism.

EXTREME UNCTION.—This ceremony of anointing persons on the point of death with oil, originated in the 7th century. In the 10th century the clergy contended that if it did not benefit the body it was of great service to the soul, and this doctrine was generally accepted in the 12th century. Eugenius IV., at the council of Florence (A.D. 1439—1442), decreed it to be a sacrament. This was confirmed by the council of Trent (1545—1563).

EYLAU (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the Russian army under Benningsen at this Prussian town, Feb. 8, 1807. The action was commenced by Augereau, whose division was defeated with immense slaughter; but Napoleon coming to the rescue, the fortunes of the day were retrieved, and the Russians compelled to retire to Königsberg. The loss of life was unusually great, though from the discrepancy in the reports it is difficult to arrive at a positive conclusion. Alison (ch. xlv. s. 74) says: "On the side of the Russians twenty-five thousand had fallen, of whom above seven thousand were already no more; on that of the French upwards of thirty thousand were killed or wounded, and nearly ten thousand had left their colours, under pretence of attending to the wounded, and did not make their appearance for several days afterwards."

F.

FABIANO, ST. (Battle).—John of Anjou, during his invasion of Naples, defeated Alexander Sforza and the count of Urbino, the generals of Ferdinand I., in a hotly-contested battle at St. Fabiano, July 1, 1460.

FACTORY.—The first fire-proof cotton factory was erected at Belper by the Messrs. Strutt in 1797. By the Factory Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103, Aug. 29, 1833), persons under eighteen years of age, and women, were prohibited from working more than twelve hours a day; and the employment of children under nine years was altogether abolished. This Act was amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15 (June 6, 1844), which ordered

that all machinery should be guarded to prevent accidents; that eight, not nine, years should be the earliest age at which children could work in factories; that their hours of labour should not exceed six hours and a half a day; and that they should attend school daily. These acts were amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 29 (June 8, 1847), and by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 5, 1850).

FAENZA (Italy), the ancient Faventia, was the scene of the defeat of Carbo and Norbanus by Metellus, B.C. 82. It submitted to the emperor Frederick II. A.D. 1162. Frederick III. captured it, after an obstinate siege, in 1240. Rodolph I. confirmed the pope in its possession in 1275. The Bolognese seized it in 1282, and its walls were restored in 1286. Cæsar Borgia wrested it from the Manfredi in 1501, and it soon after passed into the possession of Venice (1504). The papal authorities recovered it in 1509, and it submitted to the French in 1512. It was, however, restored to the popes, and was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia in 1859.

FÆSULÆ (Italy), the modern Fiesole, was devastated during the social war, B.C. 90 and 89. Belisarius captured it after a long siege A.D. 539, and the Florentines are said to have destroyed it A.D. 1010.

FAIRLOP OAK (Essex).—This celebrated oak, which formerly existed in Hainault Forest, was so old that, according to Mr. Gilpin, "the traditions of the country traced it halfway up the Christian æra." About the year 1728, Mr. Day, of Wapping, commenced the custom of dining here every year with a party of friends. Other parties joined him in these annual picnics, until at length the company became so numerous that the gathering assumed the character of a regular fair, recurring the first Friday in July. Mr. Day died in 1767, and was buried in a coffin made of wood from his favourite oak. In 1805 the tree was accidentally set on fire. The trunk and most of the principal branches were seriously injured, and in 1820 it was blown down. The trunk of this celebrated oak measured 36 feet in girth, and its branches covered an area of 300 feet in circumference.

FAIRS were established in Italy about A.D. 500, and at Aix-la-Chapelle and Troyes about 800. Alfred the Great introduced them into England in 886, and in 960 they were established in Flanders. Fairs for the sale of slaves were common throughout Germany and the north of Europe about 1000; and in 1071 they were encouraged in England by William the Conqueror. By 2 Edw. III. c. 15 (1328), it was enacted that the duration of fairs should always be declared at their commencement; and by 5 Edw. III. c. 5 (1331), any trader carrying on business after the stipulated time was to forfeit double the value of the goods sold. Disputes at fairs were adjusted at the courts of Pié-poudre, or dusty-foot, which were regulated by 17 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1477). The

time for holding fairs was specified by 27 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1443), which prohibited them on certain feast-days, and on all Sundays except the four in harvest time. This exception was repealed by 13 Vict. c. 23 (June 10, 1850).

FAISANS.—This island, in the river Bidassoa, that separates France from Spain, was the scene of conferences for peace between Philip IV. and Louis XIV. in 1659. The result was the peace of the Pyrenees, signed Nov. 7, 1659. From this circumstance the place was also called the Isle of the Conferences.

FAITH AND CHARITY (Knights of).—Established in France, to suppress public robberies, about A.D. 1230. They were approved by Gregory IX.

FALAISE (France).—Celebrated as the ancient seat of the dukes of Normandy. William I. was born here A.D. 1027, and a statue was erected to his memory Oct. 26, 1851. Falaise received its charter from Philip Augustus in 1207. Prince Arthur was imprisoned at Falaise, whence he was removed to Rouen in 1202.

FALCZI, or PRUTH (Peace of).—Peter the Great having invaded Moldavia, A.D. 1711, with a force of 38,000 men, was surrounded by a Turkish army of 200,000 men at Falczi, on the Pruth, and reduced to despair. The empress Catherine, who was with him, restored his confidence, and negotiations were commenced between the two powers, which resulted in the signing of this peace, July 10, 1711. Its chief conditions were the surrender by the czar of the fortress of Azof, the dismantling of his newly-built castles near the Turkish frontier, and an engagement on his part not to interfere in the affairs of Poland or of the Cossacks.

FALERII (Italy).—Its inhabitants joined the Fidenates and Veientes against Rome, B.C. 437. Camillus took the city B.C. 394. They made war against Rome B.C. 356 and B.C. 293. The city was taken and destroyed by the Romans B.C. 241.

FALERNIAN WINE, so called from Falernus Ager, the district in which it was produced. This district was ravaged by the Carthaginians B.C. 217. Some writers suppose that a town named Faleria once existed in this part, though no evidence of the fact has been adduced. The best Falernian wine was that produced at the village of Faustianum.

FALKIÖPING (Battle).—Margaret, queen of Norway and Denmark, called the Semiramis of the North, defeated Albert of Sweden at this place A.D. 1389.

FALKIRK (Battles).—The Scottish army under Sir William Wallace was surprised by the English, under Edward I., in the forest of Falkirk, in Stirlingshire, July 22, 1298. As Wallace was doubtful of the fidelity of some of his troops, he wished to avoid an action; but finding it impossible, he chose an advantageous position. Just as the two armies joined, his heavy cavalry fled without striking a blow, and he was completely defeated, with the loss of at least 15,000 men.—The royalist

forces, under General Hawley, were defeated at Falkirk Muir by the Scotch, under Prince Charles Edward, Jan. 17, 1746. The English loss amounted to less than 400 in killed and wounded, and that of the Scotch to about 120.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (South Atlantic Ocean).—Although it is sometimes asserted that these islands were described by Amerigo Vespucci, A.D. 1502, they were in truth discovered by Davis, A.D. 1592. In 1594, Hawkins explored their northern shores, and in 1690 they were visited by Strong, who anchored in Falkland Sound, to which he gave its name. M. de Bougainville arrived here Feb. 3, 1764, and planted a French settlement March 17; and Commodore Byron discovered Port Egmont in 1766, and took possession of the country by the name of Falkland's Islands. In 1767 the French ceded their claim to the Spaniards, who expelled the British in 1770, but were compelled to admit their right to the sovereignty of the islands by treaty, Jan. 22, 1771. As no attempts were made to establish an English settlement, the republic of Buenos Ayres planted a colony at Port Louis in 1820. This was destroyed by the Americans in 1831, and in 1833 was erected into a British station. In 1840 the government sent out a colony to Port Louis. It was removed to another situation in 1844.

FALMOUTH (Cornwall) was originally called Smithick. In 1613, Sir John Killigrew formed the project of erecting a town here, which received its charter and present name from Charles II. in 1661. In 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew built a new quay, which greatly added to the commercial importance of the town; and in 1688 its prosperity was increased by the establishment of the post-office packet to Lisbon and the West Indies. The hospital for disabled seamen was founded in 1750, and the gaol in 1831. Queen Victoria visited Falmouth Aug. 28, 1843.

FAMAGOSTA, or FAMAGUSTA.—This town, in the island of Cyprus, was taken by the Genoese A.D. 1373, and by the Turks Aug. 1, 1571.

FAMARS (Battle).—The allied army attacked the intrenched camp of the French at Famars, near Valenciennes, May 23, 1793. The French, who suffered considerably, retired during the night.

FAMILY COMPACT, between the Bourbons of France and Spain (Louis XV. and Charles III.), was concluded at Paris, Aug. 15, 1761. It was, in fact, a defensive and offensive alliance between France and Spain. Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, acceded to the alliance.

FAMILY OF LOVE. (See AGAPÆMONÆ.)

FAMINES. (See INDEX.)

FAN.—Pharaoh is represented surrounded by his fan-bearers on the walls of the tombs of Thebes. Fans of peacock's feathers were made in Greece in the 5th century B.C., and are mentioned in one of the tragedies of Euripides. The custom of using fans was introduced into England during the reign of Henry VIII., and in 1523 they were carried in winter as

well as in summer. The ladies had prodigious fans, with handles half a yard long, and with these they often administered correction to their daughters. During the 16th and 17th centuries they were used by gentlemen. Sir Edward Coke rode the circuit with one of these large fans. Folding fans were introduced in the beginning of the 17th century.

FANO (Battle).—The Alemanni defeated the Romans near this town, the ancient *Fanum Fortunæ*, in Umbria, A.D. 270.

FARCE.—One of the earliest extant is in German, called the "Apotheosis of Pope Joan," and was written about A.D. 1480. The French farce of "Maitre Patelin" was first printed in 1490.

FARMERS-GENERAL, or FERMIERS GÉNÉRAUX.—This company, which farmed certain branches of the revenue in France under the old monarchy, was formed A.D. 1728. The system was abolished in 1789.

FARNHAM (Surrey).—In 860 this town was bestowed upon the bishops of Winchester by Ethelbald, king of Wessex, and in 893 Alfred defeated the Danes in its neighbourhood. Waverley Abbey was built by Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in 1128. The castle, which was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester (1129–1171), was taken by Louis the dauphin in 1216, and demolished by Henry III. In December, 1642, it was seized by the Parliamentary forces and again destroyed; but Bishop Morley commenced its re-erection in 1662. Farnham is celebrated as the birthplace of William Cobbett, March, 1762. Until about 1790 it exercised the rights of a borough.

FARNOVIANS.—The followers of Stanislaus Farnowski (Farnovius), who separated from the Unitarians A.D. 1568. The sect became extinct on the death of Farnowski in 1615.

FAROE, or FEROE ISLANDS (North Sea).—This group, discovered by the Norwegians between A.D. 858–868, now belongs to Denmark.

FARRINGTON MARKET (London).—The corporation were empowered by act of parliament in 1824, to remove the Fleet Market (*q.v.*) and erect a new one in its place. This was opened Nov. 20, 1829, under the name of Farringdon Market.

FARTHING.—This coin existed among the Anglo-Saxons, though no specimen remains. Farthings were first coined round A.D. 1210, when King John ordered a large number to be struck for use in England and Ireland. In 1279 they were called *Lundrenses*, and until the reign of Edward VI. were made of silver. The want of a small coinage subsequently led to the manufacture and issue, by private persons, of leaden farthing tokens, which were suppressed by a royal proclamation, May 19, 1613. A few copper farthings were struck in 1665, but they were not issued till 1672. Tin farthings were coined by William II. and Mary in 1690. Half-farthings were first struck in 1843.

FARTHINGALE, or VERDINGALE.—This hooped petticoat, to which the modern cri-

noline bears a strong resemblance, was introduced into England in the reign of Elizabeth. It was superseded by the hoop, which went out of fashion about 1820.

FASTS.—Moses fasted forty days and forty nights on Mount Horeb (Exodus xxiv. 18, and Deut. ix. 9), B.C. 1491, and abstinence was one rule for observing the day of atonement (Lev. xxiii. 26–32), B.C. 1490. In consequence of the preaching of Jonah, the king of Nineveh proclaimed a solemn fast for both man and beast (Jonah iii. 5–9), B.C. 787, and Joel ordered a fast, in which even unweaned infants should participate (Joel ii. 15–17), B.C. 787. Our Saviour fasted forty days and forty nights (Matt. iv. 2), A.D. 26, and Barnabas and Saul were ordained to the ministry with fasting (Acts xiii. 2), A.D. 45. Mosheim, writing of the first century, says: "Of any solemn *public* fasts, except only on the anniversary day of Christ's crucifixion, there is no mention in the most ancient times. Gradually, however, stated days of fasting were introduced; first by custom, afterwards by legal sanction. Whether anything of this nature occurred in the first century, and what days were devoted to fasting, we have not the means of deciding." The custom of fasting every Wednesday and Friday became general about 111, and the Quadragesimal fast, or Lent (*q.v.*), was appointed about 136. The custom of holding special fasts was introduced before 173, and the fasting system in general was fully established in 222.—For important special fasts, see ENGLAND.

FATIMITES. (See SHIITES.)

FAYAL (Atlantic), one of the Azores, was captured by Sir Walter Raleigh A.D. 1597.

FEASTS and FESTIVALS.—The principal feasts of the ancient Jews were the Passover, instituted B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii. 43–49); the feast of Weeks or Pentecost, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxxiv. 22); of Trumpets, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxiii. 24–25); of Tabernacles, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxiii. 39–43); and the Jubilee, B.C. 1490 (Lev. xxv. 10–13). The love-feasts of the primitive Christians were instituted about A.D. 35; and Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide are believed to have been observed since 68. Mamertus, bishop of Vienne, instituted the solemn processions called Rogations in 469; the feast of the Purification was established about 526. Boniface IV. instituted the festival of All Saints in 611, and the Greek Church founded the festival of Orthodoxy in 842. Urban IV. instituted the feast of Corpus Domini, in favour of the doctrine of transubstantiation, in 1264, and Boniface VIII. founded jubilees in 1300. The festival of the Holy Trinity was first observed in 1320, that of the Spear and Nails in 1354, and the feast of the Visitation in 1389. The council of Basel confirmed the festival of the Immaculate Conception in 1431, and the feast of the Transfiguration was generally observed in 1456, though it was founded much earlier. In 1643 Urban VIII. published a bull to diminish the number of festivals, and in 1745 Benedict

XIV. sanctioned the celebration of the feast of the Seven Joys of the Virgin Mary.

FEATHERS.—Sir H. N. Nicolas is of opinion that the prince of Wales' feathers and the mottoes, "*Ich Dien*" and "*Hou-mont*" were derived from the house of Hainault, possibly from the comté of Ostrevant, the appanage of the eldest sons of the counts of that province.

FEBRUARY, the second month of the year, was, with January, added to the calendar about B.C. 700, by Numa, who placed January at the beginning, and February at the end of the year. The decemvirs placed February next to January, B.C. 452. Its name is supposed to be derived from the ancient Roman festival Februa.

FECIALES.—The heralds of ancient Rome, whose duty it was to declare war and proclaim peace. On the occasion of a dispute with another power, they made three appeals, with an interval of ten days between each, and if the matter was not then adjusted, they declared war by throwing a bloody javelin into the enemy's territory. They were instituted by Numa Pompilius (B.C. 716—673), and received a code and laws from Ancus Martius (B.C. 640—616).

FEELJEE, or FIJI ISLANDS (Pacific), were discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman in 1643, and named by him Prince William's Islands. They have been the scene of some successful missionary labours during the present century.

FEBRELLIN (Battle).—The Swedes were defeated by the Germans at this place, in Brandenburg, A.D. 1675.

FELDKIRCH.—The French, under Massena and Oudinot, failed in several attempts to wrest this town, in the Grisons, from the Austrians, in March, 1799. It fell into the hands of the French in 1800.

FENCING.—In consequence of the disorders perpetrated by proficients in this art in the reign of Edward I., all the fencing-schools in London were ordered to be closed by 13 Edw. I. st. 5 (1285). The old system of cutting in fencing was supplanted by the rapier-thrust in Italy before 1553, and the new method was introduced into England in 1578.

FÈRE-CHAMPENOISE (Battle).—The Austrians, under Prince Schwarzenberg, attacked and defeated the French divisions of marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, at this place, in France, March 25, 1814. The French loss amounted to 5,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners, among whom were the generals Pachtod and Arney.

FERENTINUM (Italy).—The Volscians took refuge in this town after their defeat by the Romans, B.C. 413. It was afterwards given to the Hernicians. The Romans captured it B.C. 361, and Hannibal ravaged the territory B.C. 211. The modern town, called Ferentino, was the scene of a meeting between the emperor Frederick II., Pope Honorius III., and other rulers, in March, A.D. 1223, in favour of the fifth crusade.

FÈRIE LATINÆ.—An annual festival held

in commemoration of the union of the peoples of Latium. It was celebrated in March, May, or June, and consisted of the offering of sacrifices to Jupiter by all the tribes of the alliance. Some authors state that Tarquin the Proud founded this festival (B.C. 534—510); others consider it of earlier origin. At first it lasted one day; on the expulsion of the kings, B.C. 510, a second day was added to commemorate the event, and a third was afterwards added.

FERNANDO Po (Bight of Benin) was discovered A.D. 1471, by the Portuguese, who ceded it to Spain in 1778. The Spaniards abandoned it, and the English formed a settlement in 1827. They retired in 1834, and the Spaniards again took possession in 1844, calling the island Puerto de Isabel.

FERNs (See of).—This Irish bishopric was founded about A.D. 598 by St. Edan. Its earlier prelates were styled archbishops of Leinster. In 1600 the see of Leighlin was annexed to Ferns. By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Ferns and Leighlin were to be added to Ossory on their next avoidance, which took place on the death of Bishop Elrington in 1835.

FEROZESHAH (Battle).—Lord Gough defeated the Sikhs at this village, in Lahore, Dec. 21 and 22, 1845. The British force consisted of 16,700 men and 69 guns, and the Sikhs mustered about 50,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon, of which nearly all were captured. The English lost 2,415 in killed and wounded during the two days.

FERRARA (Italy).—This town was founded in the 5th century, and fortified about A.D. 585. It was made a bishopric in 661, and an archbishopric in 1735. In 1067 it became a free city, joined the Lombard League against the emperor Frederick I., in 1175, and soon after passed under the sway of the house of Este. Venice seized Ferrara in 1308, and Clement V. claimed it as a fief of the Church in 1309. The Este family regained possession, and Ferrara was made a duchy by Paul II., April 14, 1471, and was annexed to the papal dominions in 1597. It surrendered to the French June 19, 1796, was retaken by the allies May 24, 1799, and was once more resigned to France by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. Restored to the pope in 1814-15, its inhabitants revolted in 1860, and Ferrara became part of the new Italian kingdom. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in November, 1570. The cathedral was founded in 1135, the university in 1390, and the library in 1740. Treaties of peace were concluded here in 1428 and 1433. A council was held here Jan. 10, 1438. The last sitting took place Jan. 10, 1439.

FERRARS'S ARREST.—Mr. George Ferrars, M.P. for Plymouth, had become security for a man, who failed to pay at the appointed time. The creditor consequently brought an action against Ferrars, who was arrested by the officers of the city of London, and imprisoned in the Compter. The Speaker laid the matter before the House of Commons, and they despatched the sergeant-at-arms

into the city to demand the release of the prisoner. A scuffle ensued, in which the sheriffs and city constables took part with the municipal authorities; and the sergeant, after having broken the mace in his efforts to defend himself, was compelled to retreat. The Commons next proceeded in a body to the House of Lords, where the judges declared the arrest illegal, and pronounced it a very great case of contempt. The sergeant was again sent to the prison, this time the officials offering no resistance, and Mr. Ferrars was released from captivity. At eight o'clock the following morning, March 28, 1542, the sheriffs, and other persons concerned, appeared at the bar of the House, and the sheriffs and creditor were committed to the Tower, the clerk of the Compter to a place known as "Little Ease," and the constables who had attacked the sergeant to Newgate. They were, however, released at the intercession of the mayor on the 30th, and in April the king expressed his approbation of the steps the House had taken.

FERROL (Spain).—An English fleet assailed this seaport, without success, Aug. 25, 1800. It was blockaded by a British fleet in 1805; and Sir Robert Calder, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated the French and Spanish fleet, consisting of twenty sail of the line, seven frigates, and two brigs, off Ferrol, July 22, 1805. Marshal Soult captured it in 1809.

FESTIVALS. (See FEASTS and FESTIVALS.)

FETHANLEA, or FRETHERN (Battle).—Ceaulin defeated the Britons at this place, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, A.D. 584.

FEUDAL LAWS.—Alexander Severus (A.D. 222—235) and Probus (276—282) gave grants of land to their soldiers on condition that they and their heirs should do military service for them. The custom was afterwards imitated by the Lombards and other northern nations, by whom it was introduced into civilized Europe. The oldest codes of laws founded on the feudal principle are the Salic law, which was promulgated by the Salians or Franks about the year 481; the code of the Lombards commenced about 646; and the Capitularies published in 817. It is believed some such system was introduced into England by the Saxons, but it was not till after the Norman Conquest in 1066 that it attained its full operation in this country. It was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008. The "Liber Feudorum" was compiled by the emperor Frederick I. in 1170, and is regarded as the chief authority as to the feudal law of the continent. The "Coutumier de Normandie" was composed about 1229. The system was discouraged in France in 1470, limited in England in 1495, and finally abolished by 12 Chas. II. c. 24 (1680).

FEUILLANTS.—This name was given to a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière, at Feuillant, in Languedoc, in 1577, and sanctioned by Sixtus V. in 1588. In 1587 it established itself in Paris, and in 1630 a separation took place between the Feuillants

of France and those of Italy. During the Revolution, a club that assembled in the old convent of the Feuillants (1791), was named after them. A ministry composed of their leaders assumed power in June, 1792. The Jacobins conspired against them, and the Feuillant Club was closed in July, 1792.

FEZ, or FAS (Africa), the capital of a kingdom of the same name, was founded by Edris, A.D. 829. His dynasty lasted till 907. Fez became subject to Morocco in 1550.

FEZZAN (Africa), the ancient Phazania, the country of the Garamantes, became subject to the Turks A.D. 1842.

FIDENE (Italy) was captured B.C. 496 by the Romans, with whom its inhabitants were frequently engaged in war. Fidenæ was taken and plundered B.C. 426, and its inhabitants were sold as slaves. The amphitheatre fell during an exhibition, A.D. 27 when 50,000 persons were killed or wounded. Its site is occupied by Castel Giubileo.

FIEF.—Ducange (iii. p. 433) states that the word fief, as applied to a possession held by a tenant of a superior, was not used until the year 884, in the reign of Charles the Fat. (See FEUDAL LAWS.)

FIELD OF MARCH, or FIELD OF MAY.—This name was given to assemblies of the Frankish people which were held in France under the Merovingian kings, every year in the month of March. They have been called Parliaments of the Champ de Mars. The people assembled in arms on these occasions. Pepin the Younger, after his accession to the throne (A.D. 747), revived this national assembly, changing the time of meeting from March to May. Charlemagne also convoked them. Sheppard ("Fall of Rome and Rise of the New Nationalities," sect. ix.) remarks: "Of these assemblies the chroniclers enumerate thirty-five between the years 770 and 813. That convoked in spring, and styled 'the field of May,' alone had the privilege of passing laws, and in it the third estate, or the people, were associated with the clergy and nobles."

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.—Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France held interviews between Guisnes and Ardres, near Calais, June 7 to 24, 1520. Such was the magnificence displayed, that the place of their meeting was called the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

FIERY CHAMBER, or CHAMBER ARDENTE.—The name given to a French tribunal usually convoked for the punishment of heresy. Francis I. established a Fiery Chamber in 1535. In 1679 it was employed to inquire into the reports of poisoning cases that were circulated on the trial of the Marchioness Brinvilliers, and its operations soon after ceased.

FIFTH MONARCHY MEN.—A sect of ultra-republicans who appeared in England A.D. 1645, and taught that Christ was about to reappear on earth, and establish a new universal monarchy. In 1653 they held weekly meetings in London, at which they denounced Cromwell as "the man of sin," "the old dragon," and

"the dissemblingest perjured villain in the world;" in consequence of which he put a stop to their preaching. They reappeared, however, at the Restoration, and stirred up a riot, in which several lives were lost, Jan. 6, 1661. This fanatical attempt to establish their fifth monarchy proved their ruin, as the more orderly sects of Puritans immediately denounced them and their views as equally dangerous.

FIG-TREE.—The common fig-tree was brought to England before A.D. 1548; and the Botany Bay fig-tree from New South Wales in 1789. Cardinal Pole is said to have planted fig-trees at Lambeth, during the reign of Henry VIII.

FIGUERAS (Spain).—The citadel was built by Ferdinand VI. (1746–1759). The French captured it Nov. 24, 1794. It was several times contested, and having again fallen into the hands of the French in 1808, was restored by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

FILBERT.—This fruit, said to have received its name from Philibert, a king of France, originally brought from Pontus into Italy, was introduced into England about A.D. 1612.

FILE-CUTTING MACHINES.—Various instruments for the manufacture of files have from time to time been invented, of which Duverger's in 1699, Fardonet's in 1725, Thiout's in 1740, Brachât and Germain's in 1756 and 1778, Raoul's in 1800, Ericsson's in 1836, and Sir J. Robinson's, improved by Johnson, Cammell, and Co., in 1843, are the most important. In February, 1860, Mr. Thomas Greenwood, of Leeds, read a paper at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in which he described an efficient, well-working machine, invented by M. Bernot, of Paris, which he stated would perform its work at an eighth of the expense of previous machines.

FILBUSTER.—The correct spelling of this word, a corruption of the English term free-booter, is filibuster. It was applied to the bucaners of the 16th century, and to lawless bands from the United States, who assailed Cuba in 1850 and 1851, and various parts of Central America in 1857 and other years.

FILTER.—The unglazed earthenware for filtering was patented by Mrs. Hempel of Chelsea in 1791. Mr. Peacock patented his ascending filter in 1791, and in 1856 Mr. H. M. Witt conducted some important experiments at the Chelsea Waterworks, which added considerably to the knowledge of the best materials for filtering-beds, &c.

FINES AND RECOVERIES.—The practice of evading the laws of entail by means of fines and recoveries was introduced in the reign of Edward IV., and sanctioned and regulated by 4 Hen. VII. c. 24 (1487). They were abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 28, 1833), which ordered no more to be levied or suffered after Dec. 31, 1833.

FINLAND (Europe).—Eric IX., king of Sweden, obtained a footing in Finland about A.D. 1157, when he compelled the Finns to embrace Christianity. Peter the Great seized it in 1714. It was restored, again

taken, and finally ceded to Russia by the peace of Frederickschamm, Sept. 17, 1809.

FIORENZUOLA (Battle).—Berenger was defeated at this place, near Piacenza, by Rodolph II., king of Burgundy, A.D. 923.

FIRE-ARMS, as distinguished from artillery and cannon (*q. v.*), originated about the year 1364, when 500 hand-cannon were made at Perouse, or Perugia. Hand-guns were used at the siege of Arras in 1414, and of Lucca in 1430. Tubes for firing gunpowder, held in the hand, and termed Scorpions, appeared in England in 1440, and in 1471, 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns, each of which required two men to manage, accompanied Edward IV. when he landed at Ravensburgh. A corps of harquebusiers was formed in 1476, and in 1510 the Swiss had a troop of 500 cavalry, armed with fire-arms, active in Italy. The wheel-lock pistol was common in Germany in 1512. In consequence of the employment of light fire-arms at the battle of Pavia, in 1524, the Spaniards defeated Francis I. of France. Muskets were first used by the duke of Alva against the Flemings in 1567, and were introduced into the French army in 1573. The earliest mention of a flint arm is dated 1588, and the earliest specimen of this kind of weapon is of the year 1614. The fire-lock came into use about 1639, and the fusil was adopted in the French army in 1671. A brass fire-arm, called the fancy gun, in the shape of a walking-cane, and which might be used either as a gun or pistol, was invented in 1712, but was never generally adopted. The harpoon gun was invented in 1731. The Rev. A. J. Forsyth took out his patent for igniting gunpowder on the percussion principle, April 11, 1807. All fire-arms were ordered to be proved before use by 53 Geo. III. c. 115 (July 10, 1813), which was amended by 55 Geo. III. c. 59 (May 12, 1815). Percussion-cap guns were adopted in the French army in 1830, and the Enfield rifle musket in the English army in 1853. The present small-arms of the British service, as regulated in 1854, are, the percussion musket, pattern 1842; the Victoria carbine; the regulation rifle musket, pattern 1851; the Enfield rifle musket, pattern 1853; and the artillery carbine, pattern 1853.

FIRE BRIGADE.—Each of the fire insurance companies of London had a separate establishment of fire-engines until 1825, when the Union, the Sun, and the Royal Exchange companies united their fire-engine establishments. Other companies joined from time to time, and in 1833 a new association, including all the principal fire-insurance companies, was formed. This, constituting the Fire-brigade, is managed by a committee.

FIRE-ENGINE.—Ctesibius, who flourished B.C. 250, is believed to have invented a species of fire-engine. Instruments for extinguishing fires are first mentioned in the accounts for the city of Augsburg A.D. 1518, but no distinct description of a machine of the kind exists till Hautsch of Nuremberg constructed his engine, about 1657. In 1672,

Jan Vanderheide introduced the flexible hose, and in 1699 Duperrier received a patent for making fire-engines for France. Newsham's engine was patented about 1700; and Leupold added the air-chamber in 1720. In 1792 Mr. C. Simpson patented an improved form of Newsham's machine; and in 1793 Mr. Joseph Bramah took out a patent for an engine on the vibratory principle. A steam fire-engine was invented by Mr. Braithwaite in 1830, and in 1832 the insurance companies adopted the engine now in use.

FIRE-ESCAPE.—Various ingenious contrivances to enable people to escape in cases of conflagration, have been from time to time invented. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1761, expressed their approbation of M. Varcourt's invention for this purpose. The fire-escape which served as the basis for those used in London, was invented by Mr. John Davies in 1809. After having undergone several improvements, they were in 1836 brought into general use by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. There are now above 70 of these useful machines stationed in different parts of the metropolis.

FIRE-LOCK came into use, according to Merrick, A.D. 1669.

FIRES. (See INDEX.)

FIRE-SHIPS, filled with combustibles, were used amongst ancient nations. Mention of them is made in the 13th century. Fire-ships were launched against the Spanish armada in Calais roads, Sunday, July 28, 1588 (O. S.). In the English navy-list for 1710, five of these vessels formed part of the naval defences of the kingdom.

FIREWORKS.—The art of pyrotechny was brought to great perfection by the Chinese and Hindoos long before it was known in Europe. From a passage in Clandian, who wrote in the 4th century, it appears that the Romans celebrated triumphs, &c. by exhibitions of moving fires, though, of course, their ignorance of gunpowder rendered their efforts very limited. In 1258 the king of Delhi sent 3,000 carriages of fireworks to the ambassadors of Halaku. They were scarcely known in England till the reign of Elizabeth; but in the time of Charles I. they became common. By 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), the throwing or firing off of squibs, serpents, or other fireworks, was declared a common nuisance, punishable by fine. The chief improvements in the construction of fireworks for ornamental purposes were made by Ruggieri about the year 1743.—The following are some of the most remarkable exhibitions of fireworks:—

- A.D.
1697. Nov. 16. On the occasion of the entry of William III. into London, after the peace of Ryswick, £12,000 were expended in fireworks.
1748. Nov. 23. A grand display at London, to celebrate the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1770. May 31. One at Paris, on the occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. A panic arose, in consequence of some fire falling amongst the crowd, and 3,000 persons were killed or wounded. 712 bodies were afterwards found.

A.D.

1814. Aug. 1. At London, to celebrate the general peace.
1831. Sept. 8. At London, on the coronation of William IV.
1856. May 29. At London, on the conclusion of peace with Russia.

FIRST-FRUIT. (See ANNATES.)

FIRST PRAYERS.—A right exercised by Rodolph of Habsburg (A.D. 1273—1291) and his successors, which empowered the emperor, on his accession to the throne, to nominate a priest to a benefice in every immediate chapter and abbey in Germany.

FISHERIES were established among the Arabians about B.C. 1800, and the practice of salting fish was common in Egypt B.C. 1350. The Scotch carried on thriving fisheries about A.D. 1040, and an important herring-fishery was established at Schonen in 1204. The London fishmongers were placed under the direction of the Lord Mayor in 1384, the salt-fishmongers incorporated in 1433; and by 1482 the English fisheries formed a considerable portion of the national wealth. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532), hemp and flax were ordered to be sown for the manufacture of fishing-nets; and by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1533), the fishing towns of the east coast were brought under statutory regulation. In 1553 Spain agreed to pay an annual sum of £1,000 for leave to fish on the Irish coasts, and strangers were prohibited from fishing in our seas by a proclamation of Charles I. in 1636. In 1635 the Dutch paid £30,000 for the privilege of using the English fisheries; and in 1656 Sweden obtained liberty to employ 1,000 vessels in British waters. The Company of the Royal Fishery of England was established in 1677, but proved a failure. The Free British Fishery Corporation was established in 1750. The Society of Arts devised a machine for conveying fresh fish to London in 1761, and Parliament granted £2,500 to further the scheme in 1764. The British Society of Fisheries was established in 1786, the Northumberland Fishery Society in 1789, and the Irish Fishery Commission in 1819. A convention fixing the limits of oyster and other fisheries on the coasts of Great Britain and France, was signed at Paris Aug. 2, 1839.

FISHGUARD (Wales).—A French force of 1,400 men landed near this town Feb. 22, 1797, and surrendered Feb. 24.

FISHMONGERS.—Mention of the fishmongers of London occurs as early as A.D. 1290. They originally formed two companies, namely, the Stock Fishmongers and the Salt Fishmongers, and were united in one company A.D. 1536. Their ancient arms were confirmed in 1575. Before they were united, they possessed no less than six halls. The new Fishmongers' Hall was completed in 1835.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge).—Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died Feb. 5, 1816, bequeathed his collection of books, paintings, &c., and the interest of

£100,000, for the purpose of establishing a museum at Cambridge. The building was commenced by George Basevi, Nov. 2, 1837, and continued till 1847, when operations were suspended for a time, to allow time for the accumulation of sufficient funds to carry out the design.

FIUME (Illyria).—This seaport, in the possession of Austria, was made a free port A.D. 1722.

FIVE HUNDRED (Council of the).—The French Convention in 1795 vested the legislative power in two councils, that of the Ancients (*q.v.*) and that of the Five Hundred. To the latter was intrusted the sole right of originating laws. This council was violently dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT.—This act (17 Charles II. c. 2, 1665) prohibited Dissenters who refused to take the oath of non-resistance, from approaching within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the Act of Oblivion (12 Charles II. c. 11, 1660), under a penalty of £40. Nonconformists who consented to sign the declaration attached to the act for disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament (30 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1, 1677), were relieved from this restriction by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1688).

FLADENHEIM (Battle).—Rodolph of Swabia defeated the emperor Henry IV. near this town, in Thuringia, A.D. 1080.

FLAGELLANTS, or WHIPPERS.—Many persons in Italy, holding no peculiar doctrines, formed themselves into processions, and inflicted chastisement upon themselves as they marched along, A.D. 1260. Milman (Latin Christianity, vol. v. b. xi. ch. 2) says they "seemed to rise almost simultaneously in different parts of Italy. They began in Perugia. The penitential frenzy seized Rome: it spread through every city, Guelph and Ghibelline crossed the Alps, and invaded Germany and France." It was a purely religious movement, which had been preceded in 1251 by that of the Pastoureaux (the Shepherds) in Flanders and in France. Clement VII. anathematized the new flagellants who sprung up early in the 14th century. An attempt to revive these practices was made in Thuringia and other parts of Germany, A.D. 1414. Conrad, the leader of the sect in Thuringia, with many others, suffered at the stake. Flagellation was much practised amongst the early monks.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—The Russians fired upon a flag of truce at Odessa, April 6, 1854, and at Hango, June 5, 1855.

FLAGS.—The earliest flags were suspended from two corners like a square sail. They were used by the Greeks as naval ensigns from the earliest period of their history. The present style of flag was introduced into Europe by the Moors when they entered Spain, A.D. 711. The embroidery of flags afforded occupation to the ladies of the Middle Ages; thus the celebrated raven standard of the Danes, which was captured by the English in 878, was said to have been

worked by the three sisters of Hubba. The renowned *carrocium*, or car-standard, of the Italians was invented at Milan about the year 1040. Flags were first attached to lances during the 11th and 12th centuries, and were distinguished by various badges by the crusaders in 1188. For a long period the dragon was the national badge of the English. It was used by Harold at Hastings, by Richard I. in 1191, and by Henry III. in 1264. Edward III. blazoned his banners with the arms of England and France quarterly in 1340. The Dutch yielded the honour of the flag to England in 1673. The flag-officers now in the pay of the English navy are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, of the white, red, and blue.

FLAMINIAN WAY.—The Flaminia Via at Rome was constructed by Caius Flaminius B.C. 221. This road terminated at Ariminum.

FLAMMOCK'S REBELLION.—In consequence of a tax levied to meet the expense of the Scottish wars of Henry VII., the Cornishmen rose in rebellion under Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, of Bodmin. They marched towards London, and at Wells were headed by Lord Audley. On arriving at Winchester, they compelled their leaders to conduct them to Kent, expecting to be joined by many natives of that county, and encamped on Blackheath, where the king resolved to give them battle. An engagement ensued, June 22, 1497, in which the rebels were defeated, and 2,000 of their number slain. Lord Audley was beheaded on Tower-hill, and Flammock and Joseph drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tyburn, June 29.

FLANDERS is believed to have been covered by the sea in ancient times. In 793 it was erected into a county, and in 802 was colonized by a Saxon tribe. It was annexed to France in 843, passed under the government of counts in 862, and acquired celebrity as a centre of woollen manufacture about 960. In 1100 a terrible inundation forced many families into exile, and thus led to the establishment of a Flemish settlement in Cumberland, and subsequently, in 1112, in Wales. The first commercial treaty between Flanders and England was concluded in 1274; but in 1309 disagreements broke out between the two countries, which, in 1322, led to open war. Peace was restored in 1325, and in 1369 the country was annexed to Burgundy by marriage. The insurrection of the "White Hats" broke out in 1378, and the country remained in a very unsettled state till the accession of Philip II., the Bold, in 1364. In 1477 Flanders passed into the possession of the house of Austria, in consequence of the marriage of the duchess Mary with the archduke Maximilian, and in 1556 the country was annexed to Spain. In 1581 the Flemings asserted their independence, and the country was more or less engaged in wars with Spain till the conclusion of the peace of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. In 1668 many of the inhabitants emigrated to England, and in 1680 some parts of the country were seized

by Louis XIV. of France. By the peace of Radstadt, March 6, 1714, it formed part of Germany, and Dutch Flanders was annexed to France by the treaty signed at the Hague May 16, 1795. (*See* BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.)

FLANDRIANS, or FLEMINGS, were a branch of the Anabaptists. They arose in the 16th century, and rebaptized not only those who had received baptism in other denominations in their childhood or infancy, but also such as had received it when adults.

FLANNEL.—Various kinds were introduced into this country in the reign of Charles II. (*See* WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.)

FLAX.—The culture and manufacture of flax, carried on in Egypt about B.C. 1706, were introduced from thence into Tyre B.C. 588. The manufacture was in operation in England A.D. 1189, and the business was practised in Scotland in 1210. By 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1533), the culture of flax in England was made imperative, and in 1703 a bounty was paid on flax imported from the American colonies. A duty of 1*d.* per cwt. was imposed upon imported flax by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), which was removed by 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845). (*See* LINEN.)

FLEET MARKET (London).—A market for meat and vegetables was established in the centre of the present Farringdon Street, and exactly over the Fleet Ditch, Sept. 30, 1737. It was removed to its present site, and called Farringdon Market, Nov. 20, 1829.

FLEET MARRIAGES.—One of the most glaring abuses of the Fleet prison was the illegal performance of the marriage ceremony by clergymen confined within its precincts for debt. The earliest recorded instance of these marriages is in the year 1674. They were suppressed by the Marriage Act (26 Geo. II. c. 33, 1753), which took effect March 25, 1754. The register books of the Fleet marriages were purchased by government in 1821.

FLEET PRISON (London) was built on the east side of Fleet ditch, in the first year of the reign of Richard I., and became a prison for debtors in 1640. It was burnt down in the great fire of 1666, and again in Lord George Gordon's riots in 1780. It was rebuilt in 1781-2. By the act for consolidating the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons (5 Vict. c. 22, May 31, 1842), this prison was abolished, and in consequence was pulled down in 1844. In 1845 the site was purchased by the Corporation of London for £25,000, and the outer walls were removed Feb. 20, 1846.

FLEETWOOD (Lancashire).—This port was laid out by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., in 1836. It takes its name from the founder.

FLEURUS (Battles).—Several severe actions have been fought near this town, in Belgium. The first was between the Spanish (Roman) Catholic League under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Germans of the Protestant Union, Aug. 30, 1622. Marshal Luxembourg defeated the prince of Waldeck

here July 1, 1690. The prince of Saxe-Coburg and the Austrians were defeated by the army of the French republic under Marshal Jourdan, who employed a balloon to examine the position of the enemy, June 26, 1794. The engagement commenced early in the morning, and was continued without definite result till the evening, when the French were reinforced by a detachment of artillery, which enabled them to secure the victory. The number of killed in this battle has not been positively ascertained: in the official report to the Convention it was stated at upwards of 10,000. Napoleon I. defeated the allies under Blücher here, June 16, 1815. This engagement is also called the battle of Ligny.

FLOATING BATTERIES.—The Chevalier D'Arçon constructed ten large floating batteries, which were employed by the French at the siege of Gibraltar A.D. 1782. They were of prodigious strength, and were deemed impregnable; but the red-hot shot of the English proved too formidable, and all of them were destroyed during the siege. The construction of floating batteries as a regular branch of the English navy has been lately discussed, and various experiments have been tried to ascertain their efficiency. A commission for examining into the subject assembled Oct. 10, 1859, and published a report containing many suggestions as to the conditions necessary for insuring success.

FLODDEN FIELD (Battle).—James IV., king of Scotland, was defeated and slain by the English army under the command of the earl of Surrey, at this place, near Coldstream, in Northumberland, Sept. 9, 1513. The Scottish force amounted to 50,000 men, while the earl of Surrey only mustered about 26,000.

FLORALES LUDI, or FLORALIA.—This festival, in honour of Flora, was first held at Rome B.C. 238. It lasted from April 23 to May 2. Having been discontinued on account of its immorality, it was restored B.C. 173.

FLORAL HALL (London), adjoining the new Covent-Garden Theatre, was opened with a Volunteer ball, March 7, 1860. The first season that it was used for the sale of flowers commenced in May, and terminated August, 1861.

FLORENCE (Italy), the ancient Florentia, the capital of Tuscany (*q.v.*). A Roman colony was established here by Sylla about B.C. 80. Radagaisus besieged it A.D. 405, and the city, reduced to the last extremity, was relieved by Stilicho, who overwhelmed the assailants. Totila having destroyed Florence A.D. 541, it was restored by Charlemagne. It became an independent republic about 1198, and was long the prey of various factions. Cosmo de' Medici founded the university 1433, and his family gradually became powerful. Alexander de' Medici was appointed governor for life, Oct. 28, 1530, and Cosmo de' Medici was made grand-duke of Tuscany Sept. 1, 1569. A revolution took place at Florence, April 27, 1859. The people voted in favour of annexation to Sardinia,

March 11 and 12, 1860. A general council of the Greeks and Latins transferred its sittings from Ferrara to Florence in 1439, when the act of union between the Greeks and Latins was subscribed, and the council was transferred to Rome in 1442. Councils were held at Florence in 1055, 1105, and 1409. The academy of Della Crusca was founded in 1582. A treaty of peace between Napoleon Bonaparte and the king of the Two Sicilies was concluded at Florence, March 28, 1801.

FLORES (Atlantic).—One of the Azores (*q. v.*). An island sometimes called Eudé, in the Indian Archipelago, is also known by this name.

FLORIDA (North America) was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, A.D. 1497. Juan Ponce de Leon re-discovered it on Palm-Sunday (called in Spanish, Pasqua Florida), April 4, 1512; whence its name. The Spaniards failed in an attempt to colonize it in 1521, and the French Calvinists sent an expedition in 1562. The new settlers were assailed and defeated by a Spanish force, Sept. 4, 1565. Florida was ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Havana, in 1763. The Spaniards took it in 1781, and were guaranteed in the possession of the same by the peace of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. By a treaty concluded between Spain and the United States, Oct. 24, 1820, Florida passed into the possession of the latter. A constitution was adopted in 1833, and it was made a state March 3, 1845. It was one of the states that seceded in 1860. The tract of country formerly known by the name of Florida was of much greater extent than the present state.

FLORIN.—This coin is said to have been first issued at Florence, whence its name, A.D. 1252, and in the 14th and 15th centuries was current over all Europe. English silver florins, valued at two shillings, were declared by proclamation, in 1852, to be current and lawful money of the United Kingdom.

FLORINIANI.—The followers of Florinus, the pupil of Polycarp. They formed an obscure Gnostic sect in the 2nd century.

FLOWERS.—"There has been a class of men," says Disraeli, "whose patriotic affection, or whose general benevolence, has been usually defrauded of the gratitude their country owes them: these have been the introducers of new flowers, new plants, and new roots, into Europe."

Flowers, Plants, &c.	Introduced into England from	Date.
		A.D.
Acacia, or locust-tree ..	N. America....	Before1640
Alaternus	S. Europe	" 1629
Allspice	Carolina	" 1726
Anerone (<i>hortensis</i>) ..	Holland	1596
Ditto (<i>poppy</i>)	Levant.....	1596
Aniseed-tree	Florida	1766
Ash (<i>flowering</i>)	Italy	1710
Auricula	Switzerland ..	Before1597

Flowers, Plants, &c.	Introduced into England from	Date.
		A.D.
Azalea (<i>Indian</i>)	China	In 1806
Azarole	S. Europe	Before1640
Balsam	India	In 1596
Basil	Ditto	" 1548
Bell-flower (<i>Canary</i>) ..	Canary Island ..	1696
Broom (<i>Butcher's</i>)	Hungary	Before1596
Ditto (<i>Spanish</i>)	S. Europe	" 1548
Calceolaria	Chili	1823
Camellia	China	1811
Cardinal-flower	Virginia	1629
Ditto (<i>splendid</i>)	Mexico	1814
Carnation	Poland	1597
Castor-oil plant	"	1562
Ceanothus (<i>blue</i>)	New Spain	1818
Chaste-tree	Sicily	Before1570
Chiste's thorn	Africa	1596
Chrysanthemum (<i>Chi-nese</i>)	India	1764
Clary	"	1560
Clematis (<i>awned</i>)	New Holland ..	1812
Convolvulus (<i>Canary</i>) ..	Canary Islands ..	1690
Ditto (<i>many-flowered</i>) ..	Ditto	1779
Creepor (<i>Virginian</i>)	N. America ..	Before1629
Dahlia	Spain	1789
Double rocket	Italy	1597
Dryandra	New Holland ..	1803
Echium (<i>large-flowered</i>) ..	Cape	1787
Edwardsia (<i>ditto</i>)	New Zealand ..	1772
Everlasting (<i>giant</i>)	Cape	1793
Ditto (<i>great-flowered</i>) ..	Ditto	1781
Fernbush (<i>sweet</i>)	N. America ..	1714
Foxglove (<i>Canary</i>)	Canary Islands ..	1698
Ditto (<i>Madeira</i>)	Madeira	1777
Fuchsia (<i>scarlet</i>)	Chili	1788
Ditto (<i>tree</i>)	Mexico	1823
Gazania (<i>great-flow'ed</i>) ..	Cape	1755
Gold-plant	Japan	1783
Gompholobium (<i>great-flowered</i>) ..	New S. Wales ..	1803
Godeonia (<i>large-flow'ed</i>) ..	Ditto	1802
Hakea (<i>many-flowered</i>) ..	New Holland ..	1803
Hawthorn (<i>American</i>) ..	N. America ..	Before1683
Heath (<i>ardent</i>)	Cape	1800
Ditto (<i>bell-flowered</i>) ..	Ditto	1791
Ditto (<i>fragrant</i>)	Ditto	1803
Ditto (<i>great-flowered</i>) ..	Ditto	1775
Ditto (<i>pearl-flowered</i>) ..	Ditto	1775
Ditto (<i>perfumed</i>)	Ditto	1804
Ditto (<i>tremulous</i>)	Ditto	1789
Helibore	"	1596
Hollyhock	"	Before1564
Honey-flower (<i>great</i>) ..	Cape	1688
Honeysuckle (<i>African fly</i>)	Ditto	1752
Ditto (<i>Chinese</i>)	China	1806
Ditto (<i>Japan</i>)	Japan	1806
Ditto (<i>trumpet</i>)	N. America ..	1596
Hyacinth	"	Before1596
Hydrangea	China	" 1788
Iris (<i>Spanish</i>)	Spain	1596
Ditto (<i>Persian</i>)	Persia	1629
Jasmine	Circassia	Before1548
Ditto (<i>Catalonian</i>) ..	East Indies ..	1629
Ditto (<i>yellow Indian</i>) ..	Madeira	1656
Laburnum	Austria	Before1596
Lavender	S. Europe	" 1568
Lilac	Persia	Temp. Hen. VIII.
Lily (<i>gigantic</i>)	New S. Wales ..	1800
Liparia (<i>globe-flowered</i>) ..	Cape	1794
Lupine (<i>tree</i>)	"	1793
Magnolia (<i>purple</i>)	China	1790
Ditto (<i>swamp</i>)	N. America ..	1688
Mandrake	S. Europe	1562
Mignonette	Africa	1752
Milk-wort (<i>great-flowered</i>)	Cape	1713
Ditto (<i>showy</i>)	Ditto	1814
Monsonia (<i>large-flowered</i>)	Ditto	1774

Flowers, Plants, &c.	Introduced into England from	Date.
		A.D.
Myrtle (candleberry) ..	N. America ..	1699
Ditto (woolly-leaved) ..	China	1776
Oleander (sweet-scented)	East Indies	1683
Oleaster	S. Europe ..	Before 1576
Olive (sweet-scented) ..	China	1771
Passion-flower	Brazil	1699
Ditto (orange)	N. Caledonia ..	1792
Petunia	Brazil	1823
Pink (tree)	Candia	1820
Ranunculus	Levant	1596
Rhododendron	Gibraltar	1763
Rose (China)	China	1789
Ditto (damask)	S. France	Before 1573
Ditto (Japan)	China	1793
Ditto (moss)	China	1596
Ditto (Provence)	Italy	1596
Ditto (white)	Italy	1597
Ditto (without thorns) ..	N. America ..	1726
Ditto (yellow)	Levant	1629
Rosemary	S. Europe ..	Before 1548
Sage (blue, African) ..	Cape	1731
Ditto (golden, ditto) ..	Ditto	1731
Ditto (Mexican)	Mexico	1724
Sassafras-tree	N. America ..	Before 1633
Savin	S. Europe ..	1548
Selago (clustered-flowered)	Cape	1774
Scammony	Syria	1597
Snowdrop-tree	Carolina	1756
Squill	Carolina	1648
St. Peter's Wort	N. America ..	1730
Tea (mountain)	Ditto	Before 1762
Ditto (New Zealand) ..	New Zealand ..	1772
Ditto (South Sea)	Florida	1700
Trumpet-flower	N. America ..	1640
Tulip	Vienna	Before 1577
Verbena (Melindres) ..	Buenos Ayres ..	1827
Victoria Regia	Guiana	1837
Wax-tree	China	1794

FLUSHING, or VLISSINGEN (Holland).—The inhabitants of this fortified town, on the island of Walcheren, threw off the Spanish yoke A.D. 1572. The French took Flushing in 1795. It was ceded to France by the king of Holland, Nov. 11, 1807, and formally annexed by a decree published Jan. 21, 1808. The English having captured it Aug. 16, 1809, destroyed the works and retired in November. (*See WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.*) It again fell into the hands of the French, who surrendered it by the treaty of Paris in 1814.

FLUTE.—This instrument was in use in very early times, and several kinds are described in the "Harmonie Universelle" by Father Merenne, published at Paris in 1636.

FLUXIONS.—This department of mathematical science was invented by Sir Isaac Newton A.D. 1665. He described it in a letter of Dec. 10, 1672, and published a description in 1704. The first work on the subject was published by John Harris, M.A., in 1702. Leibnitz published his method of the differential calculus in 1684, and a long controversy resulted as to whether he had borrowed the idea from Newton's former discovery. Recent disclosures, however, clear him from the imputation of plagiarism.

FOGGIA (Italy).—Manfred defeated the

papal troops at this place A.D. 1254. Its Gothic cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake in 1731.

FOKSHANI (European Turkey).—A congress for the settlement of peace between Turkey and Russia assembled at this town A.D. 1772, and broke up in September, without effecting the desired object. The Russians gained a victory over the Turks at Fokshani, July 31, 1789.

FOLIGNO (Italy).—An armistice between Napoleon Bonaparte and the king of the Two Sicilies was concluded at Foligno Feb. 18, 1801. It led to the treaty of Florence.

FONT, or BAPTISTERY, was, according to Bingham, for many ages, a distinct place from the body of the church. The same author remarks: "The baptistery, properly speaking, was the whole house or building in which the font stood, and where all the ceremonies of baptism were performed; but the font was only the fountain or pool of water, wherein persons were immersed or baptized." Fonts were erected inside the churches in the 6th century.

FONTAINEBLEAU (France).—A royal palace existed here as early as A.D. 999, and a chapel in honour of the Virgin was founded by Louis VII. in 1169. Louis IX. established the convent of the Holy Trinity in 1230. In 1518 it was much improved by Francis I., who established the library and great garden in 1530. The celebrated conference between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots assembled here in May, 1600. Henry IV. formed the park in 1607. A treaty of alliance between France and Sweden was signed here Sept. 24, 1661, and peace concluded with Denmark Sept. 2, 1679. A treaty of union and alliance with Spain was signed Oct. 25, 1743; the preliminaries for a peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Nov. 3, 1762, and a definitive treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and Holland, Nov. 8, 1785. Napoleon I. concluded a treaty of peace with Spain here Oct. 27, 1807, and bade adieu to the Old Guard previous to his retirement to Elba, April 20, 1814. The marriage of the duke of Orleans with the Princess Helen of Mecklenburg was celebrated here May 30, 1837. Louis Philippe restored the castle 1837—1840.

FONTAINE FRANÇAISE (Battle).—In this battle Henry IV. of France defeated the Spaniards, June 5, 1595.

FONTARABIA, or FUENTE-RABIA (Spain).—This ancient town was very strongly fortified. A conference was held here between Henry IV. of Castile and Louis IX. of France, A.D. 1463. The French captured it in 1794. It was taken by the royal troops during the civil war in Spain, May 18, 1837.

FONTENAY (Battle).—Fought June 25, A.D. 841, on this plain, in Auxerre, between the three sons and the grandson of Louis I. (the Pious), king of France. The emperor Lothaire I., who had joined his nephew Pepin, gained a victory, which did not, however, prove decisive.

FONTENOY (Battle).—The French, under Marshal Saxe, defeated the allied army at this village near Tournay, in Belgium, April 30 (O. S.), 1745. The French army amounted to 76,000 men in a position defended by 220 pieces of artillery, whilst the allied forces consisted of 50,000 men, of whom about 28,000 were English and Hanoverians. The English carried everything before them, but the Dutch took to flight. The victory was in a great measure due to a charge made by the Irish brigade, led by Lord Clare.

FONTEVRAULT (Order of).—This order of monks and nuns was founded by Robert d'Arbrissel, who erected a monastery at Fontevrault A.D. 1099. In 1106 it received the sanction of Pope Pascal II., and in 1113 was rendered independent of episcopal jurisdiction. Some monks of the order established themselves in England by invitation of Henry II. in 1177. It was reformed in 1507 by the abbess Renée of Bourbon.

FONTHILL ABBEY (Wiltshire).—This magnificent mansion, built from the designs of Mr. James Wyatt, was founded by William Beckford, Esq., M.P., in 1796. Warner says that in it "expense has reached its utmost limits in furniture and ornaments; every room is a gold-mine, and every apartment a picture-gallery." The cost of the building was £240,000, and in 1807 the proprietor fixed his residence here. In 1822 the house was sold, and in 1823 the pictures, statues, &c., were disposed of by an auction, which continued for 41 days. The grand tower fell in Dec. 21, 1825, and irreparably injured the building, which was consequently sold in lots, and converted into a private villa, a cloth-factory, &c.

FOOLS. (*See JESTER.*)

FOOLS (Feast of).—This festival, supposed to be derived from the Saturnalia of the Romans, was celebrated in France on the 1st of January, before A.D. 1230, and it lasted till the Reformation. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about the end of the 14th century.—The *Feast of Asses* was celebrated at Beauvais about the same time. An annual fair held in the Broad Gate, Lincoln, Sept. 14, is called Fools' Fair.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT.—The act for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, Aug. 15, 1853), permitted grocers to obtain certificates for the sale of beer, spirits, &c., by retail, not to be consumed on the premises. It was originated by W. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P. for Liverpool, from whom it received its name.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—The enlistment of British subjects to serve in foreign armies was prohibited by 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (July 3, 1819). This act was temporarily suspended by an order in council of June 10, 1835, which permitted the Spanish government to raise a body of 10,000 mercenaries in Great Britain.

FOREIGN LEGION.—The name given to

regiments composed entirely of foreigners, who in various wars have served under the English flag. About 9,000 Hessians arrived at Chatham in May, 1756, to resist an expected invasion by the French, and in June, 1798, soldiers of the same nation were sent to Ireland to subdue the rebels. By 18 Vict. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1854), permission was granted for the enlistment of foreigners to serve in separate corps during the Russian war, and for one year after the conclusion of peace. A regiment was consequently formed, composed chiefly of Germans and Swiss, who formed a camp at Shorncliffe, near Dover, where they were reviewed by the queen and the prince consort, Aug. 9, 1855.

FOREIGN ORDERS.—According to regulations issued by the Foreign Office, May 10, 1855, and published in the *London Gazette* May 11, no British subject may accept a foreign order, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained her Majesty's permission, signified by a warrant under her sign manual.

FORESTALLING is the name given to the offence of buying merchandise on its way to market, or persuading persons not to offer their wares for sale, or to increase the price of their goods. By 25 Edw. III. c. 3 (1350), persons convicted of it were liable to forfeit the things forestalled, or two years' imprisonment. Many subsequent acts were passed for its suppression, the most important being 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14 (1552), all of which were repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 24 (July 4, 1844).

FORESTS.—"The forests in England," says Coke, "sixty-nine in number, except the New Forest, in Hampshire, erected by William I., and Hampton Court Forest by Henry VIII. and by authority of parliament, are so ancient as no record or history doth make any mention of their history or beginning." The larger number of these forests have now entirely disappeared. Courts for levying amercements for offences against the forest laws have not been held since 1632. The surveyor-general of the land revenues of the crown, and the surveyor-general of woods and forests, &c., were united under a board, called Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, by 50 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 9, 1810). By 2 Will. IV. c. 1, passed Feb. 13, 1832, the surveyor-general of works and buildings was united with the board, then named Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

FORESTS (Charter).—Magna Charta, which was signed by King John, June 15, 1215, contained several articles relating to forests, which were afterwards thrown into a separate charter, known as the *Charta de Foresta*, by Henry III., in September or November, 1217. It was confirmed by Henry III., Feb. 10, 1225, and by statute 25 Edw. I. c. 1 (1297).

FORFARSHIRE steamer was wrecked on one of the Farne Islands, Sept. 6, 1838, on the voyage from Hull to Dundee. Grace,

daughter of William Darling, keeper of the lighthouse, induced her father to assist her in rowing a small boat through the heavy sea, to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in saving nine persons. This was accomplished on the morning of Sept. 7. The fame of this brave action brought numerous visitors to Grace Darling's lonely home, and a considerable sum of money was given to her. Consumption proved fatal to her Oct. 20, 1842.

FORGERY.—The laws respecting this crime were very indefinite until the passing of 5 Eliz. c. 14 (1562), which rendered forgers liable to pay double costs and damages; to be set in the pillory, and have their ears cut off, and nostrils slit and seared; to forfeit to the crown all their revenues of lands and tenements, and to suffer imprisonment for life. In 1634 it was made a capital offence, and in 1722 to forge letters of attorney for the transfer of stock was made felony, without benefit of clergy, by 8 Geo. I. c. 22. All capital forgeries were collected into one act by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (July 23, 1830), which was amended by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 123 (Aug. 16, 1832), whereby the sentence was commuted into transportation for life, except in the case of forgery of wills and powers of attorney. Capital punishment was abolished in all cases, and transportation substituted, by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 84 (July 17, 1837). The greatest number of executions for forgery in one year occurred in 1818, when twenty-four convicts suffered. The first execution for forgery took place June 4, 1732, and the last Dec. 31, 1829.

FORK.—The use of the fork was, according to Beckmann, first known in Italy towards the end of the 15th century. In France, forks at court were entirely new towards the end of the 16th century. Thomas Coryat, who saw forks in Italy in 1608, introduced them into England. His tour, entitled "Crudities," &c., was published in 1611.

FORLÌ (Italy), the ancient Forum Livii, suffered greatly during the wars amongst the petty princes of Italy. The French took it in 1797; but it was restored to the pope in 1815. It is the seat of a bishop.

FORMA PAUPERIS.—By 11 Hen. VII. c. 12 (1494), any poor person having due cause for action, was provided with writs, according to the nature of his case, and with counsel and attorney, gratis. By 2 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 8 (1729), persons arrested on charges relating to the customs were entitled to the benefit of this statute, provided they could swear that their property, exclusive of their wearing apparel, did not amount to £5. Suitors in divorce and matrimonial causes are enabled to sue in *forma pauperis*, by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 54 (Aug. 28, 1857).

FORMIGNY (Battle).—The English were defeated at this place, in France, with the loss of 3,000 men, April 18, 1450.

FORMOSA.—This island, off the coast of China, was not known to the Chinese till early in the 15th century. The Dutch

settlement, founded in 1634, was destroyed by some Chinese rebels, who ruled the island until they were expelled by the Chinese government, about 1683.

FORT ERIE (North America) was evacuated by the English in 1814. An English force, 2,000 strong, assailed the American garrison and army, consisting of 3,500 men, Aug. 15, 1814. Owing to some want of punctuality in the arrival of two of the attacking columns, the success achieved by the first could not be maintained. The Americans having made a sortie, Aug. 20, in which they were repulsed with great slaughter, blew up their works and retired, Nov. 5, 1814.

FORTIFICATION.—The earliest fortification was probably the wall with which Cain surrounded the city of Enoch (Gen. iv. 17), B.C. 3875. The art was brought to great perfection in Babylon and Nineveh, the former of which cities was defended by a wall 100 feet high and 32 thick. Bastions were introduced by the Italians in the 14th or 15th century, the oldest extant being at Verona, built in 1523, and at Antwerp in 1545. The first writer on fortification was Albert Durer, whose work appeared in 1527. The covered way was first described by Tartaglia in 1554. Errard de Bois-le-duc published a work on flank fortification in 1594, which was much improved by Antoine de Ville in 1629. Great improvements were introduced in 1645, by the Count de Pagan; and the mareschal de Vauban, who flourished 1633–1707, left numerous works, of which the treatise *De l'Attaque et de la Defense des Places*, was published in 1737. The best work on subterranean fortification was published by M. Monzé in 1804.

FORT PITT (North America).—The French built Fort Du Quesne A.D. 1755. Having been abandoned by them, it fell into the hands of Brigadier Forbes, at the head of an English force, Nov. 24, 1758. The British standard was erected on the fort, the name of which was changed to Fort Pitt, in honour of the minister.

FORT ST. DAVID (Hindustan).—A factory was established here by the English A.D. 1689. Count Lally captured the fort, then the strongest place the English possessed in India, June 1, 1758, when the fortifications were destroyed.

FORTUNE-TELLERS.—By 17 Geo. II. c. 5, s. 2 (1743), every person professing to tell fortunes by palmistry, or otherwise, was adjudged a rogue and vagabond, and by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 4 (June 21, 1824), was rendered liable to imprisonment in the house of correction for a period not exceeding three calendar months.

FORUM TREBONII (Battle).—Near this small town in Mœsia, the Roman emperor Decius and his son were slain, and their army defeated by the Goths, A.D. 251. Gibbon says the Roman army was irretrievably lost in a morass, and that the body of the emperor could not be found.

FOSSALTA (Battle).—Prince Enzo,

natural son of the emperor Frederick II., at the head of the Ghibelline forces, was defeated and made prisoner at Fossalta, near Bologna, May 26, 1249. He was kept in captivity at Bologna till his death, which occurred in 1272.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire) was founded soon after the Norman Conquest, by Simon St. Liz, second earl of Northampton, and rebuilt by Edmund of Langley, duke of York (A.D. 1345—1400). Richard III. was born here, Oct. 21, 1450, and the castle is famous as the scene of the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, Oct. 11 to 14 (after which it was conducted at Westminster), 1586, and of her execution, Feb. 8, 1587. It was dismantled by James I. in 1604.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS, for the reception of children abandoned by their parents, existed under the Roman empire. A foundling hospital existed at Angers, in France, in the 7th, and at Trèves, in Germany, in the 8th century. A similar institution was established at Milan A.D. 787. The Hospital of the Holy Ghost, for a similar purpose, was established at Montpellier in 1180. It was confirmed by Innocent III. in 1198, and settled at Rome in 1201. An hospital of the Holy Ghost existed at Einbeck before 1274, and one at Nuremberg, commenced in 1333, was completed in 1341. A foundling hospital was established at Florence in 1316, and at Venice in 1380. The great foundling hospital at Paris was established in 1620. The first proposal for a foundling hospital in England was made in 1687. Captain Thomas Coram obtained a charter for the Foundling Hospital of London in 1739. The present building, commenced in 1742, was opened June 2, 1756.

FOUNTAINS, for public uses, existed in many Greek and Roman cities. Hero of Alexandria, who flourished B.C. 150, invented an artificial fountain, the principle of which is still employed in some places to drain mines. Among the most celebrated fountains may be classed the Fontana Paolina, constructed in 1612, and the Fontana di Trevi, 1735, at Rome; the Fontana dell' Atlante, 1532, the Fontana Scapellata, 1541, and the Fontana del Sebeto, 1590, at Naples; the Fontaine des Innocents, 1551, the Fontaine des Capuchins, 1713, the Château d'Eau, 1811, the Fontaine Louvois, about 1840, and the Fontaine Molière, 1844, at Paris. The only fountains in London of any note are those in Trafalgar Square, which were erected in 1845. The fountains at the Crystal Palace were first displayed in operation June 18, 1856.

FOXGLOVE.—The Canary foxglove was introduced into England from the Canary Isles A.D. 1698, and the Madeira foxglove from Madeira in 1777.

FOX-HUNTING.—The first public mention of this sport is in the reign of Richard II. (1377—1399), who granted a charter to the abbot of Peterborough, in which he is permitted to hunt the fox. The sport did not

become general in England till about the year 1680.

FRAGA (Spain).—Alfonso I., king of Aragon, besieged this city A.D. 1133. A great battle was fought near the city, between the Christian and the Moorish hosts, July 17, 1134. The Christians were defeated, and the place of the battle was called the Field of Mourning. Alfonso I. is said to have died of grief, July 25.

FRANCAVILLA (Sicily).—The Spaniards defeated the Austrians at this town, near the river Cantara, June 20, 1719. It suffered greatly from the effects of an earthquake in 1734.

FRANCE formed part of the ancient Gallia. It received the name of France from the Franks, a German tribe which invaded Gaul A.D. 260.

A.D.

418. The empire of the Franks in Gaul commences under Pharamond.
419. The Visigoths obtain possessions in the country.
451. Attila, king of the Huns, is defeated at the battle of Châlons.
481. Clovis reigns in Belgic Gaul.
486. He defeats Siagrius at the battle of Soissons.
493. He marries Clotilda, daughter of the king of Burgundy, and a Christian.
496. Clovis defeats the Alemanni in the battle of Tolbiac, and becomes a Christian.
507. He defeats the Visigoths at Vouglé, near Poitiers, and establishes the seat of his government at Paris, where he founds the church of St. Peter and St. Paul.
511. The Salic law is introduced. Death of Clovis, who divides his territories between his four sons.
524. Clodomir, king of Orleans, is killed by the Burgundians.
530. Thuringia is reduced to subjection.
534. The Burgundians lose their independence.
558. Clotaire becomes sole monarch.
567. The inheritance of Clotaire is divided between his three sons.
575. Sigebert, king of Austrasia, is assassinated by Frédégonde, wife of Chilperic, king of Soissons.
584. Chilperic is assassinated by Frédégonde.
587. The treaty of Andelot is signed, which lays the foundation of the feudal system.
613. Queen Brunehaut is put to death, by order of Clotaire II.
622. Clotaire II. cedes Austrasia to his son Dagobert.
656. On the death of Sigebert II., Grimoald, mayor of Austrasia, attempts to secure the throne for his son, but is defeated by Clovis II.
681. Ebroin, the last defender of the Merovingians, is assassinated.
687. Pepin d'Heristal overthrows the Merovingians at the battle of Testry.
714. Charles Martel succeeds Pepin d'Heristal, and reduces the Alemanni, the Bavarians, and the Thuringians, to subjection.
732. Charles Martel defeats the Saracens at Poitiers.
739. He completes the conquest of Provence.
747. Carloman retires to a monastery, and leaves Pepin le Bref sole actual ruler of France, though the title of king still belongs to Childeric III.
752. Pepin deposes Childeric, and assumes royal authority.
772. Charlemagne commences the conquest of Saxony.
773. He conquers Lombardy.
778. The battle of Roncevalles is fought, at which Roland, the hero of chivalry, is killed.
788. Charlemagne subdues the Avars.
800. Dec. 25. He is crowned emperor of the West.

A.D.

822. Louis le Débonnaire does penance for the murder of his nephew Bernard.
 830. He is imprisoned in a convent by his sons.
 841. The battle of Fantanet is fought, between the Germans on the one side, and the Neustrians, Aquitainians, Burgundians, and Provençaux, on the other.
 843. By the treaty of Verdun, the empire of Charlemagne is divided into three portions, one of which is the modern kingdom of France.
 848. Brittany becomes an independent kingdom.
 877. Charles the Bald signs the charter of Kiersy.
 879. Boson is proclaimed king of Provence.
 888. The Northmen attack Paris, which is defended by Eudes.
 912. Charles the Simple cedes Normandy to Rollo.
 929. Charles dies in captivity in the castle of Peronne.
 938. Louis IV. suppresses an insurrection, headed by Hugh, count of Paris.
 978. Lotaire loses Lorraine.
 1002. Robert II. inherits Burgundy.
 1032. Henry I. cedes Burgundy to his brother Robert.
 1119. Louis VI. calls the communes to arms under their feudal lords.
 1152. Louis VII. divorces his wife Eleanor.
 1186. The provinces of Amiens, Vermandois, and Valois, are obtained.
 1191. Artois is annexed to France.
 1213. The Albigenses are defeated at the battle of Murat, and their ally, the king of Aragon, is slain.
 1214. Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bovines, or Bouvines (*q. v.*).
 1250. Louis IX. (St. Louis) is taken prisoner by the Saracens, at Masourah.
 1258. Bordeaux and the duchy of Guienne are ceded to England; and the king of Aragon cedes Languedoc and Provence to France.
 1266. Sicily is conquered by Charles of Anjou.
 1270. Louis IX. dies of the plague at Tunis.
 1272. The first French patent of nobility is conferred upon Raoul, the king's goldsmith.
 1282. The Sicilian vespers (*q. v.*).
 1299. A daughter of Philip the Fair marries a son of Edward I. of England, which leads to the subsequent claim of the English monarchs to the French crown.
 1302. Philip quarrels with Pope Boniface VIII., and summons the first states-general.
 1304. The rising influence of the commonsality retards the progress of chivalry.
 1307. The Templars are suppressed in France.
 1308. Clement V. takes up his abode at Avignon.
 1337. War breaks out with Flanders.
 1341. Brittany becomes the theatre of civil strife.
 1346. Edward III. invades France, and wins the battle of Crecy (*q. v.*).
 1347. The English take Calais.
 1349. Philip VI. acquires Montpellier and Dauphiny by purchase.
 1356. John is taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at Poitiers (*q. v.*).
 1358. The dauphin suppresses an attempted revolution of the Jacquerie.
 1360. The treaty of Bretigny (*q. v.*).
 1392. Charles VI. is seized with insanity.
 1407. John, duke of Burgundy, assassinates the duke of Orleans, brother of the king.
 1415. Henry V. invades France, and gains the battle of Agincourt (*q. v.*).
 1419. The duke of Burgundy is assassinated on the bridge of Montreseau.
 1420. By the treaty of Troyes, Henry V. is acknowledged heir to the throne of France.
 1422. Henry VI. is crowned king of England and France at Paris.
 1429. May 8. Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orleans. June 18. She defeats the English at the battle of Patay.
 1431. May 30. Joan of Arc is burnt at Rouen, as a sorceress.
 1435. The treaty of Arras (*q. v.*).
 353

A.D.

1437. France is ravaged by plague and famine.
 1440. The insurrection of La Praguerie.
 1450. The English lose Cherbourg, Falaise, Caen, Harfleur, and Rouen. April 15. The English are defeated, with great loss, at the battle of Formigny.
 1465. The League of the Public Good is organized against Louis XI.
 1475. Edward IV. of England invades France.
 1494. Charles VIII. invades and conquers Naples.
 1495. The French lose Naples.
 1499. The French seize Milau.
 1508. Louis XII. joins the league of Cambrai against Venice.
 1511. Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France.
 1513. The English invade Picardy. Aug. 16. The battle of the Spurs is fought.
 1514. Oct. 9. Louis XII. marries Mary, sister of Henry VIII.
 1515. Sept. 13 and 14. Francis I. defeats the Swiss and Milanese at Marignano.
 1520. The Field of the Cloth of Gold (*q. v.*).
 1521. Francis I. loses the Milanese and Genoa.
 1525. Feb. 25. Francis I. is defeated, and made prisoner by the Spanish imperialists at Pavia. Persecution of the Protestants commences.
 1526. March 18. Francis is released from captivity.
 1529. The peace of Cambrai, or *la Paix des Dames*, is signed, and confirms Charles V. in the possession of Artois and French Flanders.
 1531. A royal printing-press is established, and private presses are forbidden.
 1532. Brittany is finally annexed to France.
 1540. Dec. Charles V. is entertained by Francis I. at Paris.
 1544. July. Henry VIII. invades France with 30,000 men.
 1545. The Vaudois are persecuted, with shocking barbarity, twenty towns and villages being burnt, and the inhabitants massacred.
 1546. June 7. Peace is concluded with England.
 1548. Aug. 13. The dauphin is affianced to Mary, queen of Scots.
 1552. The duke of Guise defends Metz against the emperor Charles V.
 1555. May 23. An alliance is agreed upon with Rome.
 1558. The English lose Calais, their last possession in France.
 1562. Civil war commences between the Huguenots and papists. March 1. Massacre of the Protestants at Vassy. Dec. 19. Guise defeats the Huguenots, under Condé, at the battle of Dreux.
 1563. Feb. 18. The duke of Guise is killed at the siege of Orleans. March 19. Peace is restored for a time by the treaty of Amboise.
 1566. An alliance for the extirpation of heresy is concluded with Spain.
 1567. Nov. 10. The Roman Catholics gain the battle of St. Denis, at which Montmorency is mortally wounded.
 1569. March 13. The Huguenots are defeated at Jarnac. Oct. 3. And at Moncontour.
 1570. Aug. 15. Toleration is established by the peace of St. Germain.
 1572. Aug. 24. The massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 1576. The Roman Catholic Holy League is founded by the duke of Guise.
 1580. The war of the Lovers commences.
 1585. Religious civil war again breaks out.
 1587. Oct. 20. Henry of Navarre defeats the Roman Catholics at the battle of Coutras.
 1588. March 5. Death of Condé. May 7. The leaguers are defeated at Senlis. Dec. 23. The duke of Guise is assassinated at Blois.
 1589. Aug. 1. Henry III. is assassinated by Jacques Clement. Sept. 21. Henry IV. wins the battle of Arques.
 1590. March 4. Henry IV. defeats the leaguers at Ivry.
 1593. July 25. Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic.
 2 A

- A.D.
1595. Sept. 17. Henry IV. receives the papal absolution.
1598. April 13. Henry IV. promulgates the Edict of Nantes, which establishes the Roman Catholic faith, but tolerates Protestantism.
1601. By the treaty of Lyons, Henry IV. acquires Bresse, Bugei, and Val-Romeil.
1602. The dukes of Brion and Bouillon conspire against Henry IV.
1608. The Loire overflows its banks, and occasions much destruction.
1610. May 14. Henry IV. is assassinated by Ravaillac. He is succeeded by his young son, Louis XIII., under the regency of Mary de Medicis.
1614. Oct. 26. The States-general meet for the last time.
1615. Nov. 22. Marriage of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria.
1617. May 3. Mary de Medicis is imprisoned in the castle of Blois.
1620. Navarre is annexed to France.
1622. Richelieu is made a member of the council.
1624. Richelieu is appointed minister of finance.
1625. The Huguenots rise in rebellion, but are reduced to submission by the duke of Montmorency.
1629. France is ravaged by plague.
1631. Richelieu triumphs over the duke of Orleans and his other enemies.
1635. The Académie Française is established by Richelieu.
1638. Sept. 5. Birth of Louis XIV.
1642. July 3. Death of Mary de Medicis. Dec. 4. Death of Richelieu.
1643. May 14. Accession of Louis XIV., under the regency of the queen-mother, Anne. Cardinal Mazarin is foreign minister.
1648. The civil war of the Frondeurs and Mazarins commences.
1652. Mazarin is banished to Sedan, by a vote of the parliament. The Fronde sedition terminates.
1653. March 29. Mazarin returns in triumph to Paris.
1655. France is divided into thirty-two general intendencies.
1659. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France is confirmed in the possession of Roussillon, Cerdagne, Alsace, and Pignerol.
1661. March 9. Death of Cardinal Mazarin, after which the king dispenses with a prime minister, and Colbert is appointed minister of finance.
1667. Louis XIV. declares war against Spain, and invades Belgium.
1668. Louis XIV. surrenders Franche-Comté, and acquires Lille, Tournay, and other towns in Flanders.
1672. Louis XIV. declares war against Holland.
1678. Sept. 17. By the peace of Nimeguen, France obtains Franche-Comté, and several important towns, together with Freiburg, in Germany.
1681. Strasburg, and Casale, in Lombardy, are annexed to France.
1683. Sept. 6. Death of Colbert.
1684. Louis XIV. is privately married to Madame de Maintenon about this year.
1685. Oct. 22. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1689. War is declared with England.
1695. The currency is altered, a capitation tax levied, and patents of nobility sold, to supply the deficiencies of the exchequer.
1697. Sept. 20. Peace is restored by the treaty of Ryswick.
1701. Sept. 7. The grand alliance is formed against France, and the war of the Spanish succession commences.
1704. Aug. 13. The French are defeated by Marlborough, at Blenheim.
1706. May 12. The French are defeated at Ramillies.
1709. A severe famine occurs throughout France.

- A.D.
1713. April 11. By the treaty of Utrecht, France cedes to England Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay.
1714. Lettres de cachet become general.
1715. Sept. 1. Death of Louis XIV., who is succeeded by his great-grandson, Louis XV., under the regency of the duke of Orleans.
1716. John Law establishes the Mississippi Bank.
1720. The Mississippi scheme proves a failure.
1722. Oct. 25. Coronation of Louis XV.
1725. Sept. 4. Louis XV. marries Maria Luzinska, daughter of Stanislaus, king of Poland.
1733. Louis XV. declares war against Austria, on behalf of his father-in-law, the king of Poland.
1739. A severe famine occurs in France.
1743. June 16 (O.S.). George II. defeats the French at the battle of Dettingen.
1746. Madame Pompadour attains great influence over the king.
1748. Oct. 7 (O.S.). The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Dec. 10. The young Pretender is expelled from France.
1756. France enters into alliance with Austria against England, and the Seven Years' war commences.
1757. Damiens attempts the king's life. March 28. He is executed with shocking barbarity.
1762. The Jesuits are secularized, and their property confiscated.
1763. Feb. 10. By the peace of Paris, France cedes Canada and Nova Scotia to England.
1764. Death of Madame Pompadour, and abolition of the order of the Jesuits.
1766. Lorraine is united to France.
1768. Corsica is united to France.
1769. Madame du Barri becomes the king's mistress.
1770. May 30. Marriage of the dauphin and Marie Antoinette.
1771. The parliament is banished, and six "superior courts" are established in its stead.
1774. May 10. Death of Louis XV., who is succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI. Dec. 12. The parliament is re-established.
1776. May 12. Turgot is dismissed from office.
1777. July 2. Necker becomes minister of finance.
1778. Louis XVI. declares war against England, in aid of the North-American colonies.
1779. An army of 40,000 men is assembled in Brittany for the invasion of England.
1780. Torture is abolished.
1781. May 23. Resignation of Necker.
1783. Sept. 3. The peace of Versailles puts an end to the war with England.
1785. The diamond necklace affair (q.v.). The guillotine is introduced.
1787. Feb. 22. The Assembly of Notables meets. The king and parliament disagree respecting the collection of taxes.
1788. Necker is recalled. Nov. 9. The second Assembly of the Notables meets.
1789. May 5. The States-general assemble at Versailles. June 17. The States-general assume the title of the National Assembly. July 14. The Bastille is stormed and destroyed. Aug. 13. The Assembly adopts the declaration of the "Rights of Man." Oct. 5 and 6. The people attack the palace at Versailles, and compel the king and queen to go to Paris. Oct. 16. The title "king of France" is altered to "king of the French." Nov. 2. The property of the clergy is confiscated. Dec. 22. France is divided into eighty-three departments.
1790. Feb. 4. The king and queen visit the Assembly, and agree to the revolution. March 16. Lettres de cachet are abolished. June 20. Hereditary nobility and titles of honour are abolished. July 14. The king swears fidelity to the new constitution at the fête in the Champ de Mars. Sept. 4. Final dismissal and flight of Necker. Nov. 27. The Assembly publishes decrees for the humiliation of the clergy.

A.D.

1791. March 18. Territorial primogeniture is abolished. April 2. Death of Mirabeau. June 20. The royal family escape from Paris by night, but are arrested at Varennes, June 22. June 25. They are imprisoned in the Tuileries. Sept. 14. Louis XVI assents to the National Constitution. Sept. 29. Dissolution of the constituent National Assembly. Oct. 1. The Legislative Assembly meets.
1792. April 20. War is declared against Austria. June 20. The mob attack the Tuileries. June. Prussia, Austria, and Holland unite against France. Aug. 10. The mob storm the Tuileries, massacre the Swiss guards, and imprison the royal family in the Temple. Sept. 2 to 5. The royalist prisoners in Paris, amounting to about 5,000, are massacred, the princess de Lamballe being of the number. Sept. 20. The National Convention assembles, and abolishes royalty. Sept. 22. The French republic is founded. Nov. 12. The debate on the trial of the king is opened in the Convention, and concludes Dec. 3. Dec. 15. Flanders is annexed to France.
1793. Jan. 19. Louis XVI. is sentenced to death. Jan. 21. He is executed. Feb. 1. War is declared against England, Spain, and Holland. March 10. The royalists of La Vendée rise in insurrection. March 25. Robespierre and his colleagues are invested with dictatorial authority. May 31. The *Reign of Terror* commences. July 13. Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat. Aug. 23. Napoleon first distinguishes himself at the siege of Toulon. Oct. 14. Trial of the queen. Oct. 16. She is executed. Nov. 6. Philip Egalité, duke of Orleans, is beheaded. Nov. 8. Madame Roland is beheaded. Nov. 24. The revolutionary calendar is adopted by the Convention. Dec. 12. The insurrection in La Vendée is suppressed.
1794. March 24. The leaders of the Cordeliers Club are executed. April 5. Danton and his colleagues are guillotined. May 10. Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., is executed. June 7. Robespierre celebrates the festival of the God of Nature, and acts as high priest. July 27. The revolution of the 9th Thermidor, and fall of Robespierre. July 28. Robespierre, St. Just, and seventy of their partisans, are guillotined, which terminates the *Reign of Terror*. Sept. 8. The National Convention orders the closing of the Jacobin clubs.
1795. April 5. Peace is concluded with Prussia at Basel. June 9. Louis XVII. dies in prison in the Temple. Oct. 5. A rebellion of 30,000 royalists against the Convention is suppressed by Napoleon Bonaparte. Oct. 28. The Council of the Ancients and of the Five Hundred hold their first meetings. The Directory is established.
1796. April 9. Napoleon commences his Italian victories. Nov. 15-17. He completes the conquest of Italy at the battle of Arcola.
1797. May 20. Pichegru heads a conspiracy to restore the Bourbons. Sept. 4. A revolution in favour of the Directory takes place in Paris. Dec. 10. Napoleon returns to Paris, where he is received with magnificent fêtes as "the Pacificator."
1798. Jan. 4. All English merchandise in France is confiscated. May 20. Napoleon embarks for Egypt.
1799. June 22. England, Russia, Germany, Turkey, Portugal, and Naples, form the second coalition against France. Nov. 10. The Directory is dissolved, and the consular government established. Dec. 13. Napoleon is chosen first consul.

A.D.

1800. June 14. Napoleon gains the battle of Marengo (q. v.). Dec. 24. His life is attempted by means of an infernal machine.
1801. Feb. 9. The treaty of Lunéville restores peace with Austria. Sept. 11. The Roman Catholic religion is re-established. Oct. 8. Peace with Russia. Oct. 9. Peace with Turkey.
1802. March 25. Peace with England is restored by the treaty of Amiens. May 18. The Legion of Honour is instituted. Aug. 2. Bonaparte is appointed first consul for life.
1803. March 13. Bonaparte publicly insults Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador. May 16. War is declared against England.
1804. Jan. 15. A new civil code is adopted. Feb. 16. The Georges conspiracy is discovered. March 20. Execution of the dukes d'Enghien. May 18. Napoleon is proclaimed emperor of the French. Dec. 2. He is crowned by the pope at Notre Dame.
1805. May 26. Napoleon I. is crowned king of Italy at Milan. June 4. Genoa is annexed to France. Aug. 9. England, Russia, Naples, and Austria, form the third coalition against France. Sept. 26. The French invade Germany. Oct. 21. The French fleet is nearly annihilated at Trafalgar (q. v.). Dec. 2. Napoleon I. gains the battle of Austerlitz. Dec. 26. The Venetian states and Dalmatia are annexed to France by the treaty of Presburg.
1806. July 12. The Confederation of the Rhine is formed. Oct. 6. England, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony, form the fourth coalition against France. Oct. 8. Prussia declares war. Oct. 14. Napoleon I. gains the battle of Jena (q. v.).
1807. Feb. 8. The French are victorious at Eylau (q. v.). June 26. Napoleon I. has an interview with the emperor of Russia. July 9. The peace of Tilsit is signed.
1808. May 5. Charles IV., king of Spain, is compelled to abdicate in favour of Napoleon, which leads to the Peninsular war. (See SPAIN.)
1809. April 6. England and Austria form the fifth coalition against France. June 10. Napoleon I. is excommunicated. Oct. 14. Peace with Austria is restored by the treaty of Vienna. Dec. 15. Napoleon I. is divorced from his wife Josephine.
1810. April 1. Napoleon I. marries Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria. July 9. Holland is incorporated with the French empire.
1811. March 20. The empress gives birth to a son, who receives the title of king of Rome.
1812. June 22 to Dec. 19. Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia. (See RUSSIA.)
1813. March 16. Russia and Prussia form the sixth coalition against France. Oct. 7. Wellington crosses the Bidasoa, and enters France. Dec. 31. Napoleon I. dissolves the Legislative Council.
1814. March 30. Paris surrenders to the allies. April 4. Napoleon I. abdicates in favour of his son. May 3. The Bourbons are restored in the person of Louis XVIII. May 4. Napoleon I. arrives in Elba.
1815. March 1. Napoleon I. suddenly returns from Elba, and lands at Cannes, with 1,000 men. March 15. Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, form a new alliance against Napoleon. March 19. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris. March 29. Napoleon I. abolishes the slave trade. June 1. Napoleon I. promulgates a new constitution. June 12. He leaves Paris to take the command of his forces. June 15. He invades Belgium. June 18. And is totally overthrown at the battle of Waterloo (q. v.). June 22. He again abdicates in favour of his son. July 3. He attempts to embark for America. July 6. Louis XVIII. returns to Paris.

A.D.

1815. July 15. Napoleon I. seeks refuge with Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. Aug. 8. He is transferred to the *Northumberland*, at Torbay, and sent to St. Helena. Oct. 16. He arrives at St. Helena. Dec. 7. Execution of Marshal Ney.
1816. Jan. 12. The allied sovereigns issue a decree, excluding the family of Bonaparte for ever from the throne of France.
1820. Feb. 13. The duke de Berri is assassinated.
1821. May 5. Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena.
1824. Sept. 16. Death of Louis XVIII., who is succeeded by his brother, Charles X.
1827. April 30. The National Guard is disbanded. Nov. 5. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and seventy-six new peers created.
1829. Aug. 8. The Polignac administration commences.
1830. May 19. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. July 25. Royal ordinances are issued respecting the system of electing the Chamber of Deputies. They are published in the *Moniteur* of the 26th, and create great dissatisfaction. July 27. The streets are barricaded, and the revolution commences. July 28. Paris is declared in a state of siege, and the fighting continues till the 30th. July 31. The royal family flee from St. Cloud, and the duke of Orleans accepts the lieutenantancy-generalship of the kingdom. Aug. 2. Charles X. announces his abdication. Aug. 7. The crown is offered to the duke of Orleans, who ascends the throne as Louis Philippe I. Aug. 17. Charles X. seeks refuge in England. Dec. 21. The Chamber of Peers pronounces a sentence of imprisonment for life against the prince of Polignac and some other members of his ministry.
1831. Feb. 14 and 15. Riots in Paris. Feb. 26. The criminal law is reformed. July 31. A law is passed to prohibit the assembling of the National Guard, unless by authority. Dec. 28. The hereditary peerage decree is repealed.
1832. March 23. The cholera appears in Paris, and rages in France with terrific fury for several months. July 22. Death of the duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Maria Louisa, at Schönbrunn. Nov. 19. The king's life is attempted.
1833. Aug. 14. The Court of Delegates is abolished.
1834. May 20. Death of Lafayette.
1835. July 28. Marshal Mortier and others are assassinated with an infernal machine by Fieschi, whose object was to kill the king.
1836. June 25. Louis Alibaud attempts the king's life. Oct. 29. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards the emperor Napoleon III., attempts to create an insurrection at Strasburg. Nov. 6. Death of Charles X., the ex-king. Nov. 23. Prince Polignac is released from prison. Dec. 27. Meunier attempts the king's life.
1837. May 9. An amnesty for political offenders is published.
1838. May 17. Death of Talleyrand. July 12. War with Mexico.
1839. May 11. An insurrection occurs in Paris.
1840. March 1. Thiers becomes minister of foreign affairs. May 12. The Chambers order the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena to France. Aug. 6. Louis Napoleon makes a descent upon Boulogne. Oct. 6. Louis Napoleon is sentenced to imprisonment for life. Oct. 15. The king's life is attempted by Darnès. Oct. 29. M. Guizot accepts the portfolio of foreign affairs. Dec. 15. The remains of Napoleon I. are solemnly re-interred in the *Hôtel des Invalides*.
1841. Sept. 13. Attempted assassination of the duc d'Angoulême.

A.D.

1842. July 13. Death of the duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, in consequence of a fall from his carriage.
1843. Sept. 2—7. The Queen of England visits the French royal family at the *Château d'Eu*.
1844. Sept. 6. Peace with Morocco.
1846. April 16. Lecompte makes an attempt upon the king's life. May 25. Louis Napoleon escapes from the fortress of Ham. July 29. Joseph Henri attempts the king's life. Oct. 16, &c. Fearful inundations of the Loire and Rhone destroy an immense amount of property.
1847. Dec. 18. Death of Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Bonaparte. Dec. 21. Abd-el-Kader is surrendered to the French.
1848. Feb. 21. A great reform banquet is prohibited by proclamation on the eve of its celebration. Feb. 22, &c. The Revolution commences, Paris being in a state of frightful anarchy. Feb. 24. Louis Philippe abdicates, and, with his family, escapes from Paris. Feb. 26. A republic is proclaimed. March 3. The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven. March 4. The victims of the revolution are buried with great public solemnity. May 4. The National Assembly is opened. May 7. The government is intrusted to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly. May 15. The mob attack the National Assembly. May 30. Louis Philippe and his family are condemned to perpetual banishment. June 13. Louis Napoleon is elected a member of the National Assembly. June 23. The Red Republicans rise in insurrection in Paris. June 24. Paris is declared in a state of siege, and all executive power is intrusted to General Cavaignac. June 25. The left bank of the Seine is cleared of the insurgents. June 26. The archbishop of Paris is mortally wounded while administering consolation to the dying, and comparative order is at length restored. June 28. General Cavaignac is made president of the Council. July 6. Solemn funeral of the victims of the late insurrection. Sept. 26. Louis Napoleon takes his seat for the department of l'Yonne in the National Assembly. Oct. 19. Paris is delivered from its state of siege. Nov. 12. The Constitution is solemnly published in Paris, and throughout France. Dec. 20. Louis Napoleon is declared the president-elect of the French republic.
1849. Jan. 29. An intended insurrection of the Red Republicans is prevented. Aug. 22. The Universal Peace Congress assembles at Paris.
1850. May 16. The French ambassador is recalled from England. Aug. 26. The ex-king, Louis Philippe, dies at Claremont, in England.
1851. Jan. 10. General Changarnier loses the command of the National Guard. Sept. 27. Telegraph communication is established with England. Oct. 19. Death of the duchess d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. Nov. 4. The president proposes to restore universal suffrage. Nov. 13. The National Assembly reject the president's proposition. Nov. 26. Death of Marshal Soult. Dec. 2. The *coup-d'état*. The president dissolves the Legislative Assembly, establishes universal suffrage, proposes the election of a president for ten years, and declares Paris in a state of siege. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and about 180 of the National Assembly, are arrested. Dec. 12. The president appoints a consultative commission. Dec. 20 and 21. Voting for the election of a president for ten years takes place throughout France.

A.D.

1852. Jan. 1. The *Moniteur* announces the result of the votes to be that the nation desires Louis Napoleon to continue the government on the principles he laid down Dec. 2, 1851. He is accordingly installed at Notre Dame, and takes up his official residence in the Tuilleries. Jan. 7. The motto "Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité" is ordered to be erased throughout France. Jan. 9. Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, are set at liberty in Belgium, with instructions not to return to France. Jan. 10. Eighty-three members of the late Legislative Assembly are banished, and 575 persons are transported to Cayenne for having opposed the *coup-d'état*. Jan. 15. The prince president promulgates a new constitution. Jan. 23. The property of the Orleans family is annexed to the state. Jan. 25. Titles of nobility are restored. Feb. 3. The official statement as to the election of deputies to the Legislative Assembly is published in the *Moniteur*. Feb. 17. The prince president abolishes all national holidays, except the birthday of the emperor Napoleon (Aug. 15). March 28. The departments are released from martial law. March 29. The legislative chambers assemble. March 30. A presidential decree authorizes the erection of a permanent Crystal Palace in Paris. May 10. The prince president distributes eagles to the army. July 1. A plot for the assassination of the president is discovered at Paris. July 19. The prince president visits Strasburg. Aug. 8. Thiers and other exiles are permitted to return to France. Sept. 13. The senate petitions for the re-establishment of the "hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family." Sept. 19. The prince president visits Lyons to inaugurate a statue of the emperor Napoleon. Sept. 23. The police at Marseilles seize an infernal machine designed to destroy the prince president. Sept. 27. The prince president visits Toulon, and orders the enlargement of the fortifications. Oct. 7. He visits Bordeaux. Oct. 16. He releases Abd-el-Kader. Nov. 4. He announces his intention of restoring the empire. Nov. 7. The senate calls upon the president to assume the title of emperor. Nov. 12. A protest from the count de Chambord against the empire appears in the Paris papers. Nov. 21 and 22. The votes of the nation are taken as to the restoration of the empire. Dec. 1. The Corps Législatif declares the result of the voting:—Ayes, 7,864,189; noes, 253,145; null, 63,326. The prince president accepts the empire, and assumes the title of Napoleon III. Dec. 2. He is proclaimed in Paris.
1853. Jan. 29. The emperor marries Eugénie de Montijo, duchess of Teba. Feb. 4. The *Moniteur* announces the pardon of 4,312 political offenders. Aug. 21. The emperor and empress visit Dieppe. Oct. 2. Death of François Arago. Nov. 7. Thirty-three persons are tried on the charge of plotting to assassinate the emperor: ten of the accused are transported for life, and the rest sentenced to various imprisonments. Nov. 20. The two branches of the Bourbons are reconciled.
1854. Feb. 6. The Russian ambassador leaves Paris. March 12. A treaty of alliance with England and Turkey is signed at Constantinople. March 27. France declares war against Russia. July 12. The emperor reviews the troops at Boulogne. Sept. 3. The emperor visits Boulogne, where he entertains the kings of Belgium and Portugal, and Prince Albert. Sept. 29. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud.

A.D.

1855. April 17–21. The emperor and empress visit England. April 28. Pianori fires at the emperor. May 15. Opening of the Paris exhibition. Aug. 18–27. The Queen and Prince Albert visit France. Sept. 8. Belle-marre attempts the emperor's life. Dec. 29. The Imperial Guard enter Paris.
1856. March 16. Birth of the prince imperial, in consequence of which the emperor pardons more than 1,000 political offenders. March 30. Peace is concluded with Russia. June 1. Disastrous inundations occur in the south of France.
1857. Jan. 3. Assassination of the archbishop of Paris. March 5. A conference assembles at Paris to settle the Neuchâtel difficulty. (See NEUCHÂTEL.) April 20. The grand-duke Constantine of Russia visits the emperor. July 16. Death of Beranger. Aug. 7. The Italians, Tibaldi, Grilli, and Bartolotti, are tried for plotting against the life of the emperor. Aug. 8. The emperor and empress visit England. Sept. 25. The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stuttgart. Oct. 28. Death of General Cavaignac.
1858. Jan. 14. Orsini, Pieri, Rudio, Gomez, and others, fail in an attempt to assassinate the emperor and empress with hand-grenades. Both were uninjured, but five persons in the crowd were killed, and sixty wounded. Feb. 1. The emperor appoints the emperor-regent in the event of his death during the minority of the prince imperial. Feb. 24. Numerous arrests take place in consequence of an apprehended insurrection. Feb. 25. Orsini, &c., are tried at Paris: Orsini, Pieri, and Rudio are condemned to die. March 13. Execution of Orsini and Pieri. Rudio receives a commutation of sentence. April 15. Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakhoff, arrives in London as French ambassador. May 22 to Aug. 19. A conference meets at Paris to adjust the organization of the Danubian principalities. Aug. 4 and 5. Queen Victoria meets the emperor at Cherbourg (q. v.). Oct. 9. A treaty of friendship is concluded with Japan. Nov. 2. Death of Count Esterhazy. Nov. 24. Trial and condemnation of the count de Montalembert. Dec. 21. The count is partially acquitted by the court of appeal.
1859. Jan. 1. The emperor addresses some ominous words to the Austrian ambassador. Jan. 30. Marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde of Savoy. April 23. The French army leaves Paris for Italy. May 2. The French ambassador quits Vienna. May 3. The emperor declares war against Austria. May 4. The Austrian ambassador leaves Paris. May 10. The emperor leaves Paris to assume the command of the army in Italy, the empress having been appointed regent during his absence. May 20. The French and Sardinians gain the battle of Montebello. May 30. They triumph at Palestro. June 4. At Magenta. June 8. At Malegnano. The emperor enters Milan the same day. June 24. The Austrians are defeated at Solferino. July 8. An armistice is agreed upon. July 11. The emperors of France and Austria meet at Villafranca, and conclude the preliminaries of a treaty of peace the next day. July 16. The emperor returns to Paris. Aug. 14. The army recently engaged in Italy makes its solemn entry into Paris. Aug. 16. The emperor publishes an amnesty to Frenchmen in imprisonment or exile for political offences. Nov. 10. The treaty of Zurich is signed. Dec. 31. In a letter to the pope, the emperor insists upon the cessation of the Romagna.
1860. Jan. 5. The emperor announces his intention of relieving commerce from many existing restrictions.

A.D.

1360. Jan. 23. The treaty of commerce with Great Britain is signed at Paris. Jan. 29. *L'Univers*, the organ of the Ultramontane party, is suppressed by the emperor. Feb. 25. In a despatch to the French ambassador at Turin, the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is spoken of as geographically necessary. March 10. Publication of the commercial treaty with England. March 21. The emperor receives a deputation from Savoy. March 24. The treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice is signed at Turin. June 14. The French government takes formal possession of the ceded provinces. June 24. Death of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Aug. 4. A French force is sent to Syria to protect the Christians against the Mohammedans. Aug. 25. The emperor writes to Count Persigny, French ambassador in London, to repudiate any hostile designs against England. Nov. 14. The empress visits England privately.
1361. Feb. 2. A treaty is signed at Paris with the prince of Monaco, for the cession of Mentone and Roquebrune to France. Feb. 15. The pamphlet "France, Rome, and Italy," is published. March 7. A treaty of boundary is concluded with Sardinia. April 6. A treaty for the protection of literary and artistic property is concluded with Russia. April 29. A commercial treaty is concluded with Turkey. May 1. A treaty of commerce, and for the protection of literary and artistic property, is concluded with Belgium. June 11. The *Moniteur* announces the intention of France to preserve strict neutrality in the American civil war. June 23. The emperor recognizes Victor Emanuel of Sardinia as king of Italy.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIANS.

A.D.

418. Pharamond.
428. Clodion.
447. Meroveus.
458. Childeric I.
481. Clovis.
 { Thierry I. (Austrasia or Metz).
511. { Clodomir (Orleans).
 { Childebert I. (Paris).
 { Clotaire I. (Soissons or Neustria).
534. Theodebert I. (Metz).
548. Theodebald (Metz).
558. Clotaire I. (king of all France).
 { Caribert (Paris).
561. { Gontran (Orleans and Burgundy).
 { Chilperic I. (Soissons).
 { Sigebert (Austrasia).
575. Childebert II. (Austrasia).
593. Ditto (Burgundy).
594. Clotaire II. (Soissons).
613. Ditto (king of all France).
 { Thierry II. (Burgundy).
595. { Theodebert II. (Austrasia).
28. Dagobert I.
 { Sigebert II. (Austrasia).
638. { Clovis II. (Soissons and Burgundy).
656. Clovis II. (king of all France).
660. { Clotaire III. (Soissons and Burgundy).
 { Childeric II. (Austrasia).
670. Childeric II. (king of all France).
 { Dagobert II. (Austrasia).
673. { Thierry III. (Soissons and Burgundy).
691. Clovis III. (Neustria and Burgundy).
695. Childebert III. " "
711. Dagobert III. " "
715. Chilperic II. " "
717. Clotaire IV. " "
720. Thierry IV. " "
737. Interregnum " "
742. Childeric III. " "
358

CAROLINGIANS.

A.D.

752. Pepin the Short.
768. Charlemagne.
814. Louis I., le Débonnaire.
840. Charles II., the Bald.
877. Louis II., the Stammerer.
879. Louis III. and Carloman.
882. Carloman (alone).
884. Charles the Fat (emperor).
887. Eudes.
898. Charles III., the Simple.
922. Robert.
923. Rodolph, or Raoul.
936. Louis IV., d'Outremer.
954. Lotaire.
984. Louis V., le Fainéant, or Indolent.

CAPETIANS.

A.D.

987. Hugh Capet.
996. Robert.
1031. Henry I.
1060. Philip I.
1108. Louis VI., the Fat.
1137. Louis VII., the Young.
1180. Philip II. (Augustus).
1223. Louis VIII., the Lion.
1226. Louis IX. (St. Louis).
1270. Philip III., the Bold.
1285. Philip IV., the Fair.
1314. Louis X., the Headstrong (Hutin).
1316. John I.
1316. Philip V., the Long.
1322. Charles VII., the Fair.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

A.D.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois.
1350. John II., the Good.
1364. Charles V., the Wise.
1380. Charles VI.
1422. Charles VII.
1461. Louis XI.
1483. Charles VIII.
1498. Louis XII.
1515. Francis I.
1547. Henry II.
1559. Francis II.
1560. Charles IX.
1574. Henry III.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

A.D.

1589. Henry IV.
1610. Louis XIII., the Just.
1643. Louis XIV., le Grand.
1715. Louis XV., the Well beloved.
1774. Louis XVI.
1793. Louis XVII. (merely nominally a king).

THE REPUBLIC.

A.D.

1792. Convention.
1795. Directoire.
1799. Consulate.

THE EMPIRE.

A.D.

1804. Napoleon I.
1814. Louis XVIII. (king).
1815. Napoleon (again).

HOUSE OF BOURBON AGAIN.

A.D.

1815. Louis XVIII.
1824. Charles X.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

A.D.

1830. Louis Philippe I.
1848. Republic.

THE EMPIRE RESTORED.

A.D.

1852. Napoleon III. (Charles Louis).

FRANCHE-COMTÉ (France).—This ancient province, conquered by the Franks A.D. 534, formed part of the duchy of Burgundy. It was bestowed on Philip II. of Spain on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Henry II. of France, in 1559. Louis XIV. conquered it in 1668 and in 1674, and it was ceded to France by Spain, by the treaty of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678.

FRANCHISE.—A royal privilege, or branch of the king's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject, was of various kinds, and existed from a very early date. Charlemagne made capitulars, A.D. 779, securing the franchise of churches. By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429) the franchise was conferred upon forty-shilling freeholders.

FRANCISCANS, called also Grey or Minor Friars, were mendicant friars, founded by St. Francis, A.D. 1208. Pope Innocent III. in 1210, the council of the Lateran in 1215, and Honorius III. in 1223, approved the order. The first general chapter of the order was held at Assisi in 1216. In 1228 a dispute, which lasted till 1259, arose between the Dominicans and the Franciscans, concerning the dignity and preference of their respective orders. Gregory X. made it one of the four orders, to which he reduced the mendicants in 1274. The Franciscans came to England in 1219.

FRANKER (Holland).—The university, founded in this town A.D. 1585, was converted into an Athenæum in 1815.

FRANKENHAUSEN (Battle).—Münzer and his followers, who raised an insurrection in Thuringia, were defeated at this town, in Germany, A.D. 1525. The old town was destroyed by fire in 1833.

FRANKENTHAL (Germany) was founded by some Flemish Protestants, A.D. 1562. It has been frequently assailed. The French captured it in 1792. The Austrians took it Nov. 12, 1795.

FRANKFORT (North America), the capital of the state of Kentucky, was founded in 1786, and made the seat of government in 1792.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE (Germany), was founded by the Franks in the 5th century. Charlemagne had a palace in this city, which was surrounded with walls by Louis I., A.D. 838. It was made the capital of the Eastern Franks in 843. Frederick II. was elected at Frankfort in 1152. From that time it became the place of election for the emperors, and the Golden Bull confirmed it in the possession of the privilege in 1536. Frankfort was made a free city in 1154. Frederick of Prussia signed a treaty with the Empire, France, and Sweden, at this city, May 13, 1744. The French captured it Jan. 2, 1759, and again in 1792; but the Prussians wrested it from them Dec. 2 in the same year. It was bombarded by the French July 12, and surrendered July 16, 1796. It formed part of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Napoleon Bonaparte erected Frankfort, and some of the surrounding territory, into a duchy in 1810. By the congress of Vienna, in 1815,

it was made one of the four free cities of Germany, and the seat of the Germanic diet. It was made a free port in 1831. The Constituent Assembly, elected in 1848, held its sittings at Frankfort. They were transferred to Stuttgart, May 30, 1849. Councils were held here A.D. 794, 853, 1001, 1007 (Feb. 2), 1234, and 1409.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (Prussia).—Three periodical fairs, instituted at this town A.D. 1253, are much frequented. Its university, founded in 1506, was removed to Breslau in 1811. The Russians and Austrians took Frankfort Aug. 3, 1759; the Prussians, however, regained possession Aug. 12.

FRANKING.—The privilege of receiving and sending letters free of postage was claimed by the House of Commons A.D. 1660. A warrant was soon after issued to the postmaster-general, granting the privilege to the weight of two ounces. This was confirmed by 4 Geo. III. c. 24 (1764). The privilege of franking was regulated by acts passed in 1764, 1765, and 1795, and by 1 Vict. c. 35 (July 12, 1837). By the third clause of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 17, 1839), the Treasury had power to suspend the privilege of franking, which ceased altogether on the introduction of the penny postage, Jan. 10, 1840.

FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS.—Sir John Franklin made three expeditions to the Arctic regions previous to that in the *Erebus* and *Terror*. As lieutenant in command of the *Trent*, he, in company with Captain Buchan of the *Dorothea*, left England for Spitzbergen April 25, 1818. They arrived at their destination May 26, and returned to England the following October. On the 23rd of May, 1819, Captain Franklin sailed from Gravesend for America, in order to conduct a land expedition in search of the north-west passage. He set out in sledges from the Hudson's Bay Company's station at Cumberland House, Jan. 19, 1820, and arrived at Winter Lake Aug. 20, where he remained during the severe weather ten months. On July 21, 1821, the party embarked on the Polar Sea, and Aug. 22 they commenced their return journey to England.—Captain Franklin sailed from Liverpool to undertake a second land expedition, Feb. 16, 1825, and arrived at Fort Chipewyan in July. The party separated into two divisions, July 3, 1826, but reunited Sept. 21, and the expedition returned to England Sept. 26, 1827. He received the honour of knighthood, April 20, 1829.—Sir John Franklin's last expedition in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Sheerness May 26, 1845. The last despatch home was written July 12, and the ships were seen for the last time by the *Prince of Wales* whaler, July 26. From information afterwards collected by Captain M'Clintock, of the *Fox*, an account of whose expedition is appended, it appears that the two ships were beset with ice Sept. 12, 1846. On the 24th of May, 1847, a party of six men under Lieutenant Gore left the ships, at which time all was going on well. Sir

John Franklin died the 11th of June following, and the ships were abandoned April 22, 1848. The officers and crew, in number 105 men, landed April 25, and on the 26th they intended to start for Back's Fish River. This is the latest intelligence obtained respecting this ill-fated expedition. —No anxiety was felt respecting the vessels until the close of 1847, but numerous expeditions were subsequently despatched, an account of which is given in the following table. The case of Sir John Franklin, and his officers and crew, was officially pronounced hopeless, and their names were removed from the "Navy List," March 13, 1854.

A.D.

1848. Jan. 1. The *Plover*, Commander Moore, sails from Sheerness, with orders to proceed to Behring's Strait, and meet the *Herald*, Captain Kellett. She reaches the Sandwich Islands Aug. 22, and is joined by the *Herald* at Chamisso Island, July 15, 1849. The two ships are joined by the *Nancy Dawson* yacht, July 18, and despatch a boat expedition, under Lieutenant Pullen, July 25.—1850. Aug. 5. They see the *Investigator*. The *Herald* returned to England in 1851; and the *Plover*, after long arctic service, was sold, at San Francisco, not being seaworthy, Nov. 9, 1854, the crew arriving in England April 8, 1855.
1848. March 25. Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae leave Liverpool to conduct a land-expedition. They arrive at New York April 10, and enter the estuary of the Mackenzie river Aug. 3. Dr. Rae was despatched, with a party of eight men, to attempt to reach Wollaston Land, May 1, 1849; but in consequence of excessive ice, he was unable to accomplish this object. Sir John Richardson arrived at Liverpool Nov. 6, 1849; and in May, 1851, Dr. Rae succeeded in exploring the shores of Wollaston. On the 21st of August he discovered a fragment of a flagstaff, supposed to have belonged to the missing party; and in 1852 he returned to England.
1848. June 12. Sir James Ross (*Enterprise*) and Captain Bird (*Investigator*) leave England. They fail in an attempt to get to the westward of Leopold Island, and return to England Nov. 3, 1849.
1849. May 16. The *North Star*, Mr. Saunders, master, sails with provisions for Barrow's Strait. He returns to England Sept. 28, 1850.
1850. Jan. 10. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, under Captains Collinson and McClure, sail from the Thames, and leave Plymouth Jan. 20. April 19. The two vessels are parted by stress of weather. July 29. The *Investigator* crosses the Arctic circle. Aug. 5. The *Investigator* is seen by the *Plover*. Aug. 29. The *Enterprise* is compelled by the ice to steer southward, and winter at Hong-kong. Sept. 7. McClure takes possession of Baring Island. Oct. 26. He discovers the north-west passage. July 10, 1851. The *Enterprise* leaves Port Clarence for the North. Sept. 26, 1852. She reaches Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, and winters there.—1853. April 6. Lieutenant Pim, of the *Resolute*, brings assistance to the *Investigator*, which is abandoned the following June 3, the crew being received on board the *Resolute* and *Intrepid*.—1854. April 14. The crew of the *Investigator* proceed on foot to Beechey Island. Sept. 6. They reach Disco, on the coast of Greenland, and arrive in England Sept. 28. The *Enterprise* returns May 6, 1855.

A.D.

1850. April 13. Captain Penny, of the *Lady Franklin*, and Captain Stewart, of the *Sophia*, sail from Aberdeen. They return in Sept. 1851.
1850. April 20. Sir John Ross, in the *Felix*, and Commander Phillips, in the *Mary*, sail from Loch Regan, the expense of the expedition being defrayed by public subscription. They return Sept. 25, 1851.
1850. May 4. Captain Austin's expedition sails from Greenhithe. It consists of the *Resolute*, Captain Austin; the *Assistance*, Captain Ommaney; the *Intrepid*, Lieutenant Osborn; and the *Pioneer*, Lieutenant Cator. The *Resolute* and *Assistance* return to England in the latter part of September, 1851.
1850. May 23. The American expedition, the *Advance* and the *Rescue*, under Lieutenant De Haven and Dr. Kane, sails from New York. The expense of this undertaking was sustained by Mr. Grinnell, a wealthy American merchant. They fell in with some relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Aug. 27, and arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 30, 1851.
1850. June 5. The *Prince Albert*, Captain Forsyth, sails from Aberdeen. Lady Franklin having equipped the expedition. It returns Oct. 1.
1851. May 22. The *Prince Albert* is again fitted up by Lady Franklin, and sails from Aberdeen, under the command of Mr. Kennedy and Lieutenant Bellot, of the French navy. After wintering in Prince Regent's Inlet, they return Oct. 9, 1852.
1851. Sept. 27. Lieutenant Pim proposed to conduct an expedition through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma, and to explore the north coasts of Asia; but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the representations of the Russian government.
1852. April 15. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, viz., the *Assistance*, Sir E. Belcher; the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett; the *North Star*, Captain Pullen; the *Intrepid*, Captain McClintock; and the *Pioneer*, Captain Osborn, sailed from Woolwich, with the double object of searching for the Franklin expedition and for the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, which had been absent since 1850. They arrive at their winter quarters, in Northumberland Sound, Aug. 18. The *Resolute* and *Intrepid* were abandoned May 14, 1854, and the *Assistance* and *Pioneer* Aug. 25; the whole of the officers and crews being transferred to the *North Star*. Sir E. Belcher and Captain Kellett returned to England in the *Phoenix*, which arrived Sept. 25. The *Resolute* was discovered drifting in the ice, by Captain Biddington, of the U.S. whaler *George Henry*, Sept. 10, 1855. The British government having relinquished all claim to the vessel, it was purchased by Congress for 40,000 dollars, and sent as a present to the Queen. She reached Spithead, under the care of Captain Hartstein, of the U.S. navy, by whom she was formally presented to her Majesty, Dec. 16, 1856.
1852. July 4. The *Isabel*, Captain Inglefield, sails from Woolwich. She explores 600 miles of new coast without success, and returns Nov. 4.
1853. April 8. The *Isabel* again sails for Behring's Strait, under Mr. Kennedy, late of the *Prince Albert*. She reaches Valparaiso, where the officer and crew disagree, and the expedition is abandoned.
1853. May 19. The *Phoenix*, Captain Inglefield, and Lieutenant Bellot as a volunteer, and the *Breadthbane* transport, sail from Sheerness. They reach Beechey Island Aug. 8; Lieutenant Bellot meets his death by accident

- ^{A.D.}
 1853. Aug. 18. The expedition returns Oct. 4, with news of Sir Edward Belcher's expedition and of the missing *Investigator*.
 1853. May 30. The American ship *Advance*, commanded by Dr. Kane, sails from New York. She returns Oct. 11, 1855.
 1854. May 6. The *Phoenix*, Captain Inglesfield, again sails to Beechey Island. She returns to Cork Sept. 28, with Sir Edward Belcher and Captain Kellett on board.
 1855. June 1. The United States despatch the *Release* and *Arctic*, under Lieutenant Hartstein, in aid of Dr. Kane's expedition.
 1857. July 2. Lady Franklin despatches the steam yacht *Fox*, Captain McClintock, from Aberdeen. She reaches Beechey Island Aug. 11, 1858, and the crew divide into two parties, one of which is commanded by Captain McClintock and the other by Lieutenant Hobson, April 2, 1859. Mr. Hobson discovered the record of the fate of the Franklin expedition in a cairn at Point Victory, May 6; and the vessel commenced her homeward voyage Aug. 9, arriving at Portsmouth Sept. 21.
 1860. May 29. Mr. Hall, of Cincinnati, sails from New London, Connecticut, U.S., with the intention of searching to the north of Fury and Hecla Strait for further traces of the Franklin expedition.
 1860. July 7. Dr. Hayes starts from America for Smith's Sound.

FRANK-PLEDGE.—On the establishment of decennaries by Alfred the Great, about A.D. 890, each member was required to pledge his word for the right conduct of all his fellow-members. This pledge was called frank-pledge. Courts for the view of frank-pledge were held annually, and regulated by the statute for view of frank-pledge, 18 Edw. II. (1325).

FRANKS.—This tribe was formed about A.D. 240 by the Chauci, Cherusci, and Catti, who dwelt on the banks of the Lower Rhine and the Weser, and united under the title of Franks, or free men. They invaded Gaul in 256, and for twelve years ravaged that country and Spain, extending their incursions as far as the opposite continent of Africa. Probus drove them back into their native marshes in 277; but their influence gradually increased, and after the death of Constantine, in 337, they constituted a powerful faction at the imperial court. In 358 they again invaded Gaul, and were defeated by Julian, who permitted them to establish a colony in Brabant, or Taxandria. In 418 they again invaded Gaul, where, under their leader Pharamond, they founded the modern kingdom of France. (*See FRANCE.*)

FRASCATI (Italy).—This town was founded near the ancient Tusculum, destroyed A.D. 1191. The church of San Rocco was built in 1309, and the new cathedral in 1700. The first bishop of the see was consecrated A.D. 269.

FRATRICELLI, or LITTLE-BRETHREN, a branch of the Franciscans that arose in Italy towards the end of the 13th century. They were, according to Milman, bound to the Coelestinians by the closest ties. By some authors they have been confounded

with the Beghards, to whom the name Fratricelli, or Fraternali, was applied as a term of reproach.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT.—By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54 (Aug. 17, 1857), trustees or bankers who fraudulently dispose of property, or keep false accounts, or wilfully destroy books or other documents, or publish false statements, are declared guilty of misdemeanour, and rendered liable to penal servitude for three years. The provisions of the act were not extended to Scotland.

FRAUSTADT (Battle).—The Swedes defeated an allied German and Russian army at Fraustadt Feb. 12, 1705.

FREDERICIA (Jutland).—This town was founded by Frederick III. of Denmark, A.D. 1615. The Danes defeated the Sleswig insurgents near this fortress, May 3, 1849.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSHALD (Norway).—Charles XII. of Sweden was killed whilst besieging the castle of Frederickstein, in this town, Dec. 11, 1718. The death of the king led to the immediate raising of the siege.

FREDERICKSHAMM (Finland).—The Russians wrested this fortress from the Swedes A.D. 1742. Gustavus III. of Sweden, who failed in an attempt to capture it in 1788, stormed its defences, destroyed the docks, timber, and stores, in 1790. A treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden was concluded at this town Sept. 17, 1809.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In consequence of the opposition of a large portion of the Scotch to the right of patrons to nominate whom they pleased to vacant livings, a large body seceded from the Kirk, May 18, 1843, and founded the Free Church of Scotland. At first the infant church endured much privation, in consequence of the general opposition of the landed proprietors to the movement; but a subscription of £366,719.14s. 3d. was raised, and on the meeting of the General Assembly in May, 1844, the society was declared in a very prosperous condition. In 1845 £100,000 were collected for the erection of manses for the seceding clergy; and in 1846 a college was founded by Dr. Chalmers, who died in 1847. In 1853 there were about 850 Free Church congregations in Scotland.

FREE COMPANIES.—Bands of discharged soldiers, who ravaged France after the conclusion of the peace of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. Bertrand du Guesclin, born in Brittany A.D. 1314, put himself at their head, and led them against Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, whom he dethroned in 1365, placing Henry, count of Trastamara, on the throne. Edward the Black Prince recalled the free companies, defeated Henry at Najara, April 3, 1367, and restored Peter the Cruel, who was, however, defeated March 14, 1369, and slain by Henry of Trastamara March 23.

FREEHOLDERS were exempted from dis-
 trainment on account of their freeholds by 52 Hen. II. c. 22 (1267); and they were protected from the councils of the lords, which had usurped the functions of the law

of the land, by 15 Rich. II. c. 12 (1391). By 8 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), electors for parliament were compelled to possess land to the amount of forty shillings per annum, and 19 Geo. II. c. 28 (1746), rendered a similar qualification necessary in the case of electors of boroughs. Electors in Ireland are obliged to possess a freehold estate of £10 a year, by 10 Geo. IV. c. 8 (April 13, 1829).

FREEMANTLE (Australia).—This town, on Swan river, was founded in 1830.

FREEMASONRY.—The members of this order claim for it the highest antiquity; some asserting that it is coeval with the human race, and was introduced into Egypt by Mizraim, grandson of Noah; others that it originated at the building of Solomon's temple, B.C. 1011; and others that it arose from the Eleusinian mysteries (*q.v.*). The Rev. G. Oliver, in his "Antiquities of Freemasonry," styles St. John the grand patron of the order. England was almost the first country to encourage modern Freemasonry, it having been introduced about A.D. 676. The grand lodge at York was formed in 926, and the members of the fraternity are believed to have contributed materially to the erection of the beautiful Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. In 1140 the order appeared in Scotland; and in 1242 it was prohibited in England by 3 Hen. VI. c. 1. It is supposed to have been introduced into France during the 16th century. The grand lodge of England was founded in 1717, and in 1734 a misunderstanding arose between it and the grand lodge of York, which resulted in a division of the order. The first French lodge was formed in 1725; in 1729 the order was introduced into the East Indies, and in 1730 into America. The grand lodge of Ireland was also established in 1730. In 1731 a lodge was erected at the Hague; in 1735 the first German lodge was instituted; in 1736 the grand lodge of Scotland was established, and a lodge founded at the Cape of Good Hope; in 1738 one was planted at Brunswick; and in 1749 the order appeared in Bohemia. The pope published a bull of excommunication against Freemasons in 1738. The meetings of the order were sanctioned by 39 Geo. III. c. 79, ss. 5—7 (July 12, 1799), and by 57 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 26 (March 31, 1817). Freemasons' Hall, London, was founded May 1, 1775, and opened May 23, 1776. The tavern was erected in 1786, and the charity for female children established in 1788.

FREEMASONS' HALL (London) was opened May 23, 1776.

FREE-WILL ISLANDS (Pacific), three in number, were discovered by Carteret A.D. 1767.

FREGOSI. (*See* ADORNI.)

FREIBERG (Saxony).—The discovery of silver-mines in the neighbourhood during the 12th century, raised this city into importance. It was long the residence of the Saxon princes. The Mining Academy was opened in 1767. Frederick II. of Prussia

defeated the Austrian and Saxon army near this town in 1745. (*See* HOHENFREIBERG.)

FREIBURG, **FREYBURG**, or **FRIBURG** (Switzerland).—The capital of a canton of the same name, was built A.D. 1179. Freiburg became a sovereign canton in 1481. The form of government was remodelled in 1830. The canton joined the Sonderbund in May, 1846, and the town was taken by the confederate troops Nov. 13, 1847. The suspension-bridge was erected in 1834. This town must not be confounded with a place of the same name in Baden.

FREJUS (France), the ancient Forum Julii, was made the seat of a Roman colony by Julius Cæsar. A Roman navy was, under the emperors, stationed at this port. An action between a French squadron and some English ships took place near Frejus Bay, July 13, 1795, when three English vessels suffered some damage, and the French 74, the *Aleide*, took fire. Napoleon disembarked at this port Oct. 9, 1799, on his return from Egypt. He arrived here April 27, 1814, and embarked the following day for Elba.

FRENCH AMERICA.—The French possess a portion of Guiana, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and some smaller islands in America.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The French language is, according to Hallam, one of the principal of "many dialects deviating from each other in the gradual corruption of the Latin, once universally spoken by the subjects of Rome in her western provinces." Latin seems to have been the vulgar tongue as late as about A.D. 670; but by the middle of the 8th century, a rustic dialect was established, which was ordered to be used in the explanation of homilies, by the council of Tours, in 813. The earliest written record of this language is the oath of Louis of Germany and Charles the Bald, in 842. The earliest poem extant in this dialect is a fragment on Boëtius, supposed to have been written about 1000. French became the language of the English court after the Conquest, in 1066, but its use in law pleadings was discontinued in 1362.

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), having been seized by the Americans, Jan. 22, 1813, was recaptured by General Proctor Jan. 24. The Americans, who had lost 300 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

FRESCO PAINTING was practised by the Egyptians and the Greeks at a very early period. The art was revived in Italy during the 14th century, and carried to great perfection. Having fallen into disuse, it was restored by some Germans in 1816.

FRETHERN (Battle).—Ceaulin's brother Cutha was killed in a battle with the Britons at this place, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire, A.D. 584. Ceaulin gained the victory, and committed great ravages.

FREVILLE.—A treaty was concluded between Henry II. of England and Louis VII. of France at this town, between Chartres and Tours, July 21, 1170. Becket, who was in the neighbourhood, held a conference

with Henry II., with whom he was reconciled July 22, 1170.

FRIARS OBSERVANT, Franciscans, who pretended to follow the rules of their founder more strictly than others, arose in the 13th century. They received permission to live detached from the rest of the brethren A.D. 1368.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week, is said to be named after Frea, or Friga, the wife of Odin, in Scandinavian mythology.

FRIEDLAND (Battle).—The French, commanded by Napoleon I., defeated the Russian and Prussian army in a great battle at this town, on the Alle, in Prussia, June 14, 1807.

FRIEDWALD treaty was concluded between France and the Protestant princes of Germany, Oct. 5, 1551.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS (Pacific), also called Tongan Islands, consisting of three groups, containing more than 150 islands, were discovered by Tasman, in January, 1643. Captain Cook gave them the name of the Friendly Islands in 1773, on account of the kind reception which he experienced from the inhabitants. Missionaries were first sent to these islands in 1797. (See TONGA.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—These institutions are of very early origin, and were general among the Anglo-Saxons, though the date at which they originated is not known. One was founded in London in 1715, which was, perhaps, the earliest modern friendly society, and they soon made such progress that 16,000 societies are said to have existed between June 19, 1829, and Sept. 30, 1852. They were first brought under legislative control by 33 Geo. III. c. 54 (June 21, 1793), which is known as Mr. Rose's Act. Many statutes were subsequently enacted. They were all repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63 (July 23, 1855), and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 2, 1858), which are the laws now in force respecting friendly societies.

FRIENDS OF GOD arose in the 14th century in Germany and Switzerland. Milman (Lat. Christ. b. xiv. ch. 7) describes them thus:—"In all the great cities rose a secret unorganized brotherhood, bound together only by silent unfelt sympathies,—the Friends of God. This appellation was a secession, a tacit revolt, an assumption of superiority. God was not to be worshipped in the church alone, with the clergy alone, with the monks alone, in the ritual, even in the sacraments; he was within, in the heart, in the life. This, and kindred brotherhoods, embraced all orders,—priests, monks, friars, nobles, burghers, peasants. They had their prophets and prophetesses; above all, their preachers."

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.—An association under this name was formed in London in the spring of 1792. Its object was to obtain a reform in the representation of the people, and it included amongst its members, according to a contemporary authority, some of "the most conspicuous characters, among the merchants and literary men, throughout

the kingdom." A debate on the subject followed in the House of Commons, April 30, 1792. A similar society was formed in Edinburgh.

FRIESLAND, or EAST FRIESLAND (Hanover).—This territory, occupied by the ancient Frisians, was divided into East and West Friesland in the 13th century. It became a fief of the empire in 1657. Prussia obtained possession in 1744. It was wrested from her by France, and transferred to Holland in 1807. In 1810 it was made a province of France. The French were expelled by the allied armies in 1813, and East Friesland was allotted to Hanover in 1815.

FRIESLAND, or VRIESLAND (Holland), called West Friesland, to distinguish it from a province of the same name in Germany, forms part of the country occupied by the ancient Frisians. It was made one of the United Provinces A.D. 1581, and became a province of Holland in 1609.

FROBISHER STRAIT was discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher, Aug. 11, 1576.

FRONDEURS and MAZARINS.—The arbitrary acts of Mazarin provoked opposition in France, and those who supported the minister were called Mazarins, and those who supported the Parliaments who opposed him were called Frondeurs, or Slingers. The name by which they were compared to the scholars, who fought with slings in the ditches of Paris, and took to flight on the approach of the watch, was given to them in derision. The struggle between these parties led to civil strife, called the war of the Fronde, which lasted from 1648 to 1652.

FROZEN OCEAN.—This term is applied to the Polar Seas. In 1636 the Russians ascertained that they washed the northern shores of Asia. Wrangel explored the limits of the Frozen Ocean in 1821.

FRUIT.—The following table contains a list of the principal fruits, and the date of their introduction into this country.

Fruits.	Introduced into England from	Date.
Almond-tree	Barbary	A.D. In 1548
Apple (Chinese)	China	" 1780
Ditto (custard)	N. America ..	" 1736
Ditto (osage)	Ditto	" 1818
Apricot		" 1524
Cherry		About 200
Ditto (Chinese)	China	1819
Ditto (Flemish, or Kentish)	Flanders	{ Temp. Hen. VIII.
Ditto (Cornelian)	Austria	In 1596
Ditto (Tartarian)	Russia	" 1794
Currant (hawthorn) ..	Canada	" 1705
Egg-plant	Africa	" 1597
Fig	Italy	" 1525
Ditto (Botany Bay) ..	N. S. Wales ..	" 1789
Lemon		Before 1648
Lime (American)	N. America	" 1752
Melon (musk)	Jamaica	In 1570
Ditto (water)	Italy	" 1597
Mulberry (common) ..	Ditto	Before 1548
Ditto (paper)	Japan	" 1751

Fruits.	Introduced into England from	Date.
		A.D.
Mulberry (red)	N. America....	Before1629
Ditto (white)	China	" 1596
Nectarine	Persia	" 1562
Olive	"	In 1648
Ditto (Cape).....	Cape of Good Hope	" 1730
Ditto (laurel-leaved) ..	Madeira	" 1784
Ditto (sweet-scented)	China	" 1771
Ditto (wave-leaved) ..	Cape	" 1730
Orange	"	" 1595
Ditto (mock)	S. Europe	Before1596
Peach	Persia	In 1562
Pears	Imported by the Romans	
Pear (snowy)	N. America....	Before1746
Plum-apple	W. Indies	In 1657
Plums	France & Italy	Before1500
Plum (date)	Barbary	" 1596
Ditto (Pishamin)	N. America....	" 1629
Pomegranate	Spain	" 1548
Quince (common).....	Austria	" 1573
Ditto (Japan)	Japan	" 1796
Raspberry (flowering) ..	N. America....	" 1700
Ditto (Virginian)	Ditto	" 1695
Strawberry (Chili)	France	In 1727
Ditto (Oriental)	Levant.....	" 1724
Tomato	S. America	" 1596
Vine	By the Romans	" 280
Walnut (black)	N. America....	Before1629
Ditto (common)	France	In 1562

FUCHSIA.—The fuchsia was first noticed by Fuchs A.D. 1501. The scarlet fuchsia was introduced from Chili in 1788, the slender fuchsia from the same place in 1822, and the tree fuchsia from Mexico in 1823. There are many varieties of this American plant.

FUENTES DE ONORO (Battle).—Several actions took place between the French and English near this town, in Spain, in the year 1811. Here Wellington, with 32,000 foot and 1,200 horse, defeated Massena at the head of 40,000 foot and 5,000 horse, May 3, 1811. Massena renewed the attack May 5, and after a gallant struggle was compelled to retire.

FUESSEN, (Peace,) between Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and the elector of Bavaria, was concluded at the instigation of the English government, April 22, 1745. The elector renounced his pretensions to the Austrian succession, and Maria Theresa relinquished her claims to Bavaria.

FUGGERS.—This family of merchants, who resided at Augsburg, amassed great wealth in their trade with India and many parts of Europe, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Charles V. made them counts in 1530. Some members of the family were distinguished for their encouragement of literature. They established libraries and charitable institutions.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.—By this act, which passed the American Congress in 1850, fugitive slaves who had escaped into another state, were to be restored to their owners, their testimony was not to be admissible, and any assistance shown them in their flight,

or opposition offered to their arrest, was declared penal.

FUCHAN (China).—One of the five ports thrown open to foreign trade by the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842.

FULDA (Hesse-Cassel).—An abbey founded here A.D. 744, by St. Boniface, obtained great privileges and was made a bishopric in 1752. Fulda, with its territory, was erected into a principality by the prince of Nassau-Orange in 1803. Napoleon I. annexed it to the grand-duchy of Frankfurt in 1810. It was divided in 1814, and ceded to Hesse-Cassel in 1815.

FULFORD (Battle).—Edwin and Morcar were defeated at this place, near York, by the Norwegians, under Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, and Tostig, Sept. 20, 1066.

FULHAM (Middlesex) belonged to the see of London as early as A.D. 691. The bishop's palace was erected during the reign of Henry VII., and the gardens began to acquire celebrity in 1650. Sir William Powell's almshouses were founded in 1680, the bridge to Putney was built in 1729, the Starch-green almshouses were erected in 1812, and the new almshouses in 1834.

FUNDS.—The funding system appears to have originated at Venice, where it was established as early as A.D. 1172. In 1600 it was introduced into Holland, in 1672 into France by Louvois, and in 1689 into England. In this country the legal per-centage was at first six per cent.; but by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 16 (1713), it was reduced to five per cent. The legal restriction to five per cent. for interest was abolished by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

A.D.

1716. The sinking-fund is established.

1726. Bank annuities are created.

1747. Three per cent. reduced annuities.

1751. Three per cent. consols.

1758. Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities.

1761. Long annuities are created.

1762. Four per cent. consols.

1771. New three-and-a-half per cent. annuities.

1796. Five per cent. annuities.

1813. Three-and-a-half per cents.

1822. The five per cents. are reduced to four per cents.

1823. The "dead weight" annuity created. It will expire in 1867.

1824. Reduced three-and-a-half per cents.

1830. New five per cent. annuities.

1844. New annuities.

1853. New annuities at two-and-a-half per cent., and new three-and-a-half per cent. annuities.

1860. The long annuities expire.

FUNERAL GAMES.—The Greeks and Romans frequently celebrated the funeral obsequies of persons of distinction by races, processions, dramatic representations, and gladiatorial combats. The practice was of ancient origin, as Homer commemorates the games celebrated by Achilles in honour of Patroclus. The "Adelphi" of Terence was first performed at the funeral of Lucius Æmilius Paulus, B.C. 160.

FUNERALS.—The first people who celebrated funerals with special ceremonies are

supposed to have been the Egyptians, from whom the custom was imported into Greece by Cecrops, about B.C. 1556. The practice of delivering orations over the bodies of eminent persons is one of great antiquity, and is probably alluded to in the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 17—27), B.C. 1055. The custom was introduced into Greece by Solon, and Pericles delivered a famous harangue in honour of the Athenian victims of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431. The first Roman lady honoured with an oration was Popilia. Nero pronounced one over his wife, Poppæa, A.D. 65. The ancient Christians always interred their dead, in opposition to the heathen, who practised incremation, though they also adopted the custom of sepulture before the year 420. Speaking of funerals among the primitive Christians, Bingham says (xxiii. ii. s. 6, c. 3, 1), "No act of charity was more magnified by the ancients than this of burying the dead; and therefore they many times ventured upon it even with the hazard of their lives." The Romish custom of burying the Eucharist with the dead originated about the year 814. The custom of burying the dead with a monk's cowl over the head was discontinued in 1530. Funeral feasts were so common, that they were forbidden in 1569, to prevent the increase of plague. The following eminent persons have been honoured with public funerals:—George Monk, duke of Albemarle, April 30, 1670; the duke of Rutland, Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson, Jan. 9, 1806; Mr. Pitt, Feb. 22, 1806; Mr. Fox, Oct. 10, 1806; Mr. Sheridan, July 13, 1816; Mr. Canning, Aug. 16, 1827; and the duke of Wellington, Nov. 18, 1852.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS (Bass's Strait) were discovered by Captain Furneaux, on Friday, March 19, 1773.

FURRUCKABAD (Hindustan).—This territory was ceded to the East-India Company June 4, 1802. Holkar's army was defeated by Lord Lake, at the fortified town of Furruckabad, Nov. 17, 1804.

FURS.—Beckmann says that furs are not often mentioned as articles of clothing in the Scriptures. They were known to the Romans in the 2nd century. Honorius forbade the use of furs in Rome, A.D. 397. This order was renewed in 399 and 416. A Norwegian ship brought furs to England, as merchandise, in 878. Furs were dyed as early as the 12th century; and about this time the clergy were forbidden to use them by decree of a council. In 1336, Edward III. enacted that no person who did not possess a yearly income of one hundred pounds should be permitted to wear them. The fur trade grew into importance in the beginning of the 17th century. (*See HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.*)

FUTTEGHUR (Hindustan).—The native troops stationed here displayed much insubordination June 3 and 10, 1857. Some of the English took to their boats, and proceeded down the Ganges, June 10. Those that remained defended the fort with great

gallantry until July 4, when they also sought refuge in their boats. Both parties were inhumanly massacred by Nana Sahib.

FYZABAD (Hindustan).—This city, founded A.D. 1740, was soon afterwards made the capital of Oude. Lucknow obtained this distinction in 1775; from which time Fyzabad has declined in importance. The native troops stationed at Fyzabad rebelled June 8, 1857.

G.

GABALA (Galilee).—Herod the Great (B.C. 40—A.D. 6) fortified this city, supposed to be the same as Gamala.

GABELLE.—Philip of Valois established this tax, which secured the monopoly in salt throughout France, by an ordinance dated March 20, 1340. The people, both in town and country, opposed the gabelle, and it was repealed by the States-general in 1356. It was restored by Charles V. (1364—1380), and ultimately abolished by the Assembly, May 10, 1790.

GABINIAN LAW, introducing the ballot in the election of magistrates at Rome, was proposed by Gabinus, B.C. 139.

GADARA (Palestine).—This strong city, captured by Antiochus, was restored by Pompey. Vespasian took it, slaughtered all the adult population, and committed it to the flames, A.D. 68.

GADEBUSCH (Battle).—The Swedes defeated a Danish and Saxon army near this town, in Mecklenburg, A.D. 1712.

GAETA (Italy), the ancient Caieta, was a port of some importance in early times, and after the destruction of Formiæ by the Saracens in the 9th century, attained great prosperity. For a long period its form of government was republican. It was made a duchy A.D. 572. Alfonso V. of Aragon captured it in 1435, and annexed it to the crown of Naples. It has sustained many sieges. The Spaniards took it Jan. 1, 1504; the Austrians in September, 1707; and the Spaniards Aug. 7, 1734. The French seized it Jan. 4, 1799. It was wrested from them by the English, Oct. 31 in the same year. The French recovered possession, after a desperate struggle, July 18, 1806. Pope Pius IX. took refuge here Nov. 24, 1848. A revolution having broken out at Naples, the king, Francis II., fled to Gaeta, Sept. 7, 1860. It was besieged by the Sardinian army and surrendered Feb. 14, 1861.

GAGGING BILL.—This term was applied to the bills for preserving his majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts, and for the suppression of seditious meetings and assemblies, 36 Geo. III. cc. 7 & 8 (Dec. 18, 1795), and also to the act for more effectually preventing seditious assemblies, 60 Geo. III. c. 6 (Dec. 24, 1819).

GAIANITES.—This branch of the Euty-chians received this appellation from their leader, Gaian, bishop of Alexandria, A.D. 537.

GALACZ, or **GALATZ** (Moldavia), was made

a free port in 1834. The Russians assembled 10,000 men, and collected a park of artillery, numbering 120 guns, at this place, in December, 1853. They crossed to attack the Turks, Jan. 12, and again in March, 1854.

GALAPAGOS (Pacific).—This group of islands was discovered by a whaling ship towards the end of the 18th century. The Spaniards formed a settlement on the island of La Floriana in 1832. In 1854 they were ceded to the United States by the republic of Ecuador.

GALATA, or PERA.—The Genoese established themselves in this suburb of Constantinople A.D. 1261. They maintained several contests with the Greeks, who were supported by the Venetians; and by a treaty, signed May 6, 1352, the Venetians and Catalans were for ever banished, and a monopoly of the trade was secured to the Genoese.

GALATIA, or GALLO-GRÆCIA (Asia Minor).—This ancient kingdom was founded by the Gauls after their defeat at Delphi, B.C. 279. They crossed the Hellespont B.C. 278, and received a grant of land from Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, in return for the assistance they rendered him against his brother Zibotes. They subsequently waged war with Antiochus Soter, king of Syria, who is said to have fallen in a battle fought with them B.C. 261, and they also assisted at the battle of Raphia, B.C. 217. Their power in Asia was limited to Galatia by Attalus, king of Pergamus, who reigned from B.C. 241 to B.C. 197, and opposed a successful resistance to their growing power. Prusias I., king of Bithynia, defeated them in a great battle fought B.C. 216. Galatia was invaded by the Romans under Cn. Manlius, B.C. 189, and the inhabitants were treated with great severity, according to some authorities, as many as 40,000 of their nation dying in battle. Mithridates murdered all the Galatian tetrarchs, with their women and children, B.C. 86, to prevent them from deserting to Sylla. Mark Antony conferred the kingdom on Amyntas, king of Pisidia, B.C. 36, and it was made a Roman province by Augustus B.C. 25. Galatia was twice visited by the apostle Paul, A.D. 51 or 53 (Acts xvi. 6), and in 56 (Acts xviii. 23).

GALATIANS, (Epistle to the), was written by the apostle Paul, about A.D. 52. Various dates, between A.D. 48 and 58, have been assigned for its production, and biblical critics are at variance whether it was written at Ephesus, Corinth, or in Macedonia.

GALENISTS.—In 1664 the Flemings of Amsterdam split into two parties,—the Galenists and the Apostoolians, named after two preachers, Galenus Abrahams de Haan, and Samuel Apostool. Mosheim remarks. "The Galenists are equally ready, with the Arminians, to admit all sorts of persons into their church, who call themselves Christians; and they are the only Anabaptists (in Holland) who refuse to be called Mennonites. The Apostoolians admit none to membership who do not profess to believe the doctrines

contained in the public formula of their religion."—The followers of Galen (A.D. 130–200), the great authority in medical science, are called Galenists.

GALICIA (Austria).—An Austrian province, which once formed part of Poland. On the first partition of Poland in 1772, Galicia was divided into two provinces, called East and West, the former being annexed to Austria. The Austrians invaded West Galicia in Oct. 1793, and it was annexed to their empire in 1794. It was made part of the grand-duchy of Warsaw in 1809, and recovered by Austria in 1815. An insurrection, which was speedily suppressed, broke out in Galicia Feb. 19 and 20, 1846.

GALICIA (Spain).—The Vandals made themselves masters of this territory A.D. 411. It became the subject of frequent contests, and was taken by the Moors in 713. Pelago expelled the Moors in 721, and after undergoing various vicissitudes, Galicia was annexed to Leon in 913. Almanzor invaded it in 993. It was made a separate kingdom in 1065, but its king was expelled in 1071, and his territories were annexed to Castile in 1073. It was ruled by its own counts until 1475. It was subdivided into four provinces in 1822.

GALILEANS.—This ancient Jewish sect was named after Judas the Gaulonite. They resisted the Roman tax established by Quirinus, and rebelled at various intervals, till Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, Sept. 8, A.D. 70. Eleazar, the grandson of Judas, after the capture of Jerusalem, retired with 960 followers to a strong fortress, where they were exterminated.

GALILEE (Palestine).—From this, the most northern of the three divisions of Palestine, Christ and his disciples were called Galileans (Matt. xxvi. 69, and Mark xiv. 70), A.D. 30.

GALLEYS.—The Corinthian triremes, or galleys with three rows of oars, were first constructed B.C. 786, or B.C. 703. The dromones, or light galleys of the Byzantine empire, had two tiers of oars. During the Middle Ages, galleys with one bank of oars were used by the Venetians and Genoese, by whom they were introduced into France, about the reign of Charles VI. (1380–1422). The first document referring to the punishment of the galleys, is an ordinance of the French parliament, dated 1532; but criminals were most probably condemned to row in them at an earlier period. In 1564, the minimum duration of punishment at the galleys was limited to ten years. The office of captain of the galleys was abolished by an ordinance of Louis XV., of Sept. 27, 1748, when the slaves were removed to work in the docks and arsenals. The present emperor of the French had a splendid galley constructed, after the model of those of the ancient Romans, in 1861.

GALLIPOLI (Turkey), the ancient Callipolis, was seized by the Catalans A.D. 1303, and, fortified by them, resisted the troops of the Greek emperor. The walls were shat-

tered by an earthquake, and, in 1357, fell into the hands of the Turks, who restored the fortifications. Gibbon calls it the key of the Hellespont. The French landed here March 30, and the English April 5, 1854; and, by April 21, the allied forces amounted to 27,000 men. An advance to Varna was made in May. There was another Callipolis in Sicily.

GALLO (Peru).—This island was discovered by Ruiz, A.D. 1526. Pizarro took refuge here in 1527.

GALLOWES, and GIBBET.—Fosbroke says that the Roman *furca* took the form of our gallows when Constantine I. abolished crucifixion, A.D. 324. The ancient gallows in England were provided with hooks. The triangular gallows occurs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the 14th century, an Italian lord erected a gallows before the door of his house, and repaired it every year. Gibbets, on which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains, were first erected in the 17th century. All the gibbets in the Edgeware Road were cut down April 3, 1763. The last gibbets in England were erected near South Shields for an execution which took place Aug. 6, 1832; and at Leicester, for an execution, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1832. The former was removed in 1832, and the latter in 1856. A piece of an old gibbet might be seen, in 1856, at the corner of Ditchling Common, Sussex. It was called "Jacob's Post," from the name of a Jew who was hung in chains here Aug. 31, 1734, for a barbarous murder.

GALL, St. (Switzerland).—This canton was formed A.D. 1793, by the union of the territories of the abbot of St. Gall with the free town of St. Gall, and other districts. The town of St. Gall grew up around a cell formed by St. Gall, or Gallus, in the beginning of the 7th century. An abbey, erected soon after, was celebrated in the 9th century for its school. The abbey was destroyed by the Magyars in the 10th century. St. Gall became a free town at the Reformation, and the abbey was secularized in 1805.

GALVANISM.—The earliest notice of this branch of electrical science was made by Sulzer, who mentioned the peculiar sensation arising from a piece of silver and a piece of lead in contact with each other and the tongue, in 1762. In 1791, Galvani published the discovery he had made a short time previous, that the limbs of a dead frog were convulsed when touched by a dissecting-knife, and submitted to an electric spark simultaneously; and, in 1793, Volta broached the contact theory of galvanism. Aldini produced powerful galvanic convulsions on the head of a recently killed ox, in 1796; and in 1800 Volta announced the discovery of the voltaic pile, which was successfully applied to the decomposition of water by Messrs. Nicholson & Carlisle, May 2 in the same year. Aldini performed some galvanic experiments on the body of an executed criminal, in 1803, by which he produced violent muscular contortions; and, in 1805, Behrens

constructed a dry pile of 80 pans of zinc, copper, and gilded paper. Sir Humphry Davy decomposed potash, and produced potassium by galvanism, Oct. 6, 1807; and in 1809 Mr. Children constructed a battery of sufficient power to fuse platinum, diamond, and other very hard substances. De Luc's pile of tinned iron and gilded paper was made in 1810; and Zamboni's pile of paper disks, covered on one side with tin and on the other with peroxide of manganese, in 1812. Ritter's secondary pile was constructed the same year, which was also memorable for the first application of galvanism to blasting purposes. Sir Humphry Davy discovered the galvanic arc in 1813; Dr. Wollaston constructed his thimble battery, and used it to fuse platinum wire, in 1815; and Dr. Ure performed some curious experiments on the body of a recently executed criminal in 1818. Ampère exhibited his galvanometer to the Royal Academy, Sept. 18, 1820. Other instruments for measuring galvanism were produced by Schweigger in 1820, Professor Cumming in 1821, De la Rive in 1824, Ritchie in 1830, and Joule in 1843. Galvanism was applied by Sir Humphry Davy to the protection of the copper sheathing of ships from the effects of water in 1824. Ohm's formulæ, relating to the quantity of the galvanic current, were published in 1827; and, in 1829, Becquerel constructed his double-fluid battery. Sturgeon's cast-iron single-fluid battery was invented about 1830; Daniell's "constant" battery, and Mullin's sustaining battery, in 1836; Grove's battery in 1839, Jacobi's and Smee's in 1840; Bunsen's and Robe's batteries, and Grove's gas battery, in 1842. Faraday proved that the producing power of a battery depends on the size of the plates, in 1834; and Wheatstone invented his chronoscope, an instrument in which galvanism is employed for the measurement of very small intervals of time, in 1840.

GALWAY (Ireland) called the "City of the Tribes," was fortified A.D. 1124, and the walls were erected in 1270. Richard II. granted it a charter of incorporation, and it became celebrated for maritime enterprise in the 17th century. Galway surrendered to the Parliamentary forces, July 10, 1651, and General Ginkel captured it July 21, 1691. All traces of the walls had been removed by 1779. The railroad to Dublin was opened Aug. 1, 1851. The church of St. Nicholas was founded in 1320, the west bridge was built in 1442, and the Royal College was founded in 1484. Queen's College was opened in November, 1849. Riots caused by Gavazzi's attempts to preach, occurred March 29, 1859. The Galway line of steamers to America was founded by J. O. Lever, M.P., who despatched the *Indian Empire* from this port June 19, 1858. A postal contract was made with the government Oct. 22, 1858, and one of the mail steamers performed the passage from Cape Race in 4 days, 23 hours. Owing to an alleged breach of the contract, the subsidy was withdrawn May 15, 1861.

GAMBIA (Africa).—This name is given to a British colony consisting of several trading stations on the river Gambia. It was guaranteed to England by the tenth article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

GAMBIER ISLANDS (Pacific), called also the Mangareva group, were discovered by the missionary ship *Duff*, in 1797, and named after Lord Gambier. They were surveyed in 1826.

GAMBLING, or GAMING.—The passion for play has in all ages been common among the wealthy and unemployed, and frequently even among the poorer classes. Tacitus mentions the excess to which it was carried by the ancient Germans, who frequently staked their freedom on the hazard of the die, and suffered themselves to be sold as slaves, to liquidate their gaming debts. Justinian's Code (A.D. 528) contains several enactments for its suppression. The Romans were immoderately addicted to it in the latter days of the Republic and the Empire. The practice was introduced very early into England. The first statute directed against it (33 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 1541), prohibited the keeping of gaming-houses under a penalty of 40s. per day, and the frequenting of such places under forfeiture of 6s. 8d. By 16 Charles II. c. 7 (1664), any person winning money by fraud, cozenage, or deceit, was to forfeit treble the value of his gains, and by 9 Anne, c. 14 (1710), any one who had lost at one sitting, and paid, the sum of ten pounds, might sue the winner, and recover the same with treble its value, and the costs of the suit. The game of passage, and all other games played with dice, except backgammon, were prohibited by 13 Geo. II. c. 19 (1740), and gaming-house-keepers were subjected to imprisonment with hard labour, by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114 (Aug. 5, 1822). Previous to 1838, the French government restricted the right of keeping gaming-houses in Paris to one company, but the Chamber of Deputies discontinued their license that year, and it has not since been revived. The police are entitled to enter all gaming-houses, and arrest the frequenters by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 48 (Aug. 17, 1839), and most of the former statutes on the subject were consolidated, repealed, or amended by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (Aug. 8, 1845), which is now the principal statute respecting gaming. Betting-offices were suppressed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119 (Aug. 20, 1853), and the opposition of constables in their efforts to enter a house was made proof that the said house is a common gaming-house, by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 38 (July 24, 1854).

GAME-LAWS.—The Theodosian Code, published A.D. 438, imposed severe restriction on the hunting and slaughter of game, which term was then limited to ferocious animals; wild fowl, hares, &c., being at the disposal of any one desirous of taking them. The game-laws of England originated in the desire of the Norman nobility to preserve a stock of animals of the chase for their exclusive pleasure. The first statute on the subject is 13 Rich. II.

st. 1, c. 13 (1389), which restricted the use of hunting-dogs or implements to laymen holding land of forty shillings per annum and upwards, and to priests of not less than ten pounds a year. Fish were first protected from poachers by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1539), and the appointment of gamekeepers was authorized by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 25 (1670). Certificates for the killing of game were first granted, under a duty, by 24 Geo. III. c. 43 (1784), which act was amended by 25 Geo. III. c. 50 (1785). The laws respecting game in England were amended and consolidated by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32 (Oct. 5, 1831), and in Scotland the principal statute on the subject is 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 68 (July 7, 1832). The shooting of hares without certificate by occupiers and owners of inclosed lands was legalized by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29 (July 22, 1848).

GAMES.—The games of the ancients were mostly of a religious nature, serving as important institutions for the promotion of harmony and social union. The education of the ancient Britons chiefly consisted in proficiency in the following games:—The lifting of great weights, running, leaping, swimming, wrestling, riding, archery, sword-play, two-handed sword exercise, spear exercise, coursing, fishing, fowling, music, and heraldry.

GAMUT.—This musical scale was known previous to the 11th century, as the monk Guido d'Arezzo, who flourished A.D. 1022, mentions it as having been in use before his time.

GANGES (Hindustan).—The Bengal government sent an expedition to explore the Ganges A.D. 1808. A canal for irrigating the valley between the Ganges and the Jumna was opened April 8, 1854, and considerable advantages have been already derived from the same.

GAOL CHAPLAINS existed in some places in the 18th century, and were made universal by 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 28 (July 10, 1823). By this act the nomination was placed in the hands of the justices assembled in general or quarter sessions, who might appoint one chaplain to two gaols when they were sufficiently near each other. They were obliged to receive the license of the bishop, previous to assuming their office, to perform divine service on Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, and to keep a journal of all their transactions with the prisoners for the inspection of the justices.

GARDENING.—The art of gardening was common among the Persians and Babylonians, and was in high estimation with the Jews. The Greeks received the art from the Persians, and imparted it to the Romans, who planted gardens of great extent and beauty. Lucullus, who flourished about B.C. 109—55, was particularly famous for the magnificence of his gardens, and Pliny, A.D. 24—79, also carried the art of gardening to considerable perfection. Gardening was revived by Charlemagne in the 9th century, and is said to have been carried to some per-

fection in England in the reign of Henry II. (1154–1189). The earliest attempt to elevate gardening into a refined art in this country is believed to have been made in the arrangement of the grounds at Nonsuch, which were planned about 1540. The Horticultural Society was established in 1804, and the Botanical Society in 1839.

GARIGLIANO (Battle).—Gonsalvo of Cordova, at the head of a Spanish army, defeated the French near the river Garigliano, the ancient Liris, in Italy, Friday, Dec. 29, 1503. This has been called the rout of the Garigliano.

GAROTTE.—When this punishment is inflicted, the prisoner is placed in a chair with a high back, to which his head is fastened by an iron clasp. This incloses his neck, and is fastened to the back of the chair by a screw, which, being turned several times, strangles the victim and breaks his neck. It was practised in a more primitive mode in Spain and its colonies in the 16th century. The term garotting has of late years been applied in this country to a mode of strangulation adopted by thieves in robbery on the highway.

GARTER (Order of the).—King Edward III., wishing to emulate the example of the renowned Arthur, and found an order of chivalry which should become as famous as the Round Table, issued letters, Jan. 1, 1344, in which he invited knights of all nations to take part in a grand tournament to be celebrated at Windsor on Monday, Jan. 18. According to Selden, the order of the Garter was founded April 23, 1344; but Ashmole considers it to have originated in 1349 or 1350. The companions were not chosen till July, 1346, and Sir Harris Nicolas is of opinion that the order was not definitely established until the latter part of 1347. The earliest delivery of mantles to the knights was in September, 1351, and in May, 1418, the office of Garter King of Arms was created. The collar and George of the order were granted by Henry VII. about 1497, and new statutes were adopted in 1522. The star was granted by Charles I. in 1626. The order of the Garter was reconstituted Jan. 17, 1805, and made to consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights companions, with such lineal descendants of George III. as may be elected, and the prince of Wales.

GAS.—A burning spring in the collieries of Wigan, Lancashire, which was noticed by Mr. Shirley A.D. 1659, was doubtless nothing more than ignited gas, although it was not so understood at the time. In 1726 Dr. Hales ascertained by experiment the quantity of inflammable air evolved from coal, and in 1733 Sir James Lowther sent specimens of the air to the Royal Society, who used it for experiments. In 1739 the Rev. J. Clayton published an account of his experiments on the distillation of coal, which had extended over a long period of years, and in 1792 Mr. Murdoch, of Redruth, Cornwall, conceived the project of applying gas to purposes

of artificial illumination. The first gas-works were erected by him at Boulton & Watt's Soho foundry in 1798, and at the peace rejoicings in 1802 the light was publicly exhibited at that establishment with great success. The first employment of gas in Paris also occurred in 1802. In 1803 the new light was adopted by Mr. Winsor in the Lyceum Theatre, and in 1804 Mr. Murdoch erected gas-works on a grand scale at Messrs. Phillips & Lee's cotton-mill, Manchester. Gas was used to light Pall Mall in 1807. The London and Westminster Gas-light Company was incorporated in 1810, and Westminster Bridge was lighted by gas Dec. 31, 1813, and in 1816 its use became general throughout London. The London Gas-light Company was established in 1833. Gas was introduced at Sydney, in Australia, in 1841. In December, 1851, a stream of natural gas was discovered at Chat Moss, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway.—Gas was obtained from oil and resin by Messrs. Taylor in 1815, and an improved method for its production was patented by Messrs. Laming & Evans, April 23, 1850.—Water-gas is also the subject of several patents, the chief of which are Donovan's, dated 1830; Lowe's, 1832; Manby's, 1839; Val Marino's, 1839; Radley's, 1845; Lowe's, 1846; and White's, 1847. The sale of gas in the metropolis is regulated by 23 & 24 Vict. cc. 125 & 146 (Aug. 28, 1860).

GASCONY (France).—An ancient province, that nearly corresponded to the Aquitania of Cæsar, received this name from the Vascones, or Gascones, a Spanish people who settled here at an early period. They were subdued by the Franks, A.D. 602. Gascony for a time formed part of Aquitaine, and on the union of the latter with the French monarchy, in 867, the duchy of Gascony continued independent. It passed under English rule in 1152, and became the subject of frequent contests between England and France, until finally annexed to the latter in 1453. In the chronicles of the time the terms Gascony and Guienne are used as though they were synonymous. They were, however, distinct provinces. Auch was the chief town of Gascony.

GAS-METERS were invented by Clegg in 1815, and improved and patented in 1816. The dry gas-meter was patented by Malam in 1820. Defries' dry meter was patented in 1844.

GATESHEAD (Durham).—A monastery was established at this place some time before 653. In 1068 William the Conqueror gained a great victory at Gateshead Fell, in the neighbourhood, over Malcolm II. of Scotland, who had espoused the cause of Edgar Atheling. The church was destroyed by fire May 14, 1080, and in 1164 Bishop Pudsey gave the burgesses the liberty of his forests in the vicinity of the town. St. Edmund's Hospital was founded before 1248, and restored by James I. in 1610; and in 1695 the government of the town was vested in

two stewards, who were elected by the borough-holder and freemen. Gateshead was enfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832, and returns one member to parliament. A terrible fire, which broke out in a worsted manufactory at midnight, Oct. 5, 1854, and afterwards extended to a bond warehouse, where large quantities of gunpowder and other explosive materials were stored, resulted in the death of about fifty persons, and in the serious injury of many more. The flames extended over the Tyne to Newcastle, and the total value of the property destroyed was estimated at £1,000,000.

GAUGAMELA (Battle). (See ARBELA.)

GAUING was practised in this country as early as 1272. By 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 8 (1353), all wines imported into this country were ordered to be gauged by the king's gaugers, under penalty of forfeiture and imprisonment in case of neglect.

GAUL.—This ancient country was divided by the Romans into Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, the former signifying the countries of North Italy, on the Roman side of the Alps, and the latter the territory beyond the Alps, now called France.

B.C.

600. A colony of Phœceans from Asia Minor found Massilia, or Massalia, the present Marseilles.
506. The Gauls invade North Italy, and drive the Etruscans before them.
391. The Gauls again invade Etruria.
390. Under their leader Brennus they take Rome.
349. The Gauls attack the Venetians.
299. They again invade Rome.
295. The Romans defeat them at Sentinum.
285. They defeat the Romans at Arretium.
283. The Romans gain a great victory over them.
279. The Gauls invade Greece.
222. The Romans form the province of Cisalpine Gaul.
218. The Gauls assist Hannibal.
191. Scipio Nasica defeats the Boii of Cisalpine Gaul.
186. An army of 12,000 men from Transalpine Gaul migrates into Venetia, but is compelled to return by the Romans.
154. The Massaliots invite the assistance of the Romans against the Ligurians.
122. The Romans found Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, their first settlement north of the Alps.
121. The Romans invade the land of the Allobroges, a Gallic people occupying the territory between the Rhone and the Isère, and utterly defeat them.
118. The Romans found Narbo Marcius, or Narbonne, which secures them the mastery of the province.
112. The Cimbri from Transalpine Gaul invade Italy.
101. Cisalpine Gaul is invaded by the Cimbri, who are defeated by Marius and Catullus.
58. Julius Cæsar invades Gaul for the first time, and defeats the Germans and Helvetii.
52. The Gauls rebel from the Roman yoke.
51. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul by the capture of Uxellodunnus, and erects the whole country into a Roman province.
43. Cisalpine Gaul ceases to have separate governors, and is incorporated with Italy.
39. The Ubii are removed into Gaul.
27. Augustus organizes the government of Gaul, and visits the province.

A.D.

21. The Gauls rebel under Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir.

A.D.

68. The Gauls rebel against Nero.
120. The emperor Hadrian visits Gaul.
177. The Christians in Gaul are subjected to cruel persecutions.
213. Caracalla visits Gaul.
234. Severus suppresses a revolt of the Gauls.
238. The Franks make their first appearance in Gaul.
250. Seven Christian missionaries are sent into Gaul.
255. Gallienus opposes the Franks in Gaul.
- 258 to 265. Postumus governs Gaul.
277. Probus commands in Gaul, and defeats the Frankish and Burgundian marauders.
280. The culture of the vine is introduced.
287. Jan. 1. Maximian defeats the Gauls, and establishes large colonies of Franks in their territory the following year.
296. Constantius defeats the Gauls at Langres and Vindonissa.
306. Constantine defeats the Franks in Gaul.
330. Gaul gives its name to one of the four prefectures of the empire, and comprises Gaul, Hispania, and Britannia.
341. The Franks are again contending with the imperial forces in Gaul.
355. The barbarians again ravage Gaul.
357. Julian marches to the rescue of the province, defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg, and winters in Paris.
360. Julian is proclaimed emperor at Paris.
365. The Alemanni resume their inroads.
371. The Franks and Alemanni are expelled from Gaul and Rætia by Theodosius.
377. The Alemanni again ravage Gaul, and are expelled by Richomer.
383. Gaul is ceded to Maximus.
406. The Vandals, Burgundians, and other barbarian tribes invade Gaul.
412. Jovinus revolts in Gaul.
419. The Goths obtain Toulouse and the south-west parts of Gaul.
451. Attila invades Gaul with 500,000 Huns. The Huns are defeated by the Romans, Visigoths, and Franks, under Aëtius, at Châlons-sur-Marne.
455. The Britons plant a colony in Gaul, which afterwards becomes Brittany.
464. Ægidius, last Roman governor of Gaul, dies.
470. Euric attempts to usurp the supreme authority.
473. Julius Nepos cedes Auvergne to the Visigoths.
476. The Roman empire in the West is overthrown, and Gaul passes under the dominion of the Franks, from whom it is henceforth called France (q. v.).

GAUZE.—This light fabric is said to have received its name from Gaza, in Palestine, where it was first made at an early period. The manufacture of silk gauze was introduced at Paisley A.D. 1760. A tax of from two pence to four pence per yard was placed upon it in 1784.

GAVELKIND.—This tenure, limited to the county of Kent, was the common tenure of the Anglo-Saxons. Its chief distinction is the division of the property of an intestate father equally among his sons, or, in default of male issue, among his daughters. It was abolished in Wales by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26, s. 91 (1543).

GAWELGHUR (Hindustan).—This strong fortress was taken by Sir Arthur Wellesley Dec. 15, 1803.

GAZA (Palestine), the ancient capital of the Philistines, is mentioned Gen. x. 19 (B.C. 2218). It was the scene of Samson's triumph and death (Judges xvi. 30), B.C. 1117, and was taken by Alexander the Great, after a

long and arduous siege, B.C. 332. Ptolemy defeated Demetrius in its neighbourhood B.C. 312, and Ptolemy Philopator used it as a depôt for military stores B.C. 217. It was destroyed by Antiochus B.C. 198, was afterwards rebuilt, and was selected by the emperor Hadrian as the seat of a fair for the sale of Jewish captives A.D. 119. Gaza was a bishopric of the primitive church, and, according to some authorities, the first bishop was Philemon, to whom Paul addressed his epistle in 62. The first of whom any certain date is known was Asclepas, who was deposed at the council of Antioch in 331. A council was held here in 541. Gaza was taken by the sultan Saladin in 1170, and was the scene of a victory gained by the Carismians over the united armies of the Christians and Ayoubites in 1243. Napoleon took it during his campaign in Egypt in March, 1799.

GAZETTE.—The publication of the official gazette, which commenced at Oxford in 1665, was afterwards removed to the metropolis, and it was called the *London Gazette*.

GEE LONG (Australia), the capital of Grant county, Victoria, was formally claimed as a possession of the English crown by John Batman in 1835, and founded on the harbour of Corio in 1837. Its importance dates from the gold discoveries of 1851.

GELA (Sicily).—This city, on the river Gela or Gelas, was founded by a joint colony of Cretans and Rhodians, B.C. 690. Its inhabitants sent out a colony which founded Agrigentum B.C. 582. Cleander obtained despotic power B.C. 505, and ruled till B.C. 498, when he was succeeded by his brother Hippocrates, who died B.C. 491. His successor Gelon was followed by his brother Hiero, B.C. 478, and from this time Gela rapidly declined. The Carthaginians captured Gela B.C. 405; whereupon the majority of the inhabitants abandoned the city. They returned, and Gela once more became prosperous. Phintias, despot of Agrigentum, removed the inhabitants to Phintias, and demolished Gela, B.C. 280.

GELALLEAN ERA, instituted by Malek Shah, one of whose titles was Gelaeddin, 'Glory of the Faith,' commenced March 14, 1079.

GEMAUERS (Battle).—The Swedes defeated the Russians at Gemauers, or Gemauers-hof, July 28, 1705.

GEMBLOURS (Battle).—Don John of Austria defeated the Netherlanders with great slaughter at this place, nine miles from Namur, Jan. 31, 1578.

GEMS have been held in high estimation from the most remote antiquity. The Hindoo poem of Ramajana, which is said to date from a period of 2,000 years B.C., mentions them, and they were employed in the construction of Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 15-29). They were also much prized by the Egyptians, Persians, and Phoenicians, and the historical records of the Mexicans and Peruvians establish the an-

tiquity of gems as ornaments in the Western hemisphere. The Romans carried the admiration of gems to such an excess, that in A.D. 460 it was found necessary to pass a law prohibiting their use in the harness of their horses. On the decline of the Roman empire, the demand for gems abated; but it revived in the 12th century, and reached its culminating point in this country during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.

GENDARMERIE, a name given to a chosen corps of cavalry in the old French monarchy. It was formed by Charles VII. in 1439, but was not known as the gendarmerie till the 16th century. The gendarmerie of the guard was enrolled by Henry IV. in 1609, and suppressed in 1787. It was, however, restored in 1791, and regulated by ordinances issued April 17, 1797, and Oct. 29, 1820.

GENERAL.—This title, which originated in France, was first conferred upon the commander of the royal army about the middle of the 15th century. The title of captain-general occurs in a list of the English army which served at St. Quentin, A.D. 1557. In 1620 and 1639 the commander of our army bore the title of lord general.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, composed of laity and clergy, is the Convocation of the Church of Scotland. The first was held A.D. 1561. James I. suppressed it, and it was restored at the Revolution. The Free Church, on their separation in 1843, established an independent General Assembly.

GENERAL COUNCILS.—The Anglican Church, in common with the Universal Church, acknowledges only the first six, and the Greek Church the first eight of the twenty general councils recognized by Rome.

A.D.

325. June 19 to Aug. 25. Council of Nicæa, or Nice, in Bithynia, was summoned by Constantine I. against Arius.
381. May to July 30. Council of Constantinople, against heretics.
431. June 22 to July 31. Council of Ephesus, against Nestor and Pelagius.
451. Council of Chalcedon, which justified Flavian and anathematized Dioscorus.
553. May 4 to June 2. Council of Constantinople, against the heresies of Origen.
680. Nov. 7 to Sept. 16, 681. Council of Constantinople, against the Monothelites.
787. Sept. 24 to Oct. 23. Council of Nicæa, or Nice, which anathematized the Iconoclasts, and restored image-worship.
869. Oct. 5 to Feb. 28, 870. Council of Constantinople, which deposed Photius, and restored Ignatius.
1123. March 18 to April 5. Council of Lateran, on discipline.
1139. April 20. Council of Lateran, for the reunion of the Church.
1179. March 5 to 19. Council of Lateran, on discipline.
1215. Nov. 11 to 30. Council of Lateran, against the Albigenses, &c.
1245. June 28 to July 17. Council of Lyons, which deposed Frederick II. of Germany.
1274. May 7 to July 17. Council of Lyons, which published ordinances respecting the election of bishops, &c., and reunited the Greek and Latin churches.

- A.D.
 1311. Oct. 16 to May 6, 1312. Council of Vienne, in Dauphiny, where the pope published the suppression of the Templars.
 1414. Nov. 16 to April 22, 1418. Council of Constance, which deposed Pope John XXIII., and condemned John Huss to the stake.
 1431. July 23 to May, 1443. Council of Basel, for the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.
 1439. Feb. 29 to April 23, 1442. Council of Florence, for the reunion of the churches.
 1512. May 3 to March 16, 1517. Council of Lateran.
 1545. Dec. 13 to Dec. 3, 1563. Council of Trent, against the heresies of Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin, and for the reformation of manners.

GENERALISSIMO.—Cardinal Richelieu is said to have been the first person to bear this title, which he did on taking the command of a French army in Italy, A.D. 1629.

GENERAL WARRANTS, not specifying any particular persons, were declared illegal, Friday, May 6, 1763. John Wilkes had been arrested on a general warrant, Saturday, April 30, 1763. Having obtained an acquittal, he brought forward the subject in the House of Commons, and commenced an action against Robert Wood, under-secretary of state, for having seized his papers. This was tried Dec. 6, 1763, and resulted in a verdict in favour of John Wilkes, with £1,000 damages.

GENEVA (Switzerland) is mentioned by Cæsar as a town of the Allobroges, B.C. 58.

- A.D.
 200 (about). Geneva is made a bishopric.
 426. Geneva is taken by the Burgundians, who make it their capital.
 534. It is seized by the Franks.
 1285. The citizens conclude an alliance with the count of Savoy.
 1387. Bishop Fabri grants the town a charter.
 1417. It is rendered subject to the duke of Savoy.
 1499. Louis XII. and Philibert II., duke of Savoy, sign a treaty at Geneva.
 1515. Nov. 7. Francis I. and eight of the Swiss cantons conclude a treaty at Geneva. The other cantons accede to it in 1516.
 1519. The inhabitants conclude a treaty with Freiburg and Berne.
 1524. The Genevese shake off the yoke of Savoy.
 1535. The Calvinists expel the bishop, who retires to Annecy, in Savoy.
 1536. Calvin settles here. Geneva becomes a republic in alliance with Berne.
 1553. Michael Servetus is burnt, at Geneva, for heresy.
 1584. It forms an alliance with the Swiss cantons.
 1602. The duke of Savoy fails in an attempt to effect its capture.
 1603. Henry IV., of France, acknowledges its independence.
 1712. A general assembly is convened, but without important results.
 1738. The republic adopts a regular constitution.
 1770. An insurrection is suppressed.
 1781. Delay in the publication of a new code of laws creates great dissatisfaction.
 1782. March. A rebellion breaks out, and the inhabitants admit foreign troops into the city. Sept. One thousand of the inhabitants petition the Irish government for permission to settle in Ireland, which is granted, and 50,000*l.* are voted to enable them to do so.
 1783. July. A deputation arrives in Waterford to found New Geneva; but after 30,000*l.* have been expended, the whole scheme is suddenly abandoned.

- A.D.
 1789. The inhabitants compel the magistrates to extend their privileges.
 1794. July. A revolution takes place, and the gentry are executed, exiled, or imprisoned.
 1798. April. Geneva is annexed to the French republic.
 1814. Geneva is restored to Switzerland, of which it becomes a canton.
 1834. Feb. 5. Some Polish refugees excite the lower orders of Geneva to aid them in a rebellion against the Sardinians.
 1846. It is disturbed by insurgents, who obtain an alteration of the constitution, which becomes more democratic.
 1849. The fortifications are destroyed.
 1860. March 30. A band of from fifty to eighty persons set out from Geneva in order to plant the Swiss flag at Thonon and Evian. They are arrested, and carried back to Geneva.

GENEVIEVE, St. (Missouri), was founded in 1755.

GENNET (Order of).—This, the first order of chivalry established in France, was founded by Charles of Aquitaine, in memory of his victory over the Moors at Tours, A.D. 726. It was named Gennet, or Wood Marten, because numbers of these animals were found in the camp of the invaders.

GENOA (Italy), the ancient Genua, is said to have been founded about B.C. 707. It was the chief maritime city of the Ligures, and at the beginning of the second Punic war, B.C. 218, was in alliance with Rome. Mago, the Carthaginian, seized it B.C. 205, and reduced it to ruins; but it was rebuilt by Sp. Lucretius, B.C. 203.

- A.D.
 262. The cathedral is founded.
 381. A bishop of Genoa is present at the council of Aquileia.
 641. Genoa is seized by the Lombards.
 936. It is pillaged by the Saracens.
 985. The cathedral is rebuilt.
 1119. War is declared against Pisa.
 1122. It is governed by consuls, who hold their office for a year at a time.
 1133. The see is made archi-episcopal.
 1146. The Genoese take Minorca from the Moors.
 1190. The administration is intrusted to a Podestà.
 1257. The town is governed by a captain.
 1270. Doria and Spinola usurp the government, and assume the titles of Captains of Liberty.
 1284. They defeat the Pisans at the naval battle of Meloria.
 1290. They destroy Porto Pisano.
 1293. War is declared against Venice.
 1299. They conclude an advantageous peace with Venice.
 1339. The citizens appoint Simon Boccanegro doge for life.
 1344. The nobles depose Boccanegro, and elect Giovanni da Murta.
 1346. The Genoese defeat the Venetians near Constantinople.
 1350. The republic is again at war with Venice.
 1356. Boccanegro is re-appointed doge.
 1381. They again make peace with Venice.
 1391. The Genoese place themselves under the protection of Charles VI. of France, who puts them under the rule of Marshal Boucicaut.
 1399. They seek assistance from the marquis of Monterrat.
 1407. The Bank of St. George is founded.
 1421. The duke of Milan is invited to superintend their government.
 1458. They place themselves under the protection of Charles VII. of France.

- A.D.
 1461. March 9. The Genoese expel the French governor and garrison.
 1464. Louis XI. resolves to have nothing to do with so troublesome a dependency, and the republic passes under the sway of the duke of Milan.
 1475. Genoa is invaded by the Turks.
 1499. It is again subjected to the French.
 1507. An insurrection of the inhabitants is suppressed by Bayard.
 1528. Andrew Doria opposes Francis I., and obtains a new constitution, the chief power being in the hands of a doge, elected biennially.
 1547. Jan. 2. Louis Fiesco fails in a conspiracy against Andrew Doria. The lighthouse is erected this year.
 1684. Genoa is bombarded by the French, and the doge comes to Versailles to render submission to Louis XIV.
 1730. Corsica revolts.
 1745. Sept. 26. Genoa is bombarded by Admiral Rowley.
 1746. Nov. 9. It surrenders to Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, and the Austrians, who are expelled by the citizens Dec. 10.
 1747. March 31. The Austrians renew the siege, which they finally abandon June 10.
 1768. Corsica is ceded to France.
 1777. The palace of the doge is destroyed by fire.
 1796. Genoa is occupied by the French.
 1797. June 14. The republic assumes the title of the Ligurian Republic.
 1800. Massena is besieged in Genoa by the English and Austrians, who compel him to evacuate it June 4.
 1805. June 4. Genoa is incorporated with the French empire.
 1812. The university is founded.
 1814. April 18. Genoa surrenders to the English under Sir William Bentinck. Dec 14. It is annexed to Sardinia by the congress of Vienna.
 1828. The Carlo Felice theatre, the largest in the city, is opened.
 1849. April 3. The inhabitants expel the Sardinian forces, and proclaim the restoration of the Ligurian republic. The city is declared in a state of siege by General Della Marmora, who obtains an unconditional surrender April 11.
 1853. The harbour is connected with Turin by a railway.
 1859. May 12. Napoleon III. disembarks here to join the French army in the war against Austria.
 1860. May 5. Garibaldi embarks for Sicily with 2,000 men.
 1861. June 7 and 8. The theatres, &c., are closed, in consequence of the funeral of Count Cavour.

GENTLEMAN.—This name is derived from the Latin *gentilis*, which signified such as were of the same family or *gens*, and is a corruption of the French *gentilhomme*. It exists in some form in all the Romance languages, and is defined by Selden (Titles of Honour, p. 852) as "one that either from the blood of his ancestors, or the favour of his sovereign, or of them that have power of sovereignty in them, or from his own virtue, employment, or otherwise according to the laws and customs of honour in the country we speak of, is ennobled, made gentle, or so raised up to an eminency above the multitude, perpetually inherent in his person, that by those laws and customs he be truly *nobilis* or noble, whether he have any of the precedent titles or not fixed besides on him."

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.—This branch of

the royal body-guard was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, under the title of the "Band of Gentlemen Pensioners." Originally it numbered fifty men, but it was reduced to forty by Charles II. in 1670. It received its present designation from William IV. in 1834.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Malte-Brun founded one at Paris A.D. 1821. The Royal Geographical Society of London was founded in 1830. The African Association, established July 9, 1788, was incorporated with it July 23, 1831. The Palestine Association, founded in 1805, joined it March 4, 1834, and the Geographical Society of Bengal, founded in 1831, joined it in June, 1832.

GEOGRAPHY.—Egyptian tradition ascribes the foundation of this science to Hermes or Mercury, and the invention of geographical maps to Sesostrius, who flourished about B.C. 1618. The first Grecian map was prepared by Anaximander of Miletus, about B.C. 568, and the science was first reduced to rule by Eratosthenes, B.C. 240, and afterwards improved by Hipparchus, B.C. 135. Strabo, who flourished B.C. 71 to A.D. 14, is the most eminent of the ancient geographers. Modern geography was revived by the Moors, who introduced it into Spain in 1201. In 1478, Arnold Buckinck published an edition of Ptolemy's Geography at Rome, illustrated with copper-plate engraved maps; and in 1532 Simon Gryneus printed an account of the state of geography in his time, embodying the recent discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese. Maritime charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus in 1488. Ramusio's collection of Travels appeared in 1550, and Ferrari's Lexicon Geographicum in 1627. The first volume of Malte-Brun's Geography was published in 1810.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was instituted in London in 1807, and its charter of incorporation is dated April 23, 1826. The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was founded Feb. 11, 1814. The Geological Society of Dublin was founded in February, 1832; that of Edinburgh in 1834; of Manchester in 1838; and of the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1838. The French Geological Society was established in 1830.

GEOLOGY is a science of recent origin, although the knowledge of fossils attained by Frascatorio in 1517, and the deductions Agricola drew from the information of the Saxon miners in 1546, might naturally have led to its cultivation. Kircher's "Mundus Subterraneus," which appeared in 1662, contains all then known on the subject. In 1683, Dr. Lister suggested the preparation of maps exhibiting the various soils of England, and in 1694 Burnet published his "Theory of the Earth." Woodward's theory appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1695; Whiston published his work on the same subject in 1696. In 1743, Parke published his Chorographical Chart of East Kent, and in 1749, the "Protogæa" of

Leibnitz announced his views on the science. The first volumes of Buffon's "Natural History," which also appeared in 1749, are devoted to his exposition of the theory of the earth, which he was afterwards compelled by the Sorbonne to recant. The regular order of strata was proved by the Swedish philosopher Tylas, in 1750, and enlarged upon by the German Lehmann in 1756. Werner's treatise on minerals appeared in 1774, and was controverted by Hutton in 1795. English geology may be said to have been founded by William Smith, who walked over nearly the whole of England in order to prepare his "Tabular View of British Strata," which he published in 1815.

GEOMETRY.—Herodotus and other ancient writers state that this science was first cultivated in Egypt, whence it was introduced into Greece by Thales, about B.C. 640. Pythagoras, born about B.C. 580, and Hippocrates, B.C. 380, made many important additions to the science, which was enriched by the writings of Euclid, B.C. 285. Archimedes, born B.C. 287, and Ptolemy, who flourished A.D. 125, are also eminent among the ancient geometricians. Geometry, with the other sciences, suffered a temporary decline in consequence of the destruction of the Alexandrian library by Omar I. in 640. It was revived by the Moors in the dark ages, and gradually resumed its rank as an important branch of mental education. Euclid was first translated into Latin about the year 1150, by a monk of Bath, named Adelard or Athelard, and Thomas Bradwardin, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1349, was eminent for his skill in this science. Lambert's translation of Euclid appeared in 1505, and the treatise of Regiomontanus on triangles in 1533. In 1552, books of astronomy and geometry were condemned to be burnt in England as connected with necromancy; but the science appears to have speedily regained the public good opinion, as the first English translation of Euclid appeared in 1570. The application of algebra to geometry was brought to perfection by Descartes, 1596—1650. Kepler's treatise on the capacity of casks, which appeared in 1615, originated the modern school of geometry, which was brought to fuller perfection by Cavalieri of Bologna in 1626. Among modern geometers, Pascal (1623—1662), Simon, whose Euclid, first published in 1756, still maintains its rank as one of the best, and Legendre (1752—1833), are amongst the most distinguished.

GEORGE.—George florins, coined at Orleans, were made current in England in February, 1340. George nobles of gold were first coined by Henry VIII. in 1533. Their value was six shillings and eight pence.

GEORGES CONSPIRACY.—This plot against the life of Napoleon takes its name from its originator, Georges Cadoudal, a Chouan chief. He associated with him in the scheme generals Moreau and Pichegru, and others; but the affair becoming known Feb. 16, 1804, the

leaders were arrested, and the plot was abandoned. Pichegru was found strangled in prison April 6, Moreau was sentenced to two years' exile June 10, and Cadoudal was executed June 25.

GEORGE, ST., or George of Cappadocia, was born in Cilicia, according to some authorities, and in Cappadocia according to others, in the 4th century. The English crusaders found St. George elevated to the rank of a warrior saint, bearing the title Victorious, A.D. 1096. The council of Oxford (June 11, 1222) commanded his feast to be kept a holiday of the lesser rank. Edward III. made him patron of the order of the Garter, and from that time he has been the tutelary saint of England. St. George was the ancient English war-cry. His day is April 23.

GEORGE, ST.—This town, on the island of St. George's, one of the Bermudas, was founded in 1613. The general assembly was instituted to meet at this town Aug. 1, 1620. The government house was built in 1847.

GEORGE, ST. (Knights of).—There have been several orders of St. George. Frederick III., emperor of Germany, founded one A.D. 1470, as a defence against the Turks. —The military Russian order of St. George was founded by Catherine II., Nov. 26, 1769. It afterwards became neglected, but was restored to its original dignity by Alexander I., Dec. 12, 1801. The order of St. George of the Reunion was founded by Joseph Bonaparte as the order of the Two Sicilies, Feb. 24, 1808, and received its present name from King Ferdinand, Jan. 1, 1819. The order of St. George of Lucca was established by the duke Charles Louis, June 1, 1833. The Hanoverian order of St. George was founded April 23, 1839.

GEORGE, ST. (Religious Order).—The order of St. George in Algha, founded at Venice by Antony Corrario and Gabriel Gondelmaire in 1404, was suppressed by Clement IX. in 1668.

GEORGE'S, ST. (Hospital), near Hyde Park Corner, London, was founded in 1733. The present edifice was erected in 1830.

GEORGE'S (ST.) ISLAND, one of the Azores, was colonized by some Flemings and Portuguese, A.D. 1450. Another island of the same name, one of the Bermudas, was colonized by the English, A.D. 1612.

GEORGE THE FIRST, son of Ernest, the elector, and Sophia, electress of Hanover, was born at Osnaburg, May 28, 1660. He married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell, in 1682. She died a prisoner at Ahlen, Nov. 2, 1726. They had one son (*see* George II.) and a daughter, named Sophia Dorothea, born March 16, 1687, and married to Frederick II. of Prussia in 1706. George I. succeeded to the electorate of Hanover in 1698, and, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Settlement, became king on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714. He arrived at Greenwich Sept. 18, entered London Sept. 20, and was crowned Oct. 20, 1714. He died at Osnaburg, on a journey to Hanover, June 11, 1727.

GEORGE THE SECOND, the only son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea, was born at Hanover Oct. 30, 1683. He married Wilhelmina Caroline, daughter of John Frederick, margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, Aug. 22, 1705. They had three sons and five daughters: Frederick Louis, born Jan. 20, 1707, made duke of Gloucester Jan. 10, 1718, died March 20, 1751; Anne, born in 1709, died Jan. 12, 1759; Amelia, born in 1711; Caroline, in 1713; George William, born Nov. 3, 1713, died in 1714; William Augustus, born in April, 1721, created duke of Cumberland in 1726, and died in 1765; Mary, born in 1723, married in 1740 to Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; and Louisa, born in 1724, married in 1743 to Frederick V. of Denmark. George II. succeeded his father June 11, 1727. He died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760.

GEORGE THE THIRD, the eldest son of Frederick Louis, prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, married April 25, 1736, was born in Norfolk House, St. James's Square, May 24, 1738 (O.S.). He succeeded his grandfather, George II., Oct. 25, 1760. He married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761. His queen died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818. They had nine sons and six daughters. George Augustus Frederick, afterwards George IV. (*q. v.*); Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1763, made duke of York Nov. 27, 1789, and died Jan. 3, 1827; William Henry, afterwards William IV. (*q. v.*); Charlotte Augusta Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766; Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767, made duke of Kent in April, 1799, died Jan. 23, 1820; Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768, died in 1840; Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; Ernest Augustus, born June 5, 1771, made duke of Cumberland in April, 1799, died Nov. 18, 1851; Augustus Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773, made duke of Sussex in April, 1779, died April 21, 1843; Adolphus Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774, made duke of Cambridge in April, 1779, died July 8, 1850; Mary, born April 25, 1776, became duchess of Gloucester July 22, 1816, died April 30, 1857; Sophia, born Nov. 5, 1777, died May 27, 1848; Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783, died Nov. 2, 1810; and Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, and died Nov. 6, 1817. George III. died at Windsor, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1820, in the sixtieth year of his reign.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, the eldest son of George III., was born Aug. 12, 1762. He married Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, April 8, 1795. They had one daughter, Charlotte Augusta, born Jan. 7, 1796, and married to Prince Leopold, afterwards king of the Belgians, May 2, 1816. She died Nov. 6, 1817. George IV. separated from his wife in 1796. She was accused of having given birth to a son in 1802, and a commission of inquiry was instituted in 1806. The evidence was published in a volume, entitled "The Book," in 1813. He ascended the throne

Jan. 29, 1820; and Queen Caroline, who had retired to the continent in 1816, returned to London June 6, 1820. She was refused admittance to Westminster Abbey at the coronation, July 19, 1821, and, falling ill, died at Hammersmith, Aug. 7, 1821. George IV. died at Windsor, June 26, 1830.

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S CORONATION GULF (Arctic Sea) was discovered and named by Franklin in July, 1821.

GEORGE TOWN (United States).—A Roman Catholic College was erected here A.D. 1789, which received authority from Congress to confer degrees in 1815. There is also the Convent of Visitation, which was founded in 1798.—George Town, formerly called Stabrok, in British Guiana, was nearly destroyed by fire Dec. 29, 1828.

GEORGIA (Asia).—This country, lying between the Caspian and the Black seas, corresponds to the ancient Iberia (*q. v.*). The present name is derived from Gurj, Gurj-i-stan, or Gurg-i-stan, "the land of wolves," the designation given it by the Arabs and Persians in the 11th and 12th centuries. Alp Arsan conquered the country A.D. 1065-8. The Tartars invaded it in 1235, and Timour conquered it in 1388, retiring in 1404. The Turks obtained possession of a large portion of Georgia in 1589, and it fell under the Persian yoke in 1618. The Russians obtained great influence in the country early in the 18th century. Peter the Great obtained some provinces by treaty in 1723 and 1724, and though they were subsequently restored, Georgia was declared a Russian province in 1800. George XIII., its last king, bequeathed his dominions to the Czar of Russia, by will, dated Oct. 28, 1800, and the emperor Alexander published a manifesto accepting the responsibility, Sept. 12, 1801. Other parts of the country were acquired by the Russians in 1813, 1828, and 1829.

SOVEREIGNS OF GEORGIA.

FIRST DYNASTY.

B.C.		B.C.	
Karthlos		Ouplos	
Mitzkethos			

The country is invaded by the Scythians, who put an end to this dynasty in the 7th century B.C.

SECOND DYNASTY.

B.C.		B.C.	
Pharnavaz	247	Mirvan	140
Sourmag	215	Pharnadj	109

DYNASTY OF THE ARSACIDES.

B.C.		B.C.	
Archag I.	71	Archag II.	10
Artag			A.D.
Bartom	44	Aderkhi	1

DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

A.D.		A.D.	
Bartos and Khartham	58	Asork and Armasel	87
Pharsaman I. and Khaos	74	Amasap and Derokh	103
		Pharsaman II. and Mirdat	113

THE MONARCHY RESTORED.

	A. D.		A. D.
Adam	122	Vatché	213
Pharsaman III.	125	Bakour	231
Amsasp II.	182	Mirdat II.	246
Rev	186	Asphagour	262

DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Mirian	265	Pharsaman VI.	532
Bakhar	342	Bakour II.	557
Mirdat III.	364	Stephanos I.	568
Barsabakhar	379	Gouram Pagratides	574
Tirdat	395	Stephanos II.	600
Pharsaman IV.	405	Adarnassus	614
Mirdat IV.	408	Stephanos III.	639
Artchil	413	Moslem Invasion and	
Mirdat V.	434	Interregnum	635
Vakhtang	446	Mirman, or Mir	730
Datchi	499	Artchil II.	760
Bakour I.	528	Joanné and Djou-	
Pharsaman V.	528	ancher	781

DYNASTY OF THE BAGRATIDES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Achot.....	787	David I.	845
Bagrat I.	841	Aternitch	881

(After which the list is confused.)

GEORGIA (United States) was founded and named after George II., by an English company in 1732. The Spaniards invaded Georgia in 1742. It became crown property in 1752, and the provincial legislature was established in 1755. Georgia joined the Confederacy in 1776, was occupied by the English from 1778 to 1786, and was one of the original states of the Union. Its constitution, framed in 1785, was remodelled in 1798.

GEORGIAN or TAHITIAN ISLANDS (Pacific), were discovered by Wallis in 1767. (*See TAHITI.*)

GEORGIUM SIDUS.—William Herschel discovered this planet March 13, 1781, and named it Georgium Sidus in honour of George III. It has been called Herschel, and more generally Uranus. Two satellites were discovered in 1787, two in 1790, and two in 1794.

GERBEROI (Battle).—William I. was wounded in a battle fought at this place A.D. 1078. He engaged in a personal encounter with his son Robert, who had joined Philip, king of France. The king's horse was killed, and his own life placed in great peril.

GERGOVIA (France).—Vercingetorix defeated Cæsar in an attempt to capture this city, belonging to the Averni, B.C. 52. The modern Gergoie, near Clermont, occupies its site.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, St. (France).—King Robert built the monastery of St. Germanus here in the 11th century. Louis VI. resided here in 1124. The English burnt the town in 1346. A palace was built by Charles V. in 1370. Francis I. rebuilt it, and it was improved by various sovereigns. It was the residence of James II. of England during his exile, from 1689 till his death, Sept. 6, 1701. Here he held a mock court. Napo-

leon I. established a military school at this town in 1809, and English troops were quartered in it in 1815.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—(*See CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.*)

GERMANO, SAN (Italy).—An agreement between the emperor Frederick II. and Pope Honorius was concluded at this Neapolitan town, in July, 1225. It deferred the crusade till August, 1227. Frederick II. concluded a humiliating treaty of peace with Pope Gregory IX. at this town, June 14, 1230. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1730; and the Austrians defeated Murat here March 16, 1815.

GERMAN, SAN (Porto Rico) was founded in A.D. 1511.

GERMANS, St. (Cornwall).—A bishop's see was founded here A.D. 909. The sees of Devon and Cornwall were united in 1040 and were fixed at Exeter in 1046.

GERMANTOWN (Battle).—The English defeated the Americans at this town, in Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1777.

GERMANY.—The Romans applied the term Germania to a much more extensive tract of country than that at present known under the name of Germany. It was occupied by various warlike tribes, the name itself meaning "man of war."

B.C.

- 113. The Cimbri and Teutones cross the Danube, appear upon the Alps, and defeat the Romans at the battle of Noreja, in Illyria.
- 102. They are defeated by Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ.
- 72. Ariovistus, king of the Marcomannic Suevi, seizes Burgundy
- 55. Julius Cæsar builds a wooden bridge over the Rhine, and enters Germany.
- 12-9. Drusus makes four incursions into Germany.

A.D.

- 9. The northern Germans, under Arminius, or Hermann, defeat the army of Varus, in the Teutoburger forest.
- 14. Germanicus invades Germany.
- 21. The Germans conspire against Arminius, and put him to death.
- 59. Cologne is founded.
- 60. The Batavians revolt under Claudius Civilis.
- 86. The Germans, under Decerbal, defeat Domitian, and compel him to pay tribute.
- 121. Hadrian constructs his wall from the Rhine to the Danube.
- 180. The Romans withdraw from their garrisons beyond the Danube.
- 238. The Franks appear in Gaul.
- 288. The Saxon confederation is mentioned by Eutropius.
- 375. The Huns invade Germany.
- 409. The Alani, Suevi, and Vandals, pass into Spain.
- 420. The Vandals pass into Africa.
- 449. The Saxons, and other tribes, pass into England.
- 450. The Huns invade Gaul.
- 568. The Longobardi invade Italy.
- 772. Charlemagne declares war against the Saxons.
- 785. The Saxons promise submission, and receive Christianity.
- 800. Dec. 25. Charlemagne is crowned emperor of the West.
- 843. Aug. 11. By the treaty of Verdun, France and Germany are made separate states, the latter falling to the lot of Louis the German.
- 896. The Germans, under Arnold, invade Rome, which they take by storm.

A.D.

911. Louis the Child dies, which puts an end to the supremacy of the Carolingians in Germany. Conrad, duke of Franconia, is elected king in his stead, Nov. 8.
918. Dec. Death of Conrad I., who is succeeded by Henry I. of Saxony, surnamed the Fowler.
934. Henry I. defeats the Danes.
945. Otho I. makes his brother Henry duke of Bavaria.
962. Feb. 2. Otho I. is crowned emperor of Germany at Rome.
978. Oct. 1. Otho II., the Red, invades France, and conquers Lorraine.
1020. Pope Benedict VIII. visits Germany.
1032. The kingdom of Burgundy is bequeathed to Conrad II.
1044. Peter of Hungary does homage to Henry III. for his kingdom.
1055. The eldest son of the emperor receives the title of king of the Romans.
1073. Hildebrand is elected pope, by the title of Gregory VII., without the sanction of the emperor Henry IV., which occasions the dispute as to the right of investiture.
1077. Jan. Henry is compelled to submit to the pope, and do penance at Canossa. March. The pope elects Rodolph of Swabia emperor.
1080. Rodolph is killed in battle, at Merseburg.
1084. March 21. Henry IV. takes Rome, and enthrones Clement III. as pope. Gregory escapes to Salerno, where he dies the following year.
1122. The dispute between the emperor and the pope respecting the right of investiture, is concluded by a treaty entered into at Worms.
1140. The names "Guelphs and Ghibellines" are first used as party names at the battle of Weinsberg.
1152. Frederick Barbarossa, duke of Swabia, is elected emperor at Frankfurt. On the father's side he was connected with the Ghibellines, and on the mother's, with the Guelphs.
1154. Frederick I. invades Italy.
1162. He takes and destroys Milan.
1167. He besieges and takes Rome.
1178. Frederick I. is crowned king of Burgundy at Arles.
1180. He pronounces sentence of outlawry on Henry the Lion of Bavaria, who is deprived of his dignities and possessions.
1190. June 10. Frederick I. is drowned while crossing the river Calycadnus, in Syria. The Teutonic order of knighthood is established.
1197. On the death of Henry VI., the Guelphs elect Otho IV., son of Henry the Lion, for emperor; and the Ghibellines, Philip of Swabia.
1208. Philip is assassinated at Bamberg, and Otho is solemnly crowned sole emperor at Rome.
1215. Otho IV. is deposed, and Frederick II., son of Henry VI., elected in his stead.
1229. Frederick II. becomes king of Jerusalem.
1241. The Hanseatic League is signed.
1246. Frederick II. is deposed by his subjects, who elect Henry of Thuringia.
1247. The League of the cities of the Rhine.
1254. The death of Conrad IV. produces a disputed succession and interregnum.
1257. Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England, is elected emperor, but merely enjoys nominal dignity.
1268. Oct. 28. Conradin of Swabia, son of Conrad IV., is beheaded at Naples.
1273. Rodolph of Habsburg is elected emperor.
1308. May 1. Albert is assassinated by his nephew, John of Swabia.
1314. On the death of Henry VII., the empire is contended for by Louis V. and Frederick of Austria.
1325. Frederick is associated in the empire.
1347. Gunther, count of Schwartzburg, disputes the throne with Charles IV., but dies the same year.

A.D.

1353. Germany is ravaged by the plague.
1356. Charles IV. signs the Golden Bull.
1364. The Tyrol passes under the house of Austria.
1387. The empire is divided into circles.
1410. Sigismund, king of Hungary, and Jossus, of Moravia, are elected emperors. Jossus dies the next year, and Sigismund reigns alone.
1439. The title of emperor is limited to the house of Austria, by the Pragmatic Sanction.
1462. Frederick IV. is besieged in Vienna, by his brother Albert, to whom he cedes Lower Austria for eight years.
1483. Nov. 10. Birth of Martin Luther, at Eisleben.
1497. Birth of Philip Melancthon.
1514. The Poor Conrad League originates in Würtemberg.
1517. Oct. 31. Luther condemns indulgences, and thereby assists the Reformation.
1519. June 28. Charles V. of Spain is elected emperor.
1521. April 17. Luther is excommunicated at the diet of Worms.
1529. March 13. The reformers are condemned by the diet of Spires.
1530. June 25. The reformers publish their confession of faith at Augsburg.
1531. The Protestant princes form the League of Smalcald, for the defence of religious liberty.
1535. June 25. The Roman Catholics take Munster from the Anabaptists, and execute John of Leyden and Knipperdolling.
1546. Feb. 13. Death of Martin Luther. June 26. The emperor declares war against the Smalcald confederates.
1552. July 31. The treaty of Passau is signed, by which the emperor withdraws his ban from the members of the League of Smalcald.
1556. Aug. 27. Charles V. abdicates in favour of his brother Ferdinand.
1558. Hungary is annexed to the empire.
1604. April 19. Death of Philip Melancthon.
1599. The Protestant princes form the League of Heidelberg.
1608. The Evangelical Union of the Protestants is formed by the elector palatine Frederick.
1618. Nov. 1. The Thirty Years' war commences.
1620. Nov. 8. The battle of Prague is fought, and the elector palatine defeated.
1629. May 12. The treaty of Lübeck restores peace with Denmark.
1630. June 24. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, invades Germany with 15,000 men.
1632. Nov. 16. Gustavus Adolphus dies victorious at Lutzen.
1634. Feb. 25. Wallenstein is assassinated by the imperialists.
1648. Oct. 24. The peace of Westphalia concludes the Thirty Years' war.
1663. The permanent diet commences at Ratisbon.
1670. Lorraine is ceded to France.
1674. War is declared with France.
1679. Feb. 5. The treaty of Nimègue restores peace with France.
1683. Sept. 12. John Sobieski, king of Poland, compels the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna.
1688. War is renewed with France.
1689. The French invade Germany, and act with frightful cruelty.
1697. Oct. 30. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Ryswick.
1699. Jan. 26. The treaty of Carlowitz is concluded with the Turks.
1702. Oct. 6. War is again declared against France.
1704. Aug. 13. The French are defeated at Blenheim.
1713. April 11. The peace of Utrecht is signed. The emperor publishes the Pragmatic Sanction in favour of his daughters.
1717. Germany and Holland suffer severely from inundations.
1719. Bremen and Verden are ceded to the elector of Brunswick.
1733. The emperor and States join in the Polish war.

- A.D.
 1736. Feb. 12. Marriage of Maria Theresa and the duke of Lorraine.
 1740. Oct. 20. Death of the emperor Charles VI., who is succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa, in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction.
 1742. Jan. 22. Charles VII., elector of Bavaria, is crowned emperor at Frankfort, in opposition to the right of Maria Theresa.
 1745. Jan. 20. Charles VII. dies at Munich. Sept. 15. The States elect Francis I., duke of Lorraine, and husband of Maria Theresa.
 1756. The Seven Years' war commences.
 1772. The empire receives an accession of territory on the first partition of Poland.
 1782. Important civil reforms are introduced, vassalage and ecclesiastical censorship of the press being abolished.
 1788. War is declared against Turkey.
 1789. Oct. 22. The provinces of Brabant declare themselves independent of the empire.
 1791. Aug. 4. Peace with Turkey is restored by the treaty of Szistowa.
 1793. The Rhenish provinces revolt.
 1795. The emperor joins in the second partition of Poland.
 1801. Feb. 9. The treaty of peace of Luneville is signed with the French republic.
 1803. Feb. 25. The diet sanctions the sacrifice of about one-seventh of the German empire, ceded by the congress at Ratisbon to various powers.
 1804. Aug. 11. Francis II. of Germany assumes the title of emperor of Austria.
 1805. Napoleon I. erects Bavaria and Würtemberg into independent kingdoms.
 1806. July 12. The Confederation of the Rhine is formed. Aug. 18. Napoleon forms the kingdom of Westphalia. Dec. 15. The Germanic empire is dissolved.
 1810. March 16. Hanover is annexed to Westphalia. Dec. 13. The whole of the north of Germany, from the Wesel to Lübeck, is annexed to France. The Tugendbund, a secret society against the French, is formed in Germany this year.
 1811. Jan. 1. Hamburg is annexed to France.
 1813. The war of German independence commences.
 1814. Nov. 1. The congress of Vienna assembles.
 1815. May 25. The congress of Vienna closes, having restored the German states to independence, though they are united by a federal league. June 8. The Germanic Confederation is formed.
 1824. A year of great commercial depression in Germany.
 1830. Revolutions in Brunswick, Belgium, and Saxony (*q. v.*).
 1832. Death of the poet Goethe.
 1841. Jan. Insurrections occur in Argovia and Soleure.
 1848. Popular agitation in Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hanover, where various concessions are made to the people. March 31. A congress assembles at Frankfort. May 18. The German parliament assembles. July 12. The Archduke John of Austria is elected vicar of the empire. Aug. 4. The Frankfort diet abolishes capital punishment.
 1849. March 28. The king of Prussia is elected emperor of Germany. April 3. He declines to accept the title. May 14. The Prussian deputies are recalled from the Frankfort assembly. May 30. Part of the assembly removes from Frankfort to Stuttgart. Sept. 30. Prussia and Austria conclude a treaty for the temporary establishment of a central government. Nov. 12. Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the German states.
 1850. Feb. 27. The treaty of Munich is signed, by which Saxony, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, agree to a revision of the German Confederation. March 20. The parliament assembles at Erfurt.

- A.D.
 1850. May 10. The diet assembles at Frankfort. June 7. Hesse-Cassel refuses to send a representative to the college of princes at Erfurt. June 20. Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league. July 19. Austria proposes the convocation of the federal assembly. Sept. 2. It assembles at Frankfort. Nov. 1. Austria invades Hesse-Cassel (*q. v.*). Dec. 23. A conference on German affairs is opened at Dresden.
 1851. May 15. The Dresden conferences conclude their sessions with a resolution to restore the old Frankfort diet.
 1854. Jan. 13 and April 9. Protocols are signed between the western powers and the German states.
 1857. Jan. 15. Conferences respecting the adoption of a general commercial code by the German states are opened at Nuremberg.
 1859. July 17. A meeting of the democratic and constitutional parties is held at Eisenach, where it is proposed to revise the constitution of the confederation, and appoint a central power under the direction of Prussia. Aug. 14. Another meeting is held at Eisenach. Sept. 13. Prussia dissents from the proposition. Sept. 16. An association is founded at Frankfort for the furtherance of the Eisenach plan. Nov. 3. The government of Baden suggests the establishment of a federal tribunal for the settlement of disputes between the Germanic states.
 1860. Jan. 29. Death of Ernest Maurice Arndt. March 24. The diet opposes Prussia respecting the constitution of Hesse-Cassel. April 29 to May 17. A solemn council of German ecclesiastics is held at Cologne. June 16. The German princes have an interview with the emperor Napoleon III. at Baden-Baden.
 1861. May 31. The Federal Assembly adopts a project for a code of commerce for Germany.

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMANY.

CAROLINGIANS.

- A.D.
 800. Charlemagne.
 814. Louis I., le Débonnaire.
 840. Lothaire I.
 843. Louis II., the German, king.
 855. Ditto ditto emperor.
 876. { Charles II., the Bald.
 Carloman.
 Louis III., the Saxon.
 876. Charles III., the Fat, king.
 882. Ditto ditto emperor.
 876. Arnold I., king.
 896. Ditto emperor.
 899. Louis IV., the Child.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

- A.D.
 911. Conrad I.

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

- A.D.
 919. Henry I., the Fowler.
 936. Otho I., the Great, king.
 962. Ditto ditto emperor.
 973. Otho II.
 983. Otho III.
 1002. Henry II., the Holy.

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

- A.D.
 1024. Conrad II., the Salique.
 1039. Henry III., the Black.
 1056. Henry IV.
 1077. Rodolph of Swabia (elected by the pope).
 1081. Herman of Luxemburg (elected by the pope).
 1087. Conrad.
 1106. Henry V.

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

A.D.
1125. Lothaire II.

HOUSE OF SWABIA, OR HOHENSTAUFEN.

A.D.
1138. Conrad III.
1152. Frederick I., Barbarossa.
1190. Henry VI.
1197. { Philip.
Otho IV., of Brunswick.
1208. Otho IV., alone;
1215. Frederick II.
1246. Henry of Thuringia.
1247. William of Holland (chosen by the pope).
1250. Conrad IV.

INTERREGNUM.

A.D.
1254. William of Holland, merely nominal.
1257. { Richard of Cornwall, ditto.
Alphonso of Castile, ditto.

HOUSE OF HABSBURG.

A.D.
1273. Rodolph of Habsburg.
1292. Adolpnus of Nassau.
1298. Albert I., of Austria.

HOUSES OF LUXEMBURG AND BAVARIA.

A.D.
1308. Henry VII., of Luxemburg.
1314. { Louis V., of Bavaria.
Frederick of Austria.
1347. { Charles IV., of Luxemburg.
Gunther, count of Schwartzburg.
1378. Wenceslaus of Luxemburg.
1400. Robert, count palatine.
{ Jossus of Moravia.
1410. { Sigismund of Luxemburg.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

A.D.
1438. Albert II.
1439. Frederick III.
1493. Maximilian I.
1519. Charles V.
1556. Ferdinand I.
1564. Maximilian II.
1576. Rodolph II.
1612. Matthias.
1619. Ferdinand II.
1637. Ferdinand III.
1658. Leopold I.
1705. Joseph I.
1711. Charles VI.
1742. Charles VII., of Bavaria.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA—LORRAINE.

A.D.
1745. Francis I.
1765. Joseph II.
1790. Leopold II.
1792. Francis II.

GERONA, OR GIRONA (Spain), is of very early origin, and was taken from the Moors by Charlemagne A.D. 785. The bishopric was established in 786, and in 795 the town was recovered by the Moors. In 1285 it was seized by Philip III. of France, who was compelled to surrender it to Peter of Aragon. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1316. Gerona was taken by the French in 1694, but restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697. In the war of the Spanish succession, it was taken by the duke de Noailles for King Philip V., Jan. 25, 1711. In June, 1808, it was besieged by 6,000 French under Duhesme, who was compelled

to retire by the Ulster regiment of 300 men, commanded by O'Daly. In May, 1809, a French army of 35,000 men, under Verdier, Augereau, and St. Cyr, laid siege to the city, which maintained a brave resistance until famine compelled the defenders to capitulate, Dec. 12, 1809. Councils were held at Gerona in 517 and 1068.

GERTRUYDENBERG (Holland).—Conferences for the conclusion of a general peace were opened at the village of Gertruydenberg, March 11, 1710. They led to no definite result, and were broken off July 20. Dumouriez captured Gertruydenberg in March, 1793, but was soon after compelled to retire. The French took it again in 1795.

GHAZEEPORR (Hindustan).—This town and the adjoining territory were ceded to the East-India Company A.D. 1775.

GHEENT (Belgium).—This fine old city is said to have been founded by the Vandals, who made an irruption into the Low Countries in the 5th century.

A.D.

630. St. Arnaud introduces Christianity into Ghent.

879. It is ravaged by the Danes.

944. The cathedral of St. Bavon is founded.

938. The art of weaving is introduced.

1053. The city is fortified.

1180. Ghent is made the capital of Flanders.

1182. The belfry tower is erected.

1234. The grand Béguinage is founded.

1344. Jacques van Artevelde's insurrection is suppressed, and he is killed.

1379. Philip van Artevelde commences his insurrection.

1480. The Hôtel de Ville is commenced.

1539. Ghent rebels against Charles V., who suppresses the insurrection with great severity the following year.

1550. The bishopric is founded.

1576. Nov. 8. The "Pacification of Ghent," by which the provinces of Holland unite against Spain, is signed in the town-hall.

1584. Sept. 17. Ghent surrenders to the Spaniards.

1678. March 9. It is taken by Louis XIV. of France.

1706. It is taken by the duke of Marlborough.

1774. The great prison is commenced by Maria Theresa.

1793. The French again seize Ghent, and make it the capital of the department of the Scheldt.

1814. Ghent is annexed to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Dec. 24. The English conclude a peace with the United States at Ghent.

1816. The university is founded by William I., king of Holland.

1830. The city forms part of the new kingdom of Belgium.

1838. Sept. 2. The railway to Ostend is opened.

GHERIAH (Hindustan).—The Mahrattas seized this fortress in the 17th century, and the pirate Angria made it his stronghold in 1705. Angria and his fleet were destroyed by Watson and Clive, Feb. 11, 1756. The English exchanged it by treaty in the same year, for other places, and it came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1818.

GHEIBELINES and GUELPHS.—On the death of Lothaire II., emperor of Germany, A.D. 1138, Conrad, duke of Franconia, son of Frederick of Hohenstaufen, duke of

Swabia and lord of Wiblingen, which by corruption became Ghibelline, was elected his successor. His right to the imperial throne was, however, disputed by Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and nephew of Guelph II., duke of Bavaria, who was in consequence declared outlaw, and shortly after died. His adherents transferred their allegiance to his son Henry the Lion, at that time a boy of ten years old, and the whole empire was divided into the partisans of Conrad, who assumed the name of Ghibellines, and those of Henry, or the Guelphs. These titles were first used at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140. The strife between the two parties soon subsided in Germany, but it continued longer in Italy, where it assumed the importance of open warfare in 1159. The titles were transferred to the factions by which that country was harassed, the supporters of the popes being termed Guelphs, and those of the emperors, Ghibellines. Charles of Anjou expelled the Ghibellines from Italy in 1268; but the contest between the two factions was not relinquished until the French invasion in 1495 united them against a common enemy.

GHIZNI, or GHUZNEE (Afghanistan), was an important city A.D. 957, when it formed the capital of a powerful empire. In 1171 it was burned to the ground by Saheb ud Deen Mohammed Ghorî, and it never regained its former prosperity. Ghizni surrendered to a British force under Sir John Keane, July 23, 1839. The English were compelled to restore it to the Affghans, March 1, 1842, but it was retaken by General Nott, Sept. 6.

GIBRALTAR (Spain).—This rock was known to the Phœnicians by the name Alube, which the Greeks altered to Calpe.

A.D.

711. April 30 (Thursday). Gebal Tarik, the Moor, lands at Gibraltar, and commences the subjugation of Spain.
1309. Gibraltar is taken from the Moors by Guzman el Bueno.
1333. The Moors recapture it.
1462. It is finally taken by the Spaniards.
1502. It is incorporated with Spain.
1552. Charles V. strengthens the fortifications.
1704. July 21. The combined English and Dutch fleets arrive at Gibraltar. July 23. They open fire on the citadel, which surrenders July 24. Oct. 11. The Spaniards, under the marquis de Villadarias, lay siege to the garrison.
1705. March 10. Admiral Sir John Leake compels the Spaniards to raise the siege. The Spanish loss during this attempt was about 10,000 men, while the garrison only lost 400.
1713. April 11. Gibraltar is secured to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht.
1720. The Spaniards make an abortive effort to recapture it.
1727. Jan. 20. The Spaniards blockade it without success. Feb. 22. They open fire on the garrison. June 12. They discontinue the attack.
1773. The king's bastion is erected.
1779. July 16. The grand siege is commenced by the Spaniards blocking up the port.
1782. May 14. The Spaniards commence their floating batteries.

A.D.

1782. Sept. 13. The grand attack is made by the combined French and Spanish fleets and ten floating batteries, which are destroyed by fire, and completely repulsed.
1783. Feb. 5. The blockade is discontinued.
1793. The library is founded.
1801. July 7. The *Hannibal*, 74 guns, surrenders to the French. July 12. Sir J. Saumarez, with a fleet of five men-of-war and a frigate, attacks the French and Spanish fleets off Gibraltar, blowing up two Spanish ships of 112 guns each, and capturing one of 74 guns.
1804. Sept. The town is ravaged by pestilence.
1813. Sept. 5. The fever again appears.
1828. Sept. 1. The fever again rages.

GIessen (Germany).—A university was founded in this ancient town A.D. 1607. An indecisive action was fought near Giessen, between the allies and the French, Sept. 13, 1796. Blücher fixed his headquarters here in Nov. 1813.

GILBERTINES, or ORDER OF SEMPRINGHAM.—This order of monks and nuns was founded A.D. 1131, by St. Gilbert, priest of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, who died in 1189. The order possessed twenty-two monasteries in England.

GILDING.—The art of covering wood or stone with plates of gold is of great antiquity, and was employed by Moses in the construction of the tabernacle (Exod. xxv. 11), B.C. 1491. The art of gilding with gold-leaf was known to the Egyptians, who employed it in the decoration of their idols and mummy-cases, and was also practised in Greece; whence it was conveyed to Rome about the year B.C. 183. Gilding with gold-leaf on vol-armoniac was invented in Italy by Margaritore, A.D. 1273; and gold varnish was discovered by Antonino Cento, of Palermo, in 1680. Elkington's patent for gilding copper or brass by means of potash and soda, combined with carbonic acid and with a solution of gold, was obtained in June, 1836. (See **ELECTROTYPE**.)

GIN ACT.—By 9 Geo. II. c. 23 (1736), every retailer of spirituous liquor in less quantity than two gallons was obliged to pay £50 a year for a license, and a duty of 20s. on every gallon sold.

GINGEE (Hindustan).—This fortress, in the Carnatic, was founded A.D. 1442. In 1669 it passed into the hands of the Mohammedans of Bejapour, who retained it till 1677, when it was seized by the Mahrattas. In 1698 it was captured by the imperial general Zulficar Khan, and in 1715 by Saadet Oolla Khan. The French, under Bussy, took it in 1750; and it surrendered to the British April 5, 1761.

GINGER was formerly collected in Egypt, and sold by weight to Europeans. By 12 Charles II. c. 18 (1660), the exportation of ginger from British colonies to any foreign country was prohibited; but, in 1765, large quantities were allowed to be exported to Holland. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), the duty on ginger was ten shillings per hundred-weight if imported from a

foreign country, and five shillings per hundredweight if from a British colony.

GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD.—This animal, found in Africa, was known to the ancient Egyptians. Julius Cæsar was the first to exhibit it in Italy. A giraffe was sent as a present to Frederick II. of Germany (1215—1250). A giraffe belonging to Lorenzo de' Medici was a great favourite with the inhabitants of Florence, towards the end of the 15th century. No living giraffe was seen in Europe for more than three centuries. The first brought to England alive was in Aug. 1827. It died in 1829. Four were exhibited in the Zoological Society's gardens in 1836.

GIRONDISTS.—A political party, during the great French revolution, was so named because its leading members were deputies for the department of the Gironde. It was composed of the more moderate republicans, and numbered amongst its members Vergniaud, Brissot, Ducot, Condorcet, Pétion, and many others, who played a conspicuous part in the history of the times. The Girondists at first were the dominant party in the Assembly; but, owing to their disgust at the massacres of August and September, 1792, they rendered themselves obnoxious to the Montagnards, who procured the arrest of twenty-two of their chief members, June 2, 1793. These prisoners were confined in the Conciergerie, and executed Oct. 3.

GISORS (Battle).—An indecisive battle was fought at this town, in Normandy, between the French and English, Oct. 28, 1197. Richard I. defeated a French force near Gisors, Sept. 20, A.D. 1198. The English watchword on the occasion was "*Dieu et mon droit*," which Richard assumed as his motto, in honour of the victory, and which remains the motto of the English sovereigns. William II. erected a fortress at Gisors in 1097.

GIURGEVO (Wallachia) was taken by the Russians in 1771, and attacked by the Austrians in 1790. Its fortifications were demolished in 1829, and the Russians failed in an attempt to storm the Turkish camp here, July 23, 1854.

GLADIATORS.—Gladiatorial combats are believed to have originated in the ancient custom of sacrificing prisoners of war at the funerals of celebrated warriors. Homer and Virgil both allude to this practice. The first gladiators exhibited at Rome fought at a funeral, B.C. 264, when only three pairs of combatants were engaged. The revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus broke out B.C. 76, and lasted for three years, when it was suppressed by M. Crassus. The largest number of gladiators ever sacrificed at one show is supposed to have been on the occasion of Trajan's triumph over the Dacian chief Decebalus, A.D. 103, when no less than 5,000 pairs of combatants were matched against each other. Constantine I. passed a law prohibiting gladiators, in 325, in the Eastern empire; but at Rome they continued

until they were finally suppressed by Honorius in 404.

GLAMORGAN (Wales).—This county was reduced under the Roman sway by Julius Frontinus, who was governor of Britain A.D. 75. In 440 the Romans abandoned it to the native princes, and in 1066, at the Conquest, it was conferred by William I. on his relation Fitzhamon. In 1107 the district passed into possession of the duke of Gloucester. It was erected into a county in the reign of Henry VIII.

GLARIS, or GLARUS (Switzerland).—Christianity was first preached here by an Irish monk, named Fridolin, A.D. 490. Originally the town and canton of Glaris belonged to the convent of Seckingen, but in 1299 they were seized by the house of Habsburg. In 1352 the inhabitants joined the Helvetic confederation, and in 1388 they gained their independence by defeating the Austrians at Näfels. Glaris received its constitution in 1836.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire).—The period at which this city was founded is unknown.

A.D.

- 1123. The present cathedral, or high church, is commenced.
- 1180. Glasgow is erected into a royal burgh.
- 1268. The town is governed by a provost and bailies.
- 1330. The plague first appears at Glasgow.
- 1345. Bishop Rae builds Stirkwell Street bridge.
- 1387. The spire of the cathedral is destroyed by lightning.
- 1392. A mint is established.
- 1441. St. Enoch's church is founded.
- 1450. James II. grants a charter.
- 1451. The university is founded.
- 1484. The Tron church is founded.
- 1556. The town is pillaged by James Hamilton, earl of Arrau.
- 1638. The first printing-press is established by George Anderson.
- 1677. A great fire destroys 130 houses and shops.
- 1715. The Glasgow *Courant*, the first newspaper in the west of Scotland, is commenced this year.
- 1725, Jan. 25. The Shawfield riot breaks out, on account of the malt tax. The cotton manufacture is introduced this year.
- 1736. The Town-hall and Assembly-rooms are founded.
- 1742. Calico-printing is introduced.
- 1753. The first circulating library in the west of Scotland is established at Glasgow.
- 1756. St. Andrew's church is completed.
- 1764. The theatre is opened.
- 1782. April 16. The theatre is destroyed by fire.
- 1785. Jan. The Dnulp Street theatre is opened.
- 1795. May 7. The Andersonian University is founded.
- 1796. The Trades'-hall is erected.
- 1805. April 24. The Queen Street theatre is opened.
- 1807. The goal is founded.
- 1818. The town is visited by severe typhus fever.
- Sept. 5. The first gaslight is introduced.
- 1819 and 1820. Great commercial depression.
- 1823. The Mechanics' Institute is founded.
- 1824. Dec. 25. The Bridewell is opened.
- 1829. Jan. 10. The Queen Street theatre is burnt. The Royal Exchange is built this year.
- 1832. Feb. 12. The cholera appears in Glasgow.
- 1833. Sept. 3. The new Bromielaw bridge is founded with great ceremonies.
- 1840. Sept. 24. The British Association meet at Glasgow.
- 1844. The duke of Wellington's statue is erected.

- A.D.
 1849. Feb. 17. A false alarm of fire in the theatre occasions a panic, in which sixty-five persons are crushed to death.
 1854. Sept. 6. The statue of the Queen is inaugurated.
 1855. Sept. 12. The British Association meets at Glasgow.
 1859. Oct. 14. The Queen opens the new water-works at Loch Katrine.
 1860. Nov. The empress of the French visits Glasgow.

GLASGOW, (See of,) is said to have been founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, A.D. 560. It subsequently fell into neglect, having been destroyed, as is supposed, by the Danes, and was refounded by David, prince of Cumberland, in 1115. In 1488 it was erected into an archbishopric, which was suppressed on the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, July 22, 1689. Glasgow became a post-revolution bishopric in 1724.

GLASITES, or SANDEMANIANS.—This sect was founded by John Glas, minister of Tealing, near Dundee. In 1728 he was deposed for heterodoxy by the synod of Angus, and consequently founded a distinct sect about 1730. In 1755 his opinions were embraced by Robert Sandeman, who removed to London in 1760, and after founding a congregation, sailed for America in 1764. This sect receives the Holy Supper weekly, and retains the ancient feasts of charity, or Agapæ; they abstain from things strangled, and from blood, and wash each other's feet. In 1851 they numbered six congregations in England.

GLASS.—The probable inventors of glass were the Phœnicians, who are said by Pliny to have discovered its manufacture from the accidental fusion of sand and nitre in a fire lighted by some sailors on the seashore. It was brought to great perfection by the Sidonians. The glass most esteemed in antiquity seems to have been that made by the Hindoos. Considerable skill in its preparation was shown by the Egyptians, who practised the art of staining glass as early as B.C. 1150. Vessels of glass have been discovered in the buried city of Herculaneum, which was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, and the celebrated Portland vase is another specimen of Roman glass ware. It was discovered in the tomb of Alexander Severus, who died A.D. 285. There is no certain evidence that glass was employed in windows before the 3rd or 4th century. Jerome refers to their use in 422. They were first introduced into England by the abbot Benedict Biscop, who brought a number of French glass manufacturers to aid in the decoration of Wearmouth church and monastery, in 674. At first the use of the article was entirely confined to religious edifices, and it was not till the 14th century that it was in sufficient demand to create a distinct business for its sale. The first notice of a glazier occurs in a contract respecting York cathedral, of the year 1338. Window glass of an inferior kind was made in England before the year 1439.

The finer sorts were not manufactured till 1557, when a glass-house was established at Crutched Friars, London. Plate glass was first made in England at Lambeth, by some Venetian workmen in the employ of the duke of Buckingham. The first glass manufactory in America was established in New Hampshire in 1790. British sheet glass was first manufactured by Messrs. Chances, of West Bromwich, and Messrs. Hartley & Co., of Sunderland, in 1832.—An excise duty on glass was first imposed by 6 & 7 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1695). This was repealed by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45 (1698), and 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 18 (1699). It was re-established by 19 Geo. II. c. 12 (1745), and after successive augmentations was finally abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 6 (April 24, 1845).

GLASTONBURY (Somersetshire).—According to monkish tradition, the earliest Christian church in Britain was founded here by St. Joseph of Arimathea, about A.D. 63. On the death of its founder it is reported to have fallen into decay, until Pope Eleutherus, in 186, dispatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who converted King Lucius to Christianity, and afterwards established themselves in the long-neglected foundation of St. Joseph. Ina, king of Wessex, erected a church at Glastonbury about 719, and Edwy expelled the ambitious Dunstan from the abbacy, which he had enjoyed for twenty-two years, in 956. In 1081 there was a serious quarrel between the abbot Turstin and the monks, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. The chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, of which the ruins still exist, was built by the abbot Herlewin, who governed the abbey from 1101 to 1120. In 1184 the town and abbey were consumed by fire, and in September, 1275, the chapel of St. Michael was overthrown by an earthquake. Edward III., and his queen Philippa, were magnificently entertained here by the monks in 1331, and Richard Whiting, the last abbot, was hanged on the Tor-hill, for opposing the Reformation, Nov. 15, 1539. The monastery was suppressed in 1540, and has since fallen into decay.

GLATZ (Prussia) was besieged and occupied by Henry III. of Germany in 1049. In 1114 it was seized by the Poles, in 1421 by the Hussites, and in 1462 it was erected into a county by Frederick III. In 1531 it was annexed to Bohemia; the Austrians besieged it in 1622, and in 1742 it was taken by the Prussians and incorporated with their territories. The Austrians took Glatz in 1759, and the Bavarians and Würtembergers in 1807.

GLENCOE (Argyleshire) was the scene of the atrocious massacre of a tribe of the Macdonalds by the regiment of Campbell of Glenlyon. The Jacobite Highlanders having shown great reluctance to submit to the rule of William & Mary, a proclamation was issued, promising pardon to all who should tender their submission before Jan. 1, 1692.

Many of the chiefs acceded to the demands made upon them. Macdonald, or Mac Ian, of Glencoe, repaired to Fort William, Dec. 31, 1691, and offered submission; but the governor was not authorized to receive it. He furnished the chief with a letter to the sheriff of Inverary, who received his oath of allegiance Jan. 6, 1692. The Macdonalds had, however, rendered themselves offensive, and William III. issued a warrant for the extinction of the tribe. A troop of 120 men, led by Captain Campbell, accordingly entered the valley Feb. 1, and on the pretext that they merely required quarters, were hospitably received by the inhabitants. They lived together in friendly intercourse till five o'clock in the morning of Saturday, Feb. 12, when the massacre was perpetrated under circumstances of shocking and infamous treachery. Owing to the boisterous weather and the blundering arrangements of the assassins, about three-fourths of the tribe escaped. No judicial inquiry into this crime was made till May 23, 1695, when a commission was nominated. The commissioners made some statement June 10, when Bredalbane was arrested on a charge of treason. The report was declared to be finished June 20, and was laid before the House June 24. Bredalbane was set at liberty without trial, and William III. paid no attention whatever to the recommendations of the commission.

GLENDALOUGH (See of).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Kevin, who resigned it A.D. 612, after a very long occupation. In 1192, King John ordered the see to be united to Dublin on its next avoidance, and the union consequently took place in 1214.

GLENLIVAT (Battle).—The Roman Catholic party in Scotland, assisted by France and Spain, defeated the adherents of James VI., afterwards James I. of England, at this place, A.D. 1594.

GLOBE THEATRE (London).—This theatre, situated in Bankside, Southwark, was the property of Shakespeare and his fellow-actors. It was built in 1594, the exterior plan being hexagonal, and the interior circular, while the roof was open. It was destroyed by a fire, occasioned by the accidental ignition of the thatch by some ordnance, discharged during a performance of Henry VIII., June 29, 1613; but it was soon rebuilt, at the expense of King James and the nobility. The theatre was finally pulled down on Monday, April 15, 1644.

GLOUCESTER (Gloucestershire).—This city, called by the Romans *Clevum* or *Glevum*, is of great antiquity, though the precise period of its foundation is unknown. It submitted to the Romans about A.D. 45, and on their departure became the principal city of the Britons, who surrendered it to the West Saxons in 577. In 679 it was enlarged and beautified by a son of King Penda. St. Peter's Abbey, the present cathedral, was commenced by Wulfere, king of Mercia, about 671, and restored by Aldred, bishop of Worcester, in 1058; and in 1087, and June 17,

1264, the town suffered severely from fire, a calamity to which its wooden houses frequently exposed it. This city was incorporated by Henry III. The statutes of Gloucester were passed Oct. 4, 1278. The siege of the city by the royalists under Charles I. and the earl of Brentford commenced Aug. 10, 1643, and lasted till Sept. 5, when the earl of Essex brought relief. The walls were demolished in 1662, and in 1673 the city received its chief charter from Charles II. The infirmary was founded in 1755, the market-house in 1786, and the gaol in 1791. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, commenced in 1794, was not completed till 1826. The town-hall was erected in 1814.

GLOUCESTER (See of).—This see was separated from the diocese of Worcester by a charter of Henry VIII., dated Sept. 3, 1541. The see of Bristol was united with it by an order in council, Oct. 5, 1836, and the diocese styled the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

GLOVES.—In the classical era gloves were worn by archers, husbandmen, and others, as a protection from accidents, to which their pursuits rendered them liable. They were first distinguished by pairs about the year 814, and were introduced into this country in the 10th or 11th century. Stevens, in his "Notes on Shakspeare," remarks, it was "the custom to wear *gloves* in the hat on three distinct occasions; viz., as the favour of a mistress, the memorial of a friend, and as a mark to be challenged by an enemy," and instances of their use for these purposes are common in the writers of the 15th and 16th centuries. White wedding gloves are mentioned by Dekker in 1599, and at a wedding in 1604 the gloves given to the guests cost nearly £1,000. The Glovers' Company was incorporated Sept. 10, 1639. The importation of gloves was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463), and 6 Geo. III. c. 19 (1766). The restriction was removed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, s. 119 (July 5, 1825).

GLUCINUM, the metallic base of glucina, was discovered by Vauquelin A.D. 1798. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1823.

GLÜCKSTADT (Denmark).—This town was founded A.D. 1619, and fortified in 1620 by Christian IV. In 1628 it successfully resisted a siege by Tilly, and in 1643 Torstenson failed in an attempt to take it. A supreme court of justice for Holstein and Sleswig was established here in 1752. The fortifications were demolished in 1814, and it was declared a free port in 1830.

GLYCERINE.—This substance was discovered by Scheele in 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of oils." It is obtained in the manufacture of soap and palm candles, and is employed as a material for soap and in medicine.

GNESNA (Posen).—Otho III. made this place the seat of an archbishopric A.D. 1000.

GNOSTICS.—This sect of heretics is said by some to have been founded by Simon Magus, whom St. Peter rebuked in Samaria, A.D. 33 (Acts viii. 20–24). Gnostic doctrines be-

came very general about the year 81. In 122, Basilides and Saturninus founded new sects in Syria, and in 140 one was founded at Rome by Valentinus. The heresy reached its height about 150, after which period it gradually declined, though some scattered sects continued to exist as late as 390.

GOA (Hindustan).—This city of Bejapoor was wrested from the Hindoo rajah by the Mohammedan sovereign of the Deccan about A.D. 1469. In 1510 it was taken by Albuquerque, who made it the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East. Bloodless revolutions in the constitution were effected in 1821 and 1822.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY is manufactured at the establishment founded by Colbert at Paris, A.D. 1662, and named in honour of the celebrated tapestry-makers, the brothers Gobelin. The manufactory was under the management of the painter Lebrun from 1662 to 1690, and of late years M. Chevreul has introduced several improvements in design and colour.

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION.—On the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827, Lord Goderich became prime minister, with the under-mentioned associates in the cabinet:—

Treasury	Lord Goderich.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council ..	Duke of Portland.
Privy Seal	Earl of Carlisle.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Mr. Herries.
Home Secretary	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Dudley and Ward.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Huskisson.
Board of Control	Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary at War	Lord Palmerston.
Board of Trade	Mr. C. Grant.
Chancellor of the Duchy } of Lancaster	Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint	Mr. Tierney.
Woods and Forests	Mr. S. Bourne.

Mr. Huskisson resigned the colonial secretaryship Jan. 7, 1828, and dissensions having broken out in the cabinet, Lord Goderich himself resigned Jan. 8, 1828. (*See WEL-
LINGTON ADMINISTRATION.*)

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS.—Tradition refers the origin of godfathers and godmothers to Bishop Hyginus, about A.D. 154, though some authors endeavour to derive the office from the Jewish rites or the Roman civil codes. Parents were prohibited from acting as sponsors for their children by the Council of Mentz in 813. The number of sponsors was limited to one or two, at the most, by the Council of Trent in 1545, but the Church of England permits three.

GÖDÖLLÖ (Battle).—The Hungarians defeated the Austrians at this place, near Pesth, April 6, 1849. The Austrians lost 3,200 prisoners, 26 pieces of cannon, seven standards, and ammunition.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the accession of Queen Anne, Lord Godolphin, afterwards Earl Godolphin and Viscount Rialton, having been made lord high treasurer May 8, 1702.

Treasury	Lord Godolphin
Lord Keeper	Sir Nathan Wright.
President of the Council	Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (July 14, 1702).
	Marquis of Normanby, afterwards duke of Buckingham.
Privy Seal	Mr. Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Earl of Nottingham.
Principal Secretaries of State	Sir Charles Hedges.
Lord High Admiral	Prince George of Den- mark (May 21, 1702).

The duke of Marlborough received the garter and the command of the army. A modification of the cabinet took place in 1704, when the earl of Nottingham retired. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Lord Mortimer, became secretary of state May 18, 1704, and Henry St. John (created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712) became secretary at war April 20, 1704. The duke of Newcastle became privy seal March 31, 1705. William, afterwards Lord Cowper, was made lord keeper Oct. 4, 1705, and lord chancellor May 4, 1707. Harley, in consequence of the indiscretion of Gregg, a clerk in his office, was dismissed Feb. 11, 1708, and St. John immediately resigned. Mr. Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton, replaced Harley, and Mr., afterwards Sir Robert, Walpole and earl of Orford, succeeded St. John. Mr. Smith replaced Mr. Boyle at the exchequer Feb. 11, 1708. Lord Somers was made president of the council Nov. 25, 1708. The Godolphin Administration was dissolved Aug. 8, 1710. (*See HARLEY ADMINISTRATION.*)

GOG AND MAGOG.—In a description of the procession made by Elizabeth, Jan. 13, 1558, mention is made of "the two ymages of Gotmagog the Albione, and Corineus the Britain, two gyantes bigge in stature, furnished accordingly." Douce believes that some figures of the kind decorated the Guildhall long before this date. Richard Saunders carved the present figures, set up in 1708.

GOHUD (Hindustan).—This town, fortified about the middle of the 18th century, was taken by Scindia in 1784. The East-India Company concluded a treaty guaranteeing the rana of Gohud in his possessions, Jan. 17, 1804. It was not, however, carried out, and Gohud was transferred to the East-India Company, in exchange for Dholpoor.

GOITO (Battles).—The Sardinians carried this village, in Italy, April 8, 1848; and Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians here, May 30, 1848.

GOLCONDA (Hindustan).—This town, celebrated in olden times for its diamond-mines, was the capital of a Hindoo principality, incorporated with Delhi by Aurungzebe, A.D. 1687.

GOLD.—The earliest mention of this precious metal occurs in Gen. ii. 11, where gold is said to exist in the land of Havilah, compassed by the Pison, one of the four heads of

the river that went out of Eden. In Gen. xiii. 2, Abraham is described as a man rich in silver and gold (B.C. 1897). Solomon employed this metal in every part of the temple and of his own palace, silver being "nothing accounted of" in his reign, 1 Kings x. 21 (B.C. 992). The metal was also in high estimation with the Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. It was manufactured with skill by British goldsmiths as early as A.D. 628. The standard of gold is regulated by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854). Wedding rings are exempted from this rule by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

GOLDAU (Switzerland).—This village was entirely destroyed by the fall of the Knappe-nouhl rock, which formed the summit of Mount Rossberg, Sept. 2, 1806. Four other villages were destroyed at the same time, and upwards of one thousand persons were victims of this calamity.

GOLD COAST (Africa).—A district on the west coast of Africa, discovered by Santarem and Escobar, A.D. 1471, and named in consequence of the wealth thence derived. It was visited by an English expedition in 1591, and became an English colony in 1618.

GOLD COINAGE.—The earliest gold coins known are supposed to be those of Miletus, in Asia Minor, which were probably struck about B.C. 800. The gold darics of the Persian monarchs originated about B.C. 520, and the Sicilians established a gold coinage at least as early as B.C. 400. The Romans first used gold coins B.C. 206. The modern gold coinage of Europe was commenced by the Florentines A.D. 1252, that of Venice was established in 1276, and in 1320 we find gold a general circulating medium. The principal facts connected with the English gold coinage will be found in the following table:—

B.C.

19. Canobeline begins to reign, and strikes the earliest known British gold coins.

A.D.

1257. Henry III. commences the English gold coinage by making a number of gold pennies.

1344. Edward III. orders florins, nobles, half-nobles, and quarter-nobles, to be struck.

1362. The Commons petition for smaller gold coins.

1465. Edward IV. coins gold rials and angels.

1489. Sovereigns, or double rials, are first coined by Henry VII.

1526. Henry VIII. increases the value of the gold coins.

1527. Henry VIII. coins gold crowns.

1558. Gold crowns are coined.

1603. James I. coins gold unites, or broad pieces.

1617. James I. orders a new coinage.

1663. Guineas are first coined.

1695. In consequence of the large number of clipped coins in circulation, the window-tax is levied to defray the expense of a recoinage.

1701. William III. coins gold pistoles and half-pistoles for Scotland.

1732. The broad pieces of James I., Charles I., and Charles II., are recalled, and coined into guineas.

1797. George III. coins gold seven-shilling pieces.

1842. June. The light gold coinage is called in.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The most important

gold discoveries of modern times are those which have occurred in California, Australia, and British Columbia. The metal was discovered in California by Mr. Marshall and Captain Suter in September, 1847, and attracted adventurers from all parts of the world to obtain it, inasmuch that the immigration was estimated at 50,000 persons at the end of 1848.—The gold excitement in Australia did not commence till 1851, though the metal was discovered in small quantities in 1829. In 1841 it was detected in the neighbourhood of the Macquarie river, and in May, 1845, Sir Roderick Murchison announced the probability of large gold discoveries in Australia to the Geographical Society. In 1850 Mr. Stutchbury was appointed geologist to the colony of Sydney, and Mr. Hargraves announced his establishment of miners at the Ophir diggings, near Bathurst, May 8, 1851. The local government claimed the right of search for gold on behalf of the crown, May 17, and before May 19 the diggers at Ophir had increased to between 500 and 600. Dr. Kerr discovered a hundredweight of the precious metal in one day (July 14), and at the end of 1857 the total amount derived from Australia had amounted to £66,135,484.—The discovery of gold in British Columbia was officially reported to the governor of the colony, March 1, 1856, and during 1858 occasioned similar immigration and excitement to that previously experienced in respect to California and Australia, although in this case it was chiefly confined to the American continent.

GOLDEN BULL.—The name given to several charters and documents of the Middle Ages, which were sealed with a golden seal. The golden bull of Hungary was promulgated A.D. 1222, that of Bohemia in 1348, of Brabant in 1349, and of Milan in 1549. The golden bull *par excellence* is the celebrated bull of Charles IV. of Germany, which was made the basis of the German constitution at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and remained in force until the dissolution of the German empire in 1806. It was published in Latin, at Nuremberg, in 1474, and in German, at Ulm, in 1484; and at Strasburg in 1485.

GOLDEN FLEECE. (See ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.)

GOLDEN FLEECE (Order of).—This order was instituted at Bruges by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, Jan. 10, 1429, and received its name and badge of a golden fleece, in consequence of the important woollen manufactures of the country. The grand-mastership was inalienably attached to the house of Burgundy, with the proviso that in the event of that family having no male representatives, it should descend to the husband of the daughter and heiress of the last sovereign. It consequently passed into the house of Austria in 1477, and continued in that family until the death of Charles II. of Spain, Nov. 1, 1700, when it was contested by Charles III. and Philip V., who agreed, at the peace of Vienna, April 30, 1725,

that each should retain the title during life, but that their heirs should only take the title of the country they governed. The order was consequently divided into the Golden Fleece of Austria, and of Spain.

GOLDEN HORDE.—This tribe of Mongolians, under their leader Batou, grandson of Zenghis Khan, established themselves on the plains of Kipsale A.D. 1235. In 1243 they rendered Russia tributary to their power, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke in 1252. Timour attacked them in 1392, and in 1477 Ivan III. discontinued the payment of tribute to them. Their influence was finally destroyed by the Nogay Tartars and Ivan III., at the battle of Bielawesch, in 1481.

GOLDEN HORN.—Gibbon (ch. xvii.) remarks:—"The harbour of Constantinople, which may be considered as an arm of the Bosphorus, obtained, in a very remote period, the denomination of the *Golden Horn*. The curve which it describes might be compared to the horn of a stag, or as it should seem, with more propriety, to that of an ox."

GOLDEN NUMBER, or CYCLE OF THE MOON.—This cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which the phases of the moon correspond within an hour to their appearance nineteen years before, was invented by Meton, the Athenian, and adopted July 16, B.C. 433. It is called the Golden Number, because in old almanacs it was marked in letters of gold.

GOLDEN ROSE.—A mysterious gift, representing by its gold, its odour, and its balm, the godhead, the body, and soul of the Redeemer, was only bestowed by popes on sovereigns who were the most loyal servants of the Church. Pope John XXIII., during the struggle for the papacy, presented one to the emperor Sigismund, March 9, 1416.

GOLD-LEAF.—According to Pliny (A.D. 77) the Romans were able to beat gold so thin that an ounce, forming a plate four fingers square, was multiplied into 600 leaves of the same area. The use of gold-leaf in the decoration of houses, furniture, or dress, was prohibited by a proclamation of James I. in 1619. The art of gold-beating is carried to such perfection at the present day that a single ounce of gold is made to cover an area of a hundred square feet, the average thickness of common gold-leaf being $\frac{1}{100000}$ of an inch.

GOLD-MINES.—The earliest source whence the precious metals were derived was the eastern parts of Egypt and Asia. The Egyptians obtained gold from the copper-mines of Nubia, which were discovered by the kings of the most ancient race, and the metal was also derived from some mines of Southern Africa, of which the situation is now unknown. Job (xxii. 24) speaks of the gold of Ophir, the locality of which is much disputed, B.C. 2130. The first gold-mine in Europe was opened by Cadmus (who flourished about B.C. 1493) in Mount Pangæus, in Thrace. The sources whence Solomon (B.C.

1015—975) appears to have derived his gold were chiefly Ophir (1 Kings x. 28) and Tarshish, which is supposed to be an ancient name for the south of Spain (2 Chron. ix. 21). The gold-mines of Hungary were discovered about A.D. 745, those of Saxony in the 10th century, of Hanover in 972, of Schellgadin in 1378. Gold was obtained from Chili in 1539. In 1543 its existence was discovered in Brazil, where the Indians used it for fish-hooks, but it was not obtained there by Europeans till 1693. Peter the Great, of Russia, reopened some long-neglected gold-mines in his kingdom in 1699; and in 1781 the metal was discovered in France. Gold was found in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1796, and in the Ural Mountains in 1820. Gold was discovered in California in 1847, in Australia in 1851, and in British Columbia in 1858.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.—This company was incorporated by letters patent of Edward III., A.D. 1327, and confirmed by Richard II. in 1392 or 1394. Edward IV. increased its privileges and powers in 1462, and the crest and supporters were granted in 1571. The fine hall of the company was built from the designs of Philip Hardwick, R.A., and opened July 15, 1835.

GOLF.—A game of club and ball supposed to have been known in Scotland at a very early period. It was prohibited, lest it should interfere with the practice of archery, by numerous statutes, beginning in 1457.

GOLOVTCHIV (Battle).—Charles XII. of Sweden defeated the Russians in this encounter, which took place July 4, 1708.

GOMARISTS.—The Calvinists of Leyden, who supported the views of Francis Gomarus, the opponent of James Arminius, the Lutheran, in the great controversy which commenced early in the 17th century, received this name. A council of the whole Church met at Dort Nov. 13, 1618. It separated May 9, 1619, having condemned the Arminians (q. v.).

GOMBROON, or BUNDER ABBAS (Persia).—An English factory was established at this ancient seaport A.D. 1613. The Dutch formed an establishment here in 1620. The English factory was destroyed by the French in October, 1760.

GOMERA (Atlantic).—Christopher Columbus remained a short time on this island, one of the Canaries, A.D. 1492. Pizarro remained here a short time in 1530.

GOOD FRIDAY.—The Friday preceding Easter Sunday is observed under this name as the anniversary of the Lord's crucifixion, on Friday, April 15, A.D. 29. It has always been the custom of the Christian church to solemnize the day of this event, but the name Good Friday is comparatively of recent origin. The Saxons called the day Long Friday, from the length of the church services then performed. The practice of using cross-buns on this day is of great antiquity.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS THEATRE (London)

was first opened as a playhouse by Thomas Odell, Oct. 31, 1729. Owing to the objections urged against it by the clergyman of St. Botolph, Aldgate, it was removed in 1735 to Lincoln's-Inn Fields, but it was again established in Goodman's Fields Oct. 19, 1741, when David Garrick made his first appearance on the London stage as Richard III. This theatre was pulled down in 1746, and another was speedily erected, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1802.

GOODWIN SANDS.—The sand-banks off the coast of Kent are said to have originally formed part of that county, and to have taken their name from Earl Godwin. They were submerged by the sea A.D. 1097. The present lighthouse on the North Foreland, erected in 1683, is for the purpose of warning mariners of the dangerous vicinity of these quicksands. On the 26th of November, 1703, thirteen men-of-war were wrecked on these shoals, and nearly everybody on board perished. Since 1841 a lighthouse and two beacons have been erected on the sands and destroyed.

GOOJERAT (Hindustan).—This province was invaded and seized by Sultan Mahmoud of Ghuznee about A.D. 1025. In 1298 it is mentioned by Marco Polo, and in 1572 became subject to Akbar. In 1707 it was devastated by the Mah rattas, and in 1724 became independent of the Mongol authority. Severe famines and pestilences occurred here in 1813 and 1814. The battle of Goojerat was gained by a British army of 25,000 men, under Lord Gough, over a Sikh force of 60,000 men, Feb. 21, 1849.

GORCUM (Holland).—The French captured this town January 12, 1795. It was retaken by the Prussians in 1814.

GORDIAN KNOT.—"A story is told of the Macedonian hero during his residence at Gordium, which the gravest historians have not disdained to preserve in their pages. Plutarch tells us that, upon taking this town, which is said to have been the seat of the ancient Midas, he found the famed chariot fastened with cords made of the cornel-tree; and was informed of a tradition, firmly believed among the barbarians, that 'the fates had decreed the empire of the world to him who should untie the knot.' This, as most historians state, was twisted so many private ways, and the ends of it were so artfully concealed, that Alexander, finding he could not untie it, cut it asunder with his sword, and made many ends instead of two. But Aristobulus affirms that he easily undid it, by taking out the pin which fastened the yoke to the beam, and then drawing out the yoke itself."—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. This is supposed to have occurred in the acropolis of Gordium, a town of Bithynia, B.C. 333. To Gordius I. of Phrygia the invention of the knot is ascribed, B.C. 1449.

GORDON RIOTS (London).—These anti-popery riots were named from their leader, Lord George Gordon, who was elected president of the Protestant Association A.D. 1779. On the 4th of January, 1780, he presented a

petition, praying for the repeal of an act in favour of Roman Catholics, from that society to Lord North, and summoned a meeting at Coachmakers' Hall on the 29th of May, at which it was resolved that the entire association should assemble in St. George's Fields, on the following Friday, June 2, and accompany him with the petition to the House of Commons. Accordingly, on the day appointed, a crowd of the supporters of the movement, variously computed at from 50,000 to 100,000 men, assembled at the place determined upon, and marched in several divisions to Palace Yard, where they mobbed the members of parliament as they arrived in their carriages. Lord George presented his petition, which was signed by nearly 120,000 persons, and moved for its immediate consideration; but on a division, only 6 votes appeared for his proposition, while 192 were recorded against it. The mob retired from the Houses, and having burnt the Roman Catholic chapels in Duke Street and Warwick Street, dispersed for the night. The following evening the disturbances were less violent, but on Sunday the rioters assembled in large bodies in Moorfields, and burnt the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics. On Monday, the 5th, they burnt the chapels in Virginia Lane, Wapping, and Nightingale Lane, Smithfield, and also the house of Sir George Sackville, who was peculiarly unpopular as the proposer of the obnoxious act. On Tuesday, the 6th, the houses of Lord Mansfield, Justice Hyde, and Justice Cox, were burnt by the rioters, who also set fire to Newgate and the new prison in Clerkenwell, releasing the prisoners. On Wednesday, the 7th, King's Bench and Fleet prisons, and the new Bridewell, with many private houses, were destroyed, as many as thirty-six conflagrations being visible at once from the same spot. The Bank was also threatened, but being strongly guarded by soldiers, escaped pillage. On Thursday the disturbances began to subside, and on Friday, Lord George was arrested and committed to the Tower. The official return of casualties during the riots comprised 210 killed by the soldiers, and 248 wounded, but a great number are supposed to have perished from intoxication, and in the flames of the burning houses. The trial of the rioters commenced at the Old Bailey on Wednesday, June 28, and many were convicted and executed. Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason in Westminster Hall, Feb. 5, 1781, and acquitted. He afterwards died in Newgate, where he had been confined for libel, Nov. 1, 1793.

GOREE (Atlantic).—This island on the W. coast of Africa, belonging to the French, was discovered about A.D. 1446. Commodore Keppell took it Dec. 29, 1758. The settlement was destroyed by fire March 14, 1761. The island was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Fort Elizabeth blew up Oct. 15, 1763. It suffered from an earthquake in 1777. The French abandoned Goree early in 1779, and an

English squadron soon after took possession. It was restored to France by the 9th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. Sir Charles Hamilton captured it April 4, 1800. The French took it Jan. 18, 1804. English squadron regained possession March 9, 1804.

GOREY (Battle of).—This battle was fought between the Irish rebels and a force under Colonel Walpole, June 4, 1798. The latter were completely defeated, as Col. Walpole fell almost immediately after the action commenced.

GOSHEN (Egypt).—Jacob and his family settled in this part of Egypt B.C. 1706 (Gen. xvi. 28, and xlvii. 4-6). Their descendants possessed the land above four centuries.

GOSLAR (Hanover), founded A.D. 922, was afterwards the residence of the emperor, and a free imperial city. It was annexed to Hanover in 1803, made part of Westphalia in 1807, and restored to Hanover in 1813.

GOTHA (Saxony).—Formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, passed, on the extinction of the direct line, in 1825, to the duke of Saxe-Coburg. The gymnasium was founded in 1524, and the ducal palace in 1643. The *Almanach de Gotha* was first published here in 1774.

GOTHENBURG, or GÖTHEBORG (Sweden).—This town was built by Gustavus Adolphus, A.D. 1611. The Danes besieged the town in 1788, and owing to the intervention of the English, the Dutch and the Prussian ministers were induced to withdraw. It suffered seriously from an extensive conflagration in 1803.

GOthic ARCHITECTURE.—The first divergences from the classical orders of architecture occur about the 4th century, but the introduction of the pointed arch, the great feature of the Gothic style, cannot with propriety be referred to a period earlier than the 12th. The branches of this order are differently classed by various authors. Dallaway enumerates five; viz., the Mixed, or Semi-Norman, from 1170 to 1220; Lancet-Arched Gothic, 1220 to 1300; Pure Gothic, 1300 to 1400; Ornamented Gothic, 1400 to 1460; and Florid Gothic, 1460 to the middle of the 16th century, when the order was extinguished. Rickman reckons only three orders; viz., Early English, 1189 to 1307; Decorated English, 1307 to 1377; and Perpendicular English, 1377 to the extinction of the style. Much attention has recently been directed to the comparative merits of classic and Gothic architecture, owing to the necessity of new buildings for the government offices.

GOTHLAND, or GOTTLAND (Baltic Sea).—This island was taken from the Swedes by Valdemar III., king of Denmark, A.D. 1361. By the treaty of 1644, it was restored to Sweden, and in 1807 was surprised by a Russian force, which was however, soon, compelled to retire.

GOTHS.—This barbarian nation of antiquity deduced its origin from the Scan-

dinavian peninsula, but it is uncertain whether this statement is correct. It was divided into two great bodies,—the Ostrogoths, who traced their origin from the eastern part of Scandinavia, and the Visigoths, who claimed its western portion as the cradle of their tribe. At the beginning of the Christian æra they occupied a territory towards the mouth of the Vistula, but they did not become conspicuous in history till A.D. 250, when the emperor Decius was compelled to resist their encroachments on the banks of the Danube, and sustained a severe defeat in consequence. In 253 they were defeated by Æmilianus, in 262 they ravaged Greece, and in 269 invaded the Roman empire with a force of 320,000 men, which was defeated by the emperor Claudius at the battle of Naissus. They invaded Mæsia in 332, but were repulsed by Constantine I., and in 366, assisted in the revolt, and shared the humiliation of Procopius. In 375 they came into collision with the Huns, by whom they were defeated on the banks of the Dniester, and the following year they implored the protection of Valens, who assigned them a territory in Thrace, where they soon introduced the horrors of war. In 378 the Gothic youth in Asia were all massacred by order of the Roman governor. The Visigoths tendered their submission to the Romans, Oct. 3, 382, but the Ostrogoths still continued their attacks, and again invaded the empire without success in 386. They subsequently accepted settlements in Thrace and Phrygia, and were admitted as soldiers of the Roman army under the name of *Fœderati*. In 395, however, the whole nation was again in revolt under the leadership of Alaric, who invaded Greece in 396, marched into Italy in 400, laid siege to Rome 408, and took and sacked the city Aug. 24, 410. In 412 they marched into Gaul, and established themselves in Aquitaine in 419. In 489, led by Theodoric, they defeated Odoacer in Italy, and in 540 again revolted from the government of Justinian, whose general Narses defeated them, and terminated their national existence in 553. The history of the Visigoths of Spain will be found under that country.

GOTTHARD, ST. (Battle).—An allied army of French, German, and Italian forces defeated the Turks at this place, in Hungary, Aug. 1, 1664.

GÖTTINGEN (Hanover) is first noticed in a record of the time of Otho I. (A.D. 936—973), and became a member of the Hanseatic league A.D. 1360. The university, founded by George II. of England, in 1734, and opened in 1737, was called the "*Georgia Augusta*." The French seized Göttingen in 1760. The allied army having blockaded it from Nov. 22 until Dec. 12, 1760, were compelled to retire. The French blew up the fortifications and withdrew, July 16, 1762. The three youngest sons of George III. were entered members of the university of Göttingen, July 6, 1786. An insurrection

which broke out here Jan. 8, 1831, was suppressed on the 16th.

GOZO (Mediterranean).—This island, the ancient *Gaulos*, was first colonized by the Phœnicians, from whom it was wrested by the Carthaginians. The Romans captured it B.C. 241. It was given to the Knights Hospitallers A.D. 1530. The French captured it June 10, 1798, but it was wrested from them by the English Oct. 28, 1798.

GRACE AT MEALS.—Fosbroke (*Antiq.* ii. 608) remarks: "Similar ceremonies, both before and after dinner, existed among the Jews and classical ancients. The latter used to offer the first-fruits of the viands to the gods." The Anglo-Saxons signed the dish with the cross. The form of grace said by the priest at table is given in the poems of *Alcuin*. On Sundays and festivals during the 14th century, the psalter was sung over. In this country, grace was said in metre at the time of Shakespeare.

GRADISCA; or BERRIR (Bosnia), was fortified by French engineers in 1774. It surrendered June 20, 1789, to the Austrians, who failed in an attempt to capture it in 1788. The French took it in March, 1797.

GRADO (Illyria).—This town, situated on an island of the same name, in the Adriatic Sea, was first inhabited by the Italian fugitives who were expelled from their own cities by Attila, A.D. 452. It became the seat of the patriarchate of Aquileia in 583, and in 877 was unsuccessfully attacked by the Saracens. The town was taken and burned by the Genoese in 1379, and in 1451 the patriarchate was transferred to Venice. A council was held at Grado in 579.

GRAFTON ADMINISTRATION.—Lord Chatham having been incapacitated by illness from taking any active part in public affairs, the direction devolved upon the duke of Grafton in December, 1767, Lord Chatham himself resigning the privy seal Oct. 21, 1768. It was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Duke of Grafton.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Camden.
President of the Council	Earl Gower.
Privy Seal	Earl of Chatham.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Lord North.
Principal Secretaries of State	{ Earl of Hillsborough and Earl Shelburne.
Admiralty	Viscount Weymouth.
Ordinance	Sir Edward Hawke.
	Marquis of Granby.

The earl of Bristol became Privy Seal, in place of the earl of Chatham, Nov. 2, 1768. Lord Camden resigned the chancellorship Jan. 17, 1770; and Mr. Charles Yorke, his successor, created Lord Morden, died three days after his acceptance of office. The marquis of Granby retired Jan. 17, 1770; and the duke of Grafton resigned his office as chief lord of the Treasury, Jan. 28, 1770, when his administration came to an end. (*See NORTH ADMINISTRATION.*)

GRAHAM'S DYKE. (*See AGRICOLA'S WALL.*)

GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.—The first grammar-school in London was established A.D. 1447.

Their number was much increased after the Reformation, twenty-one having been founded by Edward VI. (1547—1553). The Act for Improving the Condition and Extending the Benefits of Grammar-Schools (3 & 4 Vict. c. 77) was passed Aug. 7, 1840.

GRAN (Hungary).—This town, seized by the Turks A.D. 1540, was recovered in 1683 by the united forces of John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles of Lorraine. It was partially destroyed by fire April 13, 1818; and in 1821 a cathedral was commenced. —The battle of Gran, between the Austrians and Magyars, was fought Feb. 27, 1849, and gained by the Magyars.

GRANADA (Spain).—A province, erected into a separate state by the Moors in 1238, and united to Castile A.D. 1492. The city of Granada was founded by the Moors in the 10th century. It was made the capital of Granada in 1238. The Spaniards besieged it April 26, 1491, and, after a gallant resistance, it capitulated Nov. 25, 1491, and was surrendered to the Spaniards Jan. 2, 1492. The Moors were expelled in 1610. Granada suffered from an earthquake May 15, and again Dec. 14, 1826.

GRANARIES.—That the ancients constructed granaries is evident from the history of Joseph, Gen. xli. 48 (B.C. 1715). They were also used by the Greeks and Romans. In 1419 Sir Simon Eyre erected a public granary in London as a preservative against famine. This, with other similar buildings, was placed under the control of regular surveyors during the reign of Henry VIII. By 11 Geo. II. c. 22 (1738), persons guilty of robbing or destroying granaries were rendered liable to seven years' transportation.

GRAND ALLIANCE.—This treaty, of which the objects were "to procure satisfaction to his imperial majesty in regard to the Spanish succession, obtain security to the English and Dutch for their dominions and commerce, prevent the union of the monarchies of France and Spain, and hinder the French from possessing the Spanish dominions in America," was signed at Vienna by the plenipotentiaries of the emperor, the king of England, and the States-general, May 12, 1689. The king of Spain and the duke of Savoy joined the alliance in 1690.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.—This canal runs from the Thames through Uxbridge, Tring, Fenny Stratford, &c., to Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it joins other canals, and thus opens water-communication between London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. It was commenced May 1, 1793.

GRAND OR GREAT PRIVILEGE.—Mary of Burgundy granted this charter to the Hollanders and Zealanders, A.D. 1477, at the States assembled at Ghent. It was the Magna Charta of Holland, and transferred all the actual rights of sovereignty to the States.

GRANDMONTINES (Monks).—This order was founded by Stephen, a native of Auvergne, at Grandmontin Limosin, in France,

about A.D. 1076. The Grandmontines passed into England during the reign of Henry I., and established themselves at Abberbury, in Shropshire; Cresswell, in Herefordshire; and Grosmont, or Eskdale, in Yorkshire. The rule of the order was a modification of that of St. Benedict.

GRAND PENSIONARY.—The title of an officer of the Dutch government, whose functions were to propose to the council the subject for deliberation, to collect the votes, to receive the diplomatic communications of foreign powers, and to supervise the administration of finances. He held office for five years, at the end of which period he was eligible for re-election. Previous to the time of Barneveldt, who was executed May 13, 1619, this functionary bore the title of advocate-general. The office was abolished at the revolution of 1795, and restored by Napoleon I. in 1805.

GRANICUS (Battles).—Alexander the Great defeated the Persian army near this river, in Asia Minor, May 22, 334 B.C. It was also the scene of a victory gained by Lucullus over Mithridates, B.C. 74.

GRANITE.—The two principal depositories of granite are at Aberdeen and Dartmoor, the former of which was not worked till 1730, and the latter till 1820. The first large building erected of this material was Gordon's Hospital, at Aberdeen, built in 1739.

GRANSON (Battle).—Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, having destroyed the Swiss garrison at Granson, near Neuchâtel, was defeated by them, with great slaughter, April 5, 1476.

GRANVILLE (France), the ancient Granonum, was bombarded and set on fire by the English, July 8, 1694. Admiral Dilkes destroyed about forty French ships in the neighbourhood of Granville in the autumn of 1703. The Vendéans committed great havoc at Granville Oct. 15 and 16, 1793.

GRATZ (Austria), the capital of Styria, is an ancient town. The cathedral was erected by Frederick IV. A.D. 1456, and the university was founded in 1586. Napoleon Bonaparte entered Gratz in April, 1797. The French took the place and destroyed its citadel in 1809.

GRAVE (Holland) was captured by the duke of Parma in 1586, by Prince Maurice in 1603, and was besieged by Louis XIV. in 1674. The French took it, after a siege of two months, Dec. 29, 1794.

GRAVELINES (France).—This town was founded by Henry, count of Flanders, A.D. 1160. In 1558 the French sustained a defeat under its walls from the Spaniards; but in 1658 they regained possession of it, and it was finally restored to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659.

GRAVESEND (Kent).—This town is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as Gravesham. In 1337 the fleet of Edward III. anchored here, previous to sailing against the Flemings, and in 1380 the town was attacked by a French fleet and burnt. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen

Elizabeth, July 22, 1562; and in 1588 the town was fortified, in anticipation of the attack of the Invincible Armada. In July, 1606, James I. received a visit from Christian IV. of Denmark here, and the town was the scene of a conflict between the Irish adherents of James II. and the supporters of the prince of Orange, Dec. 12, 1688. A great fire occurred at Gravesend, Aug. 24, 1727, which is said to have destroyed 120 dwelling-houses, with other buildings, the whole damage being estimated at more than £200,000. The first steamboat between London and Gravesend was the *Margery*, which performed her first voyage on Monday, Jan. 23, 1815. The town-hall was erected in 1836.

GRAVITATION.—Pythagoras, who flourished B.C. 529, and Anaxagoras, born about B.C. 500, make allusions to this principle, which was referred to by Copernicus in 1543, and Kepler in 1609. Hooke published a theory on the subject in 1674. Sir Isaac Newton's attention is said to have been directed to this subject in 1666 by the fall of an apple from a tree, but the fact is disputed. In 1687 he published the *Principia*, in which he established the principle of universal gravitation.

GREAT BRITAIN.—This name was first applied to England, Wales, and Scotland, at the union of the two crowns, Oct. 24, 1604, when James I. was proclaimed king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. A national flag for Great Britain was announced by royal proclamation, April 12, 1606. The legal application commenced at the legislative union, agreed upon by the commissioners July 22, 1706, when it was provided that the two states should form one "United Kingdom of Great Britain." An act passed (6 Anne, c. 11) to carry out the union, received the royal assent March 6, 1707. It took effect from May 1, 1707, and a proclamation, July 28, appointed the national flag. It was the same as the one agreed upon in 1606, which had fallen into disuse. (*See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, &c.*)

GREAT EXHIBITION.—Industrial exhibitions originated in the French expositions. In June, 1845, the Society of Arts attempted to introduce them into England, but no steps were taken till 1847, when the council opened an exhibition on a small scale. The experiment was renewed, with increased success, in 1843 and 1849. Prince Albert, the president of the society, subsequently took an interest in the matter, and at a meeting held at Buckingham Palace, June 30, 1849, stated his opinion that the proposed exhibition should include raw materials, machinery, manufactures, sculpture, and plastic art in general. A royal commission was appointed at the commencement of the following year, and the necessary arrangements were made with astonishing regularity and despatch. When completed, the building measured 1,851 feet in length, by 408 in width. The transept was 72 feet wide and 108 high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or

about 19 acres, and the quantity of iron employed in the building was about 4,000 tons. The glass amounted to 17 acres for roofing, and 1,500 vertical glazed sashes, and the woodwork was estimated at 600,000 cubic feet.

A.D.

1850. Jan. 3. A royal commission is appointed.
Jan. 24. The commissioners nominate a building committee. Jan. 25. A meeting is held at the Mansion House, and a subscription list is opened. Feb. 21. The building committee approve of the site in Hyde Park. March 13. They invite designs for the building. March 21. The Lord Mayor of London gives a banquet to the provincial mayors, to enlist their sympathies in behalf of the undertaking. July 6. Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Paxton publishes his plans in the *Illustrated London News*. July 16. Mr. Paxton's design is accepted. July 26. The commissioners adopt Messrs. Fox and Henderson's tender for £79,800. July 30. The builders take possession of the ground. Sept. 26. The first column is erected. Oct. 26. The Lord Mayor of York gives a banquet in aid of the exhibition. Dec. 4. The first pair of arched ribs for the transept are hoisted. Dec. 21. The Queen visits the building.
1851. Jan. 21. The catalogue is commenced. Feb. 3. The commissioners take possession of the building. April 30. The first copy of the catalogue is completed at ten o'clock at night, and 10,800 are finished by the following morning. May 1. The exhibition is opened by the Queen. May 26. First shilling day. Oct. 7. The greatest number of visitors this day (109,915). Oct. 11. The last public day. Oct. 15. The jury make their awards, and the exhibition is formally closed. (See CRYSTAL PALACE and INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1852.)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—This company was incorporated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 71 (June 26, 1846). The London terminus at King's Cross was opened in Oct. 1852. By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 168 (July 23, 1860), the Great Northern is authorized to effect a communication with the Metropolitan Railway. The station of the Great Northern Cemetery Company was erected in 1861.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.—The earliest English monarch who is known to have made grants under seal is Edgar (A.D. 957 to 975), but the institution of the Great Seal is usually attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041–1066). The custody of the great seal is the prerogative of the lord chancellor, but as there is sometimes an interval between the death of that officer and the appointment of his successor, a keeper of the great seal was appointed to act in such cases. His dignity was declared equal to the lord chancellor's by 5 Eliz. c. 18 (1562). Commissioners of the great seal were appointed in 1689, and authorized by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 21 (1688). The great seal was stolen by housebreakers from the residence of Lord Thurlow, in Great Ormond Street, March 24, 1784, and never recovered.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This line was opened as far as Maidenhead June 4, 1838; it was extended to Twyford July 1, 1839; and completed as far as Bristol

June 30, 1841. The line is on the broad gauge, and the engineer was Mr. I. K. Brunel.

GREECE, originally called Hellas, consisted of a number of states. (See ATTICA, &c.) The name Græcia first occurs in the works of Aristotle. The modern kingdom of Greece, erected in 1827, comprehends a portion only of the territories of ancient Greece.

B.C.

2089. Ægialeus founds Sicyon.
2042. Uranus settles in Greece.
1856. Inachus founds Argos.
1807. Phoroneus succeeds Inachus.
1796. Ogyges reigns in Boetia.
1773. Phoroneus introduces sacrificial worship. Lenglet considers this year the date of the foundation of Sicyon.
1760. A flood, known as the deluge of Ogyges, occurs in Attica.
1710. Ænotrus leads a colony of Arcadians into Italy.
1582. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins this year.
1556. Cecrops, the Egyptian, arrives in Attica.
1550. Cadmus arrives from Phœnicia, and found Thebes.
1520. Ephyræ, or Corinth, is founded.
1514. Lycaon institutes the Lupercalia.
1506. The Areopagus is founded.
1504. Deucalion's deluge occurs this year.
1495. The Panathenæan games are instituted.
1459. Reign of Hellen, from whom the country was called Hellas, and who is the reputed ancestor of the Greek race.
1453. The Idæi Dactyli found the Olympic games.
1415. Melampus institutes the Dionysia.
1397. Orpheus founds the Chalcæan festival.
1383. Erechtheus establishes the worship of Athene in Attica.
1376. The Isthmian games are instituted.
1356. Eumolpus introduces the Eleusinian mysteries.
1320. The Lycian games are instituted.
1313. Mycenæ is founded by Perseus of Argos.
1293. The Greeks colonize Sicily.
1283. Pelops, from Lydia, settles in the southern part of Greece, which is called the Peloponnesus in consequence.
1263. Jason conducts the Argonautic expedition, and Adrastus institutes the Pythian games.
1240. Theseus subdues the Minotaur.
1228. Theseus carries off Helen.
1225. The first Theban war, known also as the war of the Seven Captains.
1216. Helen is married to Menelaus, king of Sparta.
1214. Helen elopes with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.
1209. Expulsion of the Heraclidae.
1193 or 1192. The Trojan war commences.
1183. End of the Trojan war.
1124. The Thessali settle in Thessaly, which is named after them, and the Boeoti in Boeotia. The migration of the Æolians also happens this year.
1104. The return of the Heraclidae.
1100. The Æolians migrate into Asia Minor.
1044. Neleus leads a colony of Ionians into Asia Minor.
926. Birth of Lycurgus.
914. The Ætolian league originates about this time.
907. Hesiod flourishes.
884. Lycurgus legislates in Sparta.
814. Caranus founds the kingdom of Macedon.
776. The æra of the Olympiads commences.
743 to 723. The first Messenian war.
685 to 668. The second Messenian war.
681. Arcadia becomes a republic.
623 to 612. The Milesian war.
621. Draco legislates for Athens.
595 to 586. The Cirihaan, or Sacred war.

B.C.

594. Solon legislates for Athens.
586. The Seven Wise Men of Greece flourish; viz., Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias.
562. The Greek drama is commenced at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon.
526. Hipplias and Hipparchus establish the first public library at Athens.
522. The Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese, and found Sestos, Caudia, and Egospotamos.
- 499 to 494. The Ionian war.
492. The Persians, under Mardonius, first invade Greece, and are wrecked near Mount Athos.
491. Darius demands earth and water from the Greeks as a token of submission, which are refused.
490. Datis and Artaphernes conduct the second Persian expedition against Greece, and are vanquished at Marathon (*q. v.*).
483. Aristides the Just is banished from Greece by ostracism.
482. The states unite against Persia.
480. Xerxes invades Greece, and is checked at Thermopylae, Artemisium, and Salamis (*q. v.*).
479. Mardonius is defeated at Mycale and Platea (*q. v.*).
477. Athens becomes the chief of the Greek states.
470. The states establish a common treasury at Delos for supplying funds for the Persian war.
466. The battles at the Eurymedon (*q. v.*) end the Persian war.
- 464 to 455. The third Messenian war.
- 460 to 455. The Egyptian war.
448. The first Sacred war.
443. Herodotus flourishes.
440. The Samian war.
- 431 to 405. The Peloponnesian war.
418. The battle of Mantinea (*q. v.*).
- 415 to 413. The Athenian invasion of Sicily, which fails.
414. The Deceleian war.
403. The Greeks adopt a new alphabet.
400. The retreat of the Ten Thousand.
399. The Athenians condemn Socrates to die by poison.
395. The Corinthian war.
387. The peace of Antalcidas.
382. The Olynthian war.
378. Thebes and Athens unite against Sparta.
371. Congress at Sparta.
369. The Thebans invade Laconia.
368. Epaminondas leads the Thebans into the Peloponnesus.
362. Epaminondas dies in the moment of victory, at the battle of Mantinea (*q. v.*). The decline of Thebes dates from his death.
- 357 to 355. The Social war.
- 356 to 346. The second Sacred war.
353. Philip of Macedon commences the execution of his ambitious designs against the liberties of Greece.
339. The third Sacred war, against the Locrians.
338. Philip defeats the confederate Greeks at Chaeroneia (*q. v.*).
336. Philip is slain at Aegae.
335. Alexander the Great destroys Thebes.
334. Alexander crosses the Hellespont, and invades Persia.
332. He founds Alexandria.
323. Death of Alexander.
- 323 to 322. The Luvian war.
324. The Aetolian league is formed against Macedon.
280. The Achaean league commences.
279. The Gauls invade Greece.
228. The first Roman embassy arrives in Greece.
220. The second Social war.
211. A Roman fleet arrives at Athens, and a treaty is concluded between the Aetolians and Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.
100. Macedon is attacked by the Romans, Athenians, Aetolians, and minor states.

B.C.

196. Titus Quinctius declares Greece free from the Macedonian power.
 195. The Aetolians endeavour to form a coalition against Rome.
 167. The Romans ravage Epirus.
 165. They invade Achaia.
 147. Metellus invades Greece and subdues Sparta.
 146. Greece becomes a Roman province, under the name of Achaia.
 77. The coasts of Greece are infested by pirates.
 21. Augustus founds the confederacy of the free Laconian cities.
- A.D.
22. The senate restricts the right of asylum claimed by many Greek temples and sanctuaries.
 54. Nero visits Greece, and exhibits himself in the national games.
 122. Hadrian visits Greece.
 232. It is invaded by the Goths.
 323. Its maritime cities assist Licinius, the rival of Constantine I., with a fleet.
 363. Julian restores many of the ancient cities.
 365. It is shaken by an earthquake.
 395. Alaric invades Greece.
 412. Attila ravages Thrace and Macedon.
 475. Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, devastates Thessaly and Thrace.
 539. The Huns plunder the country.
 581. The Slavonians ravage Thrace.
 589. The Avars establish themselves in the Peloponnesus.
 678. Northern Greece is conquered by the Bulgarians.
 746. The Slaves form settlements in the Peloponnesus.
 807. The Slaves attempt to expel the Greek population of the Peloponnesus.
 933. The Bulgarians form settlements to the south of Macedonia.
 1146. Greece is plundered by Roger, king of Sicily.
 1204. It is seized by the Latins, who divide it into a number of petty states.
 1326. It is invaded by the Turks, under Orchan.
 1456. Mohammed II. conquers Athens.
 1460. He completes the subjection of Greece.
 1463. It is invaded by the Venetians, who seize the Morea.
 1499. Bajazet attacks the Venetian possessions in Greece.
 1540. The Turks complete the conquest of Greece.
 1684. It is invaded by the Venetians.
 1687. The Venetians recover the Morea, and take Athens.
 1699. Jan. 26. The Morea is ceded to Venice by the peace of Carlowitz.
 1713. Turkey declares war against Venice for the recovery of Greece.
 1718. July 21. It is finally surrendered to Turkey by Venice, at the peace of Passarowitz.
 1750. Russian emissaries excite the hostility of the Greeks to Turkish government.
 1768. The Porte declares war against Russia, in consequence of her intrigues with the Greeks.
 1770. The Russians arrive in Greece to assist the native insurgents, but are defeated by the Turks.
 1779. The Albanians are expelled from the Morea.
 1783. The Suliot rebellion commences.
 1789. Russian agents again incite the Greeks to revolt.
 1792. Jan. 9. The peace of Jassy establishes Russian consuls in the Greek ports, and places the country under Russian protection.
 1798. The French endeavour to excite the Greeks to rebellion.
 1803. The Suliots are subdued by the Turks.
 1814. The Heteria, a secret political society for the independence of Greece, is founded.
 1821. March 6. Alexander Ipsylanti and the Greeks assist the revolt of the Danubian principalities, which is quelled June 19. A revolt breaks out in the Morea April 4 and by the end of June the whole of the Peloponnesus is in the hands of the Greeks.

A.D.

1822. Jan. 1. The Greeks formally proclaim their independence. April 11. The Turks seize Scio, and massacre the inhabitants. June 22. The Greeks take Athens. July 13. Corinth is occupied by a Turkish force. Aug. 6. The Turks are defeated in the passes of Barhali, Dervenekai, and Thermopylae. Oct. 2. Corinth is taken by Colocotroni. Dec. 14. The congress of sovereigns at Verona pronounces the Greek insurrection a rebellion.
1823. April 10. A Greek national congress assembles at Argos. Aug. 17. Marco Bozzaris, the "Leonidas of Modern Greece," dies in the moment of victory over the Turks, at Carpenisi.
1824. April 19. Death of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi. July 3. The Turks destroy Ipsara, and massacre the inhabitants. Oct. 7. The Greeks destroy the Turkish fleet at Mitylene. Oct. 12. The provisional government is established.
1825. Feb. 24. Ibrahim Pasha lands in the Morea. May 23. He takes Navarino. June 30. Tripolizza surrenders to him. July 24. The provisional government seeks aid from England.
1826. April 22. Missolonghi surrenders to the Turks, after a long siege.
1827. May. Athens surrenders to the Turks. July 6. England, France, and Russia, conclude a treaty for the pacification of Greece, at London. Aug. 30. Turkey refuses to sanction the interference of the foreign powers. Oct. 20. The Turkish fleet is destroyed at the battle of Navarino (*q. v.*), and Greek independence thereby secured.
1828. Jan. 18. Count Capo d'Istria is made president of Greece. Feb. 2. The Panhelion, or grand council of state, is established. April 26. The country is divided into departments. Aug. 6. A convention is signed for the evacuation of the Morea by the Turks, and the release of Greek captives. Oct. 7. The Turks finally quit the Morea.
1829. May 17. The Turks surrender Missolonghi. July 23. The Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos. Sept. 14. The Sublime Porte acknowledges Greek independence in an article of the treaty of Hadrianople.
1830. May 21. Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, declines the crown of Greece.
1831. The Greeks rise against the government of the Count Capo d'Istria, the president, who is assassinated at Napoli di Romania, Oct. 9.
1832. May 7. A convention for the establishment of Prince Otho, of Bavaria, is signed at London. Aug. 8. The election of Otho is approved by the people. The latter part of the year is disturbed by Colocotroni's conspiracy.
1833. Otho I. arrives in his kingdom.
1834. May 12 to June 7. Colocotroni is tried, and condemned to death, but receives a commutation of sentence. Sept. An insurrection is quelled in the Morea.
1835. June 1. Otho attains his majority, and the regency is abolished.
1843. Sept. 14. A revolution at Athens establishes a new ministry. They summon a national assembly, which prepares a new constitution.
1844. March 16. King Otho sanctions the new constitution.
1847. Greece is disturbed by petty insurrections this year.
1849. Oct. 28. Admiral Parker, with the British Mediterranean fleet, arrives in Besika Bay.
1850. Jan. 18. The Piræus is blockaded by the British fleet. March 1. France acts as mediator, and the blockade is discontinued.

A.D.

1850. April 25. Negotiations prove useless, and the blockade is recommenced.
1854. Feb. 10. The Albanians revolt against the Turks. March 28. The Turkish ambassador leaves Athens. May 18. The allied powers declare Greece in a state of blockade. May 25. The French and English land at the Piræus. May 26. Otho issues a declaration of neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war.
1857. The French and English finally evacuate Greece.
1859. The Greeks sympathize warmly with the Italians in their war of independence, and organize a committee to aid them.
1860. July 1. The princes of the Orleans family visit Athens. Nov. The king becomes very unpopular.

GREEK CHURCH.—The bishops of Constantinople aimed at equal dignity with the pope of Rome, from the foundation of their city. In 734 they condemned image-worship, in opposition to the Romish church, and in 767 accused their western brethren of heresy respecting the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. The result was, that the two churches became practically separate, and in spite of the attempts of the council of Florence in 1439 to procure a union, and of the Act of Union, concluded in 1596, they have never reunited. The principal confessions of faith of the Greek Church are Cyril Lucar's, which appeared in 1621; and the Orthodox Confession of 1643.

GREEK FIRE.—This combustible missile is said to have been invented by Callinicus, A.D. 672, though it was probably an earlier discovery of the Arabian chemists. It was blown through copper tubes upon the object to be ignited, and was much employed in the crusades for burning ships. This fire burnt freely in water, and was, indeed, almost inextinguishable. It was supplanted by gunpowder.

GREEK LANGUAGE.—Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 663, who was sent to Britain by Vitalian, brought a collection of Greek documents with him, and imparted a knowledge of the language to several of the natives. Charlemagne was able to read it, and about the year 1000 it was employed by a congregation of Greek refugees in Toul, in the celebration of their religious worship. It continued a living language at Constantinople until the city was captured by Mohammed II., in 1453. It was taught at Paris in 1458, and was printed at Milan in 1481. Cornelio Vitelli taught it at Oxford in 1488, and William Grocyn, the first eminent English professor of the language, commenced his efforts to diffuse a knowledge of Greek at the same place in 1491. The first Greek lecture was established at Oxford in 1517. The language was first taught in Scotland, at Montrose, in 1534. During the 17th century it was much neglected; but Kuster and Fabricius restored the study at the end of the century. The most eminent English Greek scholars are Richard Bentley, 1662—1742; Parr, 1747—1825; Burney, 1757—1817; and Porson, 1759—1808.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY.—This is the name given to an investigation into the nature of the contents of a green bag full of papers, alleged to be of seditious import, which was laid before Parliament by the Prince Regent Feb. 3, 1817. On the 4th both houses appointed secret committees, who presented their reports Feb. 18 and 19. Bills for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and for the prevention of seditious meetings, were moved on the 24th, and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act passed March 3. The bill for restraining seditious meetings was passed March 25.

GREENLAND (North America).—This country was probably discovered and inhabited by settlers from Norway, at least as early as A.D. 830, as Gregory IV. published a bull in 835, in which especial mention is made of the Greenlanders. The Iceland Chronicle, and other authorities, however, fix its discovery in the year 982. In 1122, Arnold became the first bishop of Greenland, and in 1256 the inhabitants attempted to throw off the yoke of the Norwegians. In 1576 part of the coast was explored by Martin Frobisher, and in 1605 and succeeding years the Danes sent expeditions to colonize the country. They all failed, until the Norwegian missionary Hans Egede arrived there in 1721, and founded Godthaab. In 1733 the Moravians established a mission, and the small-pox carried off 3,000 of the natives. The country was explored by Captain Scoresby in 1822, and by Captain Graab between the years 1829 and 1831.

GREENOCK (Renfrewshire).—In 1635 Charles I. granted a charter to John Shaw, erecting the lands of Wester Greenock, and the town and village of Greenock, into a burgh of barony, and in 1670 Sir John Shaw, son of the above-named, obtained another charter, incorporating the lands of Finnart with the barony of Wester Greenock, under the title of the burgh of Greenock. The first harbour at Greenock was built between 1707 and 1710. James Watt was born at this place, Jan. 19, 1736. By a charter granted Sept. 2, 1751, the election of the magistrates was intrusted to the inhabitants, and the magistrates themselves received considerable enlargement of authority. This charter is the basis of the prosperity of Greenock. The town-hall was erected in 1766, from Mr. Watt's designs, and the gaol in 1810. The new east harbour was commenced in 1806 and finished in 1811, and the west quay was rebuilt and enlarged between 1807 and 1811. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was incorporated by royal charter in 1813. The dry, or graving dock, was commenced in August, 1813, and completed in September, 1825. Sir Francis Chantrey's statue of Watt was erected in 1832. Victoria Harbour was commenced in 1846, and opened in October, 1850.

GREEN PARK (London) was first inclosed in the reign of Charles II. by Le Notre. In 1767 it was reduced in size by George III.,

who wished to enlarge the gardens of old Buckingham House.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL (Kent).—This institution occupies the site of a former royal palace, which appears to have existed as early as the reign of Edward I. The park was commenced by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, in 1433, and in 1465 the park and palace were bestowed by Edward IV. on his queen, Elizabeth Woodville. Henry VII. enlarged the palace and founded a convent. Henry VIII. was born here June 28, 1491, and married to Catherine of Aragon June 3, 1509. Queen Mary was born here Feb. 8, 1515, and Queen Elizabeth Sept. 7, 1533. It was also the scene of Henry's marriage with Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540, and of the death of Edward VI., July 6, 1553. In 1654 the palace became the residence of the Lord-Protector; but it reverted to the crown in 1660, and was enlarged by Charles II., who did not live to carry out his plans in relation to the building. The patent for the erection of the hospital was granted by William III. & Mary, Oct. 25, 1694, and the foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by John Evelyn, June 30, 1696. In December, 1704, the hospital was sufficiently advanced to receive forty-two seamen as inmates. Among the sources whence the funds for this noble institution were derived, may be mentioned, a duty of sixpence per month from every seaman, first levied in 1696; the forfeited property of the pirate Kid, in 1705; and the estates of the last earl of Derwentwater, in 1735. The infirmary was erected in 1763. The commissioners became a body corporate by a charter dated Dec. 6, 1775. The chapel, dining-hall, and other portions of the hospital, were destroyed by fire Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt, and opened Sept. 20, 1789. A portion of the infirmary was also burnt down in 1811. The Painted Hall was established in 1823. The accommodation at the hospital is for 2,710 pensioners; but in 1859 there were only 1,600 inmates. The annual revenue is between £150,000 and £160,000.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY (Kent).—This institution stands on the site of a tower built by Duke Humphrey. It was founded Aug. 10, 1675, in consequence of the need for more correct tables of the moon and fixed stars than were afforded by the observations of Tycho Brahe. Mr. Flamsteed was the first astronomer royal, and the observatory was for some time known as Flamsteed House, in consequence. In 1725 a mural quadrant was erected, a zenith sector was added in 1727, and in 1750 the institution was enriched by many valuable instruments. Since Nov. 30, 1767, the observations made here have been published annually. Troughton's mural circle was erected in 1812, and his transit-instrument in 1816. The magnetic observatory was erected in 1837 and 1838, and the new south dome for the altitude and azimuth instrument in 1844. The electric time-ball in the Strand was erected, and made to act simultaneously with that at

Greenwich observatory in August, 1852. A splendid equatorial, designed by Airy, was completed in the spring of 1860.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR. (See CALENDAR.)

GREGORIAN CHANT.—Gregory I. (A.D. 590–604) added four additional tones to the Ambrosian chant, and the whole was accordingly named after him the Gregorian chant.

GRENADE, or GRANADA (Antilles).—This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in his third voyage of discovery A.D. 1498. The French under Du Parquet formed a settlement in the island in 1650, when the Caribs, the aboriginal inhabitants, were exterminated. Grenada capitulated to an English force, April 5, 1762, and was ceded to England by the ninth article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The French having assailed it with a very superior force in July, 1779, succeeded in wresting it from the English, to whom it was restored by the 8th article of the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. The French planters rebelled against the English in 1795, and the revolt was suppressed June 10, 1796.

GRENADE, or HAND GRENADE, a kind of shell, first used A.D. 1594.

GRENADEIER.—In 1667 a few men were appointed in the French army to throw the grenades during a siege. Cavalry, called horse grenadiers, were appointed in France in 1676. Grenadiers formed a portion of the English army in 1684. They were armed with firelocks, slings, swords, daggers, and pouches with grenades in 1686.

GRENADES (Atlantic).—A cluster of small islands between St. Vincent and Grenada, two of the Antilles, are called Grenadines. They were ceded to England by the 9th article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The crown lands were sold by auction March 26, 1764. The French and the Caribs rebelled here in 1795.

GRENOBLE (France) occupies the site of the ancient Cularo, which (A.D. 379) was called Gratianopolis, in honour of the emperor Gratian, who enlarged it. Mention of a bishop occurs A.D. 381. Riots occurred here A.D. 1788. Pius VII. was brought a prisoner to Grenoble in July, 1809; thence he was transferred to Savona, and afterwards to Fontainebleau. Grenoble was the first place that received Napoleon I. on his return from Elba in March, 1814, and here the emperor issued three decrees. An attempt at insurrection was suppressed May 4, 1816; and disturbances occurred Dec. 18, 1831.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the dissolution of the Bute Administration, April 8, 1763, George Grenville becoming first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, April 16, 1763. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury and Chancellorship of the Exchequer	{ Mr. Grenville. Lord Henley, created Earl of Northampton May 19, 1764.
Lord Chancellor.....	

President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Duke of Marlborough.
Principal Secretaries of State	{ Earl of Sandwich and Earl of Halifax.
Admiralty	Earl of Egmont.
Secretary at War	Mr. Ellis.
Ordinance	Marquis of Granby.

The duke of Bedford took Earl Granville's place as president of the council Sept. 2, 1763. This ministry was dissolved in July, 1765. (See ROCKINGHAM (First) ADMINISTRATION.)

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London).—This institution was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave the Royal Exchange to the corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, on the condition that they instituted a series of lectures on divinity, civil law, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, and physic, May 24, 1575. He died Nov. 21, 1579, and the lectures commenced in his house, which he bequeathed for the purpose, in June, 1597. The first Gresham College was pulled down in 1768, and the site used for the Excise Office. The lectures were delivered in a room over the Royal Exchange, until the present college was opened, Nov. 2, 1843. The Royal Society held its meetings at this institution from 1662 to 1710.

GREYNA GREEN (Scotland).—This village, in Dumfriesshire, at a short distance from the English frontier, was long notorious for irregular marriages. The Fleet marriages having been declared illegal in 1754, runaway lovers repaired to Scotland, and a celebrated Fleet parson advertised his removal to Greytna. He was succeeded by an old soldier named Gordon, who in his turn was followed by Joseph Paisley, called "the blacksmith," originally a weaver, and at one time a tobacconist. He died in 1814. By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 196 (July 29, 1856), Greytna Green and Border marriages were abolished. It provided that, after Dec. 31, 1856, "no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony, will be valid, unless one of the parties has his or her residence in Scotland, or had lived therein for twenty-one days next preceding such marriage; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

GREY ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the resignation of the Wellington Administration, Nov. 16, 1830. The cabinet consisted of

Treasury	Earl Grey.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Brougham.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Lord Durham.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Viscount Althorp.
Home Secretary	Viscount Melbourne.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Viscount Goderich.
Admiralty	Sir James Graham, Bart.
Board of Control	Mr. C. Grant.
Board of Trade	Lord Auckland.
Postmaster-General	Duke of Richmond.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.
Without office	Earl of Carlisle.

The Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, afterwards earl

of Derby, as chief secretary of Ireland, and Lord John Russell, as paymaster of the forces, were made members of the cabinet. Having been defeated on an amendment to their Reform Bill in the House of Lords, this cabinet resigned, May 9, 1832. The Opposition refused to form an administration, and the Grey cabinet was restored. The Hon. E. G. S. Stanley became colonial secretary March 28, 1833, Sir John Hobhouse taking his place as chief secretary for Ireland; and Viscount Goderich, afterwards earl of Ripon, succeeded Lord Durham as privy seal, April 3, 1833. This ministry was dissolved July 9, 1834. (See MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATION.)

GREYTOWN, or SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA (Central America).—This town, which was originally founded by the Spaniards, was declared a free port under its present title, Jan. 1, 1851. It was bombarded by a United States ship of war in 1854, in retaliation for an alleged insult to the American consul.

GRISONS (Switzerland).—In May, 1424, the abbot and lords of Upper Rhetia met the deputies of the Swiss valleys, and the towns of Itantz and Tuis, near the village of Trons, and there formed a league, which received the name of the Grey League, or the League of the Grisons, from the colour of the smocks worn by the deputies. Gradually the name extended to the district and its inhabitants, who formed an alliance with the Swiss cantons in 1497. In 1499 they defeated the troops of the emperor Maximilian at Malsheraid, and in 1512 they took possession of Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, south of the Alps. The Grisons received the Reformation early. In 1603 they formed an alliance with Venice for the protection of Valteline against the Spaniards; but in 1620 the natives of that province rebelled against them, and the territory fell into the hands of Spain. A forced treaty was concluded in 1622, by which Valteline and Bormio were surrendered, and the independence of the Grisons annihilated; but in September the inhabitants rose in arms, and compelled the Spaniards to retire. Valteline was restored to the Grisons in 1639. In 1797 the Italian provinces were again wrested from them by Napoleon, and in March, 1799, their country was overrun by the French. The Grisons became a canton of Switzerland by the Act of Mediation in 1803.

GROATS were first ordered to be coined A.D. 1227 and 1249. Their proper value was fourpence, but the term was occasionally applied to coins of different worth. Thus Stow, under the year 1504, speaks of "a groat, the value of which was 12d." Half-groats were first coined in 1351. The modern fourpenny piece was struck in the reign of William IV.

GROCERS' COMPANY (London).—The original title of this company was "Pepperers," who are mentioned as a separate fraternity in the time of Henry II., though the guild probably originated at a much earlier date. The present company was founded June 12,

1345, and the name "grocers," which first appears in a petition of the Commons in 1361, was not adopted by them till 1376. The meaning of the term is somewhat disputed, though it is most probably a contracted form of "engrossers," the name applied to dealers in any ware, who by monopoly or other means, contrived to raise the price of their goods. The hall was founded May 8, 1427, and the company received its first patent of confirmation in 1429. The great fire of 1666 seriously damaged the hall, which was restored in 1668-9, by Sir John Cutler. In 1681 it was again in ruins, and was renovated by Sir John Moore, and in 1694 it was let to the Bank of England. The present hall was built in 1802, and repaired in 1827.

GROCHOW (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians at this place, near Warsaw, after an obstinate contest that lasted two days, Feb. 19 and 20, 1831. The Russians lost 7,000 and the Poles only 2,000 men.

GRODNO (Poland).—This town is of ancient and uncertain origin. In 1184 it suffered considerably from a fire, and in 1283 was taken by the Teutonic knights. The Prussians made a futile attempt at its capture in 1306. Grodno was a seat of the Polish diet from 1673 to 1752. In 1708 it was taken by Charles XII., and in 1753 the greater part was destroyed by fire. The Russians seized it in 1792, and erected it into the chief town of Lithuania in 1795. It has since been made the chief town of a province of the same name.

GROG.—Admiral Edward Vernon, after the reduction of Porto Bello, Nov. 21, 1739, introduced the use of rum-and-water amongst his crew. "In bad weather," according to Mr. Vaux (*Notes and Queries*, i. p. 52) "he was in the habit of walking the deck in a rough *grog* cloak, and thence had obtained the nickname of *Old Grog* in the service. This is, I believe, the origin of the name *grog*, applied originally to rum-and-water."

GRONINGEN (Holland).—This town was founded towards the latter part of the 6th century, and possessed some commercial influence in the 9th century, when it was seized and destroyed by the Northmen. In 1110 the town was rebuilt, and subsequently formed part of the Spanish dominions. In 1576 it was incorporated with the United Provinces, but it afterwards fell again into the hands of the Spaniards, from whom it was finally wrested by Prince Maurice in 1594. The citadel was erected in 1607, and the university founded in 1614. In 1678 Groningen repelled a siege by the elector of Cologne and bishop of Munster. The institution for the deaf and dumb was founded in 1790, and the town-hall in 1793. In 1795 it was seized by the French, under General Macdonald. The Hôtel de Ville was built in 1810.

GROSS-BEEREN (Battle).—Bernadotte, commanding an allied army, defeated Napoleon I. and the Saxons at this place, near Berlin, Aug. 23, 1813.

GROSS GLOGAN (Prussia).—The Prussians took this city, on the Oder, A.D. 1741. The French invested it in October, 1806, and it surrendered early in December. The allies blockaded it Aug. 17, 1813, and it capitulated April 10, 1814.

GRUB STREET (London) was inhabited, before the discovery of printing, by text-writers, who wrote all sorts of books then in use. John Foxe, the martyrologist, John Speed, the historian, and other authors, resided in Grub Street. Memoirs of the Society of Grub Street appeared in 1737. Its name was changed to that of Milton Street in 1830.

GUADALAJARA (Spain).—A corruption of Guidalichara or Guadalaruaca, the name bestowed upon this town by the Moors, who captured it A.D. 714.

GUADALOUPE (West Indies).—This island was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1493. In 1635 it was seized by the French, and on Jan. 29, 1759, was taken by the English, who restored it in 1763. It was again seized by them in 1794 and Feb. 5, 1810, when it was proposed to cede it to Sweden; but at the peace of 1814 it was restored to France. The English again captured it Aug. 10, 1815, and it was ultimately and finally restored to France July 23, 1816. Guadeloupe suffered severely from an earthquake in 1843.

GUADIX (Spain).—This is said to have been the seat of the first bishopric erected in Spain. Ferdinand of Castile captured it in December, 1489.

GUALIOR, or GWALIOR (Hindustan).—This town was under the government of rajahs as early as A.D. 1008. In 1197 it was taken by the Mohammedans, and in 1235 submitted to Altumsh, king of Delhi. In 1519 it was taken by Ibrahim Lodi, the last Patan emperor of Delhi, and in 1543 it was surrendered to Shere Khan, the Affghan. Gualior was taken by the British, under Major Popham, Aug. 3, 1780. In 1784 it was seized by Madhajee Scindia, and in 1803 a treaty was concluded, by which it was to be surrendered to the British. As this treaty was not observed, the town was again invested by the English under Sir Henry White, who effected its capture Feb. 5, 1804. In 1805 it was again ceded to Scindia; but it was recaptured by the English under Sir Hugh Gough, Dec. 29, 1843.

GUAM, or GUAHON.—One of the Ladronez, discovered by the Portuguese Fernando Magellan, A.D. 1521.

GUANO.—Prescott maintains that the Peruvians made great use of this valuable manure before Peru was visited by the Spaniards. Herrera refers to it in a work published in 1601, and in another published in 1609. It was described by Ulloa in 1748, and first brought to Europe by Humboldt in 1804. It is chiefly obtained from the Chincha and Lobos islands, situated off the coast of Peru. In 1839 the sole right to ship guano for nine years was sold to a private firm by the Peruvian and Bolivian governments; but the contract was cancelled by the government of

Peru in 1841. The monopoly has, however, been recently revived. Guano was discovered on the island of Ichaboe, on the coast of Africa, in 1843, and by the next year the whole stock was exhausted. Large deposits of this manure were discovered in Van Diemen's Land in April, 1861.

GUARDS.—The celebrated Scotch guards of the kings of France were enrolled by Charles VII. A.D. 1453. The English yeomen of the guard were instituted by Henry VII. in 1485. The four troops of horse-guards were enrolled in 1660, 1661, 1693, and 1702; the foot-guards in 1660,—the second regiment is the celebrated Coldstream Guards (*q. v.*); the horse grenadier guards in 1693 and 1702. The French National Guard was instituted in 1789, the Imperial guard in 1804, and the Garde Mobile in 1848.

GUARDS' CLUB (London).—This club is restricted to officers of the household troops. The house, designed by Mr. Henry Harrison, was commenced in 1848.

GUASTALLA (Italy).—This Italian duchy passed into the hands of the dukes of Mantua A.D. 1677, and in 1746 fell under the dominion of Austria. In 1748 it was ceded to the duke of Parma by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and in 1796 was incorporated with the Italian republic by Napoleon. In 1815 it formed a portion of the appanage of the empress Maria Louisa, and in 1847 was ceded to the duke of Modena.—The battle of Guastalla was fought near the chief town of the above duchy, between the French and Sardinian forces under Charles Emanuel III., and the Austrians, Sept. 19, 1734, when the latter were defeated.

GUATEMALA (Central America).—This country was discovered by the Spaniards A.D. 1502. In 1524 they founded the town of Old Guatemala, or Guatemala-la-Vieja, which was overthrown by earthquakes in 1541 and 1773. After the latter disaster, the town of New Guatemala was founded in 1776, and the old town was rebuilt in 1799. In 1821 the colony revolted from Spain, and became a federal republic in 1823. Its limits were diminished in 1839 by the secession of Honduras, and in 1846 each of the states forming the confederation adopted an independent government. Guatemala is governed according to the constitution of Oct. 19, 1851, by a president and legislative chamber. The bishopric of Guatemala was established in 1533.

GUEBRES, PARSEES, or FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.—The Guebres of Persia, and the Parsees of Bombay, are descended from the fire-worshippers of antiquity, a sect which arose about B.C. 2120, and was suppressed by the Greeks about B.C. 330. It was restored by Ardeschir Badekhan A.D. 225, and again proscribed by the Mohammedans in 652, when Yezdijud III. was deposed and slain. A large number of his subjects emigrated to Gujerat, in India, where they were known as Parsees, or Persians. The modern Guebres are chiefly confined to the city of Yezd, in Persia.

GUELDERLAND (Holland).—This duchy was sold to Charles I., duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1472, and reverted to the empire as an escheated fief in 1503. In 1528 it was held by its duke as a fief of Brabant and Holland, and in 1538 the succession was settled on the duke of Cleves. In 1579 it took part in the Union of Utrecht, and in 1672 submitted to the French, who evacuated its borders the following year. It was re-admitted to the Union in 1674, and received an amended constitution in 1748.

GUELPHIC ORDER.—This Hanoverian order of knighthood was founded by the Prince Regent, Aug. 12, 1815. The statutes were amended May 20, 1841.

GUELPHS. (See **GUIBELLINES**.)

GUBRAUDE (France).—After the celebrated battle of Auray, fought Sept. 29, 1364, between the forces of the two pretenders for the duchy of Brittany, John of Montfort and Charles of Blois, in which the latter was slain, a treaty was concluded at Gueraude, by the intervention of Charles V., April 12, 1365. It left Montfort in quiet possession of the duchy, which was to revert to the widow of Charles of Blois in case Montfort died without heirs.

GUERNSEY (English Channel).—This island was called Holy Island in the 10th century, owing to the numerous monks who inhabited it. In 1035 it was shared between Nigellius, or Néel, viscount of St. Sauveur, and Earl Robert of Normandy. Cornet Castle was founded about 1204, and St. Peter's Church consecrated in 1312. Queen Elizabeth founded Elizabeth's College in 1563, and Fort George was commenced in 1775. The French have made numerous efforts to take Guernsey, the last of which occurred in 1780.

GUEUX, or "BEGGARS," was the name contemptuously applied by the count of Barlaimont to the confederate nobles of the Low Countries, who presented a remonstrance against the Inquisition to the governess Margaret, April 5, 1566, and was adopted by them as the name of their party the same evening. In 1568 they defeated the Spaniards at Heiliger Lee, but later in the year were themselves compelled, by the duke of Alva, to disband their forces. In 1570 they petitioned the diet of Spire against the cruelties of the Spaniards, and, in 1571, were refused asylum in Denmark, Sweden, and England. In 1572 they again proved victorious, and seized Briel and Flushing. Rammekens, Middleburg, and Arnemuyden also surrendered to them in the two following years. The celebrated William, prince of Orange, was a member of this party. There were also the Wild Gueux, a band of Dutch Protestants driven into outlawry and plunder by Alva, in 1568, and the Water Gueux, a party of privateers, who commenced their ravages in 1569.

GUIANA, or GUYANA (S. America).—This country was discovered by Columbus, in August, 1498, and visited by Vincent Pinzon in 1500. The first town, St. Thomas, of

Guiana, was founded by Diego de Ordaz in 1531, and the Dutch established their settlement of New Zealand in 1580. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Guiana in 1595, and commenced his exploration of the country, in the hope of discovering rich gold-mines in 1617. Slave labour was introduced into the country in 1621. The three colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, were united and first called British Guiana in 1803. (See **BERBICE**, **DEMERARA**, and **ESSEQUIBO**.)—**DUTCH GUIANA**. (See **SURINAM**.)—**FRENCH GUIANA**.—The first French settlements in Guiana were formed in 1604. In 1809 their colony was seized by the English and Portuguese, who restored it to France in 1815.

GUIENNE, or GUYENNE (France).—This province, situated to the north of Gascony, with which it is often confounded, comprised part of Aquitania, which name, according to some authorities, became corrupted into Guienne. Bordeaux was its capital. What was termed the duchy of Guienne passed into the possession of the English, May 20, 1259, A.D. The French seized it in 1293, and it became the subject of many struggles, until it finally came into the possession of France in 1453.

GUILDFORD (Surrey) is first mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great, who bequeathed it to his neighbour Athelwald. In 1036 it was the scene of the murder of the Norman friends of the Saxon atheling Alfred, by order of Godwin, earl of Kent; and, in 1216, its castle was taken by the French dauphin Louis. The town received its charter of incorporation from Edward III., in 1337. The Royal Grammar-school was founded in 1509, and Archbishop Abbot's Hospital in 1619. The market-house was erected in 1758, the prison finished in 1822, and the Guildford Institution founded in 1844.

GUILDHALL (London) was founded A.D. 1411, and the kitchen was erected in 1501. It suffered much from the great fire of 1666, but was rebuilt in 1669, though the King-street front was not restored till 1789. The statues of Gog and Magog were set up in the hall in 1708. The allied sovereigns were entertained here at a civic banquet, June 18, 1814, and the emperor and empress of the French received a similar compliment, April 19, 1855.

GUILDS.—English guilds were originally political in their nature, arising from the Anglo-Saxon custom of frank-pledges. Trade guilds existed as early as the time of Athelstan (A.D. 925–941), one of the earliest being the *Gilda Theutonicorum*, or Steelyard Merchants, who were established in England before 967. The Knigten guild existed in the reign of Edgar (957–975), and received a charter of Edward the Confessor (1041–1066). These are the most important of the ancient guilds, though there were many others. The substitution of the term livery company for that of guild was made in the reign of Edward III.

GUILLOTINE.—This instrument of decapitation was invented in 1785, by Joseph Ignace Guillotin, a celebrated French physician. It was first employed April 25, 1792. The inventor was himself condemned to suffer by this machine, but was delivered by the counter-revolution of 9 Thermidor (July 27), 1794.

GUIMARAENS (Portugal), founded B.C. 500, was made the capital of Portugal A.D. 1107.

GUINEA (Africa).—This name is applied to the whole west coast of Africa between Cape Verga on the north, to Cape Negro on the south. It was first discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1446, but the whole coast was not completely explored till 1484. The English first traded with Guinea in 1530. They renewed their attempts in 1553, but the adventurers died from the unhealthy climate, without effecting any negotiations. A second expedition was, however, equipped in 1554, which met with better success, and in 1588 a company was chartered by Queen Elizabeth for the sole object of trading to this country.

GUINEAS.—So called because they were originally made of gold brought from the coast of Guinea. Guineaes and half-guineaes were first struck A.D. 1663, the device being an elephant, to signify the country whence the gold was brought. Quarter-guineaes were first coined in 1718. The last coinage of guineaes took place in 1813. The value of this coin has varied considerably at different periods. When first struck it passed for 20s.; but in 1695 its worth had increased to 30s. It was reduced to 25s. March 25, 1696, and to 22s. the following 10th of April. Its value was finally fixed at 21s., by a proclamation of Dec. 22, 1717. The guinea was gradually withdrawn after the introduction of sovereigns in 1817.

GUINEGATE (Battle).—Henry VIII., at the head of an English army, defeated the French at this place, in Artois, Aug. 16, 1513. The enemy fled with such precipitation that it is usually called the Battle of the Spurs.

GUINNES, or GUINES (France).—It was near this town, in Picardy, that Henry VIII. and Francis I. met in 1520, at the celebrated Field of the Cloth of Gold (*q.v.*)

GULISTAN.—This peace between Persia and Russia was concluded Oct. 12, 1813. Persia ceded to Russia a number of governments in the Caspian Sea, and the whole of Daghistan, at the same time renouncing all claims to Georgia, Mingrelia, and other provinces.

GUMBINNEN (Prussia).—Frederick William I. erected this small village into a town A.D. 1732.

GUN.—The Armstrong gun, invented by Sir William Armstrong, was adopted by the British artillery service, Feb. 26, 1859. (*See ARTILLERY, CANNON, &c.*)

GUN-COTTON.—In 1846 Schönbein exhibited specimens of this material to the British Association at Southampton; but the method of its preparation was not published till the enrolment of the patent in April, 1847. It was found inapplicable to military and mining purposes, owing to its liability to

spontaneous combustion, but has proved of great service in photography. (*See COLLODION.*)

GUNPOWDER.—This substance was known to the Chinese at a very early period. It appears to have been employed against Alexander the Great by some Hindoo tribes, B.C. 355, and to have been applied to military purposes in China A.D. 85. It is described in an Arabic MS. of the year 1249, and also in the works of Roger Bacon (1270), who is regarded by some as the author of the invention, though other authorities ascribe it to the German monk Barthold Schwartz, in 1320. Its exportation from England was prohibited by Henry V. in 1414, and in 1625 its manufacture was monopolized by Charles I. Restrictions as to the quantity manufactured at a time, or stored in one place, were imposed by 12 Geo. III. c. 61 (1772), which prohibited dealers from keeping a stock of more than 200 lb.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—This conspiracy of the papists, to destroy the king, lords, and commons, while assembled in parliament, by means of gunpowder, was contrived by Robert Catesby in the spring of 1604. He was joined by Thomas Winter, who, on the 22nd of April, secured the co-operation of Guy Fawkes, a native of Yorkshire, and a soldier of fortune. In furtherance of his scheme, Catesby hired a house close to the old palace of Westminster, and began to mine under the palace Dec. 11. They were, however, compelled to relinquish their mining; but hearing that a cellar under the house was to let, Catesby hired it, March 25, 1605. Thirty barrels and two hog-heads of gunpowder were concealed here under sticks and fagots. Everything was now prepared for the execution of the plot, which was arranged for Nov. 5, on which day parliament was to be re-opened, when an anonymous letter sent to Lord Monteagle, Oct. 26, to warn him, led to the disclosure of the whole affair. This letter was laid before James I., Nov. 1, and he at once inferred that the threatened danger was from gunpowder, and ordered that the cellars beneath the parliament house should be searched. This was done on the evening of the 4th, when Fawkes was discovered in charge of the vault, with dark lantern and matches, ready to fire the mine. The other conspirators fled to Holbeach House, in Worcestershire, where they were attacked Nov. 8. Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights, fell sword in hand, and the others were made prisoners. Their trial commenced Jan. 27, 1606, and on the 30th, Digby, Robert Winter, Grant, and Bates, were executed in St. Paul's Churchyard. Thomas Winter, Rookwood, Keys, and Guy Fawkes, suffered in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 31st; Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, was tried March 28, and executed at St. Paul's as an accessory, May 3.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The properties of this Malayan tree were known to the natives of Malacca and the neighbouring countries, long

before they were discovered by Europeans. The tree was first described by Doctor Montgomerie, of Bengal, in 1842, and in 1843 Doctor D'Almeida exhibited a specimen of its inspissated juice to the Royal Society of Arts.

GUY'S HOSPITAL (London).—This institution was founded A.D. 1722, by Mr. Thomas Guy, bookseller, who devoted £18,793. 16s. 1d. to the erection of the building, and £219,499. 0s. 4d. to its endowment. His statue was erected in the court Feb. 11, 1734. The front of the building was new-faced in 1778, and in 1829 its funds were increased by a legacy of £196,115, bequeathed by Mr. Hunt, of Petersham.

GYMNASIUM.—According to Plato, the Lacedæmonians established the first gymnasium, and during the classical æra, every important town possessed a similar institution, where the young practised racing, leaping, wrestling, boxing, &c. Solon compiled a code of laws especially for the regulation of gymnasia, about B.C. 594.—The first French gymnasium, for the instruction of the army in physical exercises, was founded at Paris A.D. 1818.

GYMNASTICS.—By a decree of the French minister of public instruction, of March 13, 1854, gymnastics form a regular branch of instruction in all the royal colleges of the empire.

GYMNOSOPHITÆ.—This was the name given by the Greeks to a sect of Hindoo philosophers who were remarkable for the asceticism of their manners and doctrines. They wore no clothing, taught the transmigration of the soul, and exhibited the most surprising contempt of death. Calanus burnt himself to death in the presence of Alexander the Great, about B.C. 325.

GYPSIES were for a long period supposed to be of Egyptian origin, their very name being a corruption of the word Egyptians; but it is now generally believed that they are the descendants of some Hindoo Pariahs who were exiled from their country by Tamerlane at the commencement of the 15th century. They first appeared in Europe, in the Danubian provinces, in 1417. In 1418 they are found in Switzerland, and in 1422 in Italy. They appeared in France in 1427, in Spain in 1447, in England about 1512, and in Sweden in 1514. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1530), they were ordered to quit the country, and severe ordinances were also issued against them by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 4 (1554), and 5 Eliz. c. 20 (1562), which made their continuance in England for more than a month a capital felony. In 1560 they were expelled from France, and in 1591 from Spain; but, in spite of all legislative enactments, they still exist in all the countries of Europe. The oppressive statutes against them in this country were repealed by 23 Geo. III. c. 51 (1783), by 1 Geo. IV. c. 116 (July 25, 1820), and by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856). Mr. Borrow commenced the translation of the Bible into the Rommany dialect (the language of the gypsies) in 1836.

GYROSCOPE.—This instrument for exhibiting the peculiarities of rotatory motion, was invented by Fessel, of Cologne, and described by Foucault to the Academy of Paris in September, 1852. The principle of its action was discovered by Frisi as early as 1750. It has been applied to the illustration of the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, and has been improved by professors Plücker and Wheatstone.

H.

HAARLEM, or HAERLEM (Holland).—This town existed in the time of Theodore I., count of Holland, who began to reign A.D. 913. The church of St. Bavon was erected by Albert of Bavaria in 1372. Haarlem is famous for its memorable siege by the Spaniards, under the duke of Alva. It lasted from December, 1572, to July, 1573, when the town surrendered. The great organ of Haarlem was built by Christian Müller, of Amsterdam, in 1738. It stands in the church of St. Bavon, and is considered one of the finest instruments in the world. An industrial exhibition was opened at this town July 4, 1825. The Lake of Haarlem was drained between the years 1849 and 1851.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A writ at common law, issued for various purposes connected with the detention of prisoners. By 2 Hen. V. st. 1, c. 2 (1414), there was no liberation under such a writ when the prisoner was confined on judgment at another's suit. Felons and murderers were allowed to be tried in the counties where their offences were committed, by 6 Hen. VIII. c. 6 (1514). The celebrated Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Charles II. c. 2 (May 27, 1677), specifies the modes of obtaining this writ, and renders the detention of an English subject for any considerable time, illegal, unless the law has pronounced the detention just. This act cannot be suspended, except by authority of parliament, which is never exerted for the purpose but at periods of great public danger.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY (London) was incorporated A.D. 1447, and received their coat of arms Nov. 8, 1570. The original hall and laws of the association were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666, in consequence of which the present hall was erected in 1667. New rules were adopted in 1675.

HABSBURG (Switzerland).—This castle, the seat of the ancestors of the house of Austria, was founded A.D. 1020. It was destroyed in 1415. The ruins were visited by the emperor Francis I. in 1815.

HACKNEY COACHES.—The first vehicle of this kind was introduced at London A.D. 1625. Captain Baily placed four hackney coaches, to ply for hire, at the Maypole, in the Strand, in 1634. Their number was subsequently increased, and all restrictions on this point were removed by 1 & 2

Will. IV. c. 22, s. 9 (Sept. 22, 1831). The regulations respecting hackney coaches are embodied in 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (June 28, 1853), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 127 (Aug. 20, 1853). The Lost-and-Found Office, for recovery of goods left in hackney coaches, was established by 55 Geo. III. c. 159, s. 9 (July 11, 1815).

HADDINGTON (Scotland) was created a burgh by David I., who reigned A.D. 1124—1163. It was destroyed by John, king of England, in January, 1216, and, having been rebuilt, was again burned in 1244. Edward III. burned it in 1355. The English took possession of Haddington in 1544, and again in 1548, and were compelled to retire in October, 1549.

HADRIANOPLE (Battles).—The most celebrated was fought July 3, 323 A.D., between Constantine and Licinius, during the civil wars that followed the abdication of Diocletian, in which the latter was defeated. It was in this action that Constantine is said to have thrown himself into the river Hebrus with only twelve horsemen, and to have vanquished an army of 150,000 men.—Near this city Valens was defeated by the Goths, with immense slaughter, Aug. 9, 378. Gibbon says this battle, in which the emperor Valens perished, “equalled in actual loss, and far surpassed in the fatal consequences, the misfortune which Rome had formerly sustained in the fields of Cannæ.”

HADRIANOPLE (European Turkey).—This city is referred to by ancient authors under the name of Uscudama. It received its present title from the emperor Hadrian, by whom it was restored and raised to considerable splendour. It was the scene of a great victory gained by Constantine over his rival Licinius, July 3, 323 A.D., and of the defeat of the Romans by the Goths, and the death of the emperor Valens, Aug. 9, 378. It withstood a siege by the Goths the same year, but surrendered to the Bulgarians in 813. Hadrianople was erected into a bishopric by Constantine I. Its first bishop died in 340. Frederick I., emperor of Germany, stormed it in 1190, and it was taken by the Turks, under Amurath I., in 1360. In 1366 it became the capital of the Ottoman empire, which rank it retained until the capture of Constantinople by the Mohammedans in 1453. The Russians effected an entry into Hadrianople Aug. 20, 1829, and retained possession till Sept. 14, when the treaty of Hadrianople was signed. By this treaty the Danubian principalities were restored to the Porte, and confirmed in all privileges granted by former treaties. Russia received free right of commerce throughout the Turkish empire, with liberty to pass the Dardanelles; and Turkey agreed to pay 1,500,000 Dutch ducats as indemnity for the expenses of the war, and 10,000,000 ducats as compensation for losses sustained by Russian merchants. The city suffered severely from the plague in 1836 and 1837. The Turks call it *Edreneh*, and it is generally known under the name of *Adrianople*.

HADRIAN'S WALL.—The Roman fortifica-

tion, of which some remains still exist; extended from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, and consisted of a stone wall and parallel earthen rampart, about sixty feet apart. Spartianus declares that Hadrian built a wall eighty miles long, dividing the Romans from the barbarians, and that Severus constructed a wall across the island. The generally received opinion, therefore, is, that Hadrian built the earthen rampart (A.D. 121), and that Severus, to strengthen it, constructed the stone wall (208—210). Mr. Bruce, in his work on the Roman wall, contends that both the earthen rampart and the stone wall were constructed by Hadrian, and that though Severus may have repaired this fortification, he built no wall himself. This is also called the *Picts' wall*.

HAGUE (Holland).—The *Binnenhof*, or court of Holland, was founded A.D. 1249. The town originated in the erection of a hunting-lodge of the counts of Holland in 1250. In 1528 it was pillaged by Maerten van Rossum, and in 1580 was the scene of the abjuration of Spanish supremacy by the States-general, and was made the residence of the stadtholder, and the centre of government. The cannon-foundry was established in 1668. In 1672 the brothers Cornelius and John De Witt were literally torn to pieces by the enraged populace. The city was seized by the French, and the stadtholder compelled to take refuge in England, Jan. 19, 1795. In 1806, Napoleon I. transferred the title of capital to Amsterdam; but the government was restored to the Hague on its evacuation by the French in 1813. Several important treaties have been signed at the Hague; viz., between England, France, and Holland, to maintain the balance of the North, May 21, 1559; between Holland and Portugal, May 7, 1669; and between Holland, the emperor, and Brandenburg, against France, July 25, 1672. A twenty years' truce was signed here June 29, 1684. The Hague congress of Christian princes against French encroachments met in 1690 and 1691. The Grand Alliance was renewed here in 1696, and the Triple Alliance in 1717. A treaty was concluded at the Hague with the French, May 16, 1795.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (Hertfordshire) was founded by the East-India Company for the education of cadets. The first stone was laid May 12, 1806, and in April, 1809, the building was completed. The college was closed in 1859.

HAINAULT (Belgium) was governed by a regular succession of counts from the time of Regnier I., who began to reign about 860. In 1436 it passed into the hands of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and by the treaties of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659, and of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678, part was ceded to France, and now forms the province of French Hainault. In 1793 the rest of the territory was surrendered to France, and formed into the department of *Jemmapes*. In 1814 it was allotted to the Low Countries, and in 1830 was incorporated with Belgium.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex).—This wood, which owed its chief celebrity to the Fairlop oak (*q. v.*), was disafforested by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43 (Aug. 1, 1851).

HAIR.—The Egyptians shaved the head, but the Greeks and Romans esteemed the hair of such honour that it was offered to the gods in gratitude for escape from shipwreck. Curling with irons was practised by females among the Greeks and Romans, and by both sexes among the Phrygians. The early Greek Christians offered the hair to God. Long hair was esteemed by the Goths; but the English of the 9th and 10th centuries wore it short. The Danes and Normans wore it long; but in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, it was cut short. Wigs became common in the 17th century. Strange fashions of dressing ladies' hair in the 18th century, began about 1760, moderated towards 1790, and had nearly declined before 1800.

HAIR-POWDER.—Gold dust was occasionally used by the ancients for this purpose, but the usual expedient was to dye the hair. Powder is said to have been introduced by Mary of Medicis; it is mentioned by L'Etoile A.D. 1593. The hair-powder tax was proposed by Mr. Pitt, and levied by 35 Geo. III. c. 49 (April 30, 1795).

HAKLUTT'S ISLAND (Polar Seas) was discovered by Baffin A.D. 1616.

HAKLUTT SOCIETY, named after Richard Hakluyt, celebrated for his labours in collecting the materials for a history of British voyages and discoveries, was instituted Dec. 15, 1846.

HALBERTSTADT (Saxony) was the seat of a bishop A.D. 814. The cathedral, commenced in 1235, was completed in 1491. The diet of Halbertstadt elected Otho IV. emperor in 1208. It was annexed to Brandenburg by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. The French captured Halbertstadt in January, 1758. It was ceded to France in 1807, and was afterwards restored to Prussia at the peace of 1814-15.

HALIARTUS (Battle).—Lysander was slain in this battle, fought between a confederacy of Grecian states and Lacedæmon, B.C. 395.

HALICARNASSUS (Asia Minor).—This town of Caria was of Dorian origin, and is famous as the birthplace of Herodotus, B.C. 484. The celebrated tomb of Mausolus was erected B.C. 353, and the city was taken by Alexander the Great B.C. 334. Halicarnassus was a bishopric in the primitive church, and sent a bishop to the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451. The site of the ancient town was discovered in 1839 by Lieutenant Brock, and many interesting sculptures have been disinterred, and deposited in the British Museum.

HALIDON, or HALIDOWN HILL (Battle).—Edward III. defeated the Scottish forces at this place, near Berwick, July 19, 1333.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).—This town was settled A.D. 1749, by adventurers from England, who named it after the earl of Halifax, first commissioner of trade and plantations. It was declared a free port in 1817. The college was founded in 1820.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire) is first named in a grant of the 12th century, and was a seat of the woollen manufacture as early as 1414. In 1443 the town only numbered thirteen houses, which had increased in 1540 to 520. The free grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1533. Archbishop Tillotson was born here in 1630. Halifax was anciently remarkable for possessing the right of executing any thief who stole property of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny within its limits. The instrument used in the execution resembled the guillotine, and the town possessed and exercised this right from about 1280 to 1650; after which there is no record of its use. The Piece-hall was erected in 1779, Trinity Church in 1795, the gaol in 1828, the infirmary in 1836, and the general cemetery was established in 1837. The People's Park was presented to the town by F. Crossley, and opened in August, 1857.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION.—Immediately after the accession of George I. the treasury was placed in commission, with Lord, afterwards the earl of Halifax, at the head (Oct. 5, 1714). The office of lord high treasurer has not been revived. The ministry was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Lord Halifax.
Lord Chancellor	{ Lord, afterwards Earl Cowper.
President of the Council	{ Earl of Nottingham.
Privy Seal	{ Earl, afterwards Marquis of Wharton.
Chancellor of Exchequer	{ Sir R. Onslow, Bart.
Principal Secretaries of State	{ Mr., afterwards Earl Stanhope, and Lord Townshend.
Admiralty	{ Earl of Oxford.
Secretary at War	{ Mr. Pulteney.
Ordnance	{ Duke of Marlborough.
Paymaster-General	{ Mr., afterwards Sir R. Walpole.

Hallam states that Lord Townshend was the actual prime minister. The marquis of Wharton died April 12, and the earl of Halifax May 19, 1715. (See CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION.)

HALLE (Saxony).—This Prussian town was founded in the 9th century, and was erected into a city by Otho II. in 981. St. Ulrich's church was built in 1339, and the cathedral founded in 1520. The university was established in 1694, and the orphan-house in 1698. A battle was fought here between the French and Prussians, Oct. 17, 1806. The latter were defeated, and the town was seized by the French, who retained it till 1814, when it was restored to Prussia. In 1815 the university was united to that of Wittenberg, and the building for the incorporated institution was erected in the suburbs of Halle in 1834.—A treaty between the Protestant princes of the German empire was concluded here in 1610.

HALLELUJAH VICTORY.—This name was given to a victory gained by some newly-baptized Britons over their enemies, A.D. 429, because they commenced the struggle with loud cries of "Hallelujah." Germaus, bishop of Auxerre, was their leader on this occasion.

HALLEY'S COMET.—This comet is memorable as having established the periodical return of certain of those bodies. Halley was led to form this idea from observing the comet in 1682, and comparing its orbit with those of the comets of 1531 and 1607, which he found identical. He consequently inferred that the three comets were only three appearances of the same body, and announced this opinion in 1705, and having convinced himself of the truth of his theory by laborious calculations, he predicted that it would again appear in 1759, which proved to be the case. The mean period this comet takes in accomplishing its orbital revolution is 76.1 years.

HALYS, (Battle,) between the Medes and Lydians, on the banks of this river, in Asia Minor, was interrupted by the eclipse of Thales. The years B.C. 603 and 601 are assigned by some as the date of this eclipse; but Airy has proved it to have occurred May 28, B.C. 584, which is consequently the day of the battle.

HAM (France).—This fortress, on the Somme, was built by the count of St. Pol, A.D. 1470. It was the prison of the unpopular ministers of Charles X. in 1830, and of Louis Napoleon in 1840, after his attempt upon Boulogne. He effected his escape May 25, 1846.

HAMADANITES.—Arabian princes of the tribe of Hamadan, who ruled over Mesopotamia from A.D. 892 to 1001.

HAMBURG (Germany).—This free city was founded by Charlemagne, A.D. 809, and speedily attained great influence on account of its commerce. In 1241 it concluded a treaty with Lübeck, which subsequently became the basis of the Hanseatic League, and in 1269 it received the right to frame its own laws and enforce their execution. A provincial council of ecclesiastics met here in 1406. The town extended its borders to the right bank of the Alster in 1500, adopted the Reformation in 1535, and in 1618 was released from its former subjection to the dukes of Holstein. The bank was founded in 1619, and the church of St. Michael in 1751. In 1768 the city was finally released from all subjection to the house of Holstein, and in 1770 the emperor confirmed its right to the rank of a free city. In 1799 the Irish rebel Napper Tandy was surrendered to the British government by the Hamburgers, and in 1801 the city was occupied by the Danes. In 1802 all the Hanoverian property in Hamburg was surrendered to the city, which suffered severely, in consequence of the blockade of the Elbe, in 1803. French troops occupied Hamburg from 1806 to 1809, and in 1811 it was annexed to France as capital of the department of Bouches-d'Elbe. The French relinquished Hamburg in 1813; it regained its old constitution May 26, 1814, and joined the Germanic Confederation June 8, 1815. The gymnasium was founded in 1840. A terrible fire, which broke out May 5, 1842, destroyed 2,000 houses and property to the

amount of £7,000,000. A new constitution was adopted in 1848, and in 1851 the city was occupied by an Austrian force. An inundation of the Elbe laid the greater part of the city under water, Jan. 1, 1855. A commercial panic occurred in 1857. The Assembly adopted a constitution based on the parliamentary system, with representative government, the members of which are elected by popular suffrage, Aug. 11, 1859.

HAMMERSMITH (Middlesex).—This village is first noticed in the early part of the reign of Henry VII. The church was founded A.D. 1631. In 1656, Hammersmith was the scene of Miles Syndercomb's conspiracy against Cromwell. The suspension-bridge was founded by the duke of Sussex, May 7, 1825, and opened to the public Oct. 6, 1827. The parish of Hammersmith was separated from that of Fulham in 1834.

HAMPDEN CLUBS.—Associations under this name were formed throughout the country A.D. 1816. Their professed object was parliamentary reform. A report of a committee of both houses, presented Feb. 9, 1817, declared these clubs to be revolutionary.

HAMPTON COURT (Middlesex) was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and presented by him to Henry VIII. A.D. 1526. Edward VI. was born here, Oct. 12, 1537; and his mother, Jane Seymour, died here the following Oct. 24. The ecclesiastical conference between the presbyterian and episcopal clergy assembled at Hampton Court, Jan. 14 to 18, 1606, and Charles I. was detained a prisoner from August 24 to Nov. 11, 1647. The grand front of the palace was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren in 1690, and completed in 1694. George I. fitted up the hall as a theatre in 1718. The celebrated vine was planted in 1769, and the public were permitted to visit the place in Nov. 1838.

HANAPER OFFICE.—An obsolete department of the Chancery Court, which derived its name from the practice of keeping writs in a hamper or basket, "in Hanaperio." The emoluments of this office were granted by Charles II. to Lord George Fitzroy and his male descendants, or, failing such issue, to the earl of Southampton and his male descendants, or to the earl of Euston, afterwards the duke of Grafton, these noblemen being the king's sons by the duchess of Cleveland. The Hanaper Office was abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103 (Aug. 10, 1842).

HANAU (Germany), in Hesse-Cassel, was erected into a town A.D. 1303, and the territory of which it is the capital was made a county in 1429. It was fortified in 1528, and received a large addition to its population in 1593, in consequence of the numerous Flemish Protestant refugees. The new town was founded about 1600. Hanau was besieged for nine months by the Imperialists, under General Lamboi, who was compelled to retire June 13, 1636. Numerous French Protestants settled there in 1635. In 1736 the county was divided between Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, but soon passed under

the exclusive power of the former. It was erected into a principality in 1803, seized by the French in 1806, united to the duchy of Frankfurt in 1809, and ultimately restored to Hesse in 1813. The battle of Hanau, between Napoleon I., with about 70,000 men, and the Austrian and Bavarian army, under General Wrede, was gained by the former, Oct. 30, 1813. The loss was very severe on both sides.

HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS.—The first musical festival in memory of this composer commenced in Westminster Abbey A.D. 1784, the centenary of his birth. It lasted five days. The second day's performance was held at the Pantheon, and the receipts amounted to 11,842 guineas. Similar festivals were held on various occasions; and another on a large scale took place in Westminster Abbey, June 24, 26, 28, and July 1, 1834. A commemorative festival took place at the Crystal Palace June 20, 22, and 24, 1859. The chorus and band numbered 3,158 performers, the audience 81,260 persons, and the receipts amounted to about £30,000. Two rehearsals had been held at the same place, June 15, 17, and 19, 1857; and July 2, 1858. The total number of visitors at the three days of the first performance was 48,418, while on the last occasion nearly 20,000 persons attended.

HANDKERCHIEFS were unknown to the Greeks, but were used by the Anglo-Saxons, and during the Middle Ages. Laced handkerchiefs came into fashion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HANGING.—This punishment is mentioned as the sentence of thieves, in a charter of the reign of Edgar (A.D. 959—974). The pirate William Marsh, executed in 1242, was the first person who was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The term "drawn" meant that the criminal was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution. The old custom of hanging the bodies of criminals in chains was abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26 (July 25, 1834).

HANGO (Finland).—Peter the Great gained his first naval victory over the Swedes off this village, in Finland, July 27, 1714. Here the Russians fired on an English flag of truce, killing six men, and wounding several more, June 5, 1855.

HANOVER (Germany) was given to Hermann Billing by Otho the Great A.D. 970, and passed into the possession of Henry the Black, duke of Bavaria, in 1107.

A.D.

- 1533. Lutheranism is adopted.
- 1641. The city of Hanover becomes the capital.
- 1692. Hanover is made an electorate.
- 1714. The elector succeeds to the English throne as George I.
- 1780. The walls of the city are levelled.
- 1795. Hanover is included in the convention between France and Prussia, for the neutrality of the North of Germany.
- 1801. April 3. It is occupied by the Prussians.
- 1802. The bishopric of Osnaburg is annexed.
- 1803. Napoleon Bonaparte seizes Hanover.
- 1805. France cedes it to Prussia.
- 1807. It is again seized by the French.
- 1810. Part of the country is annexed to Westphalia.
- 1813. It is restored to its rightful elector, George III.
- 1814. Oct. 12. Hanover is erected into a kingdom.

404

A.D.

- 1815. Part of Lauenburg is ceded to Prussia, in exchange for East Friesland and Harlingen.
- 1816. Nov. The duke of Cambridge is appointed lieutenant-governor.
- 1819. A new constitution is formed, on the model of the English.
- 1821. Oct. 8. George IV. visits Hanover.
- 1833. A new constitution is adopted, which confers more influence on the people.
- 1837. June 20. In consequence of the law of Hanover limiting the royal succession to male descendants, Ernest, duke of Cumberland, becomes king on the death of William IV.
- 1846. The great Arsenal is built in the city of Hanover.
- 1848. The king abolishes the censorship of the press, and grants a new constitution.
- 1851. The new theatre at Hanover is erected.
- 1855. May 20. The king abolishes free institutions, by order of the federal diet.
- 1857. Dec. 31. Some of the jewels brought by George II. to England, in 1714, are restored to Hanover. Their value is estimated at £100,000.
- 1858. Dec. 13. Submarine telegraphic communication is opened with England.
- 1861. June 12. The Stade dues are abolished.

ELECTORS OF HANOVER.

A.D.

- 1692. Ernest-Augustus.
- 1693. George Louis (George I. of England).
- 1727. George Augustus (George II.).
- 1760. George William Frederick (George III.).

KINGS.

A.D.

- 1814. George William Frederick.
- 1820. George Augustus Frederick (George IV.).
- 1830. William Henry (William IV.).
- 1837. Ernest Augustus (duke of Cumberland).
- 1851. George V.

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION.—Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, married Frederick V. elector palatine, A.D. 1613. Her daughter Sophia was born in 1630, and married Ernest Augustus, afterwards elector of Hanover, in 1658. By the Act of Settlement, 13 Will. III. c. 6 (1701), she was declared the next heir to the English throne after the descendants of William III. and of Queen Anne. Sophia died May 28 (O.S.), 1714, and on the death of Anne without issue, Aug. 1, 1814, her son, George Louis, elector of Hanover, succeeded to the English throne as George I.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE.—This union of German seaport towns was instituted about A.D. 1140, for the protection of their commercial interests, although the actual signing of the league did not take place till 1241. Henry III. conferred several immunities on this association in 1266, and in 1348 it possessed sufficient power to carry on a successful war with Denmark respecting the Sound dues. The League attained its greatest power about 1370, when it numbered 64 confederate and 44 allied cities. In 1448 they were at war with England, but had their privileges in that country restored in 1474. They were, however, finally abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1578. In 1601 the Dutch supplanted them in the Mediterranean, and in 1630 their commerce was seriously injured by the invasion of Germany by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus.

The maritime law of this league was not published in a complete form till 1614, when its power had already begun to decline. In 1624 it originated maritime insurance companies, and in 1723 opened its ports to foreign commerce. The only towns still retaining the title of Hanse towns, are Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck. The merchants of the Hanse towns were called Hansards.

HARBOURS.—The improvement of harbours, docks, and piers, is regulated by 10 Vict. c. 27 (May 11, 1847).

HARFLEUR, also called Harefleet (France).—Henry V. of England laid siege to this place in August, 1415, and captured it Sept. 22. It was retaken by the French in 1431, was stormed by the English in 1440, and was recaptured by the French in 1450. Louis XI. placed Harfleur at the disposal of the earl of Warwick in May, 1470, and English vessels sailing thence, assailed the merchant shipping of the Netherlands. The steeple of the church of Harfleur was built by Henry V. in 1416, in memory of the battle of Agincourt. Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., sailed from Harfleur Aug. 1, 1485, for the purpose of wresting the English crown from Richard III.

HARLAW (Battle).—Donald, lord of the Isles, obtained some aid from Henry IV. of England, and endeavoured to make himself independent of the Scottish crown. He was defeated in a severe battle at this place, near Aberdeen, July 24, 1411, and afterwards made submission.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY.—This collection of MSS. and pamphlets was formed by Mr. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, who died May 21, 1724. It was purchased from his trustees for £10,000, by the government, who received authority from 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), and it is now in the British Museum. The "Harleian Miscellany," a collection of the most interesting documents and tracts in the Harleian Library, first appeared in 1744. Another edition was issued in 1808.

HARLEQUIN.—The account given by Ménage that this term is derived from a celebrated Italian actor, who appeared at Paris in the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1547—1589), and received the name of Harlequino, or Little Harlay, from his constant attendance at the house of M. de Harlay, is incorrect, as the word was in use before that period. Dr. Clarke, who traces its origin to classical times, says that Harlequin is Mercury.

HARLEY (LORD OXFORD'S) ADMINISTRATION.—Godolphin was dismissed Aug. 8, 1710, the treasury being put in commission, with Lord Powlett at its head, and Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, was made chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 10, 1710, and lord high treasurer May 29, 1711. Lord Cowper resigned the great seal Sept. 25, 1710, and it was placed in commission until Oct. 19, when Sir Simon, afterwards Lord Harcourt, was made lord keeper, becoming lord-chancellor April 7, 1713. Harley's associates were Lord, afterwards Earl Dartmouth, and Mr.

St. John, afterwards Viscount St. John and Bolingbroke, secretaries of state. Earl Dartmouth, on accepting the privy seal in 1713, was replaced by Mr. Bromley. The Hon. G. Granville (afterwards Lord Lansdowne) became secretary at war Sept. 28, 1810; he was succeeded June 28, 1712, by Sir William Wyndham, Bart., who was followed by Mr. Francis Gwyn, Aug. 21, 1713. Sir William became chancellor of the exchequer Nov. 1, 1713. Dr. Robinson, bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London, became lord privy seal April 23, 1711. The chancellorship of the exchequer was given to Hon. Mr. Benson, afterwards Lord Bingley, June 14, 1711. Oxford and Bolingbroke quarrelled, and the former was dismissed July 27, 1714. (See **SHERESBURY ADMINISTRATION.**)

HARMONICA.—Musical glasses are mentioned in a work published at Nuremberg A.D. 1651. The instrument was improved by Franklin in 1760. It first became known at Paris in 1765. John Stein invented a stringed harmonica in 1788.

HARMONISTS.—This religious sect was formed by the brothers George and Frederick Rapp, who emigrated from Württemberg to the United States in 1803, when they founded the town of Harmony, in Pennsylvania. In 1815 they built New Harmony, in Indiana, which was purchased by Robert Owen in 1824, in which year the Harmonists removed to a new settlement, which they named Economy. Community of property and the absence of marriage are the distinguishing features of this sect.

HARNESS.—The invention of harness has been ascribed to Erichthonius, king of Athens, B.C. 1487. In the Middle Ages white harness was much used.

HARP.—Jubal is said to have been "the father of all such as handle the harp and organ," Gen. iv. 21 (B.C. 3204). The harp was common in Egypt as early as B.C. 1500, and the instrument was introduced into Ireland at an early date. The Saxons and other northern barbarians possessed it when they first came into contact with the civilized inhabitants of Europe in the 5th century, and the Welsh are said to have used a harp of twenty-six notes in the 6th century. Erard's pedal harp was patented in 1794, and his double-action harp in 1808.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia).—This village is the seat of a large state armoury, established A.D. 1798, which was destroyed by the Federal commissioners to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Confederate states, April 18, 1861. It was the scene of the negro insurrection under Captain John Brown, Oct. 17, 1859.

HARPONULLY (Hindustan).—The rajah of Harponully became tributary to Hyder Ali A.D. 1774, and to Tippoo in 1786. On the fall of Seringapatam, in 1799, Harponully fell into the hands of the Nizam, by whom it was assigned to the East-India Company in 1800.

HARRISBURG (Pennsylvania).—The capital was founded A.D. 1785. It was incorporated

in 1808, and made the chief town of Pennsylvania in 1812.

HARROGATE, or HARROWGATE (Yorkshire).—The "Old Spa," a chalybeate spring, in High Harrowgate, discovered in 1571 by Captain Slingsby, was surrounded by a terrace in 1656. The waters from the "sulphur wells" of Low Harrowgate were used both internally and externally before 1700. The "Crescent water" was discovered in 1783, and the Cheltenham water in 1819. The first inn was built at Harrowgate in 1687.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL (Middlesex).—Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury, purchased Harrow, then called *Herges*, and other lands, A.D. 822, for the purpose of restoring them to the church of Canterbury. The town, given in 1543 by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII., in exchange for other lands, was granted by him to Sir Edward, afterwards Lord North, in 1546, and it continued in his family until 1630. The free school was founded in 1585 by John Lyon. A great part of the building was destroyed by fire Oct. 22, 1838.

HARTFORD (Connecticut).—This town, originally established by the Dutch A.D. 1633, received its name from a colony of English who settled there in 1635. It was incorporated as a city in 1784.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire).—The principal manor was bestowed by William the Conqueror on his natural son, William Peverell. Henry II. seized the estate in 1155. Louis XVIII. of France resided in the manor-house of Hartwell from 1809 until the restoration in 1814.

HARUSPICES.—Priests in ancient Rome, instituted by Romulus about B.C. 750. They pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals. When abolished by Constantine I., A.D. 336, their number amounted to seventy.

HARWICH (Essex).—The Danes were defeated by the Anglo-Saxons in a naval battle off Harwich, A.D. 885. The town received a charter from Edward II. in 1318; this, after having been confirmed by several sovereigns, was extended in 1604. Isabel, queen of Edward II., landed here in 1326 with her son, Prince Edward. Edward III. sailed from Harwich in 1340, and gained an important victory over the French fleet off Sluys. The duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich June 3, 1665. The Dutch lost twenty-four ships, and 3,000 men were made prisoners.

HASTENBECK (Battle).—The French defeated an allied army of British, Dutch, and Hanoverians at Hastenbeck, July 25, 1757.

HASTINGS (Battle).—William of Normandy sailed from St. Valery Sept. 26, 1066, and arrived at Pevensey Sept. 28. His army, amounting to 60,000 men, landed and formed a camp at Hastings. Harold II., having marched to the north to encounter the Norwegians, whom he defeated at Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, hastened to the south, and arrived in sight of the invader Oct. 13.

The battle was fought at a place then called Senlac, now Battle, near Hastings, Saturday, Oct. 14, when, after an obstinate struggle, which lasted from sunrise to sunset, Harold II. was slain, and the Normans remained masters of the field. In 1067 William I. founded an abbey near the place where the victory was gained. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and is known as Battle Abbey.

HASTINGS (Sussex) was known by this name, at least as early as A.D. 780. Athelstan established a mint here in 925. It was burnt by the French in August, 1377. The town-hall, built in 1700, was rebuilt in 1823.

HASUNFIORD (Sea-fight).—Harold Harfager, of Norway, defeated the Vikingri, A.D. 875.

HAT, as an article of man's attire, was invented at Paris, by a Swiss, A.D. 1404. Hats were fashionable in France in the latter part of the reign of Charles VI., who died in 1422. Charles VII. is reported to have worn a white felt hat at his entry into Rouen in 1449. The pope of Rome was in the habit of sending "blessed hats" to princes and commanders of armies who deserved the gratitude of the Roman Catholic church. These hats were of violet silk, lined with ermine, and embroidered with gold and jewels. They were blessed by the pope, in solemn conclave, on Christmas-eve. The last hat of this description was given to General Daun, after the capture of Hochkirch in 1758. The crowns of the hats worn at the commencement of the 18th century were round. The Jews of Spain were formerly compelled to wear yellow hats. In many towns of Germany, bankrupts had to wear green and yellow hats. Hats were first manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1510; and came into fashion, and were taxed in 1785. The tax was repealed in 1811.

HATELEY-FIELD (Battle).—Henry IV. defeated the Percies, who had risen in arms against him, at this place, about three miles from Shrewsbury, July 23, 1403. Henry Percy (Hotspur) was killed in this action, sometimes called the battle of Shrewsbury.

HATFIELD (Hertford).—A council was held here Sept. 17, 680, against the Monothelites, at which Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, presided. Hatfield, in the 10th century, was granted by Edgar to the abbey of Ely, and when the latter was made a bishop's see, in the reign of Henry I., the manor-house became one of the residences of the bishop, and was on that account called Bishop's Hatfield. Elizabeth, who afterwards purchased it, was kept prisoner at Hatfield from 1555 till her accession in 1558. The left wing of the old palace was burned to the ground Nov. 27, 1835, and the dowager marchioness of Salisbury perished in the flames.

HATRAS (Hindustan).—This town, ceded to the East-India Company by Dowlet Rowe Scindia, A.D. 1803, was besieged and taken by the British, March 1, 1817. Since its subjection to the English, its prosperity has materially increased.

HATS. (See CAPS and HATS.)

HATTEMISTS.—The followers of Pontian van Hattem, an enthusiast, who spread his peculiar doctrines in Zealand, towards the end of the 17th century.

HAVANA (Cuba).—This city, founded A.D. 1511, by Diego Velasquez, was taken by a French pirate in 1536. It was afterwards repeatedly seized by the Buccaneers. The university was founded in 1728. The English took Havana Aug. 14, 1762, and restored it to Spain the following year. Havana was probably erected into a bishopric soon after its foundation, as its second bishop died in 1528. In 1795 the remains of Columbus were removed from the cathedral of St. Domingo, where they had been deposited in 1536, to the cathedral at Havana. Three hundred and fifty houses were destroyed by a fire which broke out in this town Feb. 10, 1828.

HAVRE DE GRACE (France).—A fishing village converted into a town by Louis VII. A.D. 1509. Francis I. fortified it, commenced the port, and gave it the name of Franciscopolis. It was placed in the hands of Queen Elizabeth by the Huguenots in 1562. It was besieged by the constable de Montmorency, who captured it June 28, 1563; and it was bombarded by the English in 1678, in July, 1694, in 1759, 1794, and 1795. Captain Oliver, of the *Melpomene*, made fruitless attempts to destroy the French fleet off this town, July 23 and Aug. 1, 1804. The town was injured by the shot fired into it on the occasion. In 1852 statues of Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir Delavigne, who were natives of the town, were erected; and in August, 1854, Havre was made the capital of the new department of Seine-Maritime. The old ramparts were removed in 1856, and, since 1858, two large forts have been erected on the heights above the town.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.—These itinerant merchants first appeared in England about A.D. 1330. They are classed with rogues and vagabonds by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597), and were first compelled to obtain a license by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 27 (1698). The annual duty, fixed at £4 by 50 Geo. III. c. 41 (June 2, 1810), was made payable to the commissioners of stamps by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22, s. 75 (Sept. 22, 1831).

HAWKING AND FALCONRY.—The Greeks obtained from India and Thrace their first knowledge of fowling with birds of prey. Gibbon (ch. xlv.) remarks: "This favourite amusement of our ancestors was introduced by the barbarians into the Roman provinces." The art, common in Italy, is mentioned in the Roman laws, and in writings of the 4th and 5th centuries. Ecclesiastics were prohibited from fowling by the council of Agda, A.D. 506, and by Charlemagne in 769. A charter was granted by Beornwulf, king of the Mercians, to the abbey of Abingdon in 821, prohibiting persons from carrying hawks on the lands of the monks. The emperor Henry is said to have been called the *Fowler*, from having been found luring his hawk when his election to the empire

was announced to him in 919. Falconry was carried to great perfection in the 12th century. Stealing hawks was made felony by 37 Edw. III. Before the close of the 17th century falconry was utterly neglected. Demetrius, physician to Michael VIII. (Palæologus) in 1270, is one of the oldest writers on falconry. His book was first printed at Paris in 1612.

HAYMARKET THEATRE (London) was first erected A.D. 1702, on the site of the King's Head inn. It was rebuilt and made a theatre royal in 1767. Fifteen persons were killed, Feb. 3, 1794, by a crowd rushing into the pit. The tailors of London created a riot here in 1805 on account of a farce, supposed to be insulting to that trade. The existing edifice was commenced in 1820, and opened July 4, 1821.

HAYTI, or HAITI (West Indies).—This island, which forms one of the Leeward group, was discovered by Columbus in December, 1492, and named by him Hispaniola. It was afterwards called St. Domingo, which was finally changed to its native title, Hayti, in 1803.

A.D.

1495. Hayti is conquered by the Spaniards.

1496. St. Domingo is founded.

1586. The island is attacked by Drake.

1630. The western coast is seized by the French.

1665. The French appoint a governor.

1697. Sept. 20. The island is guaranteed to the

French by the treaty of Ryswick.

1722. The negroes rebel.

1791. They again revolt.

1793. The French abolish slavery in the island.

Sept. 19. An English force arrives to protect the whites.

1795. July 22. Spain, by the treaty of Basel, surrenders her possessions in Hayti to the French.

1798. The British and French troops evacuate the island.

1801. July 1. The negroes declare themselves independent.

1802. Jan. The French invade Hayti, which they reduce to subjection, and compel the negro general, Toussant-Louverture, to surrender, May 3.

1803. The negroes expel the French, and declare the island independent.

1804. The negro Dessalines is proclaimed emperor as James I.

1806. Oct. 17. James I. is assassinated by his subjects, who place his lieutenant, Christophe, at the head of affairs.

1811. June 2. Christophe and his wife are crowned king and queen, Petion retaining the presidency of half the island.

1818. Death of Petion, who is succeeded by Boyer.

1820. Oct. 6. The troops revolt. Oct. 8. King Christophe commits suicide.

1822. Boyer becomes president of the whole island.

1825. April 17. France recognizes the independence of Hayti.

1839. Dec. 23. The republic accedes to the conventions of Nov 30, 1831, and March 22, 1833, between Great Britain and France, for the suppression of the slave trade.

1843. Boyer is overthrown.

1849. Aug. 26. President Soulouque proclaims Hayti an empire, and assumes the title of Faustin I.

1852. April 18. Faustin I. is crowned at Port-au-Prince.

1855. Dec. 10. Faustin is repulsed by the troops of St. Domingo, and threatened with revolution by his own subjects.

- A.D.
1858. Dec. 23. Faustin is deposed. Dec. 23. A republic is proclaimed under the presidency of Geffrard.
1861. March 18. Hayti is declared to be united to Spain.

HEARTH-MONEY (Tax).—Fumage or fuage, vulgarly called smoke-farthings, were, according to Domesday Book, paid for every chimney in the house. Edward the Black Prince, after his French victories, imposed a tax of one florin on every hearth in his French dominions. The tax was first established, by sanction of parliament, by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10 (1662). It was repealed by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 10 (1689).

HEAT, or CALORIC.—Little was known as to the phenomena of heat, till Dr. Black delivered his chemical lectures at Glasgow in 1757. He discovered the doctrine of latent heat, which he publicly announced April 23, 1762. Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Herschel announced the substantiality of heat May 15 and Nov. 6, 1800; and, in 1802, his experiments were repeated and confirmed by Sir Henry Englefield. The next important discoveries were made by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Leslie, who published his theory of the radiation of heat in 1804, which was brought to greater perfection in 1813, by Delaroché, of Geneva.

HEBREWS. (Epistle to the,) was written by St. Paul, according to the best biblical critics, A.D. 61 or 62. Some writers refer it to A.D. 58. The letter was probably intended for the church at Alexandria, for in the Roman catalogues, from the end of the 2nd century, it is described under the title of "Epistola ad Alexandrinus."

HEBRIDES (Scotland).—These islands, long subject to the kings of Norway, became independent A.D. 1089. In 1153, Somerled, lord of these isles, invaded the mainland, and attempted to dethrone Malcolm IV. Having been defeated, he was killed in a second attempt made in 1163. They were ceded to Scotland in 1266. Magnus, their last independent chief, died in 1265, and they were held by chieftains in vassalage to the king of Scotland until 1346, when their ruler, John of Isle or Islay, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles." James V. brought them under the dominion of Scotland. In 1748, the abolition of all heritable jurisdictions put an end to the power of the chieftains of the Isles. Dr. Johnson visited these islands in 1773.

HECATOMB, or the Sacrifice of One Hundred Oxen, is supposed to have originated in each of the hundred cities of Lyaconia sending a bullock for the general sacrifice, or in each of the hundred cities of Peloponnesus making a similar contribution towards a sacrifice to avert the plague. Pythagoras (B.C. 555—497) is said to have offered a hecatomb on discovering the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid.

HECLA (Iceland).—Forty-three eruptions of this volcano are on record since A.D. 900.

Of these five were simultaneous, or nearly so, with eruptions of Vesuvius, four with eruptions of *Ætna*, and one with an eruption both of *Ætna* and Vesuvius. An eruption that commenced in June, 1784, lasted until May, 1785. Sir Joseph Banks visited Hecla in 1772, and Sir George Mackenzie in 1810.

HEDGLEY MOOR (Battle).—Lord Montacute, brother of the earl of Warwick, at the head of a Yorkist army, defeated Queen Margaret at this place, near Wooler, April 25, 1464.

HEGIRA.—This *æra* dates from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, which happened during the night of Thursday, July 15, A.D. 622. The *æra* commences July 16.

HEIDELBERG (Baden), but a village A.D. 1225, was enlarged by Robert, count palatine, in 1362. It was plundered by the Bavarians in 1622. The Swedes captured it in 1633, and they retained possession till the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was sacked by Turenne in 1674, and ravaged by the French in 1689 and 1693. The electors removed their residence to Manheim in 1719. Heidelberg was ceded to the grand-duchy of Baden in 1802. Its university, the most ancient in Germany except that of Prague, was founded in 1386. The famous Heidelberg tun was constructed in 1751. It is the largest wine-cask in existence, measuring 36 feet long and 24 feet high, with a capacity of 800 hogsheds, or 283,200 bottles. It has remained empty since 1769.

HEILBRONN (Württemberg) was founded by Charlemagne A.D. 805, and came under the dominion of the see of Wurzburg in 1225. It was raised to the rank of a free imperial city in 1360, and was taken by storm in the War of the Peasants, 1528. The Protestant League of Germany was formed here in 1594, and a treaty between Sweden and the Protestant states of Germany was concluded here in March, 1633. It was made over to the king of Württemberg in 1803.

HEILIGER LEE (Battle).—The Spaniards were defeated by Louis of Nassau and the Dutch patriots near the monastery of Heiliger Lee, or the "Holy Lion," May 23, 1568.

HELDER (Holland).—The Dutch admiral Van Tromp was killed off the Helder Point, A.D. 1653. The English, having captured the Dutch fleet, Aug. 30, 1799, took possession of Helder. They retired in October of the same year.

HELENA, St. (Atlantic), was discovered May 21, 1502, by Juan de Nova Castella, a Portuguese. It was occupied by the Dutch, some time after 1610. They removed their colony to the Cape of Good Hope in 1651, when St. Helena fell into the possession of the English. The Dutch captured it in 1665 and in 1673, and on both occasions were speedily expelled. Charles II. granted it to the English East-India Company in 1673. In 1815 it was made the abode of the emperor Napoleon I., who landed on the island Oct. 16, 1815, and resided there until his

death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed to France in 1840.

HELGA (Battle).—The Swedes and Norwegians defeated Canute near this river, in Denmark, A.D. 1025.

HELIER, St. (Jersey). was founded by the Normans, A.D. 837. The parish church was built in 1341. Fort Regent was commenced in 1550, and completed in 1806. Elizabeth Castle, erected in 1586, received great additions in 1636. The Court-house was built in 1647. St. Helier was surprised by the French, Jan. 6, 1781. The harbour pier was completed in 1819. Queen Victoria visited St. Helier, Aug. 28, 1846, and again Aug. 13, 1859.

HELIGOLAND (North Sea).—This island was a dependency of the duchy of Holstein, until captured by the English, Sept. 5, 1807. It was definitively assigned to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, and ceased to be occupied as a military post in 1821.

HELIOMETER was first suggested by Raemer about A.D. 1678, and was described by Savary in 1743. Bouguer constructed his heliometer in 1748. It was improved by Dollond in 1753, and by Ramsden in 1777.

HELIOPOLIS. (See BAALBEC.)

HELLENISTS.—Jewish colonists who settled in Egypt, after the destruction of the kingdom of Judah, about B.C. 606. Their number was increased by the Jewish colonies planted by Alexander, B.C. 336.

HELLESPONT. (See DARDANELLES.)

HELL-FIRE CLUBS.—Three secret associations under this name, to which about forty persons, of both sexes, belonged, existed in London A.D. 1721. Their tendencies and mummeries were believed to be similar to those of the *Mohocks*, forbidden, under high penalties, in 1711. A royal proclamation, dated April 28, 1721, interdicted such associations.

HELMETS were worn by the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and by the Greeks, Romans, and Etruscans. The Britons did not use them before the Roman invasion, and they were rare among the Franks and Germans. The Anglo-Saxons wore four-cornered pyramidal helmets of leather, and the Danes, conical protections of metal, which also formed part of the armour of the Saxon nobles at Hastings. The nasal-piece was added in the 10th century, and cylindrical flat-topped helmets were introduced in the 12th, the earliest specimen being one worn by Charles the Good of Flanders, A.D. 1122. Fan crests became general in the 13th century; the round-topped helm came into fashion about 1270; and the sugarloaf-shaped helmet about 1280. Bell-shaped and broad-brimmed helmets were sometimes worn in the 14th century, though they never became general. In the 15th century helmets of *cuir bouilli* and wicker-work were worn by archers; and in the 16th century the close helmet, or *burgonet*, was introduced, and mask-visors of grotesque design were in vogue. An attempt was made during the reign of

Charles II. to invent a head-covering answering the double purpose of a helmet and a hat.

HELMSTADT (Brunswick).—A university was founded here A.D. 1576. It was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809.

HELOS.—The inhabitants of the town of Helos, in Laconia, captured by the Spartans B.C. 700. They were employed either as domestic slaves, cultivators of the land, or in the public works; and, being cruelly treated, often rose in rebellion. This was the case during the great earthquake B.C. 464, and in the Peloponnesian war B.C. 420. The term was afterwards applied to all captives condemned to servitude.

HELSINGBORG (Battle).—The Swedes defeated the Danes at this town, in Sweden, March 10, 1709. A convention between Great Britain and Sweden was concluded here Aug. 31, 1805.

HELSINGFORS (Russia), built by Gustavus I. in the 16th century. The Russians burned it in 1728 and in 1741. It was ceded to Russia in 1809, and they made it the capital of Finland in 1819.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC.—The title of the government established in Switzerland by its French conquerors in April, 1798. (See SWITZERLAND.)

HELVETH.—This Celtic tribe inhabited the country now called Switzerland, and under their leader Divico defeated L. Cassius Longinus, and compelled his army to pass under the yoke, B.C. 107. Orgetorix led them into Gaul B.C. 61, and they were totally defeated and cruelly massacred by Julius Cæsar on the banks of the Saône, B.C. 58.

HELVOETSLUYS (Holland).—William, prince of Orange, sailed from this port for England, Oct. 19, 1688. It was taken by the French in January, 1795, and was evacuated by them Dec. 5, 1813.

HEMP.—This plant has been grown in Bengal from the earliest ages, and was woven into cloth by the ancient inhabitants of Thrace. It was introduced into this country about A.D. 1139. Its cultivation was ordered by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1532). Its growth in the North American colonies was encouraged by 3 & 4 Anne, c. 10 (1703).

HENRY ISLE, about ten miles from Bombay, was seized by Sevajee in 1679. It was a rendezvous for pirates about 1790.

HENGSTONE HILL, or HENGESTDOWN (Battle).—Egbert defeated the Northmen at this place, in Cornwall, A.D. 835.

HENNEBON (France).—The succession to Brittany was disputed by Charles of Blois, nephew of Philip VI., king of France, and John de Montfort, A.D. 1341. Charles of Blois besieged De Montfort's wife Jane, in the town of Hennebion, in 1342. This heroic woman was on the point of surrendering the town, when the English fleet, conveying reinforcements under Sir Walter Manny, entered the harbour.

HENOTICON, or EDICT OF UNION, was published by the Greek emperor Zeno A.D. 482, for the purpose of reconciling the rival

churches of Alexandria and Constantinople. Felix III. condemned it in 483, and it was revoked by Justin I. in 518. (*See ACACIANS.*)

HENRICANS.—The followers of Henry, a monk and hermit, who attempted to effect a reform amongst the clergy in the 12th century. He quitted Switzerland, travelled through Bordeaux and Poitou, and arrived at Toulouse in 1147. Eugenius III. condemned his views at the council of Rheims, March 21, 1148, and committed Henry to prison, where he died.

HENRY THE FIRST, the youngest son of William I., was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1068. He was chosen king at Winchester, Aug. 3, and crowned at Westminster, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1100. He married Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, Nov. 11, 1100. She bore him a son and a daughter,—William, duke of Normandy, who perished by shipwreck, Nov. 25, 1120, and Maud, married to Henry V., emperor of Germany, Jan. 7, 1111, and, after his death (May 22, 1125), to Geoffrey of Anjou, Aug. 26, 1127. She received homage as future queen, Dec. 25, 1126, and contested the crown with Stephen. Henry the First's queen, Maud, died at Westminster, May 1, 1118; and Feb. 2, 1121, he married Adelaïs of Louvain, who survived him, leaving no issue. Henry died at Rouen, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1135. He was surnamed *Beauclerc*.

HENRY THE SECOND, the eldest son of Geoffrey of Anjou, and Maud, daughter of Henry I., was born at Mans, in Maine, March, 1133. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 19, 1154. He married Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII., Whitsunday, May 18, 1152. They had five sons and three daughters,—William, born in 1152, and died in 1156; Henry, born Feb. 28, 1155, died June 11, 1183; Matilda, born in 1156, married to Henry the Lion, of Saxony, in 1168, and died June 28, 1159; Richard (*see* RICHARD I.); Geoffrey, born Sept. 23, 1158, killed at a tournament Aug. 19, 1186; Eleanor, born in 1162, married to Alfonso III., of Castile, in 1170, and died Oct. 31, 1214; Joanna, born in October, 1165, and died in September, 1199; and John (*q. v.*), afterwards king. Henry II. died at Chinon, July 6, 1189. He was surnamed *Fitz-Empress*.

HENRY THE THIRD, eldest son of King John and Isabella, was born at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207; was crowned at Gloucester, Friday, Oct. 28, 1216. He married Eleanor of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Of these, five, namely, Robert, John, William, Henry, and Catherine, died young. Edward (*see* EDWARD I.) was born June 18, 1239; Margaret was born in 1241, married to Alexander I. of Scotland, Dec. 26, 1251, and died in 1275; Beatrice was born in 1242, and died in 1275; and Edmund was born in 1245, created earl of Lancaster, and died in 1296. Henry III. died at Westminster, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1272, and was buried in the abbey, Nov. 20. In 1286 his widow Eleanor became a nun at Amesbury, where she died

June 24, 1291. Henry III. was surnamed *Winchester* from the place of his birth.

HENRY THE FOURTH, the only son of John of Gaunt, was born at Bolingbroke in 1366, was acknowledged king on Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1399. In 1380 he married Mary de Bohun, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; namely, Henry V. (*q. v.*); Thomas, born in 1389, created duke of Clarence in 1412, and was killed at Baugé, March 22, 1421; John, born in 1390, created duke of Bedford in 1415, and died Sept. 14, 1435; Humphrey, born in 1391, created duke of Gloucester in 1414, and died in February, 1447; Blanche, born in 1392, and died May 22, 1409; and Philippa, born in 1393, married to Eric XIII. of Denmark, and died Jan. 5, 1430. Henry's first wife, Mary, died in 1394, and Henry married Joan of Navarre, widow of John V. of Brittany, April 3, 1402. The marriage was celebrated at Winchester, Feb. 26, 1403. She had no children, and survived the king, dying in 1437. Henry IV. died at Westminster, Monday, March 20, 1413. He was surnamed *Bolingbroke*.

HENRY THE FIFTH, the eldest son of Henry IV. and his wife Mary, was born at Monmouth, Aug. 9, 1388. He ascended the throne March 21, and was crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413, and married Catherine of France, June 2, 1420. She bore him one child, Henry VI. (*q. v.*), and survived her husband, who died at Bois Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422. He was surnamed *Monmouth*.

HENRY THE SIXTH, the only son of Henry V. and Catherine of France, was born at Windsor on Dec. 6, 1421, proclaimed king Sept. 1, 1422, and crowned at Paris Dec. 17, 1431. He married Margaret of Anjou, April 22, 1445. They had one son, Edward, born Oct. 13, 1453, was killed at Tewkesbury, Saturday, May 4, 1471. Henry was deposed March 4, 1461; restored Oct. 9, 1470; and again deposed April 14, 1471. From that time he was kept in the Tower, where he was probably put to death in June of the same year. His queen, Margaret, survived him, and died in penury at Dampierre, Aug. 25, 1481. Henry was surnamed *Windsor*.

HENRY THE SEVENTH, son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, was born at Pembroke Castle, Jan. 21, 1456. He was proclaimed king after the victory on Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, and was crowned Oct. 30. He married Elizabeth of York, Jan. 18, 1486, thereby uniting the houses of York and Lancaster, that had long contested the right to the crown. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom Edmund, Elizabeth, and Catherine died in infancy. Their other children were Arthur, born at Winchester Sept. 20, 1486, married Catherine of Aragon Nov. 14, 1501, and died April 2, 1502; Margaret, born Nov. 29, 1489, and died in 1541; Henry, who became king (*see* HENRY VIII.); and Mary, born in 1498, married to Louis XII. of France Oct. 9, 1514, and died June 25, 1533. Elizabeth died

Feb. 11, 1503. Henry VII. died at Richmond, April 21, 1509.

HENRY THE EIGHTH, the second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich June 28, 1491; succeeded to the throne April 22, 1509; and was crowned at Westminster June 24, in the same year. He married Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow, June 7, 1509. The marriage was pronounced null and void May 23, 1533. Henry had married Anne Boleyn in January, 1533, and this union was declared lawful May 23, 1533. Anne's marriage was set aside May 17, and she was executed May 19, the king marrying Jane Seymour May 20, 1536. Jane Seymour died Oct. 24, 1537, and Henry married Anne of Cleves Jan. 6, 1540. This marriage was pronounced invalid July 10; abrogated by parliament July 24; and Henry married Catherine Howard July 28, 1540. She was executed Feb. 12, 1542; and Henry married Catherine Parr, a widow, July 10, 1543. She survived him, dying in Sept. 1548. In addition to children who died in infancy, Henry had, by Catherine of Aragon, Mary (*q. v.*); by Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth (*q. v.*); and by Jane Seymour, Edward (*see* EDWARD VI.). Henry died at Westminster, Friday, Jan. 28, 1547.

HEPTARCHY.—This word, which signifies the government of seven rulers, is applied to the divisions of England under the Saxons. The first Saxon monarchy in England was that of Kent, founded A.D. 455. The erection of Sussex into a kingdom in 491, established the *Duarchy*, which became a *Triarchy*, on the foundation of Wessex in 519. The commencement of the states of Essex and East Angles, in 527, made it a *Pentarchy*, which became a *Hexarchy* when Ida founded Bernicia, in 547, and a *Heptarchy* on the establishment of the British kingdom of Deira, in 559. An eighth state, Mercia, formed in 586, constituted the *Octarchy*, which continued till 670, when the union of Deira and Bernicia into the single kingdom of Northumbria, restored the Heptarchy. The seven kingdoms were gradually united into one by Egbert and his successors. (*See* BRITANNIA AND ENGLAND.)

HERACLEIA (Magna Græcia) was founded B.C. 432. The Romans were defeated near this city by Pyrrhus, B.C. 280.

HERACLEIA, or MINOA (Sicily).—Little is known concerning the early history of this town, which was re-peopled by the Dorians B.C. 510. It was an important place during the first and second Punic wars.

HERACLEIA PONTICA (Asia Minor) was founded by the Megarians, B.C. 986. The inhabitants supplied the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon with vessels to carry them back to Cyzicus, B.C. 401. The republican government of the city was overthrown by Clearchus B.C. 380. Heracleia furnished succour to Ptolemy, against Antigonus, B.C. 307. The Roman consul Aurelius Cotta sacked and plundered the city B.C. 74.

HERACLEONITES.—A Gnostic sect, the

followers of Heracleon, a pupil of Valentin, that arose in the 2nd century.

HERACLIDÆ, the descendants of Hercules, who, after his death, B.C. 1209, were expelled from the Peloponnesus, and took refuge in Attica. The return of the Heracliidæ, B.C., 1104, forms a celebrated epoch in ancient chronology, as marking the transition from the heroic or fabulous ages to the period of authentic history.

HERALDRY.—The origin of heraldry has been claimed for the Egyptians, Greeks, and other ancient nations, but it is of much later date, and probably arose from the devices painted on German banners. Blazonry was introduced by the French, whether in the time of the Merovingians, who became extinct in 754, or in the 9th or 10th century, is uncertain. Family bearings were established among the kings of the Heptarchy. Heraldry, as a science, was not introduced into England till 1147; crests were borne about 1286. Heralds, as now established, were instituted by Richard III. in 1483, and were incorporated March 2, 1483.

HERALDS' COLLEGE (London).—This institution was incorporated by letters patent of Richard III., dated March 2, 1484. Queen Mary gave Derby House for the purposes of the college, July 18, 1554; and this being destroyed in the great fire of 1666, the present edifice in Doctors' Commons was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1683. The college consists of the three kings-at-arms, viz., Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; of six heralds, —Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of four pursuivants, —Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Rouge Dragon.

HERAT (Afghanistan) in the time of Alexander was the capital of an extensive province. From A.D. 1150 to 1220 it was the residence of the Gourides. This city was taken from the Persians by the Affghans in 1715. It was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1731; and recovered by the Affghans in 1749. The Persians attacked it in 1833 and 1838, without success. It was surrendered to the Persian general Sultan Murad Mirza by Issa Khan, after a long siege, Oct. 26, 1856. The Persian troops evacuated it July 27, 1857.

HERCULANEUM (Italy).—This ancient city of Campania had Hercules for its reputed founder, and was undoubtedly of great antiquity. It suffered severely from an earthquake A.D. 63, and was entirely overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 24, A.D. 79. A second settlement, formed near the site of the buried city, met with a similar fate A.D. 472. Even the situation of Herculaneum was forgotten. In 1709 some fragments of statues, &c., were discovered in sinking a well, and in 1738 the theatre was discovered and explored by Colonel Alcubier. A description of the city was published by the Academy of Naples, at the expense of the government, under the title of "*Antichità di Ercolano*" (1757-92).

HEREFORD (Herefordshire) was the seat

of a bishop A.D. 676. A cathedral was built here in 825, rebuilt in 1030, and destroyed by Griffin, when he pillaged the city, in 1055. The present edifice was commenced in 1079. The town was pillaged by the Welsh, under Griffin, Oct. 24, 1055, and was taken by King Stephen in 1141. The parliamentary troops captured it in 1643. It was incorporated Oct. 9, 1189, and its last charter is dated June 14, 1697.

HERETICS.—St. Augustine defines heretics as those “who, when they are reprov’d for their unsound opinions, contumaciously resist, and, instead of correcting their pernicious and damnable doctrines, persist in the defence of them, and leave the Church and become her enemies.” In the primitive Church they were not regarded as Christians: marriages between them and the orthodox were prohibited in 366 by the council of Laodicea; and the Theodosian Code, promulgated in 438, deprived them of the benefit of sanctuary. The most important heretical sects will be found under their respective titles. By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1533), offences against the see of Rome do not constitute heresy. All former statutes on the subject were repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1 (1558), which rendered it an ecclesiastical offence, only to be judged in ecclesiastical courts. The burning of heretics was abolished by 29 Charles II. c. 9 (1676). Persons relapsing from Christianity into a belief in more than one God, or a denial of the sacred Scriptures, were rendered liable to sundry civil disabilities, and, on persistence in the offence, to imprisonment for three years, by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32 (1698).

HERMANNSTADT (Transylvania) was founded by the Saxons, A.D. 1160. The Austrians were defeated near this town by the Hungarians, Jan. 21, 1849. The Russians occupied this town July 21, 1849, were driven out Aug. 5, and regained possession, having defeated the Hungarians with much slaughter, Aug. 6.

HERODIANS, mentioned by Matthew (xxiii. 16) and Mark (iii. 6, xii. 13), are believed to have been the adherents of Herod the Great, appointed governor of Galilee by Antipater B.C. 47. After he had obtained the throne, B.C. 40, he gained numerous partisans among the Jews, and they were probably formed into a sect at his death, B.C. 4 (March 13). Dr. Martin Luther translated the word Ἡρωδιανοὶ into “Diener des Herodes,” servants of Herod. They were a political party rather than a religious sect.

HERRERA (Battle).—The Carlists defeated the queen’s troops near this place, in Aragon, August 24, 1837.

HERRING FISHERY.—The Scotch were extensively engaged in this fishery in the 9th century A.D., and the Dutch first practised it in 1164. By the Statute of Herrings, Edw. III. st. 2 (1357), the sale of the fish at sea was prohibited, and the trade was placed under the control of the chancellor and

treasurer. This statute mentions Yarmouth as the great seat of the herring fishery. The method of curing the fish with salt was invented by Beukels, a Dutchman, who died in 1397. The Society of the Free British Fishery was incorporated in 1749 for the regulation of the herring fisheries, and a similar company was formed in 1786, but neither met with much success, in spite of the extravagant bounties granted for their encouragement. By 43 Geo. III. c. 110 (June 25, 1808) commissioners were appointed, whose business was to superintend the cleansing, packing, &c. of the herrings, and in 1830 the bounties were discontinued.

HERRINGS, (Battle of), fought at Roveroy, near Orleans, Feb. 12, 1429, between the English and the French, the latter being defeated. The French endeavoured to cut off a convoy of provisions for the army besieging Orleans, and for this reason the action was called the battle of Herrings.

HERTFORD (Hertfordshire).—A castle was built here in the reign of King Alfred. A council was held at Hertford, Sept. 24, 673. Edward the Elder erected another castle in 909, which was granted by Edward III. to John of Gaunt in 1345. The earliest authenticated charter of Hertford was granted by Elizabeth, in 1588; and that by which it is governed was granted in 1680.

HERTFORD COLLEGE (Oxford).—Hertford Hall was in existence in the reign of Edward I. and in 1312 was conveyed to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter. It became a dependency of Exeter College; was re-established in 1710, and was raised into a perpetual college by royal charter, Aug. 27, 1740. It was dissolved in 1818.

HERULI.—This Teutonic tribe, from the coast of the Baltic, descended the Danube to the Black Sea, A.D. 200, and sailed through the Hellespont, in 500 ships, in 262, when they began plundering the cities of Greece, burning, among others, the famous temple of the goddess Diana at Ephesus. They were met near Athens by Dexippus, who routed them in 267. They again wandered northward, invaded Italy, and overthrew the Western empire in 476. The Longobardi almost destroyed them in 512, and their name is mentioned for the last time in history at the defeat and death of Teias by Narses, in March, 553.

HERZEGOVINA, or **HERTSEK** (European Turkey).—This province, which originally formed part of Croatia, was incorporated with Bosnia A.D. 1326. It was seized by the Turks in 1463. It was formally ceded to the porte by Austria at the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, and was overrun by a band of Montenegrins in October, 1855.

HESSE (Germany).—This country was originally peopled by the Catti. In the time of Clovis it formed part of Thuringia, but in A.D. 902 was under the government of a count of Hesse. It afterwards passed by marriage into the possession of Louis I. of Thuringia (1130-1140), and on the extinction of his male descendants in 1247, was erected

into a distinct landgraviate under Henry the Infant, whose claims were finally established in 1263. In 1292 it became a principality of the empire, and in 1458 was divided into Upper and Lower Hesse, the whole country again becoming united under the landgrave of Lower Hesse in 1500. On the death of Philip I. in 1567, Hesse was divided between his four sons, who founded the houses of Cassel, Marburg, Rheinfels, and Darmstadt. The house of Rheinfels becoming extinct in 1583, and that of Marburg in 1604, the families of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt became the sole rulers of the country. (See HESSE-CASSEL and HESSE-DARMSTADT.)

HESSE-CASSEL (Germany).—This state was erected on the death of Philip the Magnanimous, of Hesse, A.D. 1567. In 1628 the houses of Hesse-Rottenburg and Hesse-Rheinfels were founded by the brothers of William V. of Hesse-Cassel, and in 1655, Philip, third son of William VI., founded the line of Hesse-Philippsthal. Hesse-Cassel was made an electorate in 1803; in 1806 it was occupied by the French, and in 1807 was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia. It was re-elected into an electorate in 1813. Popular insurrections in 1830 and 1848 procured important concessions from the elector, who joined the Prussian union in 1849, and seceded from it in 1850. The constitution was again modified in 1852, and again in 1860, the alterations taking effect from July 1.

HESSE-DARMSTADT (Germany).—This state was separated from Hesse on the death of Philip I., A.D. 1567. In 1801 Louis X. was compelled to cede several districts on the left bank of the Rhine, for which he received in exchange the duchy of Westphalia, &c. In 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt became a grand-duchy. The grand-duke joined the alliance against France in 1813, and ceded Westphalia and other territories to Prussia in 1815. Important political reforms were introduced in 1820 and 1848, most of which were withdrawn in 1850. Hesse-Darmstadt joined the Austrian league, which assembled at Frankfurt in 1850, under the name of the Ancient German Diet.

HESSE-HOMBURG (Germany).—This state was founded in 1596 by Frederick, son of George I. of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1806 it was put in subjection to Hesse-Darmstadt, but it regained its independence in 1815, and received the lordship of Merzenheim. The landgrave of Hesse-Homburg was the only minor prince of Germany who refused to adopt the constitution of the empire in 1849.

HESYCHASTS, or **HESYCHISTÆ**. (See BARLAAMITES.)

HEXHAM (Northumberland) was erected into a bishopric A.D. 675, which was extinct in 810. In the 9th century this town suffered much from the Danes, and was taken and pillaged by the Scotch in 1296 and 1346. A battle was fought here between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, in which the latter were totally defeated, May 8, 1464.

Elizabeth founded a free grammar-school here in 1598.

HIERACIANS, or **HIERACITES**.—The followers of Hierax, an Egyptian bishop of Leontopolis, who taught towards the close of the 3rd century. He was an ascetic.

HIEROGLYPHICS, literally "sacred engravings or sculpture," are believed to be the oldest mode of writing known to mankind. The invention is usually attributed to Athotes, B.C. 2122. The simplest form of hieroglyphics, the *phonetic*, continued in general use in Egypt till the time of the 22nd dynasty, or about B.C. 1000, when the *hieratic* character was introduced. This was employed till the commencement of the 28th dynasty, about B.C. 800, when a new form, the *demotic*, came into use. It was employed till the Christian era, when it was finally superseded by the modern Coptic. At the time of Clement of Alexandria, A.D. 211, hieroglyphics had passed into the condition of a dead language. The last notice of them is by Horus Apollo, of Phenebetis, A.D. 500. Subsequently all knowledge of hieroglyphics totally disappeared, till the discovery by M. Boussard, in 1799, of the Rosetta stone, a tablet bearing a decree in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, issued B.C. 196, gave a clue to their interpretation. The Rosetta inscriptions were partly deciphered by Silvestre de Sacy in 1801, by Akerblad in 1802, by Champollion le Jeune in 1814, and principally by Young in 1817-18. Champollion published his Grammar of Hieroglyphics in 1836, and his Dictionary in 1841.

HIGH COMMISSION COURT.—This tribunal was established by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 18 (1559), to exercise jurisdiction in matters of an ecclesiastical nature. It sat for the last time at St. Paul's, Oct. 22, 1640, and was finally abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 11, s. 3 (1641). James II. attempted to revive it.

HIGHNESS.—This title, borne by Henry VII. and Henry VIII., was relinquished towards the end of the latter's reign for the style of "your majesty." It was conferred on the prince of Orange by Louis XIV. in 1644. The prince of Condé was the first to assume the title of Serene Highness.

HIGH TREASON.—The highest offence known in this country, is defined and regulated by 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1350). By 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 3 (1695), persons accused thereof were to be prosecuted within three years of the alleged offence, unless it was a plot to assassinate the sovereign. Trials for this crime are conducted in the same form as trials for murder by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93 (July 28, 1800). The punishment for high treason, according to 54 Geo. III. c. 146 (July 27, 1814), is drawing on a hurdle, hanging, and quartering, which may be commuted to simple decapitation if the sovereign pleases. Petty treason having been abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2 (June 27, 1828), the term *high* is not now used, the offence simply being styled treason.

HILDESHEIM (Hanover).—A bishopric, founded at Elze A.D. 812, was removed to

Hildesheim A.D. 822. The cathedral was founded in 818. It was secularized, and taken possession of by the king of Prussia, in 1803. It was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and annexed to the kingdom of Hanover in 1813, the annexations having been confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15.

HIMERA (Sicily) was founded by a colony from Zancle, B.C. 648. A great battle was fought near the city, between the Carthaginians and the Sicilians, the latter being victorious, B.C. 480. Some new colonists, of Doric extraction, arrived here B.C. 476. It was razed to the ground by the Carthaginians, B.C. 408. Many of the inhabitants returned, and founded a new city near the site of Himera, B.C. 405. Agathocles was defeated at Himera B.C. 310. (See *THERME*.)

HINDOSTAN, or HINDUSTAN, signifying, in the Persian language, the country of the Hindoos, has been applied by geographers to that part of India called the Peninsula within the Ganges, extending from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains. (See *INDIA*.)

HIRA (Chaldea).—This ancient city, which is now known as Medschid Ali, was founded by the Arabs A.D. 190. It was destroyed by Saad Ben Abi Vacas in 639, and has never regained its former importance. Gibbon (ch. li.) says that "Hira was the seat of a race of kings who had embraced the Christian religion, and reigned above 600 years under the shadow of the throne of Persia."

HISTORIOGRAPHER ROYAL.—This office was revived by Charles II. A.D. 1660, in favour of James Howell. In 1685 Bernard Andreas was historiographer to Henry VII.

HISTORY.—Bacon divides human learning into history, poetry, and philosophy. Oral tradition was the mode in which historical facts were at first transmitted from one generation to another. The Old Testament is the earliest historical work in existence. Herodotus, born B.C. 484, and called the "father of history," is the earliest classical historian. With reference to the period at which Ancient history terminates and Modern history commences, a writer in *Blackwood* (vol. xxxii. p. 790, note) remarks,—"It has repeatedly been made a question at what era we are to date the transition from ancient to modern history. This question merits a separate dissertation. Meantime, it is sufficient to say in this place that Justinian in the 6th century will unanimously be referred to the ancient division; Charlemagne in the 8th to the modern. These, then, are two limits fixed in each direction; and somewhere between them must lie the frontier line. Now the era of Mohammed in the 7th century is evidently the exact and perfect line of demarcation; not only as pretty nearly bisecting the debateable ground, but also because the rise of the Mohammedan power, as operating so powerfully upon the Christian kingdoms of the

south, and through them upon the whole of Christendom, at that time beginning to mould themselves and to unite, marks in the most eminent sense the beginning of a new era."

HITTITES.—This nation was descended from Cheth, or Heth, the second son of Canaan, B.C. 3200. "Uriah the Hittite" was one of the thirty composing David's body-guard, B.C. 1048. The Egyptian annals refer to a very powerful confederacy of Hittites in the valley of the Orontes, with whom Sether I. waged war, B.C. 1340, and whose capital, Ketesh, near Emesa, he conquered. Solomon compelled them to pay tribute about B.C. 1000 (1 Kings ix. 20).

HOBART-TOWN (Australia), the capital of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804. It was thrown open to free settlers in 1819.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Battles).—The Austrians defeated Frederick II. of Prussia at this place, in Saxony, Oct. 14, 1758. Napoleon I. gained a victory here over an allied Russian and Prussian force May 22, 1813.

HÖCHST (Battle).—The imperialists defeated Christian I. of Brunswick at this place, near Mayence, June 20, 1622. The Austrians defeated the French at the same place Oct. 11, 1795.

HOCHSTADT (Battles).—The emperor Henry IV. was defeated in the plains of Hochstadt A.D. 1081. The French and Bavarians defeated the imperialists here Sept. 18, 1703.

HOHENBURG (Battle).—The emperor, Henry IV. of Germany, defeated the rebellious Saxons in this battle, fought June 9, 1075.

HOHENFREIBURG (Battle).—Frederick II. of Prussia defeated the Austrians under Prince Charles, at this village of Silesia, June 4, 1745.

HOHENLINDEN (Battle).—The French and Bavarians defeated an Austrian army at this village, in Bavaria, Dec. 3, 1800. The former lost 9,000, and the latter 18,000 men in the battle. The French and Bavarians took 97 pieces of cannon and 7,000 prisoners.

HOHENLINDEN CONVENTION was concluded Sept. 28, 1800, between Austria and France. The fortresses of Philippsburg, Ulm, and Ingolstadt were given as securities to Napoleon Bonaparte, and a suspension of arms for forty-five days, commencing Sept. 21, was agreed upon.

HOHENSTAUFEN.—The founder of this house was Frederick von Büren, who lived about A.D. 1040. His son fought valiantly under the emperor Charles IV. in the battle of Merseburg, 1080, and received the hand of the emperor's daughter Agnes, together with the dukedom of Swabia, in 1081. Conrad, his grandson, was elected emperor of Germany Feb. 22, 1138. Conrad was succeeded as emperor by his nephew, Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, 1152-90; and the imperial throne was occupied by his son and grandson till 1254. The sole

and last survivor of the Hohenstaufen race, Conradin, tried to regain the family heritage; but having been defeated in the battles of Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266, and of Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, he was made prisoner and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29, 1268.

HOHENZOLLERN.—This, the royal house of Prussia, was founded by Count Thassilo, who built the castle of Zollern, afterwards called Hohenzollern (High-Zollern), A.D. 800. The castle was greatly enlarged by Frederick, the first count of Zollern, in 980. Frederick III. gained the title of prince and the government of Nuremberg in 1273. In the 16th century the house separated into two branches, the younger of which subsequently became kings of Prussia, while the elder remained princes of Hohenzollern. Frederick VI., of the younger line, received the province of Brandenburg from the emperor in 1411; his successor acquired the territory of Prussia in 1560. Another Frederick made himself king of Prussia January 18, 1701. The principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, for many centuries in the possession of the elder line, were united with Prussia by treaty, March 20, 1850.

HOLLAND.—This country was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by a warlike tribe, called the Batavi.

A.D.

- 692. Holland is invaded by Pepin Heristal, mayor of the palace to Dagobert II. of Austrasia.
- 735. The country becomes tributary to France.
- 913. Accession of Theodore I., first count of Holland.
- 983. The county is made hereditary.
- 1010. It is invaded by the Normans.
- 1151. The Hollanders establish large colonies south of the Elbe.
- 1291. Florence V., count of Holland, claims the throne of Scotland.
- 1299. The county is transferred to the family of Hainault.
- 1304. Guy of Flanders seizes Zealand and North Holland, from which he is expelled by the young prince William.
- 1349. Rise of the Kabbeljauwen and "Hoeks," the former term designating nobles, who support William, and the latter the people and citizens, who espouse the cause of his mother Margaret.
- 1359. The Kabbeljauwen rebel, are besieged in Delft, and defeated by Albert, heir to the county.
- 1390. Aug. 21. The Hoeks murder Alice van Poelgeest, Albert's mistress.
- 1418. Marriage of the Countess Jacoba with John of Brabant. Rotterdam and South Holland are surrendered to John of Bavaria.
- 1421. Jacoba and John of Brabant obtain a divorce. Holland suffers from an inundation.
- 1422. Jacoba marries Humphrey, duke of Gloucester.
- 1434. Holland passes under the power of Philip of Burgundy.
- 1451. Ghent revolts against the government of Philip.
- 1477. Mary of Burgundy marries Maximilian of Austria, which brings Holland under Austrian dominion.
- 1488. The Hoeks invade Holland.
- 1490. They are expelled.
- 1491. Holland is the scene of serious civil strife, known as the "Bread-and-Cheese war."
- 1497. Friesland is conferred on Albert of Saxony.
- 1510. Holland is involved in a war with the Hanse Towns.

A.D.

- 1516. The Reformation takes place in Holland.
- 1520. Charles V. introduces important innovations in the constitution.
- 1522. Friesland is finally annexed to Holland.
- 1549. Philip, heir to the county, fails in an attempt to introduce the Inquisition.
- 1565. The Inquisition is established in Holland.
- 1566. The nobles form the confederacy of the "Gueux," or beggars.
- 1567. The reformed worship is suppressed.
- 1568. The prince of Orange is outlawed. June 5. Execution of Egmond and Horn, by order of the duke of Alva.
- 1570. Holland is visited by a terrible inundation, which destroys 20,000 people in Friesland alone.
- 1572. The country revolts under William, prince of Orange.
- 1575. The sovereignty of the country is offered to Queen Elizabeth.
- 1576. The north and south provinces are united against Spain by the Pacification of Ghent.
- 1579. Jan. 23. The northern provinces sign the Union of Utrecht.
- 1580. The States abjure their allegiance to Spain.
- 1582. May 18. John Jaceguy fires at and wounds the prince of Orange.
- 1584. July 10. Balthazar Gerard, a Burgundian, assassinates the prince of Orange at Delft. Prince Maurice is appointed stadtholder.
- 1585. The States conclude a treaty with Queen Elizabeth, who appoints the earl of Leicester her governor-general in the Netherlands.
- 1586. The States disagree with Leicester. Sept. 22. Death of Sir Philip Sydney, at the battle of Zutphen.
- 1587. Leicester is recalled to England.
- 1594. The States stand sponsors to the eldest son of James VI. of Scotland, and incur the severe displeasure of Queen Elizabeth in consequence.
- 1595. The Dutch begin to trade to the East Indies and despatch expeditions in quest of a north-west passage. The Dutch East-India Company is founded.
- 1598. Philip III. of Spain surrenders the Spanish Netherlands to the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella.
- 1600. Prince Maurice invades Flanders.
- 1609. April 9. Spain acknowledges the independence of the States, and concludes a truce for twelve years.
- 1610. Rise of the Arminians and Gomarists.
- 1614. The States promulgate the "Resolution for the Peace of the Church" of Grotius.
- 1618. Maurice changes the government of the Dutch towns. Nov. 13. The Synod of Dort assembles.
- 1619. May 13. Execution of John Barneveldt.
- 1621. War is renewed with Spain. The Dutch West-India Company is founded.
- 1623. Feb. 6. The sons of Barneveldt and others are defeated in a plot to assassinate Maurice.
- 1625. Death of Maurice, who is succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry.
- 1628. The Admiral Peter Peterson Heyn captures the Spanish silver fleet, and acquires booty to the amount of twelve million florins.
- 1637. The "Tulipomania" originates.
- 1639. Oct. 21. Van Tromp blockades the Spanish fleet in the Downs.
- 1641. May 1. The son of the prince of Orange marries the princess royal of England.
- 1648. Jan. 31. The States conclude a peace with Spain, and are recognized by the European princes as an independent republic.
- 1650. The dignity of the stadtholder is suspended.
- 1652. War is declared against England, hostilities being chiefly carried on at sea. The renowned Van Tromp sails through the Channel with a broom at his mast-head, to show his intention to sweep away the English, Nov. 29.

- A.D.
 1653. Aug. 10. The Dutch fleet is defeated at the mouth of the Meuse, by General Monk, and Van Tromp is mortally wounded in the action.
 1654. Peace is concluded.
 1658. The States assist the Danes against the king of Sweden.
 1665. The English again declare war.
 1666. June 11 to 14. Monk and De Ruyter fight a furious but indecisive naval battle off the North Foreland. July 25. Prince Rupert and Monk defeat De Ruyter off the Foreland.
 1667. The "Perpetual Edict" is passed, which abolishes the stadtholdership.
 1668. Jan. 13. The triple alliance of the States, England, and Sweden against France, is signed at the Hague.
 1670. Charles II. withdraws from the alliance, and agrees with Louis XIV. to declare war against Holland.
 1672. April 7. England and France declare war, and Holland is invaded by 120,000 French, under Condé and Turenne, who seize most of the important towns. The Perpetual Edict is revoked, and William, prince of Orange, made stadtholder. Aug. 22. Cornelius and John De Witt are assassinated by the mob. The Dutch arrest the progress of the French by opening the sluices, and putting the country in inundation.
 1673. The French evacuate the Provinces.
 1674. Feb. 9. The treaty of Westminster restores peace with England.
 1676. April 29. De Ruyter is killed in a naval engagement with the French off Sicily.
 1677. Nov. 4. The prince of Orange marries the Princess Mary, the daughter of the duke of York.
 1678. Sept. 17. The peace of Nimeguen restores peace with France.
 1688. Nov. 5. The prince of Orange lands at Torbay.
 1689. Feb. 13. He ascends the English throne as William III. The French declare war against Holland.
 1697. Sept. 20. The treaty of Ryswick restores peace with France.
 1701. The fortresses of the Netherlands are garrisoned by French troops.
 1702. March 8. Death of the stadtholder, whose office is again suspended, and the government administered by Heinsius. May 15. Holland, England, and Germany declare war against France.
 1708. The Netherlands are invaded by 100,000 French, under the dukes of Vendôme and Burgundy.
 1713. April 11. Peace is restored by the treaty of Utrecht.
 1720. Death of Heinsius.
 1742. The Dutch assist Maria Theresa.
 1747. The French invade Dutch Flanders. The stadtholdership is revived, and conferred upon the prince of Orange.
 1748. Oct. 18. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle restores tranquillity to the Provinces.
 1763. A commercial panic occurs in Holland.
 1780. England declares war against Holland.
 1783. Peace is concluded.
 1786. Disagreements arise between the stadtholder and the States.
 1787. Civil war devastates the country.
 1793. The French National Convention declares war against England and the stadtholder, and sends an army into Holland.
 1794. The duke of York arrives with an English force, for the defence of the country from the French, but withdraws without accomplishing any great results. The Dutch constitution is revolutionized this year.
 1795. Jan. 27. The Batavian republic is organized, and closely allied with France.
 1797. Oct. 11. Lord Duncan defeats the Dutch at Camperdown (*q. v.*).
 1799. Aug. 28. The Dutch fleet at the Texel surrenders to Vice-Admiral Mitchell.

- A.D.
 1801. The constitution is remodelled, and a kind of upper house added to the legislature.
 1805. April. France changes the form of government, and places Schimmelpenninck, as Grand Pensionary, at the head of affairs.
 1806. June 5. Royalty is established by Bonaparte, in favour of his brother Louis.
 1809. July 28. The Walcheren expedition sails from England. The English evacuate the island Dec. 23, having cost £20,000,000, and half the men being lost or ill.
 1810. July 1. Louis abdicates in favour of his eldest son. July 9. Napoleon annexes the country to France.
 1813. Nov. 15. A revolution breaks out in Holland, and the French authorities are dismissed. Nov. 30. The prince of Orange lands in Holland, where he is proclaimed sovereign prince.
 1814. March 28. A free constitution is agreed to by the prince and people. Aug. 1. The ten provinces of Belgium are annexed to Holland.
 1815. Feb. 23. Austria cedes most of her Belgian possessions to the prince, who assumes the regal title March 16.
 1817. May 8. The Roman Catholic bishops protest against the mode of instruction prescribed for the universities.
 1825. Great distress is occasioned by inundations.
 1830. Independence of Belgium (*q. v.*).
 1831. Aug. 4. War commences with Belgium.
 1837. Oct. 12. Death of the queen.
 1840. Oct. 7. King William I. abdicates.
 1843. Dec. 12. Death of the ex-king.
 1845. July 24. William II. visits England.
 1848. Extensive reformation is effected in the administration.
 1853. The pope endeavours to introduce a Roman Catholic hierarchy.
 1854. Free trade is, to a great extent, adopted.
 1856. Jan. 30. A treaty is concluded with Japan.
 1861. Jan. and Feb. About 30,000 of the Dutch peasantry are rendered destitute by extensive inundations.

RULERS OF HOLLAND.

		COUNTS.	
		A.D.	A.D.
Theodore I.	913	John I.	1296
Theodore II.	924	John II.	1299
Arnold.	988	William III.	1304
Theodore III.	993	William IV.	1337
Theodore IV.	1039	Margaret.	1345
Florence I.	1049	William V.	1356
Theodore V.	1061	Albert	1359
Florence II.	1091	William VI.	1404
Theodore VI.	1121	Jacoba	1417
Florence III.	1157	Philip the Good, of	
Theodore VII.	1191	Burgundy	1434
Ada	1203	Charles I.	1467
William I.	1203	Mary.	1477
Florence IV.	1224	Philip II.	1482
William II.	1235	Charles II.	1506
Florence V.	1256	Philip III.	1555

STADTHOLDERS.

		A.D.	A.D.
William I., of Orange,	surnamed the Taciturn 1559	Maurice	1584
Frederick Henry ..		Frederick Henry ..	1625
William II.		William II.	1647

REPUBLIC.

	A.D.
John de Witt, grand pensionary	1650

STADTHOLDER.

	A.D.
William III.	1672

REPUBLIC.

	A.D.
Heinsius	1702-1720

STADTHOLDERS.

	A.D.		A.D.
William IV.	1747	William V.	1751

REPUBLIC.

	A.D.
Schimmelpenninck, grand pensionary	1805

KINGDOM OF HOLLAND.

	A.D.		A.D.
Louis Bonaparte ..	1806	William II.	1840
(United to France) 1810		William III.	1849
William I.	1815		

HOLM (Battle).—The Danes were defeated at Holm, in Kent, A.D. 902. By some authorities the date of the action is referred to 904.

HOLMBY (Northamptonshire).—The Scottish army having delivered Charles I. to the English commissioners, Jan. 30, 1647, he was conducted under a guard to Holmby. From this place the king was removed June 4, 1647, and conveyed to Childersley, near Cambridge.

HOLMFIRTH (Yorkshire).—During a heavy flood, the Biberry reservoir, at Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, burst at half-past twelve in the morning, Feb. 5, 1852. Between 90 and 100 persons perished, and the damage to property was estimated at £600,000.

HOLSTEIN (Germany).—Charlemagne wrested this country from its Saxon inhabitants, and erected it into the margraviate of Nordalbingia, about A.D. 811. It was conferred upon Adolphus, count of Schauenburg, by the emperor Conrad II. in 1030, and in 1106 or 1110 was permanently erected into a county under his descendant Adolphus I., by Lothaire, duke of Saxony. It was for many years harassed by Danish invaders, who were finally expelled in 1227, and in 1326 it received the duchy of South Jutland as an hereditary fief. The house of Schauenburg becoming extinct in 1459, the States elected Christian of Oldenburg, king of Denmark, for count, March 3, 1460. In 1474 Holstein was erected into a duchy, and in 1544 it was divided between the king of Denmark and Adolphus of Holstein-Gottorp, whose duchy was again divided, on the death of Christian Albert in 1695, between his sons Frederick IV., who succeeded as duke of Holstein, and Christian Augustus, first duke of Holstein-Eutin. In 1751 the house of Holstein-Eutin succeeded to the throne of Sweden, and in 1762 to that of Russia, the grand-duke of Russia being also duke of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1773 the grand-duke of Russia ceded all his possessions in Holstein to the king of Denmark, and the whole duchy has ever since been an appanage of the Danish crown. On the dissolution of the German empire in 1806, Holstein was incorporated with Denmark, and in 1813 it was taken by the Swedes, who restored it in 1814. Provincial states for the government of Sleswig and Holstein were appointed by a law of May 28, 1831. In 1839 ill-feeling arose between the duchies and Denmark, in reference to the Danish succession, and

this dissatisfaction was increased in 1844, by the demand of the German inhabitants of Sleswig to be united with Holstein, while the Danes desired union with Denmark. The Provincial States appealed to the Germanic diet, Aug. 3, 1846, and the revolution, of which the object was the separation of the duchies from Denmark, commenced at Kiel, March 24, 1848. The general assembly of the States met at Rendsburg, April 3, and voted the annexation of the duchies to the German Confederation, and a Prussian force entered Holstein April 6, to assist in carrying this proposition into effect. The result was the Sleswig-Holstein war, which continued till the end of 1850, when the duchies tendered their submission to Denmark. The provincial diets were restored Jan. 28, 1852.

HOLSTEIN-GLÜCKSBURG (Germany).—This duchy was founded by Philip, son of John the Young, duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, in 1622. The dukes of Holstein-Glücksburg became extinct on the death of Frederick Henry, March 13, 1779.

HOLSTEIN-GOTTORP.—This duchy was founded A.D. 1544, by Adolphus IX., son of Frederick, duke of Holstein, and was governed by its own dukes until it was ceded to Denmark by Paul Petrowitz, Nov. 16, 1773.

HOLSTEIN-PLON.—This branch of the ducal family of Holstein was founded A.D. 1622, by Joachim Ernest, son of John the Young, duke of Holstein-Sonderburg, and became extinct on the death of Frederick Charles without male issue, Oct. 10, 1761.

HOLY ALLIANCE.—This celebrated compact, between the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, was signed at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815. It expressed the intention of the contracting sovereigns to continue in the bonds of Christian union, and recommended their subjects to "fortify themselves daily in the principles and exercise of the duties which the divine Saviour has taught men," as the only means of securing lasting and real happiness. The duke of Wellington declined to sign this compact.

HOLY BROTHERHOOD, or the SANTA HERMANDAD, an association for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of property, was instituted at Aragon about the middle of the 13th century, and fully organized A.D. 1483. It was established in Castile in 1282. A similar league was entered into by the cities of Castile and Leon in 1295. Kindred associations were organized in various parts of Spain at subsequent periods. The Hermandad in Valencia raised an insurrection there in 1520-21.

HOLY COAT OF TRÈVES, said to be the coat mentioned in John xix. 23, which Christ wore at his crucifixion, A.D. 29. A holy coat is said to have existed in Galatia in 580; another in Jerusalem in 589; another at Oviedo in 800; another in 899 at Santiago de Compostella; another in 1014 at Ghent; another in 1066 at London; another in 1115 at Mayence;

another in 1217 at Bremen; and another in 1513 at Trèves. This last-named coat was declared to be the true garment of Christ by an apostolic decree of Pope Leo X., dated Feb. 1, 1514. Another holy coat appeared at Argenteuil, in France, and Pope Gregory XVI., Aug. 22, 1843, declared this garment to be the one worn at the crucifixion. Bishop Arnoldi of Trèves exhibited in 1844 the coat kept in his cathedral to an immense concourse of people, and this act provoked much controversy in the Roman Catholic church.

HOLYHEAD (Anglesey).—A religious house is said to have been erected here by Maelgwyn in the latter part of the 6th century. The "college" was probably built by Hwfa ap Cynddelw, a contemporary of Owen Gwynedd, who began his reign A.D. 1137. A school was founded in 1745; baths, and an assembly-room, were introduced in 1770. An act was passed in 1809 for erecting a pier and improving the harbour; and it was made the chief packet-station for Ireland in 1830.

HOLY ISLAND, or LINDISFARNE.—The see of Lindisfarne was founded in this small island A.D. 634. The Danes assailed the church in the year 787, and destroyed it Jan. 8, 794. The island was invaded by Malcolm III., king of Scotland, in 1061. The castle was taken by adherents of the Pretender in 1715, and it was dismantled in 1819.

HOLY LEAGUE, formed Oct. 4, 1511, by Pope Julius II. with King Ferdinand and the Venetian republic, to protect the territories and to maintain the authority of the Romish church, and to expel the French from Italy. The emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England afterwards acceded to it. Ferdinand concluded the truce of Orthes with Louis XII. of France, April 1, 1513, and thus broke up the league. The Holy League of Castile was formed at Avila in July, 1521. (See **COGNAC**, League).

HOLY PLACES (Palestine).—The first of these, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built upon Mount Calvary, was founded by the empress Helena, mother of the emperor Constantine the Great, A.D. 326. The church was partly destroyed by the Persians in 614. It was rebuilt, and various "Holy Places" were added by Modestus, superior of the convent of Theodosius, in 630. The structures, again destroyed by Hakim in 1010, were rebuilt in 1043. The holy places were occupied by the crusaders in 1099; again burnt by the Saracens in 1244, and re-erected in 1292. On the 12th October, 1808, a fire broke out in the chapel of the Armenians, and destroyed nearly the whole of the sacred edifices. After long negotiations with the Porte, permission was given to erect a new church, which was consecrated in 1810. A fearful tragedy occurred at the church of the Holy Sepulchre in 1834, when nearly five hundred people, pilgrims to the Holy Fire, were crushed to death. The guardianship of the Holy Places has long been a matter of dis-

pute between the Greek and Latin churches; Russia espousing the cause of the former, and France that of the latter. In 1690 the Holy Sepulchre was allotted to the Latins, and a treaty on the subject was signed between France and the Porte in 1740. A serious outbreak occurred at Jerusalem in 1759 between the followers of the rival churches, and an imperial edict was soon after issued placing the holy sanctuaries under the protection of the Greek church. France and Russia interfered in 1819, and in 1820 the French commissioner sent to inquire drew up a list of the Holy Places. The French government made certain demands May 28, 1850, and most of these were on the point of being conceded in 1851, when Nicholas, emperor of Russia, required from the sultan of Turkey a strict adherence to the *status quo ante*. Negotiations were carried on for some time, and the other European powers offered their mediation: but the emperor of Russia thought this a favourable opportunity to attempt the overthrow of the Turkish dominion, and his ambassador quitted Constantinople May 21, 1853.

HOLYROOD (Edinburgh).—The abbey and palace were founded A.D. 1123, by David I. of Scotland. In 1607, John Bothwell, commandator of this place, was advanced to the peerage under the title of Lord Holyroodhouse. The abbey was destroyed by the duke of Somerset in 1547, and nothing left standing but the body of the church, which, in its turn, was plundered and despoiled by the mob in 1688. Rizzio was murdered in one of the apartments of the palace, March 9, 1566. Charles I. was crowned here June 18, 1633. In 1768 the roof fell. The existing palace of Holyrood was designed by Sir William Bruce in 1669. The French royal family took up their residence here in 1796; and Queen Victoria held a court at Holyrood, Aug. 30, 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE (Order of the).—This military order is said to have been founded by St. James, A.D. 69, to guard the Holy Sepulchre against unbelievers. Other authorities date its origin from the time of Helena, mother of Constantine I., about 326, and others from the reign of Godfrey of Bouillon as king of Jerusalem (1099—1100). It was most probably instituted by Pope Alexander VI. in 1496. It was re-constructed by Louis XVIII., Aug. 19, 1814.

HOLY WATER.—The custom of sprinkling churches, &c., with consecrated water is traced by some to the time of the Apostles. It is referred to by Pope Alexander I. (A.D. 109—119) in such a manner as to infer that it was then an established custom.

HOLYWELL (Wales), named after the well of St. Winifred. The parish church was founded in 1769. The Holywell Level, or great lead-mine, was opened in 1773.

HOMERIDÆ, or SONS OF HOMER, were numerous in the island of Chios, and in Asia Minor, B.C. 1000. Lycurgus, on his journey to Asia, is said to have received from this famous fraternity the first fragments of the poet's

works, which were introduced into Greece B.C. 890. Pisistratus and Hipparchus collected the rest B.C. 580.

HOMERITES.—In the middle of the 4th century A.D., the princes of the Axumites joined to their titles that of king of the Homerites, an Abyssinian colony in Yemen. They entered into an alliance with Justinian I., for the protection of the Christians in Arabia, A.D. 531. The kingdom lasted sixty-seven years.

HOMILDON HILL (Battle).—Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, inflicted a humiliating defeat upon the Scots (who had invaded England in July), at Homildon Hill, near Wooler, Sept. 14, 1402. The earl of Douglas and several Scottish nobles were taken prisoners.

HOMILIES.—The practice of compiling homilies commenced A.D. 796, when Charlemagne ordered Paulus Diaconus and Alcuin to discourse upon the New Testament. The famous "Homiliarium" of Charlemagne was made public in 809. The English Book of Homilies was brought out in two parts; the first, containing twelve homilies, published in 1547, by Crammer, in the reign of Edward VI.; and the second by order of Convocation, in 1563, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HOMŒOPATHY.—This system of medicine was first advocated by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, A.D. 1796. His "*Matière Médicale Pure*" was published in 1820, and his "*Theory of Chronic Diseases and their Remedies*" in 1829. He died at Paris, July 12, 843, aged 88.

HOMOIOUSIANS AND HOMOIOUSIANS.—The former of these terms was applied to the Arians, and the latter to the orthodox party, at the council of Nice, June 19 to Aug. 25, 325. The Arian war-cry at the council of Seleucia, Sept. 27, 359, was Homoiousion.

HONDSCHOOTE (Battle).—The French defeated an Austrian and Dutch force at this place, Sept. 8, 1793.

HONDURAS (America) was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1502. British settlers first established themselves here in 1643. Having extended as far as the river Belize, they were attacked by the Spaniards in 1659, 1678, 1718, and 1754. The result was a treaty of peace in 1763, by which the colonists were allowed to remain. The Spaniards made another attempt to expel the British settlers in 1779, and having captured several, sent them to the Havana, where they were confined till 1782. In 1784 Great Britain obtained certain rights, and the territory of Belize was declared a British colony. The Spaniards assailed it, but without success, Sept. 3 and 10, 1798. The present constitution was voted in 1853.

HONDURAS (America).—This republic formed part of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala, until A.D. 1821, when its inhabitants received their independence, and, with other American states, entered into a confederacy. The union was dissolved in 1839, and Honduras became an independent state. Great

Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras by treaty in 1860.

HONEYMOON.—The practice of distinguishing the first month after marriage by this title probably arose from an old custom of drinking metheglin, a beverage made of honey, for thirty days after a nuptial ceremony.

HONFLEUR (France).—This town of Normandy was taken from the English by Charles VII. A.D. 1440, and in 1562 was seized by the Calvinists, who were compelled to quit it the same year by the duke of Aumale.

HONG-KONG (China).—This group of rocky islands, situated at the mouth of the Canton river, about 100 miles from the city of Canton, was ceded to Great Britain Jan. 20, 1841, and formal possession was taken Jan. 26. Hostilities having been renewed, it was ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain by the treaty of Nankin, signed Aug. 29, 1842. Hong-kong was regularly constituted a British colony June 26, 1843. (See VICTORIA.)

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him that evil thinks," the motto of the order of the Garter, is said to have had its origin in an exclamation made by Edward III. on picking up a garter belonging to the countess of Salisbury, at a ball, A.D. 1349.

HONITON (Devonshire).—The parish church was founded A.D. 1482, by Courtenay, bishop of Exeter. Assizes were held here in 1590, when seventeen criminals were executed. The lace manufactory flourished as early as 1630. Fairfax entered Honiton with his army, Oct. 14, 1645. The new parish church, commenced in 1835, was completed in April, 1838.

HONOLULU, or HONORURU (Pacific), the chief town of the Sandwich Islands, was first visited by Captain Cook, February, 1779. A missionary station was established here in 1820. A treaty of friendship between Queen Victoria and the king of the Sandwich islands was signed at Honolulu, July 10, 1851.

HOON.—The length of the monastic hood was regulated by a council at Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 817. A dispute respecting its proper form caused great dissensions among the Cordeliers, and divided them into two parties in the 13th century. The weaker party was expelled from the convents by force of arms in 1314. It was condemned by John XXII., and four of its adherents were burned by the Inquisition at Marseilles in 1318.—Bishops and canons were forbidden by the council of Paris, March 9—14, 1347, to wear hoods of silk or velvet.

HOOPS are mentioned as portions of ladies' dress by Gosson, A.D. 1596. They were first called fardingales, which appear to have been of smaller proportions. In a scarce book, entitled "The London Tradesman," published in 1747, the following occurs: "Some will have it that Semiramis wore one of them in her famous expedition,

and some other antiquaries will have us believe the queen of Sheba was dressed in one full five yards in circumference, at her first interview with Solomon." Crinoline made of horsehair, brought into fashion in 1855, is the modern hooped petticoat.

HOPS.—The common account that hops were first brought to England A.D. 1524 is incorrect, as they were cultivated in this country during the 15th century. The term hop-grounds first occurs in the statute-book in 1552. In 1603 the cultivation of hops had become general.

HORATII AND CURIATII.—The Albans having invaded Rome B.C. 670, it was resolved to decide the contest by a battle between three champions on each side. Three twin brothers having been found in both armies, the Romans named the Horatii and the Albans the Curiatii, the issue of the struggle was intrusted to them, and the Curiatii having been vanquished in the fight which followed, Alba was forthwith united to Rome.

HORN.—Athenæus (xi. c. 51) mentions the use of horns as drinking-cups as a very ancient custom. The exportation of horns from Great Britain was prohibited by 4 Edw. IV. c. 8 (1464). This act was repealed by 1 James I. c. 25, s. 44 (1604). The Horners were incorporated by Charles II. Jan. 12, 1638.

HORNBOKS, consisting of a single sheet of paper mounted on wood and protected by a transparent sheet of horn, were formerly extensively used in the education of children. Such books were very common in the Elizabethan period; but as they had no dates attached to them, it is impossible to give a precise account of their use.

HORNCASTLE (Battle).—Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell defeated the royalist forces at Horncastle A.D. 1643.

HORNPIPE.—This dance is believed to be identical with the *monocheros* of the ancient Greeks. It derives its name from having been danced by the ancient Britons to the music of the Welsh *pib-corn*, or hornpipe.

HORNS were used at a very early period as musical instruments, and were employed by the Jews in the proclamation of the jubilee. Chromatic horns were first made in Germany early in the 18th century, and horns on which it was possible to play in all keys were introduced into England by the Messings in 1740. The instrument was much improved in 1772 by Spandau.

HORSE-GUARDS.—The royal regiment of horse-guards was raised by Charles II. A.D. 1661. It first mustered in Tothill Fields, Westminster, Feb. 16, 1661, and was first under fire in the Monmouth insurrection, July 4-8, 1685. On the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688, the regiment was sent against him, met the prince's army at Axminster Nov. 13, was repulsed, and many of the officers and soldiers went over to the enemy. The regiment was re-organized by William III. Dec. 17, 1688. The Horse Guards, Westminster, was built in 1758.

HORSEMANSHIP.—This art probably originated with the Egyptians, who are the earliest known possessors of horses, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlvii. 17). It passed from them to the Phenicians, by whom it was imparted to the Greeks before the institution of the Olympic games, B.C. 1450, as chariot and horse-races constituted a prominent feature of those festivals. Gibbon mentions the Scythians as consummate masters of the equestrian art, and adds that it was commonly believed that it was their custom "to eat, to drink, and even to sleep, without dismounting from their steeds." The rise of modern horsemanship depended greatly on the tournaments of the Middle Ages, which became common soon after the accession of Charles the Bald, A.D. 840. The present mode of shoeing horses was introduced into this country by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. Several statutes have been passed for the improvement of the breed of horses, the first of which was 27 Hen. VIII. c. 6 (1535). Horse-stealing was made a capital offence, without benefit of clergy, by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 8, s. 2 (1545); and the penalty was commuted to transportation by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 62 (July 11, 1832). The first horse-tax was imposed by 24 Geo. III. c. 31 (1784).

HORTENSIAN LAW.—This law, which conferred legislative power upon the plebeians of Rome, was passed B.C. 286.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The Horticultural Society of London was founded A.D. 1804, and incorporated by royal charter in 1809; the Edinburgh society was founded in 1809, and the Dublin society in 1816. The Transactions of the London society were first published in 1812, and their gardens at Chiswick were commenced in 1822. The orchard and great part of the gardens were completed in 1824, and the arboretum was finished in 1825. The annual exhibitions were instituted in 1831, when only fruit was exhibited. In 1833 the show was extended to flowers. The new gardens of the society at Kensington were opened by Prince Albert, June 5, 1861. The Royal Society of Horticulture of Paris was founded June 11, 1827.

HOSPITALERS, OR ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.—This celebrated military order originated in a monastery, chapel, and hospital, founded at Jerusalem by some merchants of Amalphi, A.D. 1048. In 1099 the hospital received increased territories from Godfrey de Bouillon, who transferred its government from the monks to his knights. In 1100 they established a house at Clerkenwell, London, and in 1113 were confirmed as a spiritual order by Pope Pascal II. The Hospitallers greatly distinguished themselves in the crusades, especially at Jerusalem in 1152, Ascalon in 1153, and Hittin in 1187. In 1308 their order was united with that of St. Samson of Jerusalem. They conquered Rhodes Aug. 15, 1309, and from their settlement in that island are sometimes called the Knights of Rhodes. Their

wealth was much increased in 1311 by the addition of the possessions of the suppressed Templars, which were granted them by the council of Vienna. In 1321 they defeated the Turks in a great naval battle, and in 1341 took Smyrna. They took Alexandria in 1365, and in 1480 compelled Mohammed II. to retreat from Rhodes, which he had besieged with 100,000 men and 160 ships. In 1485 the possessions of the dissolved orders of the Sacred Tomb and of St. Lazarus were bestowed upon the Hospitallers. In 1522 they were compelled to quit Rhodes by Soliman II., who besieged their garrison of 600 knights and 4,500 soldiers, with a force of 140,000 men and 400 vessels, and in 1530 they were allowed to settle in Malta by the emperor Charles V. Hence they are often spoken of as the Knights of Malta. The order was suppressed in England by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1540), and lost all its privileges in France, Sept. 19, 1792. In 1798 it was expelled from Malta by the French, and has never recovered its political importance.

HOSPITALS.—Institutions similar to Chelsea Hospital, for the support of decayed soldiers, were known at Rome, where they were called *Meritoria*. The first hospital of celebrity was established at Cæsarea by the emperor Valens, between the years A.D. 370—380. St. Ephraim, who died in 381, or St. Fabiola, in 400, is the reputed founder of infirmaries supported by voluntary contributions. A founding hospital was instituted at Milan in 787, and an hospital for orphans at Constantinople in 1090. The most important hospitals are mentioned under the places where they are situated. St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, St. Thomas, Christ's Hospital, and Bridewell, are known as the five Royal Hospitals, which were united for purposes of administration in 1557, and placed under the care of the Corporation, but with a distinct government, by 22 Geo. III. c. 77 (1782). The following is a list of the London hospitals, with the date of their foundation.

	Founded. A.D.
St. Bartholomew's	1122
Bethlehem (for lunatics)	1547
St. Thomas's	1553
Westminster	1719
Guy's	1722
St. George's	1733
London	1740
Middlesex	1745
Small Pox	1746
Spanish and Portuguese Jews'	1747
British Lying-in	1749
City of London Lying-in	1750
St. Luke's (for lunatics)	1751
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in	1752
General Lying-in	1765
Fever	1803
London Ophthalmic (Moorfields)	1804
Westminster Ophthalmic	1816
Charing-Cross	1818
Dreadnought (ship hospital for sailors)	1821
Queen Adelaide's Lying-in	1824
Royal Free (Gray's-Inn-Lane)	1828
University College	1833
St. Mark's	1835
Orthopædic	1838

Founded.

King's College	1839
Consumption (Brompton)	1841
For diseases of the skin	1841
Central London Ophthalmic (Gray's-Inn-Road)	1843
St. Mary's (Paddington)	1843
Women's	1843
German (Dalston)	1845
Free, for women and children	1847
Samaritan Free	1847
City of London (for diseases of the chest)	1848
London Homeopathic	1849
Hahnemann	1850
For incurables	1850
Cancer	1851
For sick children	1851
Great Northern	1856

HOST (Elevation of the).—The date at which the custom of elevating the elements of the Eucharist previous to distribution was introduced, has given rise to considerable controversy. Some authorities assert that it originated in the 4th century, some that it was unknown till the 12th, while others fix its commencement A.D. 1201. The custom of ringing a bell during the elevation was introduced in 1228, and the miracle of the bleeding host is said to have occurred in 1290.

HOTTENTOTS.—This African race, the aboriginal population of the southern portions of Africa, first became known to Europeans A.D. 1493, and was very numerous when the Dutch began to form their settlements at the Cape. Their number has, however, been much reduced by the small-pox, which committed fearful ravages in 1713, and from other causes. Missionaries were first sent to them in 1736. A revolt of the Hottentots, which broke out in June, 1851, was promptly suppressed by General Somerset.

HOUSE-DUTY.—A tax of two shillings was levied upon all houses, except cottages, by 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695). It was raised to three shillings, and frequently varied, until repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 39. It was reimposed, in place of the window-tax, by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (July 24, 1851).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The earliest instance of the assembly of knights, citizens, and burgesses as members of parliament, occurred Jan. 20, 1265, the parliament of 1258 having been exclusively composed of barons. They were not again summoned till the parliament of Nov. 12, 1294, and were established as a necessary part of the legislature by the declaratory statute of York, in 1322. Various statutes have been passed to regulate the amount of property necessary to enable a man to sit in the House of Commons, all of which were repealed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 26 (June 28, 1858). The House of Commons has frequently changed its place of assembly. Our earliest knowledge on this point is that the parliament of April 30, 1343, met in the Painted Chamber, Westminster. In 1376 the Chapter-house is mentioned as the usual meeting-place, and in 1547 Edward VI. granted St. Stephen's chapel for the purpose. This building was destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834, and the Commons took possession of

their new house Nov. 4, 1852. The following table exhibits the number of representatives now composing the House of Commons:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Knights of shires	159
Citizens and burgesses	337
	— 496

SCOTLAND.

Knights of the shires	30
Citizens and burgesses	23
	— 53

IRELAND.

Knights of shires	64
Citizens and burgesses	41
	— 105

Total of the United Kingdom 654

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The bishops and archbishops of England have composed a portion of the great council of the nation from the time of the Saxons, and they, with the barons, formed the king's council from the Conquest to the reign of John. The personal privilege of the peers was determined in 1341. The House of Lords was abolished by the Long Parliament, Feb. 6, 1649, but constituted part of the first parliament after the Restoration, April 25, 1660. The House of Lords has had various places of assembly. The first record on the subject states that in 1343 it met in the White Chamber, Westminster. The Painted Chamber was also a frequent place of assembly. Its place of meeting is first styled the "House of Lords" in 1543. The old palace of Westminster having been destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834, the present Houses of Parliament were erected in its stead. The peers took possession of their new house April 15, 1847. The number of members in the House of Lords is always liable to increase, owing to the royal prerogative of creating new peerages. The following is a pretty correct statement of its present numbers:—

LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Archbishops	2
Bishops	24
Irish representative bishops	4
	— 30

LORDS TEMPORAL.

Dukes of the royal blood	2
Dukes	20
Marquises	21
Earls	109
Viscounts	23
Barons	210
Representative peers of Scotland	16
Representative peers of Ireland	28
	— 429

Total of House of Peers 459

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OR NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The earlier parliaments met in various places, chiefly at Westminster, but occasionally in provincial towns. The original buildings where the business of the

Lords and Commons was transacted, were destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The first stone of the new building was laid April 27, 1840. The House of Lords was opened April 15, 1847, and the House of Commons Nov. 4, 1852. Big Ben, the bell for the clock tower, was cast Aug. 6, 1856, and proved a failure. The Victoria Tower was completed in 1857. Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the New Palace of Westminster, died May 12, 1860.

HUARINA (Battle).—Pizarro, with 480 men and 85 horse, defeated Centeno at the head of 1,000 foot and 250 cavalry, on the plains of Huarina, in Peru, Oct. 26, 1547.

HUBERTSBURG (Saxony).—The castle was built A.D. 1721, by prince Augustus of Saxony, afterwards elector Augustus III. The peace of Hubertsburg, which terminated the Seven Years' war, was signed here Feb. 15, 1763. A separate act, in accordance with the 20th article of the treaty of Hubertsburg, between the empress and the king of Prussia, was signed at Dresden March 12, and at Berlin March 20, 1763.

HUDSON (New York).—This city was founded by settlers from Rhode Island and Massachusetts A.D. 1784, and received its charter of incorporation in 1785.

HUDSON'S BAY (North America).—The sea was discovered by Sebastian Cabot A.D. 1512, and was rediscovered by Hudson, from whom it derives its name, in 1610. The Hudson's Bay territory was first explored by adventurers from Canada. Prince Rupert sent a vessel with colonists to the territory in 1668. Charles II. incorporated the Hudson's Bay Company, May 2, 1670. A rival association, called the North-West Company, was formed out of several smaller ones in 1787. The two companies were united in 1821. An extended license for trading over the continent east of the Rocky Mountains was given to the company May 13, 1838. The English government granted Vancouver Island to the Hudson's Bay Company in August, 1848.

HUE AND CRY.—This mode of creating alarm was in use among the Romans. Caesar speaks of a case, B.C. 50, in which an alarm was carried 160 miles in 16 hours. The hue and cry, a legal mode of procuring the arrest of offenders, was introduced into England at an early period, and by 13 Edw. I. c. 4 (1285), the hundred in which the offence was committed was held liable until the felon was caught. By 27 Eliz. c. 13 (1585), the hue and cry was ordered to be effected by both horsemen and footmen; and by 8 Geo. II. c. 16 (1735), constables, &c., refusing or neglecting to make hue and cry were to pay a fine of £5. The Highland mode of raising the hue and cry, called the cross tarrie, or fiery cross, was carried 32 miles in three hours in 1745. The "Hue and Cry," issued three times a week by the Police Court, was first published early in the 18th century.

HUESCA (Spain), the ancient Osca, a town of the Ilergetes, is mentioned by Strabo, under the name of Ileoscan. Sertorius founded a school here B.C. 77. Pedro I. of

Aragon took it, after his victory over the Moors at Alcoraza, A.D. 1096. The university was founded in 1354.

HUGUENOTS.—This was the name given to the French Protestants in the 16th century. Its etymology is unknown, some deriving it from Hugues, a noted Calvinist of Geneva, and others from the German *eidgenossen*, confederates. They were first persecuted in France in 1559, and in 1561 they received the name Huguenots, and resorted to arms for protection. A large number of them were barbarously slaughtered at Vassy, March 1, 1562. The massacre of St. Bartholomew (*q.v.*) occurred Aug. 24, 1572. In 1598 they were protected by the Edict of Nantes (*q.v.*), and received additional religious liberty by the Pacification of Nismes, July 14, 1629. Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, and the Huguenots were unable to enjoy free exercise of their religion till the National Assembly restored freedom of conscience, Aug. 24, 1789.

HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (Yorkshire).—In a grant made by Matilda Camin to the monks of Melza, A.D. 1160, Hull is described as the "Wyk of Myton." Edward I. bought it from the monks in 1293, and called the place "King's town upon Hull." Edward I. visited the town May 26, 1300. It was ordered to be made a fortress, by a charter of Edward II., in 1322. The walls were repaired and strengthened by Sir Michael de la Pole in 1377. The free grammar-school was founded 1482, and the first hospital was erected in 1517. The town was taken by Hallam, "the pilgrim of grace," 1537. The merchants of Hull embarked in the whale-fishery in 1598. Lister's almshouses were founded in 1642, the old dock was built 1775, and the first stone of the new dock was laid Oct. 19, 1775: it was opened Sept. 22, 1778. The Marine Hospital was established in 1787; the new water-works were erected by the corporation in 1831, and the Hull and Selby railway was opened July 1, 1840.

HULSEAN LECTURES.—Sermons upon the evidences of Christianity, or the difficulties of Holy Scripture, were instituted by the will of the Rev. J. Hulse, who died in 1790. The funds were inadequate until 1820, when the Rev. C. Benson delivered the first course.

HUMANE SOCIETY (Royal).—This society, instituted for the recovery of persons from drowning, was founded in London, by Drs. Hawes, Fothergill, and Cogan, A.D. 1774. In 1851 there were 221 depôts for drags, &c. in connection with this institution. A Humane Society was established in Holland in 1767.

HUMILIATI, a peculiar order of monks, founded by a number of Italian noblemen A.D. 1134. They subjected themselves to the rule of St. Benedict, and their statutes were revived in 1151, and confirmed by Innocent III. in 1200. Females were admitted to this order in 1325. A considerable laxity of

discipline having arisen, Pius V. suppressed the society in 1571.

HUNDREDS.—The precise nature of the division of a country into hundreds is not known; it existed in Germany at a very early date, and was established among the Franks in the 6th century. Alfred the Great (870—900) is said to have introduced the hundred system into this country. All statutes relating to men composing a hundred were repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (June 21, 1827); and hundreders are rendered liable for damages committed by rioters by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 21, 1827).

HUNGARY.—This country includes part of the ancient provinces of Dacia and Pannonia.

B.C.

35. The Romans, under Octavianus, first invade Pannonia.

A.D.

8. The country is reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius.

275. The Goths establish themselves in Hungary.

337. It is invaded by the Vandals.

376. The Huns defeat the Goths on the Dniester.

433. They establish their supremacy in Hungary.

453. On the death of Attila, it is seized by the Gepidæ.

500. It passes into the power of the Lombards.

568. The Avars expel the Lombards.

799. Hungary is conquered by Charlemagne, and united to the Western empire.

889. The Magyars, or Hungarians, establish themselves in Hungary, under their prince Arpad.

934. The Hungarians are defeated by Henry the Fowler, emperor of Germany.

955. They are subdued by Otho the Great, at Augsburg.

1000. Stephen I. embraces Christianity, and receives the title of king.

1061. Hungary is ravaged by the Poles.

1139. Bela II. has his eyes put out, by order of his uncle Coloman.

1162. The king is seized by the usurpers Ladislaus and Stephen.

1222. Andrew II. publishes the charter known as the Golden Bull of Hungary.

1235 to 1245. The Tartars ravage the country.

1290. Ladislaus III. is assassinated.

1348. Louis the Great invades Naples.

1370. Louis the Great is elected king of Poland.

1382. Mary, daughter of Louis the Great, is proclaimed *king* of Hungary.

1386. Mary marries Sigismund of Brandenburg.

1390. Sigismund subdues Bajazet, and exacts tribute from Moldavia and Wallachia.

1396. Sept. 28. Sigismund sustains a severe defeat from Bajazet at Nicopolis.

1405. Representative government is established in Hungary.

1410. Sigismund of Hungary is elected emperor of Germany.

1437. Albert, duke of Austria, succeeds to the Hungarian throne.

1443. John Hunniades defeats the Turks at Nissa.

1444. The Hungarians sustain a severe defeat from the Turks at Varna.

1456. Death of John Hunniades.

1490. On the death of Matthias Corvinus, the Hungarians elect Ladislaus VI., king of Bohemia, for their sovereign.

1515. The emperor Maximilian secures the succession of Hungary.

1526. Louis II. is defeated and slain by the Turks at Mohacz.

1529. Hungary is overrun by the Turks.

1570. Hungary is definitely annexed to the dominions of the house of Austria.

1600. The Turks seize Canissa.

- A.D.
 1607. The Protestant Union is formed in Hungary.
 1618. The emperor Matthias abdicates the throne of Hungary.
 1620. The Hungarian Protestants revolt, and are defeated by Maximilian and Tilly, at the battle of Prague, Nov. 8.
 1661. The Hungarians refuse to admit the imperial armies into their country, and declare war against Turkey.
 1669. The Hungarians seek Turkish assistance against the emperor, but are reduced to subjection the following year.
 1682. A Turkish force enters Hungary, to assist the inhabitants against the Austrians.
 1688. John Sobieski defeats the Turks.
 1695. The revolt is quelled.
 1687. The Hungarian crown is declared hereditary in the male line of the house of Austria.
 1691. Aug. 29. Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salaukeman.
 1695. The Turks again invade Hungary.
 1699. Jan. 28. By the treaty of Carlowitz, the Porte to Austria surrenders its claims to Hungary.
 1703. The Hungarians revolt under Francis Ragotski.
 1708. Ragotski is defeated.
 1718. July 21. Belgrade, Temeswar, and part of Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, are ceded to Austria by the treaty of Passarowitz.
 1737. War with Turkey is renewed in Hungary.
 1739. Sept. 18. Servia and Wallachia are ceded to Turkey by the peace of Belgrade.
 1741. Maria Theresa is crowned *king* of Hungary.
 1765. Austria treats Hungary as a dependent province.
 1778. Temeswar is incorporated with Hungary.
 1784. The Hungarian regalia are removed to Vienna.
 1785. Vassalage is abolished.
 1812. Numerous Servian and Bosnian immigrants settle in Hungary.
 1825. The diet assembles, after a lapse of thirteen years.
 1830. The diet attempts to substitute the Magyar language for the Latin throughout Slavonic Hungary.
 1848. Sept. 11. The Hungarian revolution breaks out at Pesth. Sept. 28. Count Lamberg, newly appointed military governor, is murdered by the mob at Pesth. Sept. 29. Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, is defeated by the Hungarians at the battle of Pakozs, or Sukorö. Dec. 26. The imperial troops capture Raab. Dec. 28. They defeat the Hungarians at Szikszö. Dec. 29. And at Mohr.
 1849. Jan. 5. The Austrians, under Prince Windischgrätz, take Pesth. Jan. 21. General Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt. March 6. The Magyars defeat the Austrians. April 14. The Hungarian chambers assert the national independence, and proclaim Kossuth governor. April 20. The Hungarians are defeated at Gran. April 27. Russia declares in favour of Austria. June 20. The Hungarians, under Georgey, are defeated by the Austrians and Russians at the battle of Pered. June 28. The emperor takes Raab from Georgey. July 2. Georgey is defeated at the battle of Acz. July 21. The Russian's take Hermannstadt. July 31. The Hungarian general Bem is defeated at Schassburg. Aug. 4. The Hungarians are defeated at Szegedin. Aug. 13. Georgey surrenders to the Russians at Vilagosh. Aug. 18. About 5,000 Hungarian fugitives retreat to Turkey, and are allowed protection at Orsova. Oct. 1. Comorn is surrendered to the Austrians. Oct. 7. Execution of Count Bathany.
 1853. Sept. 8. The Hungarian crown and insignia are discovered and removed to Vienna.

- A.D.
 1854. Jan. 1. State documents, law pleadings, &c., in Hungary are ordered to be transacted in the German language.
 1856. July 12. A decree of amnesty for the political offenders of 1848 and 1849 is published.
 1857. May 4, &c. The emperor and empress of Austria visit the Hungarian dominions.
 1859. Sept. 1. The emperor publishes a patent regulating the interior administration of Hungary.
 1860. March 31. The chambers at Augsburg reject the emperor's patent, which he accordingly withdraws May 18.
 1861. Jan. 16. The emperor publishes an imperial manifesto against the election of refugees, &c. Feb. 26. A new constitution for the Austrian empire is published. April 6. The Hungarian diet is opened, and demands an Hungarian ministry. June 6. A Slavonian diet assembles at St. Martin, and decides to maintain their nationality separate from the Magyars. June 12. The case of the emperor of Austria v. Day and Kossuth is decided in the Chancery court, in favour of the plaintiff, 100,000,000 Hungarian notes being ordered to be destroyed. Sept. 30. The assembly of the Comitatus of Pesth is prevented from meeting by an armed force.

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Stephen I.	1000	Charobert, or Charles	
Peter	1038	Robert, of Anjou	1308
Abo	1041	Louis I.	1342
Peter (again) ..	1044	Mary	1382
Andrew I.	1047	Charles	1385
Bela I.	1061	Sigismund	1386
Salomon	1064	Albert of Austria	1437
Geysa I.	1074	Elizabeth	1439
Ladislau I.	1077	Ladislau IV.	1440
Coloman	1095	Ladislau V.	1445
Stephen II.	1114	Matthias Corvinus	1458
Bela II.	1131	Ladislau VI.	1490
Geysa II.	1141	Louis II.	1516
Stephen III.	1161	John Zapolski and	
Ladislau and Ste-		Ferdinand I.	1526
phen (usurpers) ..	1162	Ferdinand I. (alone)	1540
Bela III.	1173	Maximilian	1563
Emeric	1196	Rodolph	1572
Ladislau II.	1204	Matthias I.	1608
Andrew II.	1205	Ferdinand II.	1618
Bela IV.	1235	Ferdinand III.	1625
Stephen IV.	1270	Ferdinand IV.	1647
Ladislau III.	1272	Leopold	1655
Andrew III.	1290	Joseph	1687
Wenceslaus	1301	Charles	1712
Otho	1305	Maria Theresa ...	1741

(The succession is identical with that of the emperors of Germany and of Austria.)

HUNGERFORD (London).—The first market was built A.D. 1680. The present edifice was founded June 18, 1831, and opened July 2, 1833. The suspension-bridge, designed by I. K. Brunel, was opened on Friday, April 18, 1845.

HUNINGEN.—This fortified post, at the bridge of Huningen, near Basel, in Switzerland, was destroyed, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Baden, Sept. 7 (O.S.), 1714. In 1796 the French restored the works, in which they were besieged by the Imperialists, Jan. 25, 1796, and capitulated Feb. 1. The victors entered a few days after, when they found the place a mass of ruins. The allied armies invested Huningen in January, 1814; and by the 3rd article of the treaty of Paris, concluded Nov. 20, 1815;

the fortress was ordered to be demolished. It was a place of great strength, and was called the gate of Alsace.

HUNS.—Historians are not agreed as to the origin of this famous barbaric tribe. Niebuhr considers them to be Mongolians; Humboldt, Ugrians; and Zeuss, Latham, and Dr. W. Smith, Turks. They invaded China about B.C. 201; and after harassing that empire for a succession of years, were finally expelled about A.D. 93. They subsequently migrated to the plains of Tartary; and about the year 100 defeated the Alani on the banks of the Tanais. They defeated the Goths on the Dniester in 376, and attained their highest glory during the reign of Attila, A.D. 433–453. They invaded the Eastern empire in 441, ravaged Gaul (where they were defeated by Aëtius at Chalons) in 451, and crossed the Alps into Italy in 452. After the death of Attila their power declined.

HUNTINGDON.—Edward the Elder erected a castle here A.D. 917. A priory of Black Nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, was established in 973. St. Mary's church was rebuilt in 1620, and the county gaol was erected in 1829.

HUNTLY HILL (Battle).—The earl of Huntly defeated the rebel earl of Crawford at this battle, fought on a level muir near Brechin, May 18, 1452.

HURST CASTLE.—On the rupture of the negotiations at Newport, the council of the army seized Charles I., Nov. 30, 1648, and conveyed him to Hurst Castle, whence he was removed, Dec. 18, to St. James's.

HUSSARS, light cavalry, first in use among the Magyars, A.D. 1610, and so called because the *twentieth* nobleman in each province was compelled to attend the call to arms. Tilly introduced hussars into the Austrian army; and at the battle of Breitenfeld, in 1631, had five regiments of them in the field. Luxemburg formed a troop in France in 1692; and Frederick William I. of Prussia organized two regiments in Prussia, 1730. The first hussars forming part of the English army were enrolled by William III. during the war in Flanders in 1694; but the same troops were afterwards called light dragoons, and only employed temporarily, and on foreign service. The first British regiment of light cavalry raised for permanent service was the "King's Regiment of Hussars," now called the 15th hussars, formed by Colonel George Eliot in 1759, by order of George II.

HUSSITES, the followers of John Huss, burnt at Constance July 6, 1415. Upon receiving the news of his death, several nobles and knights formed an association, Dec. 2, 1415. This party obtained the majority at the parliament of Prague, Sept. 5, 1416, and being opposed by the emperor, they took the field, and appointed Ziska as their leader, March 10, 1418. Active war commenced in 1419. A schism occurred in 1420. (*See CALIXTINES.*) The battle of Prague was gained by Ziska,

July 14, 1420; and in the still more brilliant victory of Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, 1422, he totally annihilated the emperor's army. The Hussites overran the whole of Bohemia and Moravia, and were on the point of marching upon Vienna, when the sudden death of Ziska, Oct. 12, 1424, put a stop to their plans. They gained two more battles,—at Aussig, June 15, 1426, and at Mies, July 21, 1426; but, weakened by internal disputes, they were induced to sue for peace. After long negotiation, the treaty of Iglau was concluded between the emperor Sigismund and the leaders of the Hussites, July 5, 1436. Though this treaty did not put an end to the struggles of the Protestants in Bohemia, yet from this time the name of Hussites was no longer applied to them.

HUSTINGS.—This term was apparently applied by the Anglo-Saxons to courts held within a house or building, to distinguish them from such as were held in the open air. Edward the Confessor granted such a court to the city of London A.D. 1052. Lincoln, Winchester, York, and other places, also possessed courts of hustings.

HUTCHINSONIANS, the followers of John Hutchinson, who was born A.D. 1674, and who died Aug. 28, 1737. "Thoughts concerning Religion," published at Edinburgh in 1743, contains an exposition of the views of this religious sect.

HUY (Belgium) was taken by the English and Dutch, Sept. 26, 1694. The duke of Marlborough captured it Aug. 27, 1703. The French took it in 1705, and Marlborough recaptured it July 12, in the same year. It once more fell into the hands of the French, Aug. 20, 1746. (*See ABBOT OF HUY.*)

HYACINTH.—This plant received its name from Hyacinthus, whom, according to the legend, Apollo slew and transformed into a flower. It is indigenous to the Levant, and grows abundantly round Aleppo and Bagdad. It was first cultivated by the Dutch, probably at the commencement of the 16th century, and is mentioned in England by Gerard in 1596. Parkinson enumerates eight varieties in 1629. Double hyacinths were first grown by Peter Voerhelm at the commencement of the 18th century.

HYCSOS, HYKSOS, or SHEPHERD KINGS, a tribe of Arabian or Scythian shepherds, who overran Egypt more than 2000 years B.C., and maintained their supremacy for about 260 years, when they were expelled by Tuthmosis II., king of Thebes. Some authors deny the existence of the Hycsos; others suppose them to represent the captive Jews in Egypt; and various theories have been circulated on this perplexing subject. (*See EGYPT.*)

HYDASPES (Battle).—Alexander the Great defeated Porus on the banks of the river Hydaspes, the modern Jelum, B.C. 327.

HYDE PARK (London), formerly the "Manerium de Hyde," belonging to the monastery of St. Peter's, Westminster, A.D. 1535, was enclosed about 1545. Cottages existed here in 1655. The custody of Hyde

Park, "with all the lodges, houses, and edifices in the same," was granted in 1596 to Sir Edmund Cary, knight. The House of Commons resolved that Hyde Park should be sold, Dec. 21, 1652; and Sir Heneage Finch, solicitor-general, obtained a grant of part of the park in 1661. Queen Anne enclosed another portion in 1705, and Queen Caroline another in 1730. In consequence of the Gordon riots, troops were encamped here in 1780. The volunteers formed a camp in 1799. The statue of Achilles, "inscribed by the women of England to Arthur, duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms," was erected in Hyde Park June 18, 1822. The triple archway and gate at Hyde-Park Corner was constructed from the designs of Burton in 1828. The bronze equestrian statue of the duke of Wellington, by Wyatt, was erected in 1846. The Marble Arch was placed at Cumberland Gate in March, 1851. Riotous assemblies met in this park to denounce Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill, June 24 and July 1 and 8, 1855. Turbulent meetings were held, in consequence of the high price of bread, Oct. 14, 21, and 28. The queen reviewed 18,000 rifle volunteers in Hyde Park, June 23, 1860.

HYDERABAD (Hindustan), the capital of Hyderabad and the Nizam's dominions, was founded by Kootab Shah, about A.D. 1585, being then called Baunuggur. It was taken and plundered in 1687 by the troops of Aurungzebe.

HYDROGEN.—The combustibility of this gas was known early in the 18th century, when it was often exhibited as a curiosity; but little was ascertained as to its real nature till the time of Henry Cavendish, who published an account of its most important properties in the *Philosophical Transactions*, May 12, 1766.

HYDROMETER.—This instrument for ascertaining the weight of fluids was probably invented by Archimedes, who was killed B.C. 212, though it is not mentioned till the time of Hypatia, about A.D. 415. It was afterwards forgotten, and was not revived or re-invented till the end of the 16th century.

HYDROPATHY, or the cold-water cure, was in use among the Arabs, and recommended by Rhazes, A.D. 920. The system also flourished in Italy, having been advocated by Avicenna in 1030; by Barzi in 1450; by Savonarola in 1460; and by Cardan in 1540. From Italy it passed into Germany, where it found zealous disciples in Hildanus (1560–1600), and Von der Heyden (1630–43); and thence to England, where Floyer (1649–1714), George Cheyne in 1725, and Lucas in 1750, strongly advocated the system. At Malta Padre Bernardo, the self-styled "medicus per aquam," made a great sensation in 1724; and at Paris the celebrated Tissot in 1760 advocated in eloquent language the use of cold water as a universal panacea. During the present century, the principal advocates of hydropathy are Dr. James Currie (1770–1805), and Vincent Preisnitz, a peasant's son, who

established his famous cold-water cure establishment at Gräfenberg in 1825. He began with two patients, and in 1829 his system was in full operation.

HYDROSTATICS.—The phenomena connected with water were but little studied by ancient philosophers. Archimedes announced the equal force with which each particle of a fluid mass is pressed when in equilibrio, B.C. 250, and Ctesibius and Hero invented the siphon force-pump and pneumatic fountain about A.D. 120. Galileo (1564–1641), Castello (1577–1644), Torricelli (1608–1647), and Pascal (1623–1662) contributed to advance the science. Hallam says the science was entirely created by Castello and Torricelli. The motion of waters in rivers and canals was first studied by Guglielmini, who published his work on the subject in 1691; and the nature of the oscillation of waves was taught by Newton in 1714. Daniel Bernoulli's theory of the motion of fluids was published in 1738, and Coulomb published his law of resistance in 1800. Professor Airy suggested an improved theory of fluids in 1830. Scott Russell's experiments on the motion of ships and waves were published in 1837.

HYGROMETER.—Various instruments for testing the humidity of the atmosphere have been from time to time invented. The most general are the hair hygrometer of Saussure, who published an account of his instrument A.D. 1783, and the whalebone hygrometer of M. de Luc, which was described in 1786.

HYMNS, or songs of praise to the Deity, were in use among the Hebrews as well as the Greeks. The "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" are in our liturgy both called hymns. The former is supposed to have been written by St. Ambrose, A.D. 380. According to some authorities, St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, who died A.D. 368, was the first who composed hymns for the church. The use of hymns was authorized by the fourth council of Toledo, Dec. 9, 633.

HYRCANIA (Asia).—This ancient province was situated to the south of the Caspian Sea, and varied considerably in size and importance at different periods. Little is known respecting its history. It appears that the inhabitants were rendered subject to the Assyrians at an early date, and that a troop of 6,000 of them formed part of the army with which Darius resisted Alexander the Great, B.C. 334. Hyrcania was occupied by the Parthians B.C. 244. Christianity was introduced during the 8th century.

HYSIÆ (Battle).—The Argives defeated the Lacedæmonians near this town B.C. 669. The Lacedæmonians destroyed the town B.C. 417.

HYTHE (Kent), one of the Cinque Ports, was, according to Leland, once "a very great town yn leight, and conteyned iiiij paroches, that now be clene destroyed." St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded by Hamo, bishop of Rochester, A.D. 1336. The town-hall and market-place were rebuilt in 1794.

II.

IAMBICS.—Iambic verse was so called from Iambe, an attendant at the court of Metanira, wife of the king of Sparta. She is said to have amused the goddess Ceres, whilst on her sad pilgrimage in search of her daughter Proserpine, with her witty stories and allusions, and her poetical talent. It is generally used in satirical compositions, and often figuratively to signify satire. The Greek poet Archilochus was the first who wrote in iambics. He flourished about B.C. 708.

IBERIA (Asia), the modern Georgia, anciently formed part of the Persian empire, and passed under the power of Alexander the Great B.C. 331. The Romans first came into contact with the Iberians B.C. 65, when Pompey led an army against them, and compelled them to sue for peace. Instigated by Tiberius, the inhabitants invaded and subdued Armenia, A.D. 35, and in 115 they made a show of submission to the Romans. Christianity was introduced during the reign of Constantine I. (323–337), and in 365 the Romans resigned the sovereignty of the country, which subsequently declined into a Persian province. It was annexed to the Eastern empire by Heraclius in 623. Iberia was erected into a bishopric about the pontificate of Gregory I. (590–604). (See **GEORGIA**.)

ICE.—The manufacture of artificial ice was known to the Greeks and Romans. The custom of cooling beverages with saltpetre was general in Italy in the 16th century. In the 17th “ice cups” were introduced into France and Spain. A new mode of producing ice by chemical means was invented by Mr. Walker in 1782. Leslie introduced the employment of sulphuric acid for the same purpose in 1810. Harrison patented an ice-making machine, in which ether and salt are used, in 1857. Tudor first established the trade in ice at Boston (U.S.) A.D. 1806. It has grown to such an extent, that there are sixteen companies for the exportation of the article in that town. Many of the “ice farms” of the states of New York and Massachusetts are reputed to be as valuable as the rice-fields of Georgia. The French ice trade dates from 1859, when some Paris speculators constructed a range of ice-houses near Auteuil, in the Bois de Boulogne.

ICELAND (North Atlantic Ocean).—The discovery of this island is attributed to a Norwegian pirate, named Naddodr, who was cast by a tempest on its coast, A.D. 861. It was then called Snia-land. Gardar circumnavigated it in 864, and gave it the name of Gardarsholm. In 874 it was colonized by a band of Norwegians under Ingolf. Its inhabitants were converted to Christianity towards the end of the 10th century. In 1261 it was united to Norway, and in 1397 was ceded to Denmark, to which country it still belongs. It received the Reformation in 1551. The commerce of Iceland was de-

clared free to all Danish subjects in 1787, and to foreigners in 1855.

ICH DIEN.—The motto of John of Luxemburg, king of Bohemia, inscribed upon his helmet found upon the battle-field of Crecy, July 10, 1346, where he fell, fighting under the French banner. The motto was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, who took the plumed helmet from the head of the Bohemian monarch. The heirs to the English crown have retained the device, as well as the plume of three ostrich feathers. Sir H. Nicholas holds a somewhat different theory on this subject. (See **FEATHERS**.)

ICONIUM (Asia Minor).—Paul and Barnabas preached in this ancient city, now called Koniah (Acts xiii. 51), A.D. 45, from which they were compelled to flee, on account of a conspiracy against them (Acts xiv. 1–6). Councils were held here in 231 and 378. It was made the metropolis of Lycaonia. The Saracens captured it A.D. 1074, and founded the kingdom of Iconium or Roum. The Crusaders took it in 1070, and again under Frederick I. (Barbarossa), June 10, 1190. The Mongols seized it in 1244, and the Turks in 1307. The battle of Koniah was fought near this place, between the army of the sultan and that of the pacha of Egypt, Dec. 21, 1832. The latter was victorious.

ICONOCLASTS, or Breakers of Images.—The custom of exhibiting images of the Saviour and of saints in churches, introduced about the third century of the Christian era, met with strong opposition in the Eastern empire, under Leo III., or the Isaurian, who issued an edict prohibiting the worship of all statues and pictures which represented the Saviour, the Virgin, and the saints, A.D. 726. A second decree, commanding the destruction of all images, and the whitewashing of the churches, appeared about 728. The attempt of an official to destroy a statue of the Saviour caused an insurrection, which spread to Greece and the Ægean islands. Gregory II. denounced this crusade against images in a letter to Leo III. in 729. Another letter followed. Constantine Copronymus, the successor of Leo III., renewed his edict, and summoned the third council at Constantinople (Feb. 10 to Aug. 8, 754), which issued a decree against the worship of images. The controversy raged with great fury, and a council summoned at Constantinople, Aug. 1, 786, was dissolved on account of the violence of different parties. It met at Nicæa (second council) Sept. 24, and lasted till Oct. 23, 787. The Iconoclasts were anathematized, and the worship of images was re-established. A council at Constantinople, in 814, annulled all decrees made against the Iconoclasts. After much resistance and many struggles, the Greeks restored the worship. A council was held at Constantinople Feb. 18, 842, when the decrees of the second council of Nicæa were accepted, and the Iconoclasts denounced. A solemn festival was appointed, and the whole of the clergy of Constantinople went in procession to the church of St. Sophia,

to commemorate the event. The eighth general council, held at Constantinople Oct. 5, 869, to Feb. 28, 870, anathematized the Iconoclasts.

IDES, in the ancient Roman calendar, were eight days in each month, the first of which, denominated the Idus, fell on the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and on the 13th in the other months. The *ides* came between the *calends* and the *nones*, and were reckoned backwards. Thus, the 14th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 12th of the other months, was called the day before the Ides. This mode of reckoning time is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the Breviary. The Ides of March have become celebrated in history as the date upon which Julius Cæsar was assassinated, B.C. 44.

IDOLS.—Idolatry in some form or other was practised by all the nations of antiquity. It was conveyed from Egypt to India about the 17th century B.C., and thence to North Europe about the 6th century B.C. The earliest mention of idols occurs Gen. xxxi. 19 and 30, B.C. 1739. Constantine I. ordered the destruction of idolatrous temples A.D. 330, and Honorius abolished idolatry throughout the Roman empire in 404.

IDSTEDT (Battle).—The Danish forces under General Von Kragh defeated the Sleswig-Holsteiners under Willisen, at this village of Southern Denmark, July 24 and 25, 1850. The loss on both sides amounted to about 8,000 men.

IDUMÆA. (See **EDOM**.)

IGLAU, (Treaty,) was concluded at this town, in Moravia, between the emperor Sigismund and the Hussites, July 5, 1436. The latter obtained a general amnesty and the free exercise of their religion. The treaty was based upon the compactata of Prague made in 1433.

ILDEFONSO, ST. (Treaties).—Several treaties have been signed at this town of Old Castile, in Spain. The first, between Spain and Portugal, was concluded Oct. 1, 1777, and confirmed March 31, 1778. An offensive and defensive alliance between France and Spain was concluded here Aug. 19, 1796, and a treaty between the same powers, by virtue of which France obtained Louisiana, was signed Oct. 1, 1800.

ILITURGIS (Spain).—This town was taken and destroyed by Publius Scipio, B.C. 206.

ILIUM, or **ILION** (Asia Minor), the real name of the city of Troy, or Troja; the latter, a Roman appellation, being, strictly speaking, the name of the district. Ilium is supposed to have stood on a height at the southern extremity of the plain of Troy, close to the modern village of Bunarbashi. This ancient Ilium, generally believed to have been captured and destroyed after a siege of ten years, B.C. 1184, is distinguished by the epithet *vetus*, from *Ilium Novum*, or New Ilium, a village which Alexander the Great, after the battle of Granicus, B.C.

334, ordered to be enlarged and called a city. Fimbria captured it B.C. 85. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, it was visited by Julius Cæsar, who conferred upon the inhabitants numerous privileges, and, in remembrance of his victory, instituted the *Ludi Trojani*, to which Virgil refers in the *Æneid*.

ILLINOIS (United States).—The French settled in this country in the 17th century. It was ceded to England in 1763, and separated at the revolution of 1775. It formed part of the territory of Indiana from 1800 to 1809, in which year a division took place, and in 1818 Illinois was admitted as the twentieth state of the Union.

ILLUMINATI.—The name of Illuminati, or Enlightened Men, was adopted by several secret political societies of a revolutionary tendency, which sprung up in Spain and Belgium during the 17th and 18th centuries. The most famous was the order of Illuminati, established at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, May 1, 1776, by Adam Weishaupt. The openly-declared tendency of this association was the extirpation of the Jesuits and the diminution of the papal influence. It soon became very powerful, and was suppressed by decrees issued June 22, 1784, and March 2 and Aug. 16, 1785. Mirabeau was one of its disciples. Its agents visited Paris for the purpose of illuminating France. For many years after its suppression, the society of Illuminati lingered on under the name of the German Union. The favourite saying of the Illuminati was,—"The last king ought to be hanged with the entrails of the last priest."

ILLUMINATI, or ALUMBRADOS.—This sect of Spanish heretics first appeared A.D. 1575, but was soon suppressed, owing to the execution of its chief members by the Inquisition at Cordova. They reappeared at Seville in 1623 or 1627.

ILLUMINATION and ILLUMINATED BOOKS.—The art of decorating manuscripts is of considerable antiquity, and was practised by the Romans. Cicero commends Marcus Varro for having adorned his works with the portraits of more than 700 persons. Varro flourished B.C. 116-28. The most ancient illuminated documents extant are the Terence of the 4th century and the Virgil of the 5th, both of which are in the library of the Vatican. The art received great encouragement from the Eastern emperors in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and was extensively patronized by Charlemagne. About 1150 a better style of drawing became common. The finest specimens of illuminated books are of the 15th and 16th centuries, from which time the introduction of printed books has superseded MS. works, and hence put a stop to the illuminator's art. It has, however, been recently revived as a fashionable amusement.

ILLYRIA, or ILLYRICUM (Europe).—This name was anciently applied to all the countries on the east coast of the Adriatic. In the 4th century B.C. the northern portions

of Illyria were visited by the Gauls, who expelled the natives and drove them to the south. Philip II., king of Macedon, waged war with the Illyrians B.C. 360; and the Romans sent an army against them, and compelled them to sue for peace, B.C. 233. The second Illyrian war commenced B.C. 219, and also terminated in favour of the Romans. The Dalmatæ revolted from the Illyrians B.C. 180, and formed the independent state of Dalmatia; and the remaining country was reduced into a Roman province by L. Anicius, B.C. 168. It became an imperial province B.C. 11. (*See DALMATIA.*)

IMAGES.—From the Apostolical Constitutions, published A.D. 193, it appears that image-makers were refused the sacraments of the Holy Supper and of baptism by the primitive church. The decoration of churches with images and pictures was prohibited by the council of Elvira in 277. It was first rendered common by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, who flourished A.D. 390. The worship of images and pictures was introduced some time before 692, and was approved by the second council of Nicæa in 787. Statute 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10 (1549), orders all images in churches to be destroyed; and the Puritans greatly distinguished themselves by the Gothic zeal with which they accomplished the same purpose during the civil war. (*See ICONOCLASTS.*)

IMAGE-WORSHIP. (*See ICONOCLASTS.*)

IMBROS (*Ægæan Sea*).—An island, inhabited at an early period by the Pelasgians, was annexed to the Persian empire B.C. 505. It afterwards belonged to the Athenians. Mohammed II. subdued it in 1457.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The dispute in the Romish church on this subject commenced about A.D. 1140, the Franciscans supporting, and the Dominicans opposing, the dogma. In 1384 the discussion was revived at Paris by the Dominican John de Monteson, and having been continued with great bitterness, resulted in the exclusion of the Dominicans from the university of Paris in 1389. It also occasioned great discussion during the pontificates of Paul V. (1605—1621), of Gregory XV. (1621—1623), and of Alexander VII. (1655—1667). Pius IX. wrote letters on the subject Feb. 2, 1849, and May 20, 1850, and it was made an article of faith of the Romish church by a bull promulgated in 1854.—The feast of the Immaculate Conception has been annually celebrated since the 12th century. It received the sanction of the council of Basel in 1431, and was ordered to be celebrated by Sixtus IV. in 1476.

IMME, (*Battle*), fought at this village, near Antioch, June 7, 218, when Elagabalus defeated Macrinus.

IMPEACHMENT is the accusation of a member of parliament of treason or other crimes. The earliest example of an impeachment is the case of the Lord Chancellor Pole, earl of Suffolk, in 1386. By 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, s. 3 (1700), no pardon under the great seal is pleadable to an impeach-

ment by the Commons in parliament. Persons impeached of high treason are allowed counsel by 20 Geo. II. c. 30 (1747).

IMPERIAL CHAMBER.—A supreme tribunal of the empire, established by Maximilian at the diet of Worms, A.D. 1495. It was a paramount court of justice, and consisted, at its first formation, of a chief judge, who was to be chosen among the princes or counts, and of sixteen assessors, partly of noble or equestrian rank, partly professors of law. They were nominated by the emperor, subject to the approbation of the diet. Hallam says: "The functions of the Imperial Chamber were chiefly the two following. They exercised an appellate jurisdiction over causes that had been decided by the tribunals established in states of the empire. But their jurisdiction in private causes was merely appellate. The second part of the chamber's jurisdiction related to disputes between two states of the empire. But these two could only come before it by way of appeal." The police of the circles had to enforce the sentences pronounced by the Imperial Chamber. It lasted three centuries.

IMPERIAL GUARD.—The Consular Guard received this title on the accession of Napoleon I., in 1804. It originally numbered 9,775 men, but was gradually increased, till in 1814 it included 102,708 men. This guard was disbanded on the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, but it was again enrolled by a decree of Napoleon III., May 4, 1854.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Clergymen in the performance of their duties, and members of parliament, are exempt from arrest for debt. (*See CLERGY, and FERRAR'S ARREST*). By 12 Geo. I. c. 29 (1726), no arrest for debt could take place unless the cause of action amounted to £10 in superior, or 40s. in inferior courts. The restriction was extended to £10 in inferior courts by 19 Geo. III. c. 70 (1779). By 51 Geo. III. c. 124 (July 2, 1811), £15 was the lowest sum recoverable by imprisonment, and by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 71 (July 2, 1827), it was fixed at £20. Arrest on *mesne* process was abolished except in the case of the debtor's attempting to quit England, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 16, 1838). By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 1, 1851), absconding debtors who owe £20 or upwards are liable to arrest.

IMPROPRIATIONS.—Impropriation is defined by Wharton as "the act of employing the revenues of a church living to a layman's use." The suppression of the monasteries by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1539), led to many such impropriations. The "feoffees for impropriations" were censured in the Star Chamber, and their livings forfeited to the crown, Feb. 13, 1633. It was a self-constituted corporation, formed for the purpose of purchasing impropriate rectories, and owes its origin to John Preston, a celebrated preacher.

IMPROVISATORI, or extempore versifiers,
429

first arose in Italy during the 12th century. Serafino d'Aquila, the first improvisatore of note, was born in 1466, and died in 1500. The two blind brothers Brandolini excelled at Florence as improvisatori, in the 15th century.

INCENSE or **FRANKINCENSE** was commonly employed by the pagan nations of antiquity in their religious sacrifices. Incense was also much used by the Jews, who were prohibited from burning it except in the ceremonies of the law (Exod. xxx. 34—38), B.C. 1491. Incense was not used during the first three ages of the Christian church, but is referred to by the Apostolical Canons, which are believed to date from about A.D. 550. The early Christians abhorred its use in public worship, regarding it as a part of the worship of idols. Its use was, however, permitted at funerals.

INCHKEITH (Firth of Forth).—This island having been fortified by an English force, was captured by the French, A.D. 1549. A revolving light was placed on the island in 1805.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.—The first income-tax was levied in 1512 to defray the expenses of the war with France. It was imposed upon the commons, who were rated at two-fifteenths, and the clergy at two-tenths. Mr. Pitt's income-tax was also levied to defray the expense of a French war, by 39 Geo. III. c. 13 (Jan. 9, 1799). It imposed a graduated series of rates on all incomes of £60 per annum and upwards, and was repealed by 42 Geo. III. c. 42 (May 4, 1802). It was, however, virtually restored by the Property-tax Act, 43 Geo. III. c. 122 (Aug. 11, 1803), which imposed a rate on all incomes above £60 per annum, 5 per cent. on incomes of £150 being the standard. The rate was increased to 6½ per cent. by 45 Geo. III. c. 15 (March 18, 1805), and to 10 per cent. by 46 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 13, 1806). This tax expired in 1816, government being defeated, on the motion for its renewal, by a majority of 37, on the 19th of March. Sir Robert Peel's rate of sevenpence in the pound was levied by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35 (June 22, 1842), for three years. It was continued three years longer by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 4 (April 5, 1845), and again for three years by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 8 (April 13, 1848). It was renewed for one year by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 12 (June 5, 1851), and for another year by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 20 (May 28, 1852). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34 (June 28, 1853), it was arranged for the rate to undergo a gradual diminution, and to expire in seven years, and the tax was also extended to Ireland; but in consequence of the Russian war the plan was abandoned, and a double rate was imposed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (May 12, 1854). An addition of twopence in the pound on incomes of more than £150 and of three halfpence on those between £150 and £100, was imposed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 20 (May 25, 1855). These rates were reduced to sevenpence and fivepence in the pound by 20 Vict. c. 6 (March 21, 1857), and increased to ninepence and

sixpence-halfpenny by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 18 (Aug. 13, 1859). By 23 Vict. c. 14 (April 3, 1860), they were further increased to tenpence and sevenpence. A select parliamentary committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting this tax, with a view to its more equitable adjustment, was appointed Feb. 19, 1861. In the financial statement made by Mr. Gladstone, April 15, 1861, a reduction of a penny on the tenpenny rate was proposed.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY of the United Kingdom was instituted A.D. 1827, and incorporated by charter in 1831. It was placed upon a new basis and re-incorporated Feb. 26, 1845.

INDEMNITY.—An act of indemnity, passed May 20, 1690, exempted from penal consequences the instruments of popery and arbitrary power during the reign of James II. In addition to the regicides, thirty-five persons were by name exempted in this act. Various statutes render it incumbent upon most government officers to take certain oaths as a necessary qualification for their office; but as this would prove very troublesome in many instances, an act of indemnity is passed every year to exempt persons from any omission in this respect. Indemnity bills are also passed to release government or its agents from the consequences of illegal acts which circumstances may have rendered necessary. Bills of this kind were passed on behalf of the advisers of the embargo on the exportation of corn, Dec. 16, 1766; also to indemnify officers who arrested persons during the suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act, April 10, 1801, and March 10, 1818; and for the violations of the currency laws by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act in 1848 and 1857.

INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS.—The term Independents was applied to several sects of dissenters, principally Brownists, about A.D. 1640. Jacobs and Brown are said to have established the first Congregational assembly at Leyden in 1616. The colleges for the education of Independent ministers in this country are Western College, Plymouth, founded in 1752; Rotherham College, Yorkshire, in 1756; Brecon College in 1760; Cheshunt College in 1768; Airedale College, Bradford, in 1784; Hackney Seminary in 1796; Lancashire College in 1806; Springhill College, Birmingham, in 1839; and New College, St. John's Wood, London, in 1850.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.—A list of books considered pernicious by the Romish church was prepared by the Inquisition, A.D. 1559, by order of Paul IV., and received the sanction of the council of Trent (1545 to 1563). In 1565, Pius V. appointed a committee for the express purpose of continuing this catalogue.

INDIA (Asia).—The term India is believed to be derived from Sindhu, the Sanscrit name of the river Indus. Some writers believe that those early navigators the Phœnicians reached India by way of the Red

Sea. The ancient Greeks had but a feeble acquaintance with India. Hecataeus of Miletus is the first historian who speaks of the country (B.C. 549—486).

B.C.

- 2000. The worship of Bramah is introduced about this time.
- 1500. The country is ravaged by the Mahabharata war.
- 1000. Buddhism is introduced, according to Sir W. Jones.
- 508. The territory north of the Indus is subjugated by the Persians.
- 327. Alexander the Great overruns the Punjab.

A.D.

- 78. The era of Salivahan commences.
- 664. The Arabs invade India for the first time.
- 711. They conquer Scinde.
- 750. They are expelled.
- 1001. Sultan Mahmoud of Ghuznee commences his conquest of India.
- 1030. Death of Mahmoud.
- 1176. Saheb ud Deen founds the Mohammedan empire in India.
- 1206. India becomes independent, on the death of Saheb ud Deen.
- 1217. Zenghis Khan commences his invasion of India.
- 1298. The country is invaded by the Mongols, who sustain a complete defeat at Delhi.
- 1319. Conquest of Malabar.
- 1356. Bengal and the Deccan are acknowledged to be independent.
- 1398. The Tartars, under Tamerlane, ravage India and sack Delhi.
- 1429. Amir Sheikh Ali ravages the Punjab.
- 1478. Jujpur is annexed to the Indian empire.
- 1497. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and discovers the passage to India.
- 1503. The Portuguese obtain a footing in Cochín, the commencement of their power in the East.
- 1510. Nov. 25. Albuquerque takes Goa.
- 1526. Baber founds the Mongol dynasty in India.
- 1528. The British attempt to reach India by the North-east and North-west passages.
- 1531. Cabul is overrun.
- 1540. May. Shīr Khan defeats and deposes Humayun.
- 1555. Humayun is restored, by the assistance of the Persians.
- 1579. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
- 1586. Akbar conquers Cashmere.
- 1589. An overland expedition to India is undertaken by the Levant Company.
- 1591. Akbar annexes Scinde.
- 1600. Dec. 31. The East-India Company (*q. v.*) receive their first charter.
- 1601. May 2. The first English fleet sails from Torbay.
- 1612. Jan. 11. The English are permitted to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Gogra.
- 1614. The English defeat the Portuguese in Bombay.
- 1615. Dec. 23. An English embassy, under Sir Thomas Roe, arrives in India.
- 1617. The Danes settle in Tranquebar.
- 1623. Shah Jehan rebels.
- 1635. The English are allowed to trade with the Portuguese ports in India.
- 1641. Fort St. George is founded.
- 1648. Rebellion of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta empire.
- 1658. Aurungzebe dethrones his father, Shah Jehan, and succeeds in his stead.
- 1664. The French East-India Company is established.
- 1668. The English company obtains Bombay island.
- 1670. Sevajee ravages the Mongol dominions.
- 1680. Death of Sevajee.
- 1687. Bombay is made the chief establishment in India. The French establish Pondicherry.
- 1686-8. Aurungzebe annexes Bejapore and Golconda.

A.D.

- 1698. Calcutta is purchased by the East-India Company.
- 1710. Bahadur Shah marches against the Sikhs.
- 1719. An East-India Company is founded at Ostend.
- 1731. The Swedish company is formed.
- 1739. Nadir Shah, of Persia, invades India. Feb. He defeats Mohammed Shah. March 9. He sacks Delhi, and obtains the cession of all the Indian territories west of the Indus.
- 1746. War commences between the English and French in India. Sept. 14. The French take Madras.
- 1748. The English fail in an attempt on Pondicherry.
- 1749. Oct. The French are made rulers of eighty-one villages near Pondicherry.
- 1750. The Rohillas defeat the imperial forces.
- 1751. Aug. 31. Clive takes Arcot.
- 1752. The Punjab is ceded to Ahmed Shah.
- 1754. Dec. 26. Peace is concluded between the English and French, at Pondicherry.
- 1756. Feb. 11. The Mahratta pirate Angria is made prisoner, and his state destroyed. June 20. Surajah Dowlah takes Calcutta, and enacts the tragedy of the Black-hole (*q. v.*). Dec. 20. Clive and Watson arrive in the Ganges.
- 1757. Jan. 2. Clive retakes Calcutta. March 23. The English take Chandernagore. June 23. Clive defeats Surajah Dowlah at Plassey (*q. v.*).
- 1758. June 1. The French, under Lally, take Fort St. David. Oct. 4. They seize Arcot.
- 1759. Feb. 16. The English fleet, under Admiral Pococke, compels Lally to retire. April 6. The subahdar of the Deccan cedes a large portion of his territory to the British, and agrees to allow no French settlements in his dominions. Nov. 29. The French are expelled from Wandewash. Dec. 10. The English seize their fort at Carangoly.
- 1760. Feb. 10. Arcot is taken by the British.
- 1761. Jan. Major Carnac defeats Shah Alum at Patna. Jan. 14. The French surrender Pondicherry to the British.
- 1763. Feb. 10. The treaty of Paris restores Pondicherry to the French. Nov. 6. Patna is taken by the British.
- 1764. Feb. 11. The English army in India mutinies, but is reduced to subjection by Major Munro. Oct. 23. The battle of Buxar (*q. v.*).
- 1765. May 19. The nabob of Oude becomes tributary to the British. Aug. 12. The emperor constitutes the Company the Dewanee or receivers of revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.
- 1766. Nov. 12. Treaty with the Nizam of the Deccan, by which the British obtain the Northern Circars.
- 1767. Jan. Lord Clive sails for England. Sept. The Nizam forms an alliance with Hyder Ali, and treacherously attacks the British. Dec. The Nizam and Hyder Ali are defeated at Vellore.
- 1769. Jan. Hyder Ali plunders the Carnatic. April 4. He marches to Madras, and compels the English to conclude an alliance with him.
- 1770. A famine in Bengal carries off nearly a third of the population.
- 1772. April 13. Warren Hastings succeeds to the governorship of Bengal. Dec. 22. The Mahrattas enter Delhi, and compel the emperor to make important concessions.
- 1773. The Mahrattas commit great ravages.
- 1774. April 23. The British defeat the Rohilla army. Dec. 28. Salsette and Bassein are seized by the British.
- 1775. May 21. The subahdar of Oude cedes Benares to the Company. May 30. Charges of corruption are brought against Warren Hastings.
- 1776. March 11. Warren Hastings is again accused of receiving bribes, by the Brahmin Nuncomar. Aug. 5. Execution of Nuncomar for forgery.

- A.D.
 1778. Oct. Pondicherry surrenders to the British.
 1780. Aug. 25. A British force, under Sir Hector Munro, takes the field against Hyder Ali. Sept. 10. Hyder Ali captures a detachment under Colonel Baillie. Sept. 11. The English retreat. Oct. 31. Hyder takes Arcot. Nov. 5. Sir Eyre Coote arrives at Madras with reinforcements.
 1781. July 1. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hyder, near Porto Novo. Aug. 14. Warren Hastings attempts to arrest the rajah of Benares, who escapes. Sept. 19. The treaty of Chunar is signed by Warren Hastings and the subahdar of Oude. Hastings receives from the latter a present of £100,000. Oct. 24. Sir Elijah Impey is made judge of the court of appeal.
 1782. Jan. 12. The persecution of the Begums of Oude commences. Feb. 19. A French expedition lands, and assists Tippoo Saib against the English. May 17. Bassein and Ahmedabad are ceded to the Mahrattas, who agree to exclude all foreigners except the English. Aug. 31. The French take Trincomalee. Sept. 28. Sir Eyre Coote relinquishes the chief command. Dec. Death of Hyder Ali, who is succeeded by Tippoo Saib.
 1783. March. A French force, under Bussy lands on the Coromandel coast. April 30. Tippoo takes Bednore. Sept. 3. Pondicherry is restored to the French, and Trincomalee to the Dutch, by the treaty of Versailles.
 1784. March 11. A peace is concluded with Tippoo.
 1785. Feb. 8. Warren Hastings resigns the government, and returns to England.
 1788. Sept. Guntoor is ceded to the English by the Nizam of the Deccan.
 1789. Dec. 24. Tippoo is defeated in an attack upon Travancore.
 1790. May 7. Tippoo enters Travancore, which he plunders. June 1. A treaty is concluded with the Mahrattas against Tippoo. July 4. The Nizam joins the league against Tippoo. Dec. 12. Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.
 1791. March 6 to 22. Lord Cornwallis besieges and takes Bangalore. May 14. Cornwallis defeats Tippoo at the battle of Arikeru.
 1792. March 26. Peace is concluded with Tippoo, who surrenders his two eldest sons as hostages.
 1793. Courts for civil and criminal causes, and circuits, are appointed, and judges' fees abolished. Pondicherry is again taken by the English.
 1794. March 29. Tippoo's sons are restored.
 1798. Allahabad is ceded to the British.
 1799. May 4. Death of Tippoo, at the storming of Seringapatam (*q. v.*). June 22. The partition of Mysore takes place. Oct. 25. The rajah of Tanjore surrenders all his power to the British.
 1800. May 13. The nabob of Surat resigns his government to the English. Oct. 12. The Nizam cedes all his possession in Mysore to the British.
 1801. Nov. 14. Rohileund and the Doab are ceded to the English by the subahdar of Oude.
 1802. March 25. Pondicherry is restored to France by the treaty of Amiens. June 4. The nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territories to the British. Dec. 31. By the treaty of Bassein, the Peishwa cedes a large extent of territory to the British, and agrees to hold no intercourse with other foreigners.
 1803. Aug. 3. The Mahratta war commences against Dowlut Rao Scindia and the rajah of Berar. Sept. 12. General Lake enters Delhi. Sept. 23. Sir Arthur Wellesley gains the battle of Assaye (*q. v.*). Oct. 17. Lake takes Agra. Nov. 1. He defeats the Mahrattas, at the battle of Laswaree. Dec. 17. Peace is concluded with the rajah of Berar, who cedes Cuttack to the British. Dec. 30. Peace with Scindia, who surrenders Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Doab.

- A.D.
 1804. Feb. 27. The treaty of Boorhanpore is concluded with Scindia. April 16. War is declared against Holkar. Oct. 8. Holkar lays siege to Delhi, but is compelled to retire. Oct. 25. All Holkar's possessions in the Deccan are subdued by the British. Nov. 14. Death of General Frazer, at the battle of Deig, in which he defeats Holkar.
 1805. April 10. The rajah of Bhurtpore cedes portions of territory to the English. April 15. Holkar joins Scindia. Oct. 5. Death of Lord Cornwallis. Dec. 24. Peace is concluded with Holkar, who renounces his claims to the districts north of the Chumbul, and to Bundelcund.
 1807. Jan. 31. A mutiny breaks out among the troops stationed at Vellore. 800 Sepoys are executed.
 1808. War commences with Travancore. Dec. 31. The Travancore army is defeated by Colonel Hamilton.
 1809. Feb. 25. All the lines of Travancore are stormed by the British, and the war is ended. Aug. 23. A mutiny is quelled at Seringapatam.
 1812. The Pindarries shake off the Mahratta authority, and assert their independence.
 1813. July 1. The India trade is thrown open by 53 Geo. III. c. 155.
 1814. Nov. 1. War is declared against Nepal.
 1815. April 27. The whole of Kemaon is ceded to the British. Dec. 2. The treaty of Segoulee ends the Nepalese war.
 1817. June 13. The Mahratta confederacy is dissolved, and Ahmednuggur and other places are ceded to the British. Dec. 21. Sir T. Hislop defeats Holkar at the battle of Mehudpore. The Pindarrie war commences this year.
 1818. Jan. 6. Peace is concluded with Holkar. May. Conclusion of the Pindarrie war. June 3. The Peishwa surrenders to the English, abdicates his throne, and relinquishes all claim to the Deccan.
 1819. The vizier of Oude throws off his allegiance to the Mongol ruler, and establishes an independent government.
 1822. Dec. 12. A treaty is concluded between the English and the Nizam.
 1824. The Burmese war commences. May 11. The British take Rangoon. Nov. 1. A mutiny breaks out at Barrackpore.
 1825. Aug. 16 to Dec. 9. The *Enterprise* performs the first steam voyage to India. Dec. 1-5. The Burmese are defeated near Prome.
 1826. Jan. 18. The British take Bhurtpore. Feb. 24. Peace with Burmah is restored by the treaty of Yandaboo.
 1829. Dec. A decree for the abolition of sutteeism is published.
 1834. March 19. The Bombay papers first mention the elevation of native Hindoos to the magistracy. April 10. The rajah of Coorg is deposed.
 1838. Aug. 1. Slavery is abolished in the East Indies. Oct. 1. The Affghan war commences. (See AFFGHAN WAR and CABUL.)
 1839. April 21. The English army occupies Kandahar. July 23. Ghuznee is stormed by Sir J. Keane.
 1842. Oct. 11. Cabul is evacuated, and the Affghan war concluded.
 1843. Feb. 17. Sir Charles Napier defeats the Ameers of Scinde at the battle of Meanee. Dec. 29. The Gualior territory is invaded and subdued by the British.
 1844. May 24. Sir C. Napier convenes a great meeting of Beloochee chiefs at Hyderabad. A revolution occurs at Lahore.
 1845. Feb. 22. The Danish possessions in India are purchased by the British. Dec. 18. The British defeat the Sikhs at the battle of Moodkee. Dec. 21 and 22. The Sikhs are defeated at Ferozeshah.
 1846. Jan. 28. The Sikhs sustain a severe defeat at Aliwal (*q. v.*).

A.D.

1846. Feb. 10. They are defeated at Sobraon (*q. v.*).
Feb. 22. Sir Hugh Gough takes formal possession of Lahore. March 9. Peace is restored by the treaty of Lahore.
1847. Jan. The vizier Lall Singh is deposed from the government of Lahore.
1848. April 18. Death of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, in a skirmish with the troops of Dewan Moolraj. June 18. The army of Moolraj is defeated by Lieutenant Edwardes, at the battle of Kenyree. Sept. 22. General Whish raises the siege of Mooltan. Nov. 2. Lord Gough expels the enemy from Ramnuggur. Dec. 3. The Sikhs are defeated by Major-General Thackwell, at Vyseerabad.
1849. Jan. 2. The town of Mooltan is taken by the English. Jan. 13. The Sikhs are defeated at Chillianwallah (*q. v.*). Jan. 22. The citadel of Mooltan surrenders, and Moolraj is taken prisoner. Feb. 21. The Sikhs are defeated at Goojerat (*q. v.*). March 7. Sir Charles Napier becomes commander-in-chief in India. March 14. The entire Sikh army surrenders unconditionally. March 29. The governor-general announces the annexation of the Punjab. July. Moolraj is tried for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. He is convicted, and sentenced to death. Sept. The sentence is commuted to transportation for life.
1850. Feb. 27. The 66th Bengal native infantry is disbanded for mutiny. May 25. The Nepaulese embassy arrives in England. July 2. Sir Charles Napier resigns the office of commander-in-chief.
1851. Jan. 28. Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Maharrattas, dies at Bithoor. The continuance of his pension is refused to his nephew Nana Sahib. Oct. 29. Disputes having occurred with the Burmese empire, a British fleet arrives at Rangoon.
1852. Jan. 4. The British force the passage of the Irawaddy. April 5. Martaban is stormed. April 14. General Goodwin storms and takes Rangoon. June 4. Pegu is taken, but is shortly afterwards evacuated. July 9. Prome is taken. Oct. 10. Prome is again taken. Nov. 21. Pegu is recaptured. Dec. 3. The Burmese invest Pegu, which is relieved by the British. Dec. 30. Annexation of Pegu to the Anglo-Indian empire.
1853. June 30. End of the Burmese war. Aug. 20. A new India Bill is passed (16 & 17 Vict. c. 95). Dec. 11. Death of the rajah of Nagpore, and annexation of his territories to the British possessions.
1856. Feb. 7. Annexation of Oude.
1857. Jan. 24 to May 6. Mutiny of the native regiments at Barrackpore, Berhampore, Lucknow, and Meerut. May 10. Mutiny at Meerut. May 11. The mutineers establish their head-quarters at Delhi. May 12. They proclaim the king of Delhi emperor. May 20. General Anson marches with a British force for Delhi, and dies of cholera at Kurnaul. May 27. May 30. Four regiments mutiny at Lucknow. June 6. The mutiny reaches Allahabad. June 8. Sir H. Barnard succeeds General Anson at Delhi. June 21. Death of Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore. June 26. The British at Cawnpore surrender to Nana Sahib, by whom they are nearly all murdered the following day. July 1. The rebels commence the siege of Lucknow. July 4. Death of Sir Henry Lawrence. July 5. Death of Sir H. Barnard. July 17. General Havelock enters Cawnpore. July 19. He defeats Nana Sahib at Bithoor. Aug. 10. General Nicholson arrives before Delhi. Aug. 14. Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Calcutta. Sept. 14 to 20. Storming and capture of Delhi by General Wilson.

A.D.

1857. Sept. 21. Lieutenant Hodson kills the sons of the king of Delhi. Sept. 25. Havelock relieves the Europeans besieged at Lucknow. Oct. 10. General Greathed defeats the Agra contingent near Agra. Nov. 3. Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Cawnpore. Nov. 17. Outram, Havelock, and Campbell meet at Lucknow, and entirely dislodge the enemy. Nov. 22. The British evacuate Lucknow. Nov. 25. Death of Sir Henry Havelock at Alum Bagh. Nov. 27. General Windham sustains a defeat from the Gualior rebels near Cawnpore. Dec. 6. Sir Colin defeats the rebels at Cawnpore.
1858. Jan. 2. Sir Colin defeats the rebels at Futteghur. Jan. 6. Jung Bahadoor captures Goruckpore. Jan. 23. General Roberts takes Awah, in Rajpootana. Jan. 28. Sir Hugh Rose captures the fort of Ratghur. Feb. 11. Sir Colin leaves Cawnpore and advances to Lucknow. March 8. The siege commences. March 19. Capture of Lucknow. March 30. General Roberts takes Kotah. April 2. Sir H. Rose takes Jhansi. April 19. General Whitlock defeats the rebels at Bandar. April 27. Death of Sir William Peel at Cawnpore. May 7. Bareilly is seized by the British. May 8. Sir H. Rose takes Kooch. May 23. He captures Calpee. June 1. The rebels seize Gualior. June 19. Gualior is recaptured by Sir H. Rose. July 14. General Grant defeats the rebels at Kotara. Sept. 1. The government of the East-India Company terminates. Sept. 2. Two disarmed native regiments rebel at Mooltan, and are destroyed. Sept. 5. General Roberts defeats the Paoree rebels. Sept. 15. General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee at Beora. Oct. The rebels sustain numerous severe defeats. Nov. 1. The Queen is proclaimed sovereign of India, Lord Canning receiving the title of viceroy. Nov. 3. General Wetherall defeats the rebels at Rampur-Kupia, in Oude. Nov. 24. Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) defeats the mutineers near Futtehpur. Dec. 1. Tantia Topee is defeated at Tschota-Udeypur. Dec. 5. Death of General Jacob. Dec. 17. Sir R. Napier defeats Ferozeshah near Ramonde. Dec. 27. The British destroy Musjidia.
1859. Jan. 1. The Punjab is erected into a presidency. Jan. 25. The pacification of Oude is announced. April 2. Maun Singh surrenders. April 7. Tantia Topee is taken prisoner. April 18. Execution of Tantia Topee at Seepree. A public thanksgiving is held for the suppression of the mutiny. July 1. The soldiers in the army of the Company are allowed either to retire from the service or to re-enlist in the queen's service, with a fresh bounty. About 10,000 men quit the service.
1860. Nov. 13. Execution of William Johnson, of the 5th European regiment, for mutiny.
1861. Jan. Large subscriptions are raised in England to relieve a famine in the north-west of India. April 8. The Scinde railway is opened as far as Kotree.

LIST OF HINDOO DYNASTIES.

	B.C.	A.D.
House of Ghazni ..	977	The Seiad supremacy .. 1414
House of Ghor	118	House of Lodi 1450
	A.D.	
Slave kings	1206	House of Teimur (or Mogul dynasty) 1526
House of Khilji	1258	
House of Toghlaq ..	1321	

MOGUL EMPERORS OF INDIA.

	A.D.		A.D.
Baber	1526	Shir Shah	1540
Humayun	1531	Selim Shah Sur....	1545

A.D.		A.D.	
Mohammed Shah	1712	Jehandar Shah	1712
Sur Adili	1553	Ferokkhir	1713
Humayun (again)	1555	Mohammed Shah	1719
Akbar	1556	Ahmed Shah	1748
Jehangir	1605	Alamgir	1754
Shah Jehan	1627	Shah Jehan	1756
Aurangzebe	1658	Shah Allum	1761
Bahadur Shah	1707		

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

A.D.	
1772. April 13.	Warren Hastings.
1785. Feb. 1.	Sir John Macpherson.
1786. Sept. 12.	Marquis of Cornwallis.
1793. Oct. 28.	Sir John Shore.
1798. April 6.	Sir Alured Clarke.
1798. May 17.	Marquis of Wellesley.
1805. July 30.	Marquis Cornwallis (again).
1805. Oct. 10.	Sir George Hilare Barlow.
1807. July 31.	Lord Minto.
1813. Oct. 4.	Marquis of Hastings.
1823. Jan. 13.	Hon. John Adam.
1823. Aug. 1.	Lord Amherst.
1828. March 13.	Hon. William Butterworth Bayley.
1828. July 4.	Lord Bentinck.
1835. March 20.	Sir C. T. (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe
1836. March 4.	Lord Auckland.
1842. Feb. 28.	Lord Ellenborough.
1844. June 15.	William Wilberforce Bird.
1844. July 23.	Sir Henry (afterwards Viscount) Hardinge.
1848. Jan. 12.	Earl of Dalhousie.
1855. Aug. 2.	Viscount Canning.
1862. Jan.	Lord Elgin.

INDIANA (United States), separated in 1809 from Illinois, with which, from 1800, it formed a territorial government, and was admitted into the Union as an independent state in December, 1816.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of Indiana, was founded in 1821.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—This council for the government of India, erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 2, 1858), to supersede the Board of Control, consists of fifteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Queen, and seven by the directors of the East-India Company. They receive an annual salary of £1,200, retain their office during good behaviour, and are not permitted to sit in parliament. The first meeting of this council was held in 1858.

INDIA-RUBBER, or CAOUTCHOUC, was first brought to Europe by M. de la Condamine, A.D. 1733. An account of the substance, as used by the natives of South America, was presented by him to the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1736. A further report was given in 1761, by Messrs. Herissant and Macquer, to the French government, and by its order M. Grossart made several successful experiments, the results of which were published in 1768. The first allusion to the subject in English literature is by Joseph Priestley, in a work printed in 1770, in which India-rubber is recommended as good for "wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil." The substance came into more general notice some ten years after, when it was sold in the shape of bottles, at the rate of about a guinea the ounce. Macintosh succeeded in dissolving India-rubber, and applying it to waterproof clothing. The first patent obtained by him for these celebrated "Macin-

toshes" bears date 1823. Barnard took out a patent for caoutchoucine in 1833. The sulphuration of caoutchouc, a valuable invention, is due to Goodyear, who took out a patent for the same in 1839.

INDICTION.—This term was originally applied to a tribute of corn exacted by the Romans every fifteen years; but it was afterwards used to denote the period at which the payments were made. The institution of indictions dates at the earliest from the time of Constantine I., A.D. 312; but the first instance of their use is mentioned in the Theodosian code, under the reign of Constantius, who died in 361. The papal court adopted computation by indictions about 800, the commencement of the first indiction being referred to Jan. 1, 313.

INDIGO.—Beckmann is strongly inclined to believe that what Dioscorides calls *indicon*, and Pliny and Vitruvius *indicum*, is our indigo. Muratori speaks of a treaty in Latin, A.D. 1193, between the people of Bologna and Ferrara, in which *indicum* is mentioned as an article on which duty must be paid. Marco Polo met with it in Asia, A.D. 1285, and published a description of the plant and its uses after his return to Europe in 1298. An act was passed in the reign of Elizabeth, authorizing searchers to burn indigo in all dye-houses and other places where it could be discovered. This act remained in force till the time of Charles II. Indigo was so little known on the continent that some proprietors of mines in the Hartz mountains obtained authority in 1705 to dig for the article in the hills near Halbertstadt. Its use was prohibited in Languedoc in 1598. The cultivation of indigo commenced in Carolina in 1747.

INDORE (Hindustan).—Mulhar Rao Holkar obtained a grant of the territory of Indore A.D. 1733. The town of Indore was founded by Alia Bae, A.D. 1767. A great battle was fought here Oct. 14, 1801, when Holkar was defeated by Scindia, a powerful Mahratta chieftain, who destroyed Indore. Murray captured the town, which had been restored, Aug. 24, 1804. By the treaty of Mundesore, Jan. 13, 1818, the British extended their protection to Holkar, the ruler of Indore.

INDULGENCE.—According to Bingham, anciently an indulgence was no more than the power which every bishop had of moderating the canonical punishments which, in course of penance, were inflicted upon sinners, and not any pretended power of delivering souls from the pains of purgatory, by virtue of a stock of merits, or works of supererogation, of which the Pope is become the sole dispenser. Valentinian commenced the practice of granting, on Easter Sunday, a general release to all except the worst criminals, A.D. 367. This act of grace was continued by the emperors, and called their indulgence. The papal system of indulgences originated with Pope Gregory VII. in 1077, and they were granted by the council of Clermont to the Crusaders Nov. 18—23, 1095.

They were sold publicly in all parts of Europe on the occasion of the jubilee in 1300. The doctrine of indulgences was made an article of faith by Clement VII. in 1343. Indulgences were farmed out for fifteen years to Tetzel in 1502. The Tax-book of Indulgences was published at Rome in 1514. Luther denounced the traffic Oct. 31, 1517. The council of Trent framed a new law of indulgences, Jan. 13, 1546.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The first attempt to introduce these institutions into this country was made at Norwood by Mr. Aubin, A.D. 1836. The Industrial Schools Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48, for the care and education of poor children, was passed Aug. 17, 1857.

INFANTICIDE.—This practice was permitted in ancient Greece and Rome, but was checked by the progress of Christianity. It prevailed to a frightful extent in India and the Pacific archipelagos; but it is becoming extinct, owing to the benign influence of Christianity. In 315 Constantine I. took a forcible step for its suppression, by providing for the maintenance of children whose parents were too poor to support them; but it was not treated as murder till the reign of Valentinian (364–375). By 21 James I. c. 27 (1623), the concealment of the death of an illegitimate child was made legal proof that it had been murdered. This law was repealed by 43 Geo. III. c. 58 (June 24, 1803).

INFANTRY.—The Jews, the Egyptians, and the Persians, amongst ancient nations, devoted considerable attention to the formation of their infantry. Cyrus (B.C. 559–529) clothed his foot-soldiers in armour. The Greek phalanx and the Roman legion first came into collision at the battle of Heracleia, B.C. 280. On the decline of the Roman empire, the barbarians relied principally upon their infantry. The Franks borrowed the square, employed with such success at the battle of Tours, A.D. 732, from the Romans. The Anglo-Saxon forces were composed chiefly of infantry. During the Middle Ages, infantry was but little used. Louis VI. (A.D. 1108–1137) formed the communal militia in France, and his example was followed by Frederick I. (1152–1190) of Germany, and Henry II. (1154–1189) of England. This led to the gradual re-establishment of infantry as the chief arm in war. The battle of Bovines, July 27, 1214, was the first entirely decided by modern infantry, and led to the establishment of this force in all the states of Europe. Infantry was for some time composed of irregular bands; and Charles VII. of France was the first to organize a standing army, in 1444. Francis I. increased this army to the number of 12,000. The battles of Biberach, Oct. 2, 1796, and of Caldiero, Oct. 29 and 30, 1806, were fought solely by infantry.

INFANT-SCHOOLS.—The first establishment of this kind was opened by James Buchanan at New Lanark, A.D. 1815, Mr. Robert Owen providing the means for the undertaking.

Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham and Lord Lansdowne introduced them at London in 1819, and the success achieved by Mr. Wilderspin in their management, led to their general adoption throughout the kingdom. The Home and Colonial Infant-School Society was founded in 1836.

INFERNAL MACHINE, an apparatus filled with gunpowder or other explosive materials for the destruction of human life and property. The Italian engineer Federico Gianibelli was the first to employ these engines, which he did at the siege of Antwerp by the Spaniards, 1585. In modern times, infernal machines have been repeatedly employed, especially in France, for the purpose of assassination. The most celebrated instances of this kind are, the attack upon Napoleon Bonaparte, Dec. 24, 1800; that upon Louis-Philippe, July 28, 1835; and one upon Napoleon III. and his empress, Jan. 14, 1858. The Russians employed infernal machines against the British fleet in the Baltic in 1854 and 1855.

INFIRMARIES.—These institutions were unknown before the Christian era. Julian, observing the charitable institutions of the Christians, founded similar establishments for the sick poor, which were called *Xenodochia*. The clergy were the first to establish houses for the reception of the sick. Fabiola, a Roman lady, a friend of St. Jerome, established one at Rome in the 5th century. (See HOSPITALS.)

INFLUENZA, an epidemic catarrh, which first appeared in Europe A.D. 1510. Visitations occurred in 1557 and 1580. It raged with great severity in England, and especially in London, in 1729, 1803, 1831, 1833, 1836, and 1847. It broke out in Cape-Town, Africa, in 1836.

INFORMERS.—The custom of paying a portion of a fine imposed for an offence, to the person by whom the offender has been exposed, has created the business of common informers. They were very numerous in Greece and Rome, and much discouraged by Titus (A.D. 79–81) and Trajan (98–117). By 18 Eliz. c. 5 (1576) and 27 Eliz. c. 10 (1584), informers were compelled to appear in person, and if they withdrew the action, were condemned to pay the costs. For compounding without permission of the court, they were to stand in the pillory two hours, pay a fine of £10, and be incapacitated from suing in future. By 31 Eliz. c. 5 (1589), no prosecution can take place on information, in cases where the penalty is divided between the informer and the crown, when a year has elapsed since the commission of the offence. An act to prevent malicious informations in the court of King's Bench was passed in 1692 (4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 18).

INFRA-LAPSARIANS. (See CALVINISM.)

INGOLDSTADT (Bavaria).—This strongly-fortified town has been frequently besieged. By the 13th secret article of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the emperor agreed to surrender Ingoldstadt and other

German fortresses. The university, where the celebrated Dr. Faustus studied, was founded in 1472, and in 1800 was transferred to Landshut.

INGOUR (Battle).—Omer Pasha, at the head of a Turkish army, passed this river, in Asia Minor, Nov. 6, 1855, and assailed a strong Russian force. The latter was defeated with the loss of 1,250 in killed and wounded. The Turks lost about 400 men.

INGRIA (European Russia).—This province was invaded by the Poles A.D. 1579, and by the Swedes A.D. 1609. Peter the Great invaded it in 1703, and it was ceded by Sweden to Russia at the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

INK.—The ink used by the ancients was of a viscid nature, being chiefly composed of ivory-black and gum. A varnish of wax was also employed, especially in the 9th century A.D. The Anglo-Saxon black inks of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries are remarkable for their excellence. Gold and silver inks were sometimes employed, and red ink is very common for capital letters, &c., though no MS. is entirely written with it. Indian ink was first made in China about A.D. 800, and was first perfumed about 1100. Sympathetic inks were known to the ancients, and a method of secret correspondence is mentioned by Ovid in the *Art of Love*, B.C. 2. Inks of this character were invented by Peter Borel in 1653, Le Mort in 1684, and Waitz in 1705. The French Academy of Sciences appointed a commission for the discovery of an indelible ink, which published two receipts for the purpose, May 30, 1831.

INKERMANN (Battle).—During the Crimean war, the Russians, nearly 50,000 strong, assailed the weakest part of the English position facing the harbour of Balaklava and the caverns of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. For six hours, 8,000 British troops encountered at various points, and resisted, the assault of this overwhelming force. The French came to the support of the English, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The English loss amounted to 3,000, and that of the French to 1,726 men. The Russians lost about 12,000 in killed and wounded.

INLAND REVENUE. (*See EXCISE.*)

INNS were established in Egypt B.C. 1707. Herodotus ascribes the introduction of inns to the Lydians. They existed among the Romans, who frequently used the chequers as a sign. The city of Herulanum is said to have contained 900 public-houses. Tibertius (A.D. 14–37) prohibited innkeepers from selling any baker's goods, and Nero (54–68) restricted them to the sale of boiled vegetables. By 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1353), commissioners were appointed to inquire into impositions by innkeepers, and by 11 Hen. IV. c. 2 (1409), innkeepers were prohibited from being officers in the customs. The latter act was enforced by 20 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1442).

INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.—According to Pearse (*Inns of Court and Chancery*, 436

p. 51), "the inns of court are voluntary societies, for ages submitting to government analogous to that of other seminaries of learning." They are four in number; viz., the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, and they have appertaining to them the nine inns of Chancery; viz., Clement's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Lyon's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies' Inn, Symond's Inn, Barnard's Inn, and Staple's Inn (*q. v.*).

INNSBRÜCK, OR INNSBRÜCK (Austria), the capital of the Tyrol, a very ancient city, was taken by Maurice of Saxony in 1552, by the Bavarians in 1703; but they were driven out in a few days, and the French took it in 1805, and ceded it to Bavaria. The French and Bavarians were expelled April 15, 1809. They regained possession May 19, 1809, and were expelled, after a desperate battle around the city, May 29. Innsprück once more fell into the hands of the French and Bavarians in July, 1809, but was rescued Aug. 12, 1809. The emperor Leopold I. founded a university at Innsprück A.D. 1672, and the palace was erected by Maria Theresa in 1770.

INOCULATION for small-pox was introduced into England from Turkey, about A.D. 1721, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. It was tried as an experiment on seven condemned criminals, who submitted to the operation on condition that their lives should be spared if they survived. The royal family were inoculated in 1726, and the practice was afterwards generally adopted. On the discovery of vaccination (*q. v.*), it was abandoned, and was finally prohibited by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, s. 8 (July 23, 1840).

INQUISITION.—This ecclesiastical tribunal dates from the mission of Pierre de Castelnau against the Albigenses A.D. 1204. In 1215 St. Dominic was appointed the first inquisitor-general by the fourth Lateran council, and in 1233 the so-called Holy Office received a definite constitution from Pope Gregory IX. Sicily received the Inquisition in 1224, Aragon in 1233, Venice in 1249, France in 1255, and Castile and Leon in 1290. The modern Inquisition was formed in Castile by a bull dated Nov. 1, 1478. The tribunal was erected in September, 1480, and commenced its operations at Seville, under the inquisitor-general Torquemada, Jan. 2, 1481. It was firmly established in Spain by two bulls of Sixtus IV., Aug. 2 and Oct. 17, 1483. In 1540 the Holy Office was established in Portugal; and in 1571 it was introduced into Peru and Mexico by Philip II., whose reign is known as the Spanish reign of terror, owing to the numerous victims sacrificed to the Inquisition during its progress. It was suppressed in France by the edict of Nantes in 1598, and was abolished in Tuscany and Naples in 1782. Napoleon I. published an edict for its suppression in Spain, Dec. 4, 1808, and the Cortes also ordered its abolition, Feb. 12, 1813; but Ferdinand VII. restored it July 21, 1814. The acts of the Inquisition were burnt at Goa, by order of

John, regent of Portugal, May 27, 1815, and the office was finally abolished in Spain in 1820. The total number of victims of the Holy Office is quite unknown. In Spain alone it is estimated by Llorente that 32,000 persons were burnt, 17,000 burnt in effigy, and 291,000 condemned to other penalties. The last sufferer condemned to the flames was a woman, burnt at Seville Nov. 7, 1781, for having made a contract with the devil. This tribunal was abolished by the provisional government of Tuscany Nov. 16, 1859.

INQUISITORS OF THE PRESS were instituted by Pope Sixtus IV. (1471—1484). No work was to be printed without their permission.

INSOLVENCY.—The first act for the relief of insolvent debtors was passed by the Long Parliament. A court for their relief was temporarily established by 53 Geo. III. c. 102 (July 10, 1813), which was continued by several acts till June 25, 1820. New measures for their relief by means of the court were adopted by 1 Geo. IV. c. 119 (July 26, 1820), and the numerous laws on the subject were amended and consolidated by 7 Geo. IV. c. 57 (May 26, 1826). Insolvent mayors, aldermen, or councillors of boroughs, are compelled to vacate their office by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 52 (Sept. 9, 1835). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 12, 1842), insolvent debtors whose liabilities are less than £300 may obtain relief by the Bankruptcy Court. This act was amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 9, 1844). By the new Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 6, 1861), the business of the Insolvent Debtors' Court is transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy.

INSTITUTE (French).—The name *Institut National* was given to five eminent scientific, literary, and artistic societies, each having its own separate administration, which were united by decree in 1795. They held their first public session in 1796. These societies are the *Académie Française*, established by Cardinal Richelieu A.D. 1634, composed of forty members, and having under its charge the compilation of the *Dictionnaire*; the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, founded by Louis XIV. in 1663, and composed of an uncertain number of members and foreign associates; the *Académie des Beaux-Arts*, founded in 1664, composed of forty members, and divided into five sections,—painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and music; the *Académie des Sciences*, founded by Colbert in 1666, having sixty-five members, divided into eleven sections, and publishing the results of its activity in a periodical "bulletin" and two series of memoirs; and the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*, established by a decree of Louis-Philippe, of Oct. 25, 1832, numbering thirty members, and divided into five sections,—philosophy, jurisprudence, political economy, history, and moral philosophy. In 1803 the constitution of the society was changed; in 1806 the name was

changed to Institute of France; and in 1811 to that of Imperial Institute.

INSURANCE, or ASSURANCE.—Some authorities are of opinion that it was introduced into Europe by the Jews, A.D. 1182; whilst others state that it arose in Lombardy about 1280, and was brought to London about 1350. The earliest ordinance respecting insurance is dated Barcelona, 1435. The next was published at Florence in 1523. The emperor Charles V. of Germany issued the "Caroline code" in 1551; his son, Philip II., added a number of new decrees concerning insurance in 1563 and 1565. The preamble to the first English statute on this subject (43 Eliz. c. 12), passed in 1601, states that insurance had been "time out of mind an usage amongst merchants." Louis XIV. of France issued an ordinance on the subject in 1681. Dr. Barton set up the first insurance office against fire in 1696, afterwards called the Hand-in-Hand. The Amicable Society General Insurance was established by charter in July, 1706; the Union Fire Office in 1714; and the Westminster Fire Office in 1717. The first companies for marine insurances, the Royal Exchange Insurance and the London Insurance, were established June 22, 1720.

INTERDICT. (See EXCOMMUNICATION.)

INTEREST, in use among the ancient Greeks, was restricted to 12 per cent. by a law of Solon, B.C. 550. It was regulated by law in India, B.C. 324, and was reduced to 4 per cent. at Rome, B.C. 29. It was prohibited by a law of Richard I. A.D. 1197, but was apparently legal at the signing of Magna Charta, as it was then declared not payable by minors. It was again prohibited by 3 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1486), was fixed at 10 per cent. by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1545), and was prohibited again by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20 (1552). Legal interest at 10 per cent. was restored by 13 Eliz. c. 8 (1570), and after undergoing successive reductions, was ultimately settled at 5 per cent. by 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 16 (1713). All restrictions were repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 10, 1854).

INTERIM.—Several decrees have been issued bearing this title. The first, published by the diet of Ratisbon, July 29, 1541, referred the religious disputes of the Germans to the arbitration of a general council. The second, known as the Augsburg Interim, issued by Charles V., was read before the diet of Augsburg, May 15, 1548, and failed in its object of reconciling the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The Interim of Leipsic was promulgated by the elector Maurice of Saxony, Dec. 22, 1548, and was accepted by some Protestants. Charles and Maurice resorted to arms to support their respective decrees, and the emperor was compelled to revoke his interim in 1552.

INTERIM TREATY.—This treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed Sept. 30, 1849, but was not to take effect till May 1, 1850. Its object was the maintenance of

the Germanic confederation, and of the peace of Germany.

INTERLUDE.—A species of dramatic composition between the moral plays and the modern drama, was, according to Disraeli (*Amenities*, i. 348), "called the *interlude*, or a *play between*, to zest by its pleasantry the intervals of a luxurious and sometimes a wearisome banquet. The most dramatic interludes were the invention of John Heywood, who flourished A.D. 1521—1565, the jester of Henry the Eighth." Heywood was in fact the inventor of the interlude.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—The benefit of international copyright was secured to authors in certain cases by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 59 (July 31, 1838), which was extended by 15 Vict. c. 12 (May 28, 1852). A treaty on the subject was concluded with France in 1851, one was signed with the United States, Feb. 18, 1853, and with Hamburg in 1854.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—In 1858 it was resolved by the council of the Society of Arts that the holding of decennial industrial exhibitions would be of national benefit. Circulars were accordingly sent to the foreign exhibitors of 1851, to ascertain their views respecting a similar undertaking in 1861; but, in consequence of the Italian war, the Society of Arts, in June, 1859, passed a resolution for the postponement of the scheme. The sudden termination of the war induced them to resume their efforts, and the year 1862 was suggested as the date of the exhibition. In February, 1860, Prince Albert signified his desire to further the undertaking, and a guarantee fund was opened, which soon amounted to £430,000. In June the commissioners of 1851 gave permission for the new building to be erected on the ground purchased with the surplus fund of the old exhibition, and in February 1861, the trustees were incorporated by charter, as the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862. The building, designed by Captain Fowke, was commenced March 9, the contractors being bound to complete it by Feb. 12, 1862. Its principal front is of brick, 1,200 feet long and 50 feet high. Brick wings recede at each end, between 500 and 600 feet, and the parallelogram included between these erections forms the industrial exhibition, built of iron, wood, and glass. The immense domes at each end of the building measure 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, being the largest structures of the kind in existence. Including the large wooden galleries forming the machine department, the Exhibition buildings cover an area of more than 25 acres.

INTERREGNUM.—This period lasted from the execution of Charles I. till the restoration of Charles II., being an interval of little more than eleven years. On the king's execution, Jan. 30, 1649, a republic was proclaimed, which lasted till the expulsion of the parliament by Cromwell, April 20, 1653, after which he exercised absolute power as lord-general. He surrendered his power to a convention

appointed by himself, July 4, but was reinstated by them Dec. 12, and proclaimed lord-protector of the Commonwealth Dec. 16. A new settlement was adopted May 25, 1657, by which Cromwell received full powers to appoint his successor. He died Sept. 13, 1658, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who resigned the protectorate in May, 1659. The regal authority was restored in the person of Charles II., May 29, 1660.

INVERLOCHY (Battle).—The royalist troops, commanded by the marquis of Montrose, defeated Argyle and the Covenanters at this place, in Scotland, Feb. 2, 1645.

INVERNESS (Scotland) was one of the capitals of the Picts during the 6th century. Its first charter was granted by Malcolm Canmore, in 1067. Robert Bruce captured it in 1313, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, burned it in June, 1411. The bridge over the Ness was built in 1686; and the old castle was destroyed by the rebels in 1746. The town-hall was founded in 1708, and the assembly-rooms were erected in 1789. A disastrous earthquake occurred in 1816, and an inundation of the river Ness in 1843, which swept away the old bridge. The new suspension-bridge was opened in 1855.

INVESTITURE.—The whole right of investiture by the temporal sovereign was abrogated by a decree of Gregory VII. at a council held at Rome, Feb. 24-28, 1075. The decree deposed every bishop, abbot, or inferior ecclesiastic who should receive investiture from any lay person. The claim led to many contests in Europe. The emperor Henry V. gave up the right of investiture in a treaty signed at Rome Feb. 12, 1111. Another dispute having arisen on the subject, it was once more settled by the concordat of Worms, 1122, which was ratified by the Lateran council in 1123. The Norman kings refused to concede the right, and Urban II. threatened excommunication. Anselm in vain attempted to persuade Henry I. to submit in 1103. At a council held at London, Aug. 1, 1107, it was agreed that bishops should do homage to the king, but not receive investiture from him. It led to frequent contests between the temporal and secular powers.

INVOCATION OF SAINTS.—The practice of imploring the intercession of the dead became general in the Romish church during the 5th century. It is first enjoined in the canons of the English churches in the year 994.

IODINE.—This substance was discovered in 1811 by Courtois, a saltpetre manufacturer at Paris, who described it to the Institute of Paris on the 6th of December, 1813. It received its name from the Greek *ἰώδης*, *violet-coloured*, and has been successfully employed in the treatment of several diseases.

IONA, HUY, or ICOLMKILL (Argyleshire).—This island, one of the Hebrides, is celebrated for the ruins of the cathedral, &c., founded by St. Columba A.D. 565. It was

twice sacked by the Danes. In accordance with an act passed by the Scotch convention of estates in 1561, the ecclesiastical buildings on this island were destroyed. Shakespeare, referring to it as the ancient place of sepulture of the Scottish sovereigns, says that Duncan's body was

"Carried to Colme-kill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones."

Macbeth, ii. sc. 2.

IONIA (Asia Minor).—This country is said to have been peopled by Greek colonists about B.C. 1044. After founding Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, and other important cities, the Ionians obtained possession of Smyrna about B.C. 700, and the country soon attained a high degree of prosperity. At the commencement of the reign of Croesus, B.C. 560, it was subject to the Lydians, but it was conquered by Cyrus B.C. 557. The inhabitants made unsuccessful efforts to regain their independence, B.C. 500 and 496, and they assisted the Greeks against the Persians at the battle of Mycale, B.C. 479. The Persian yoke was at length shaken off by the battle of the Eurymedon (*q.v.*), but the peace of Antalcidas again imposed it upon the Ionians, B.C. 387. On the destruction of the Persian empire by Alexander, Ionia became subject to Macedonia, and afterwards formed part of the Roman empire, B.C. 133.

IONIAN ISLANDS (Mediterranean).—Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante, with their dependencies, were erected into the republic of the Seven United Islands, March 21, 1800. It was to pay a moderate tribute to the Porte, and its independence was guaranteed by Turkey and Russia. By the ninth article of the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802, Napoleon recognized this republic. The French captured them in 1807, and Russia ceded them to France by a secret article of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The French garrisons surrendered to an English force in 1809, and by a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Paris Nov. 5, 1815, they were formed into an independent state, called the United States of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of England. The Prince Regent, afterwards Geo. IV., ratified their constitution July 11, 1817, and it was proclaimed Dec. 28. A university for this republic was founded at Corfu in 1823. In 1848 and 1849, Lord Seaton, the lord high commissioner, introduced numerous changes in the constitution; a free press, vote by ballot, and a very extended suffrage, being among the number. In 1851 Greek became the official language of the Ionian government. In 1858, owing to the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, Mr. Gladstone was despatched on a commission of inquiry. He arrived at Corfu Nov. 23. The legislative assembly proposed the annexation of their republic to Greece, Jan. 27, 1859, and presented a petition to that effect, Jan. 30,

which Mr. Gladstone rejected Feb. 5. General Sir H. Storks succeeded as lord high commissioner, Feb. 17, and Mr. Gladstone embarked for England Feb. 19.

IONIC SECT.—This school of philosophers was founded by Thales of Miletus, who was born B.C. 635. His two cardinal doctrines were that the whole world is a living being, produced from a seed, and that water is the grand origin of all things. The succession of philosophers of this school is very indefinite. Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Heraclitus, are usually classed among its teachers.

IOWA (United States).—The French settled in this part of America A.D. 1686. Iowa was made a separate territory in June, 1838, and was admitted into the Union Aug. 4, 1846.

IPSUS (Battle).—Ptolemy Soter, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus Nicator, having entered into a confederacy against Antigonus, their armies met at this village, in Phrygia, B.C. 301. Antigonus, who was in his eighty-first year, was defeated and slain.

IPSWICH (Suffolk) was pillaged by the Danes A.D. 991, and again in 1000. A hurricane destroyed many churches Jan. 1, 1287. The grammar-school was founded in 1527; the gaol was erected in 1790, and the Hall of Commerce in 1845.

IRELAND.—Its most ancient name is Eri, or Erin. The Greeks called it Ierne, and the Saxons Ierland, or Ireland. For several centuries, *i.e.* from the 2nd to the 10th, the island bore the name Scotia, and the inhabitants were called Scots. The term Hibernia came into use at a later date. No authentic records of its early history exist.

A.D.

2. Reign of Conary the Great.

- 90. The Fir-Bolgs, or Belgae, inhabitants of great part of Ireland, revolt under Cairbre Cinneait, whom they raise to the throne.
- 253. The Irish form a settlement in Argyleshire, Scotland.
- 396. The Irish invade Britain, and cross over into Gaul.
- 432. St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
- 465. Death of St. Patrick.
- 664. The Irish hospitably receive foreign students.
- 684. Egfrid, king of Northumbria, invades Ireland.
- 795. The Danes invade Ireland.
- 844. The Danish chief Turgesius is slain, and his countrymen are expelled, but soon return.
- 1014. April 23. Friday. Brian Boru defeats the Danes at the great battle of Clontarf (*q.v.*).
- 1102. Magnus, king of Norway, invades Ireland, where he is defeated and slain.
- 1154. Henry II. of England obtains from Pope Adrian IV. a grant of Ireland.
- 1166. Dermot MacMurchad, king of Leinster, is expelled from his kingdom.
- 1168. He flees to England, and receives a promise of assistance from Henry II.
- 1169. May. The English, under Fitz-Stephen, invade Ireland. Aug. 24. Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, lands near Waterford.
- 1171. Death of Dermot, who is succeeded by Strongbow. Oct. 18. Henry II. lands at Croch, near Waterford. He receives the submission of the native princes.
- 1172. April 7. Henry returns to England.
- 1175. Henry promulgates the bull of Pope Adrian.
- 1177. May. Henry makes his son John lord of Ireland.

A.D.

1185. April 1. John arrives in Ireland, and ravages Ulster.
1210. King John invades Ireland, and introduces English laws and usages.
1254. Henry III. makes a grant of Ireland to his son Edward, prince of Wales.
1270. The natives rise in rebellion, and massacre many English.
1288. The "Statute for the state of Ireland" is passed.
1295. The country is divided into counties.
1315. May 25. Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce of Scotland, invades Ireland, and is soon afterwards crowned king at Dundalk.
1318. Oct. 14. Edward Bruce is defeated and slain near Dundalk.
1329. Insurrections break out in the south of Ireland.
1361. Lionel, duke of Clarence, arrives in Ireland as the king's deputy.
1385. Richard II. invests Robert de Vere with the sovereignty of Ireland.
1394. Oct. 2. Richard II. lands at Waterford with a force of 4,000 cavalry and 30,000 archers.
1395. March 10. The king of Tyrone and other northern chiefs do homage to Richard at Drogheda. March 25. The king knights many of the native noblemen at Dublin. He returns to England in the summer, leaving Roger Mortimer as viceroy.
1398. July 20. Mortimer is defeated and slain by the natives at Kealis, in Kilkenny.
1399. June 1. Richard again lands at Waterford.
1455. Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, takes shelter in Ireland.
1465. The parliament of Trim orders Irishmen living near English settlements to adopt English costumes and surnames, and passes an act to permit anybody to kill thieves and robbers without trial, unless clad in English apparel.
1472. The Brotherhood of St. George is instituted for the protection of the English in Ireland.
1486. May. A German force lands in Dublin to support the claims of Lambert Simnel, who is crowned king the next year. (See DUBLIN.)
1494. Sir Edward Poynings obtains the passing of the act which bears his name. (See POYNINGS' ACT.)
1528. O'Connor takes the lord-deputy prisoner.
1534. June 11. Lord Thomas FitzGerald, earl of Kildare, rebels against Henry VIII.
1536. Feb. 3. Execution of Lord Thomas at Tyburn.
1537. Henry endeavours to force Protestantism upon the Irish.
1541. Henry assumes the title of *king* of Ireland, former English sovereigns having governed as *lords*.
1546. Local jurisdictions are instituted, and native sheriffs appointed.
1550. The French endeavour to obtain aid from Ireland against the English.
1560. Shane O'Neill quarrels with the earl of Sussex, the lord-lieutenant.
1567. O'Neill is murdered by the Scotch.
1572. Sir Thomas Smith fails in an attempt to colonize parts of Ulster with English settlers.
1579. The rebellion of FitzMaurice is suppressed, and its leader slain.
1580. The fortress of Smervick, garrisoned by 700 Spaniards and Italians, is taken by Lord Grey and Admiral Winter, who put the defenders to the sword. Sir Walter Raleigh conducted the massacre.
1597. Revolt of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.
1599. Sept. The earl of Essex concludes a truce with Tyrone, and thereby incurs the severe displeasure of Queen Elizabeth.
1601. Tyrone receives assistance from Spain.
1603. March 30. Tyrone tenders his submission, and receives a full pardon.

A.D.

1605. Rom. Cath. priests are expelled from Ireland.
1607. Tyrone goes to Rome, where he soon afterwards dies. James I. commences the settlement of Ulster (*q. v.*).
1608. Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection is suppressed.
1641. Oct. 23. Commencement of the Ulster rebellion (*q. v.*).
1649. Aug. 15. Cromwell lands in Ireland. Sept. 11. He takes Drogheda (*q. v.*).
1650. May 29. Cromwell leaves Ireland under the government of Ireton.
1651. Oct. 29. Ireton takes Limerick, where he dies, Nov. 26.
1666. May. The garrison at Carrickfergus mutinies.
1689. March 12. James II. lands at Kinsale. July 28. He attains 3,000 Protestants.
1690. March 14. A French army, under Lauzun, lands in Ireland. June 14. King William III. lands at Carrickfergus. July 1. Battle of the Boyne (*q. v.*). July 4. James embarks for France.
1691. Oct. 3. The treaty of Limerick concludes the Irish war.
1704. March 4. The Popery Act against Roman Catholics is passed.
1711. Oct. The "houghers," under "Ever Joyce," commit great devastations among the cattle of the gentry.
1723. Wood receives his patent for coining halfpence. (See DRAPERS' LETTERS.)
1740. The country is alarmed by the ravages of the Kellynmount gang of robbers.
1760. Feb. 21. Thurot's French invading squadron lands at Carrickfergus. He re-embarks Feb. 26.
1761. Oct. First appearance of the Whiteboys.
1769. The Steelboys' insurrection breaks out.
1778. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill is passed.
1779. Free trade is established in Ireland.
1782. Legislative independence is secured. (See POYNINGS' ACT.)
1783. The order of St. Patrick (*q. v.*) is founded. The Genevese attempt to establish a colony in Waterford. (See GENEVA.)
1784. Restrictions are imposed on the license of the newspaper press. Rise of the Defenders and Peep-o'-Day-boys (*q. v.*).
1786. Rise of the Right-boys.
1791. The Society of the United Irishmen is founded.
1792. April 18. Arrest of Napper Tandy.
1793. Tandy escapes to America.
1795. Sept. 21. The first Orange lodge is formed at Armagh.
1796. Dec. A French expedition, under Hoche and Wolfe Tone, fails in an attempt to land in Bant-y-Bay.
1798. Lord Edward Fitzgerald's conspiracy. May 11. Government offers £1,000 for his apprehension. May 19. He is arrested at Dublin. May 23. Insurrection breaks out in Dublin and the provinces. June 4. Death of Lord Edward in prison. Sept. 16. Napper Tandy lands with a French force at Rutland, whence he re-embarks for Norway the same day. Nov. 10. Trial and capital sentence of Wolfe Tone, who avoids the sentence of the law by suicide.
1799. The rebellion gradually subsides, having cost the lives of 50,000 Irishmen and 20,000 English soldiers.
1800. Jan. 16. The Irish parliament sanctions the ministerial scheme of a legislative union with England. July 2. The Act of Union receives the royal assent (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67).
1801. Jan. 1. The union is effected.
1803. July 23. Robert Emmett's insurrection breaks out. Aug. 25. Emmett is arrested. Sept. 19. He is tried. Sept. 20. And executed.
1806. A gang of rioters, known as the Threshers, do great injury to tithe corn.
1810. Aug. 8. The repeal agitation commences at Dublin.

- A.D.
1811. Dec. 26. Daniel O'Connell originates the Roman Catholic Board.
1815. Insurrectionary movements occur in Tipperary.
1821. Aug. 11 to Sept. 16. George IV. visits Ireland. During the last three months of the year the country is disturbed by terrible outrages, which occur chiefly in the counties of Limerick, Mayo, Tipperary, and Cavan.
1822. Whiteboy outrages are very frequent, and the failure of the potato crop causes a famine.
1825. June 27. The currency is assimilated with that of Great Britain by 6 Geo. IV. c. 79.
1829. April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed (10 Geo. IV. c. 7).
1832. Aug. 7. The Irish Reform Bill is passed (2 & 3 Will IV. c. 88).
1838. July 31. The first Irish Poor Law Bill is passed (1 & 2 Vict. c. 56).
1839. Jan. 1. Murder of Lord Norbury.
1843. March 16. The first of the great repeal meetings assembles at Trim.
1844. Jan. 15—Feb. 12. Trial of Daniel O'Connell and others at Dublin for sedition. He is found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of £2,000.
1845. Sept. 23. The Irish National Board of Education is established. The failure of the potato crop occasions another famine, and government expends more than £850,000 in the relief of the sufferers. The country is in a very unsettled state.
1846. April. Food riots occur in Tipperary. April 30. Mr. Smith O'Brien is committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for a breach of parliamentary order. July 29. Smith O'Brien secedes from the Repeal Association.
1847. Jan. and Feb. Great destitution prevails. Feb. 26. The Temporary Relief Act is passed. March 24. A general fast is observed, in consequence of the Irish famine. May 15. Death of Daniel O'Connell, at Genoa. The relief afforded to Ireland by government amounts to £10,000,000.
1848. The French revolution this year creates intense excitement in Ireland. April 3. Smith O'Brien heads a deputation of Irish malcontents to Paris, where he is coolly received. May 13. John Mitchell is arrested. May 26. He is sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. July 26. The Habeas Corpus act is suspended. July 29. Smith O'Brien's rebellion is suppressed by the police. Aug. 5. He is arrested at Thurles. Aug. 12. Arrest of Meagher and others. Oct. 9. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and others are found guilty and condemned to death, but receive a commutation of sentence.
1849. July 9. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and others, are transported. July 12. A fatal affray between Roman Catholics and Orangemen occurs at Dolly's Brae. Aug. 1. The Queen visits Ireland. Oct. 25. The court for the sale of encumbered estates commences its operations in Dublin (*see ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT*). Towards the end of the year rent riots become very common.
1850. March 12. Party processions are prohibited by 13 Vict. c. 2. Numerous murders of landlords by discontented tenants occur this year.
1851. March 30. The census of Great Britain and Ireland is taken. The population of Ireland is returned at 6,515,794. April 22. The Roman Catholic Defence Association is formed in Dublin. May 5. Measures are commenced for the establishment of a Roman Catholic university. May 25. The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil dies at Florence. June 5. McManus, having escaped from transportation, arrives at San Francisco. July 14. A monster meeting of the Irish Tenant League is held on the battle-field of the Boyne.

- A.D.
1851. Aug. 1. The Dublin and Galway Railway is opened.
1852. Jan. 1. The statutes of the synod of Thurles, prohibiting the Roman Catholic clergy from holding office in the Queen's colleges, are published. May 25. The escaped convict Meagher arrives at New York. June 1. Ireland is connected with England by submarine telegraph. June 10. The Cork exhibition is opened. June 24. Mr. Dargan originates the Dublin exhibition. (*See DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION*.) July 3. The magistrates disperse a great Tenant-right meeting at Warrington. July 14. Religious riots occur at Belfast. July 22. The Six-mile Bridge affair. (*See SIX-MILE BRIDGE*.) Sept. 10. A meeting for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland is held at Dublin, by Irish members of parliament.
1853. June 9. The convict Mitchell escapes from Van Diemen's Land. June 28. The income-tax is extended to Ireland by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34. Aug. 29. The Queen visits Ireland. Oct. 4. The Tenant-right League holds a conference at Dublin. Nov. 2. Serious floods occur in the south of Ireland. Extensive emigration from Ireland takes place this year.
1854. Feb. 26. Smith O'Brien receives a pardon, but is not permitted to return to the United Kingdom. Sept. 15. A railway train, in which a party of Orangemen is travelling from Londonderry to Enniskillen, is thrown off the line by obstructions placed there for the purpose: fortunately but few casualties are occasioned.
1855. Numerous murders occur this year.
1856. May 3. Smith O'Brien receives a full pardon. July 7. Mutiny of the Tipperary militia.
1857. Sept. Religious riots again occur at Belfast.
1858. Aug. 8. Riots in Kilkenny, against the use of machine labour in agriculture. Sept. Destructive inundations occur in many parts of Ireland. Dec. 12. Several arrests of persons suspected of being members of the Phoenix Society take place at Belfast. Numerous assassinations and outrages occur this year.
1859. March 7. Baron Puerio and other Neapolitan refugees arrive in Ireland. March 29. Religious riots in Galway. Sept. Religious revivals are common in the north of Ireland.
1861. April 8. The census is taken, and the population returned at 5,764,543 persons. Aug. 22 to 23. The Queen and Prince Albert visit Ireland.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

During the earlier periods of its subjection to English rule, Ireland was governed by officers of various titles, and most frequently by a lord chief justice. The following is a list of the lords-lieutenant:—

- A.D.
1185. Sept. John de Courcy, earl of Ulster.
1252. Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I.
1308. June 16. Pierce de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall.
1329. March 1. James Botiller, earl of Ormond.
1331. June 3. Sir Anthony Lacy.
1361. July 1. Lionel, duke of Clarence.
1369. June 20. Sir William de Windsor.
1380. Jan. 24. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.
1382. Jan. 24. Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
1383. Philip de Courtney.
1384. Dec. Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford (never went to Ireland).
1389. Aug. 1. Sir John Stanley.

- A.D.
 1393. July. Thomas, duke of Gloucester (never went to Ireland).
 1395. July 4. Roger Mortimer, earl of March.
 1398. Oct. 7. Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey.
 1399. Dec. 10. Sir John Stanley.
 1401. Nov. 13. Thomas, duke of Lancaster.
 1413. Sept. 25. Sir John Stanley.
 1414. Nov. 10. Sir John Talbot.
 1420. Feb. 10. James Butler, earl of Ormond.
 1423. May 9. Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.
 1427. Aug. 1. Sir John de Grey.
 1429. Jan. Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley.
 1432. Sir Thomas Stanley.
 1438. Lionel, Lord Wells (never went to Ireland).
 1443. James Butler, earl of Shrewsbury.
 1446. John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.
 1449. July 5. Richard Plantagenet, duke of York.
 1453. May 1. James Butler, earl of Ormond.
 1459. Richard, duke of York (again).
 1462. Feb. 28. George, duke of Clarence.
 1478. Prince George, son of Edward IV.
 1478. May 5. Richard, duke of York.
 1483. Prince Edward.
 1484. John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.
 1485. Jasper of Hatfield, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford.
 1494. Sept. 11. Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII.
 1496. Aug. 6. Gerald, earl of Kildare.
 1498. Prince Henry (again).
 1520. Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey.
 1529. June 22. Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond.
 1560. May 6. Thomas, earl of Sussex.
 1599. March 12. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex.
 1603. April 25. Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy.
 1640. Jan. 13. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford.
 1641. May 12. Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester.
 1643. Nov. 17. James Butler, marquis of Ormond.
 1647. April 15. Philip Sidney, Lord Lisle.
 1648. Sept. 27. James, marquis of Ormond (again).
 1649. Aug. 14. Oliver Cromwell.
 1658. Oct. 6. Henry Cromwell.
 1660. June. George Monk, duke of Albemarle.
 1662. Feb. 21. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
 1669. May 3. John Roberts, baron of Truro.
 1670. Feb. 4. John, Lord Berkeley.
 1672. May 21. Arthur Capel, earl of Essex.
 1677. May 24. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
 1685. Oct. 1. Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon.
 1686. Feb. 11. Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel.
 1690. Sept. 4. Henry, Lord Sydney.
 1695. May 3. Henry, Lord Capel.
 1700. Dec. 28. Lawrence Hyde, earl of Rochester.
 1703. Feb. 19. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
 1707. April 30. Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke.
 1708. Dec. 4. Thomas, Earl Wharton.
 1710. Oct. 26. James Butler, duke of Ormond.
 1713. Sept. 22. Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury.
 1714. Sept. 21. Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland (never went to Ireland).
 1717. Feb. 13. Charles, Viscount Townshend (never went to Ireland).
 1717. April 27. Charles, duke of Bolton.
 1720. June 18. Charles Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.
 1724. May 6. John, Lord Cartaret.
 1730. June 23. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset.
 1737. April 9. William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire.
 1745. Jan. 3. Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.
 1747. Sept. 13. William, earl of Harrington.
 1750. Dec. 15. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset.
 1755. April 2. William, Lord Cavendish.
 1757. Jan. 3. John Russell, duke of Bedford.
 1761. April 3. George Dunk, earl of Halifax.
 1763. April 27. Sir Hugh Smithson Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland.
 1765. June 5. Thomas, Viscount Weymouth (never went to Ireland).
 1765. Aug. 7. Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford.
 1766. Oct. 6. George William Harvey, earl of Bristol (never went to Ireland).
 1767. Aug. 19. George, Lord Viscount Townshend.

- A.D.
 1772. Oct. 30. Simon, Earl Harcourt.
 1777. Jan. 25. John Hobart, earl of Buckingham.
 1780. Dec. 23. Frederick Howard, earl of Carlisle.
 1782. April 14. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, duke of Portland.
 1782. Sept. 15. George, Earl Temple.
 1783. June 3. Robert Harley, earl of Northampton.
 1784. June 3. Charles Manners, duke of Rutland.
 1787. Dec. 16. George, marquis of Buckingham, late Earl Temple (again).
 1790. Jan. 5. John Fane, earl of Westmoreland.
 1795. Jan. 4. William, Earl Fitzwilliam.
 1795. March 3. John Jeffries Pratt, Earl Camden.
 1798. June 20. Charles, Marquis Cornwallis.
 1801. May 25. Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke.
 1806. March 28. John Russell, duke of Bedford.
 1807. April 19. Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond.
 1813. Aug. 26. Earl Whitworth.
 1817. Oct. 9. Earl Talbot.
 1821. Dec. 19. Marquis Wellesley.
 1828. March 1. Marquis of Anglesea.
 1829. March 6. Duke of Northumberland.
 1830. Dec. 23. Marquis of Anglesea (again).
 1833. Sept. 26. Marquis Wellesley (again).
 1834. Dec. 28. Earl of Haddington.
 1835. April 23. Marquis of Normanby.
 1839. April 3. Earl Fortescue.
 1841. Sept. 15. Earl de Grey.
 1844. July 26. Baron Heytesbury.
 1846. July 11. Earl of Bessborough.
 1847. May 26. Earl of Clarendon.
 1852. Feb. 27. Earl of Eglinton.
 1853. Jan. 4. Earl of St. Germans.
 1855. Feb. 28. Earl of Carlisle.
 1858. March 12. Earl of Eglinton (again).
 1859. June 18. Earl of Carlisle (again).

IRIDIUM.—This metal was discovered by Mr. Smithson Tennant, A.D. 1803.

IRON.—Tubal Cain is spoken of as the "instructor of every artificer in brass or iron," B.C. 3204 (Gen. iv. 22). The manufacture of the metal was practised by the Egyptians about B.C. 1706, and the ore was discovered on Mount Ida, by the Dactyli, about B.C. 1406. The Romans were acquainted with iron at an early date, and derived large quantities from Elba and Spain. Its manufacture was encouraged by them in Britain, where iron-mines were in operation B.C. 54. Bath became the great centre of the British manufacture about A.D. 120. The exportation of iron was prohibited by 28 Edw. III. c. 5 (1354), and the importation of manufactured iron goods which could be made at home was restricted by 1 Rich. III. c. 12 (1483). In consequence of the destruction of forests to obtain fuel for the manufacture, the erection of iron-works was restricted by 23 Eliz. c. 5 (1581). Lord Dudley obtained a patent for carrying on the manufacture with coal instead of wood in 1619; but owing to the opposition of other iron-masters, and the indifference of the government, he was unable to bring his invention to perfection, and at his death it was forgotten. It was revived and successfully introduced at Colebrook Dale by Darby in 1713. Cort's patent for rolling iron was dated Jan. 17, 1783, and for puddling, Feb. 13, 1784. The hot-blast was discovered by Neilson in 1827. Bessemer's process for converting crude iron into manufactured iron and steel without fuel, created great sensation in 1856, but did not fulfil the expectations

of its inventor. The following table exhibits the total produce of the various English iron-mines in 1858 :—

	Tons.
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire ..	597,809
Durham	265,184
Yorkshire (North Riding)	189,320
North Staffordshire	135,308
Derbyshire	131,577
Shropshire	101,016
Yorkshire (West Riding)	85,936
Northumberland	45,312
Cumberland	26,264
Gloucestershire	23,530
Northamptonshire	9,750
Lancashire	2,840
Wiltshire and Somerset	2,040
Scotland	925,500
South Wales	886,478
North Wales	28,150
	<hr/> 3,456,014

IRON CAGE.—Louis XI. was betrayed at Peronne, Oct. 10, 1468, by the Cardinal de la Balue, whom he had raised from a low condition, to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and was compelled to sign an ignominious treaty, Oct. 14. On discovering his treachery, in 1469, Louis XI. confined him for ten years in an iron cage eight feet square, in the Château d'Ouzain, near Blois. This punishment was at that time common in Spain and Italy. For Bajazet's confinement in a similar manner, see **ANGORA**.

IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY consisted of a band of gold, set with jewels and a thin circle of iron, which was said to have been made from a nail of the Holy Cross, given by Pope Gregory I.; was first used in the coronation of Agilulph, king of the Lombards, A.D. 591, and afterwards in the coronation of Charlemagne in 774. It was used at the coronation of thirty-four sovereigns. Napoleon I. was crowned at Milan with this crown, May 26, 1805, when he instituted the order of the Iron Crown. It ceased in 1814, but was renewed by the emperor Francis of Austria, Feb. 12, 1816.

IRON MASK, (the Man with the,) was a mysterious state prisoner in France, who always wore a black velvet mask, which completely concealed his face. He was at first confined at Pignerol in 1662 or 1666; he was removed to Exelles in 1681; to the island of St. Marguerite in 1687; and finally, in 1698, to the Bastille, where he died Nov. 19, 1703. He was everywhere attended by M. de St. Mars; and although the slightest attempt on his part to reveal his real name would have met with instant death, he was uniformly treated with the greatest courtesy and indulgence. Various attempts have been made to ascertain the identity of the man with the iron mask, but without success. Some affirm that he was the duke of Vendôme, a natural brother of the dauphin. Voltaire published an account of him in 1751. In 1759 it was announced that he was the duke of Beaufort; and in 1768 St. Foix suggested that he was the duke of Monmouth, who had been executed in

England. In 1770 he was identified with Count Mathioli, secretary to the duke of Mantua; and shortly afterwards he was reported to be an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria by Cardinal Mazarin or the duke of Buckingham. The last theory on the subject appeared in 1837, and suggested that he was the statesman Fouquet, whose death was believed to have occurred just before the mysterious prisoner arrived at Pignerol. He has also been considered as a twin brother of Louis XIV.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.—This, the tenth of the twelve chief companies of London, was incorporated by Edward IV. A.D. 1463. The hall was erected from the designs of Thomas Holden in 1748.

IRON SHIPS.—In 1833 and 1834 two iron steamers were built by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, for passenger traffic on the Humber; and in 1836 iron-shipbuilding yards were opened at Millwall, on the Thames. In 1837 the General Steam Navigation Company started the *Rainbow*, an iron vessel built by Mr. Laird, of Deptford, and the material has since been adopted in the construction of ships, and generally steam vessels.

IRRIGATION.—Brande states, "It is as old as human civilization, and some of the first machines which we read of in history are those for raising water from the Nile for irrigating the lands on its banks." So celebrated was Egypt for its fertility, that Abraham during a famine went there to procure corn, B.C. 1920 (Gen. xii. 10). The Spaniards were surprised at the canals and subterraneous aqueducts on a large scale which they found in Peru when they conquered it in the 17th century. (See **CANALS**, &c.)

IRUN (Battle).—The British Auxiliary Legion defeated the Carlist forces at this town, in Spain, May 17, 1837. Irun was captured and pillaged.

IRVINGITES.—This sect was founded by the Rev. Edward Irving, who was born A.D. 1792, and joined the Scotch church in 1819. In 1821 he removed to London, and created a great sensation by his preaching at Cross Street, Hatton Garden; and in 1825 he published "*Babylon Foredoomed*," and appeared as the founder of a new theological school. The first utterances of the "unknown tongue" in London were heard in 1830; and in 1833 Mr. Irving was expelled from the Scottish church for heresy. He immediately established a church in Newman Street, and died Dec. 8, 1834. In 1835 the sect numbered seven congregations in London; and in 1838 the apostles, as certain of the new hierarchy were called, visited the continent with a view of diffusing their doctrines. The liturgy of the sect was framed in 1842, and enlarged in 1847; and in 1852 lighted candles and incense were prescribed as essential parts of the ritual. The church in Gordon Square was erected in 1853.

ISABELLA (Hayti).—Christopher Columbus

founded this city, named after the queen of Spain, A.D. 1493. It was abandoned when St. Domingo rose to importance.

ISABELLA, ST. (Order of).—This order of knighthood was founded by Ferdinand VII. of Spain, March 24, 1815, and put under the patronage of St. Isabella of Portugal.

ISAURIA (Asia Minor).—This country was invaded by the Romans B.C. 78, and reduced to submission. The inhabitants afforded an asylum to the emperor Zeno during his exile from Constantinople, A.D. 475, and rebelled against Anastasius I. in 493. Isauria was conquered by the Saracens in 650, but it was recovered by Leo III., the Iconoclast, who founded the Isaurian dynasty of eastern emperors, which lasted from 717 to 797.

ISCHIA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, which belongs to Naples, was colonized at a very early period by Etrurian and Chalcidian settlers, and by the Syracusans B.C. 474; but it was deserted in consequence of a violent eruption of Mount Epopeus, B.C. 470. Ischia was seized by the Saracens A.D. 813 and 847. It was sacked by the troops of Pisa in 1135, became the seat of a bishopric before 1179, and was taken by the emperor Henry VI. in 1191. The last volcanic eruption took place in 1302. In 1495 Ferdinand II. sought refuge here from his rival Charles VIII.; and, in 1544, the island was plundered by the pirate Barbarossa. The duke of Guise seized it in 1647; and it was taken by the English and Sicilians in 1807. Ischia suffered severely from an earthquake Feb. 2, 1828.

ISERNIA (Battle).—The Neapolitan forces were defeated by the Sardinians under Cialdini, at this place, the ancient *Æsernia*, in South Italy, Oct. 17, 1860.

ISLE OF MAN (Irish Channel) was governed by a succession of Norwegian kings, A.D. 1092 till A.D. 1264, and was invaded by Alexander III., king of Scotland, in 1266, and the conquest by the Scots was completed in 1270. They ruled it until 1290, when the inhabitants claimed the protection of Edward I., who immediately took possession. It was recovered by the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in 1332, and reconquered by the earl of Shaftesbury in 1340. Henry IV. granted it to Sir John Stanley in 1403. James I. bestowed it upon William, sixth earl of Derby, in 1610. It fell, in 1736, by inheritance, to James, second duke of Athol, who sold it for £70,000 to the British government, in 1765. A further sum of £133,000 was paid to the Athol family in discharge of revenue, in January, 1829.

ISLE OF PALMS (Pacific Ocean).—This island, situated in Choco Bay, was discovered by Pizarro A.D. 1527.

ISLE OF PINES (Pacific Ocean).—The French took possession of this small island A.D. 1853.

ISLES, (See of the,) which comprised the Hebrides and the Isle of Man, was erected A.D. 360, Amphibalus being the first bishop. Iona (*q. v.*) was the seat of the bishopric, and the priests formed an important section of the church of the Culdees (*q. v.*) This see, with the other Scotch bishoprics, was sup-

pressed on the abolition of prelacy in Scotland, July 19, 1689. Argyle and the isles were united into a distinct post-revolution bishopric in September, 1847.

ISLINGTON (London).—This large parish is mentioned in Domesday-book as the village of Isendene. It was the scene of the arrest of Henry VI. by the earl of Warwick A.D. 1465, and was frequently visited by Henry VIII., who published a proclamation for the preservation of the game here, July 8, 1545. Queen Elizabeth also frequently visited the village. In 1666 its fields afforded shelter to about 200,000 persons, who were rendered houseless by the Great Fire. The first stone of St. Mary's Church was laid Aug. 28, 1751, and that of the New Independent College at Highbury, June 28, 1825. The Islington Literary and Scientific Society was established in February, 1833, and the building founded April 10, 1837. The new cattle-market was opened Jan. 9, 1849. The first stone of the new buildings was laid March, 1854, and they were opened June 13, 1855.

ISLY (Battle).—The French defeated the army of the emperor of Morocco at Isly, Aug. 14, 1844.

ISMAL (Moldavia).—This strongly-fortified town was taken by the Russians Aug. 6, 1770; Suwarrow stormed it Dec. 22, 1790, when a barbarous massacre of the inhabitants was perpetrated; and it was again taken by the Russians Sept. 26, 1809. It was finally ceded to Russia at the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. It was ceded to Moldavia by the 20th and 21st articles of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. The Russians blew up the fortifications before retiring.

ISPAHAN, or **ISFAHAN** (Persia), formerly the capital, was taken by Timour A.D. 1387. The Turks captured it in 1547. Shah Abbas made it the capital of Persia in 1590. The Affghans seized it in 1722; it was retaken by Nadir Shah in 1727, and ceased to be the residence of the kings of Persia in 1794. Ispaham was devastated by an earthquake July 11, 1853.

ISRAEL.—On the revolt of the ten tribes (1 Kings xii. 1—19), B.C. 975, the Jewish territory was divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The kingdom of Israel lasted from B.C. 975 until the captivity of the ten tribes, B.C. 721. Some authorities assign the revolt of the ten tribes to B.C. 990. (See **Jews** and **JUDAH**.)

B.C.

974. Jeroboam I. sets up golden calves at Dan and Bethel (1 Kings xii. 28, 29).

956. Ahijah denounces Jeroboam (1 Kings xiv. 7, &c.).

953. Nadab is slain (1 Kings xv. 27).

940. The king of Syria invades Israel (2 Chron. xvi. 4).

929. Confusion prevails in Israel (1 Kings xvi. 9—20).

918. Jericho is rebuilt (1 Kings xvi. 34).

910. Eliah destroys the priests of Baal (1 Kings xviii. 40).

901. Miraculous defeat of the Syrians (1 Kings xx.).

895. Eliah is translated (2 Kings ii. 11).

894. Elisha heals Naaman (2 Kings v. 14).

893. Elisha performs various miracles.

- B.C.
892. The king of Syria besieges Samaria (2 Kings vi. 24).
891. Elisha restores the Shunamite's son (2 Kings iv. 32-35).
885. Hazael kills the king of Syria (2 Kings viii. 15).
862. Jonah goes to Nineveh (Jonah i. 2; ii. 2-4).
849. Israel is oppressed by the king of Syria (2 Kings xiii. 3).
842. Israel is delivered from the Syrian oppression (2 Kings xiii. 5).
838. Death of Elisha. Moabite invasion.
822. Jeroboam II. restores the coasts of Israel (2 Kings xiv. 25).
793. Amos denounces the wickedness of Israel and other nations.
784. Death of Jeroboam II., followed by an interregnum of eleven years' duration.
771. Pul, king of Assyria, assails Israel (2 Kings xv. 19).
740. Tiglath-Pileser carries off several Israelitish tribes into captivity (2 Kings xv. 29).
725. The captivity of the ten tribes is predicted.
723. Samaria is besieged by Salmaneser (2 Kings xviii. 9).
721. The ten tribes are carried into captivity in Assyria (2 Kings xvii. 6).

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

	Authorized Version of Eng. Bible.	Clinton.	Winer.
	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
Jeroboam I.	975	976	975
Nadab	954	955	954
Baasha	953	954	953
Elah	930	930	930
Zimri	929	930	928
Omri	929	930	928
Ahab	918	919	918
Ahaziah	898	896	897
Jehoram	896	895	896
Jehu	884	883	884
Jehoahaz	856	855	856
Jehoash	841	839	840
Jeroboam II.	825	823	825
1st Interregnum			
Zachariah	773	771	772
Shallum	772	770	771
Menahem	772	770	771
Pekabiah	761	759	760
Pekah	759	757	758
2nd Interregnum			
Hoshea	730	730	729
Samaria taken ..	721	721	721

ISSUS (Battles).—Alexander the Great defeated the Persians, led by Darius, near this city, in Cilicia, in October, B.C. 333. Arrian states that 110,000 Persians fell in this battle.—The emperor Severus defeated Niger at the same place A.D. 194.—Heraclius pitched his camp on this spot A.D. 622.

ISTALIE (Afghanistan).—This town was captured and destroyed by an English army Sept. 29, 1842.

ISTHMIAN GAMES are said to have been instituted by Sisyphus, brother of Athamas, king of Corinth, B.C. 1326, and re-organized by Theseus, B.C. 1234. They were held regularly every third year from B.C. 584, and in the Isthmian solemnities, B.C. 228, the Romans were privileged to take a part. They were discontinued after the destruction of Corinth by Lucius Mummius, B.C. 146, and were re-established by Julius Cæsar B.C. 60. They

finally ceased after the sack of Corinth by Alaric, king of the Goths, A.D. 396.

ISTRIA, or HISTRIA.—The inhabitants of this Adriatic peninsula are referred to by Livy as having been engaged in piracy, B.C. 301. Their territory was invaded without success by the consul M. Claudius Marcellus, B.C. 183; but it was reduced to subjection by C. Claudius, B.C. 177. Istria subsequently passed under the domination of the Heruli, A.D. 476; of the Ostrogoths in 489; of the Greek empire in 522; of the Lombards in 751; and of Charlemagne in 774. In 997 it formed a league with the towns of Dalmatia against the pirates of Narenta; and in 1420 it was annexed to the territories of the Venetian republic. It was annexed to Austria by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797; formed part of the kingdom of Italy in 1806; was declared an integral portion of the French empire by the treaty of Schœnbrunn, Oct. 10, 1809; and was ultimately restored to Austria by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, and the congress of Vienna in 1815.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.—This title was given to the Cisalpine Republic, Jan. 25, 1802, when Napoleon Bonaparte was elected president for ten years. A new kingdom of Italy was erected March 18, 1805.

ITALY.—The etymology of the name Italia is very doubtful, some authorities deriving it from a mythical Enotrian or Pelasgic chief called Italus, and others from an old Greek word signifying an ox, and applied to the country to indicate the numerous herds of cattle by which it was tenanted. Originally only the southern point of the peninsula was so distinguished.

B.C.

2450. The mythic reign of Saturn is said to commence about this year.

1710. A colony of Arcadians, under Enotrus, settle in Italy, and found the state of Enotria, or Magna Græcia (*q. v.*).

1293. A Pelasgic colony crosses from Greece into Italy.

1253. Evander conducts a band of Arcadian colonists into Italy.

1240. Reign of Latinus in Italy.

1181. Æneas arrives in Italy, and founds the city of Lavinium, which he makes his capital.

1152. Ascanius builds Alba Longa (*q. v.*).

895. Tiberinus, king of Alba Longa, being defeated on the banks of the river Albula, drowns himself in its stream, which is named Tiber in consequence.

753. April 21. Romulus founds Rome (*q. v.*).

A.D.

476. Odoacer abolishes the Western empire, and founds the Gothic kingdom of Italy.

479. The Lombards appear in Italy.

489. The Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, seize Italy.

493. March 5. Assassination of Odoacer.

535. Justinian lays claim to Italy, and declares war against Theodatus, its Gothic sovereign.

538. The Franks appear in Italy.

539. Italy is subjected to the Eastern empire by Belisarius.

541. The Goths revolt under Totila.

552. July. Totila is defeated and slain by Narses at Tagina.

554. Narses completes the overthrow of the Gothic monarchy in Italy, and establishes the exarchate of Ravenna.

A.D.

570. Alboin founds the kingdom of the Lombards. (See LOMBARDY.)
584. The Franks invade Italy, but are repelled by Ancharis, king of the Lombards.
595. The Lombards besiege Rome, and commit great ravages.
600. Italy is overrun by the Slaves and Avari.
663. Constans II., emperor of the East, invades Italy, and is defeated by Grimoald, of Lombardy.
697. The Venetian republic is founded under its first doge. (See VENICE.)
728. A religious revolt in favour of image-worship and against Leo the Iconoclast, breaks out in Italy.
752. The exarchate of Ravenna terminates.
756. Pepin annexes Ravenna to the see of Rome.
774. Charlemagne invades Italy, and overthrows the kingdom of the Lombards.
800. Dec. 25. Charlemagne is crowned emperor of the West, at Rome.
818. Italy revolts from Louis le Débonnaire, but is reduced to subjection.
843. By the treaty of Verdun, Italy is allotted to Lothaire, emperor of the West.
846. The Saracens invade Italy and sack Rome.
875. Dec. 25. On the death of Louis II. the empire of the West reverts to Charles the Bald, king of France.
899. Italy suffers severely from Moslem and Hungarian invaders.
921. Rodolph II. of Burgundy invades Italy.
928. Italy is delivered from the Hungarians by payment of a ransom of ten bushels of silver.
951. Otho of Germany invades Italy.
962. Feb. 2. Otho is crowned emperor of the West, Germany and Italy being united under one sovereign.
982. July 13. Apulia and Calabria are restored to the Eastern empire by the battle of Basientello.
1016. Italy is invaded by the Normans.
1033. The Normans receive Calabria and Apulia as a fief of the Holy See.
1058. Robert Guiscard expels the Moors from Italy.
1073. The dispute respecting papal investitures commences. (See GERMANY.)
1081. Henry IV. of Germany invades Italy, and overruns Tuscany.
1090. Henry again invades Italy, and takes Mantua.
1107. Milan becomes a republic.
1110. Henry V. of Germany invades Italy with an army of 30,000 men, to enforce his claim to the investiture of the pope.
1115. Matilda of Tuscany bequeaths her territories to the pope.
1122. The dispute concerning the investiture terminates.
1132. The emperor Lothaire invades Italy.
1137. Roger, king of Sicily, is expelled from Italy.
1154. Oct. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) invades Italy.
1167. The cities of Lombardy form a league against Frederick I.
1176. May 29. Frederick I. is defeated by the Lombard confederacy at Legnano.
1183. The independence of the Lombard cities is secured by the peace of Constance.
1190. Henry VI. of Germany invades Italy in pursuit of his designs on Sicily.
1204. The feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibellines are introduced into Italy.
1210. War commences between Venice and Genoa.
1220. Frederick II. of Germany becomes king of Italy, and fixes the capital of his kingdom at Naples.
1236. War again commences between the emperor and the Lombard league.
1250. Dec. 13. Death of Frederick II. at Fiorenzuola, in Apulia.
1251. Rise of the Medici family.
1266. Feb. 26. Manfred, king of Sicily, is defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou at the battle of Grandella, near Benevento.

A.D.

1268. Conradin is defeated by Charles at the battle of Tagliacozzo.
1277. The Visconti establish their supremacy in Milan.
1282. March 30. The Sicilian Vespers (q. v.).
1296. Rise of the Neri and Bianchi factions at Florence.
1305. The pope removes from Rome to Avignon, in France.
1310. The emperor Henry VII. visits Italy, and establishes his supremacy in Lombardy.
1321. Death of the poet Dante.
1328. The house of Gonzaga obtains the signiory of Mantua.
1330. John of Bohemia conducts an expedition into Italy.
1336. The Italian condottieri, or free companies of hired soldiers, are first formed.
1339. The Orsini and Colonna factions rage at Rome, and the Genoese elect their first doge.
1354. Charles IV. visits Italy.
1361. Italy is overrun by the free-lances, who are thrown out of employment by the peace of Bretigny.
1370. Lucca becomes an independent republic.
1374. Death of Petrarch. The States of the Church rebel against the pope.
1375. Death of Boccaccio.
1377. Jan. 17. The seat of the papacy is restored to Rome.
1378. The papal schism commences.
1403. The republic of Pisa commences.
1426. The wars between Milan and Venice commence.
1447. Extinction of the Visconti.
1454. Nearly the whole of Italy is involved in war.
1464. Aug. 1. Death of Cosmo de Medici.
1465. Peace prevails throughout Italy, Florence taking the lead in trade and commerce.
1471. The Italian states form a league against the Turks.
1472. The Turks enter Italy.
1477. The Turks again invade Italy.
1482. Italy is ravaged by a general war, provoked by the pope.
1492. Death of Lorenzo de Medici.
1494. Charles VIII. of France invades Italy.
1495. The emperor, the pope, Spain, Venice, and Milan, form the league of Venice against Charles VIII. of France, who is compelled to evacuate Italy.
1496. The emperor Maximilian leads an army into Italy.
1499. Louis XII. invades Italy, and obtains temporary possession of Milan.
1508. The league of Cambray is signed against Venice. Maximilian again invades Italy.
1510. Venice submits to the pope, after having lost all her Italian territories, and the league of Cambray is dissolved.
1515. Francis I. of France invades Italy, and gains the battle of Marignano (q. v.), Sept. 14.
1517. General peace is restored to Italy.
1519. Charles V. and Francis I. wage war in Italy.
1523. The Italian league is formed against Francis I.
1525. Feb. 24. Francis I. is made prisoner at the battle of Pavia (q. v.).
1527. Death of Machiavelli.
1530. Charles V. completes the subjection of Italy, and is crowned emperor at Bologna, Feb. 22.
1535. Italy is again the theatre of war between France and Spain.
1544. The French are expelled from Italy by the peace of Cresp.
1559. The peace of Cateau-Cambresis restores tranquillity to Italy.
1595. Death of Torquato Tasso.
1616. The "Spanish Triumvirate" rules in Italy, Venice being in the power of Bedemar, Lombardy of Toledo, and Naples of Ossuna.
1627. The war of the Mantuan succession commences.
1631. April 6. Peace is restored by the treaty of Chierasco.

- A.D.
1642. Death of Galileo.
1701. The French seize the Milanese, and commence the war of the Spanish Succession in Italy.
1702. Philip of Spain obtains the Spanish possessions in Italy.
1706. Sept. 7. The French, being compelled to raise the siege of Turin, evacuate Lombardy and surrender Naples.
1713. April 11. The country undergoes a division by the treaty of Utrecht, which also terminates the war of the Spanish Succession.
1720. Feb. 17. By the peace of London, Sardinia is ceded to Savoy, and Sicily is annexed to Naples, under the emperor of Austria.
1733. The French, Spaniards, and Sardinians, are at war with the Austrians, in Italy, respecting the Polish succession.
1737. Extinction of the Medici.
1741. The Spaniards invade Italy under Montemar.
1748. Oct. 18. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle annexes Milan to the territories of the house of Austria, and restores the Italian conquests of France.
1793. Jan. 13. Nice is annexed to France. Sept. 3. Naples declares war against France.
1796. Bonaparte invades Italy, and founds the Cispadane republic. Dec. 4.
1797. Oct. 17. The treaty of Campo-Formio is signed. Venice is divided between France and Austria, and the Cisalpine republic is acknowledged.
1798. The French again invade Italy, and imprison the pope, Feb. 23.
1799. The Russians, under Suwarrow, gain many victories over the French in Italy.
1800. May 31. Bonaparte, with 36,000 men, crosses the Alps into Italy, enters Milan June 2, and gains the great victory of Marengo (*q.v.*), June 14.
1802. Jan. 26. The Cisalpine republic is remodelled as the Italian republic, under the presidency of Napoleon.
1805. May 26. Napoleon is crowned king of Italy at Milan. Dec. 26. France obtains the Austrian-Venetian territories by the treaty of Presburg.
1810. Italy is ravaged by a pestilence.
1814. April 4. Dissolution of the kingdom of Italy.
1831. Feb. An insurrection breaks out in Central Italy.
1833. The "Young Italy" party excites several insurrections.
1847. The whole country is the scene of agitations in favour of liberal and constitutional government.
1848. March 18. Lombardy revolts against the Austrians. March 22. Venice joins the insurrection. March 23. The king of Sardinia joins the coalition against Austria. April 29. The pope declares war against Austria. June 29. Lombardy is annexed to Sardinia.
1849. March 23. The Sardinians are defeated by the Austrians at the battle of Novara, in consequence of which Lombardy is restored to Austria.
1859. Feb. 5. The Sardinian government borrows 50,000,000 francs to secure the country against the expected attacks of Austria. April 23. An Austrian envoy demands the disarmament of Sardinia. April 26. Sardinia refuses, and the Austrians immediately cross the Ticino. April 27. Victor Emanuel declares war against Austria, and a revolution is effected at Florence. May 3. A revolution occurs in Parma. May 12. The emperor Napoleon III. arrives at Genoa to assume the command of his army against Austria. Battle of Montebello, May 20; of Palestro, May 31; of Magenta, June 4; and of Malegnano, June 8. (*See these battles.*) June 8. Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel enter Milan, and proclaim the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia.

A.D.

1859. June 11. The Austrian army crosses the Adda, and enters the Quadrilateral. June 13. A revolution in favour of Victor Emanuel breaks out at Modena. June 20. The pontifical troops take Perugia, and massacre the inhabitants. June 24. The battle of Solferino (*q.v.*). July 1. The allies cross the Mincio. July 8. An armistice is agreed to. July 11. A truce is signed at Villafranca. July 13. Tuscan protests against the treaty of Villafranca. Aug. 1. The allied armies cross the Mincio. Aug. 16. Tuscany declares in favour of a united kingdom of Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel. Aug. 20. A treaty of alliance between Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations, is signed at Florence, and the national assemblies of Modena and Tuscany declare in favour of annexation to Sardinia. Sept. 3. A majority of the Parmese vote in favour of annexing that duchy to Sardinia. Sept. 7. The assembly of the Romagna vote for the separation of that province from the temporal sovereignty of the pope. Oct. 31. The new kingdom of Italy is divided into seventeen provinces. Nov. 10. The treaty of Zurich is signed, which ends the Italian war. Nov. 18. Garibaldi announces his withdrawal from the service, and recommends the Italians to support Victor Emanuel.
1860. Jan. 16. Count Cavour undertakes the formation of a new ministry. Feb. 25. The French government demands from Sardinia the cession of Savoy. March 11 and 12. Tuscany and the Romagna vote in favour of their annexation to Sardinia. March 24. Savoy and Nice are ceded to France by a treaty signed at Turin. April 4. Revolution commences in Sicily (*q.v.*). May 5. Garibaldi embarks at Genoa for Sicily. May 18. The Sardinian government protests against the Sicilian expedition. June 8. The French troops evacuate Upper Italy. Aug. 3. Victor Emanuel is proclaimed king of Italy in Sicily. Aug. 11. The revolutionary forces land in Calabria. Aug. 17. Insurrection commences at Naples (*q.v.*). Sept. 8. Garibaldi enters Naples. Sept. 9. Victor Emanuel is proclaimed king of Italy at Naples. Sept. 12. The Sardinians take Pesaro. Sept. 14. They take Perugia. Oct. 1. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at the battle of the Volturmo. Oct. 17. The first engagement between the Sardinian and Neapolitan troops takes place at Isernia (*q.v.*). Oct. 21. The Neapolitans vote in favour of the annexation of their country to the Sardinian states. Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel enters Naples. Nov. 9. Garibaldi retires to his private residence on the island of Capra. Nov. 27. Garibaldi's army is disbanded.
1861. Feb. 14. The Sardinians under Cialdini take Gaeta (*q.v.*). Feb. 18. The first Italian parliament is opened at Turin. Feb. 26. The parliament enacts that Victor Emanuel should assume the title of "King of Italy." March 30. Lord John Russell announces the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the British government. June 6. Death of Count Cavour. June 12. He is succeeded at the head of affairs by Baron Ricasoli. June 24. Napoleon III. recognizes Victor Emanuel as king of Italy. Sept. 15. Victor Emanuel opens an exhibition of Italian industry at Florence.
- (*See GENOA, LOMBARDY, MILAN, MODENA, NAPLES, PARMA, ROME, SARDINIA, SICILY, TUSCANY, VENICE, &c.*)

KINGS OF ITALY:

	A.D.		A.D.
Odoacer	476	Aribert II.	701
Theodoric	493	Ansprand	712
Athalaric	526	Luitprand	712
Theodatus	534	Hildebrand	744
Vitiges	536	Ratchis	744
Hildibald	540	Astolph	749
Eraric	541	Didier	756
Totila	541	Lothaire I.	840
Teias*	552	Louis II.	855
Alboin	568	Charles the Bald ..	875
Clepho	573	Carloman	877
Autharis	575	Charles the Fat....	879
Agilulph	591	Berenger I.	888
Adaloald	615	Guy, with Berenger	889
Arioald	625	Lambert, ditto....	894
Rotharis	636	Louis of Arles, ditto	900
Rodoald	652	Rodolph of Bur-	
Aribert I.	653	gundy, ditto	921
Bertharit and Go-		Hugh, count of Pro-	
debert	661	vence	926
Grimoald	662	Lothaire II.	947
Bertharit (again) ..	671	Berenger II.	950
Cunibert	686	Otho I. (Italy is an-	
Luitpert	700	nexed to the Ger-	
Ragimbert	701	man empire)	962

MODERN KINGDOM OF ITALY.

	A.D.
Napoleon Bonaparte	1805-1814

RESTORED.

	A.D.
Victor Emanuel	Feb. 26, 1861

ITCHINGFORD (Treaty).—Edward the Elder concluded a peace with the Danes at Itchingford, A.D. 906.

ITHACA (Ionian Isles).—This small island is chiefly famous as having been the kingdom of Ulysses (B.C. 1215), whose feats at the siege of Troy, and subsequent adventures, form so large a portion of the Homeric poems. It became subject to the Tarentines A.D. 1207, to the Venetians in 1215, to the French in 1797, and in 1815 was placed under the protection of Great Britain, with the other Ionian Islands (*q. v.*).

IVORY.—This substance has been used for ornamental purposes from the earliest periods. It was known to the Jews in the time of Solomon (1 Kings x. 22), B.C. 1000, and is often mentioned by Homer. Phidias (B.C. 440) was famous for his ivory statues plated with gold.

IVRY (Battle).—Henry IV. of France defeated the forces of the League, led by the duke of Mayenne, at this village, near Evreux, March 4, 1590.

J.

JACA, or JACCA (Spain), belonged to the Vascones in the time of Ptolemy. It was taken from the Moors A.D. 795. The ancient fortress, captured by the French in 1809, was wrested from them by the English in 1814. It was unsuccessfully assailed by the revolutionary forces in September, 1822.

* Teias was killed in 553, and Italy remained under the government of Narses until the establishment of the Lombard kingdom by Alboin.

JACK KETCH.—A writer in *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, i. 72) refers for the origin of this cognomen to the following extract from Lloyd's MS. Collections in the British Museum:—"The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquett, where felons were for a long time executed; from whence we have Jack Ketch."

JACOBIN, or BRETON CLUB (Paris).—One of the numerous political associations that came into existence just before the first French revolution. The members at first styled themselves "Friends of the Constitution." When they met at Versailles, they received the name of the Breton Club, from the fact that the deputies from Brittany took the lead in their proceedings. In October, 1789, the sittings of the club were transferred to the monastery of the Jacobin friars at Paris, when the public were first admitted to its conferences. In 1790 this club increased rapidly in numbers; in 1791 the funeral of Mirabeau was attended by 1,800 of its members; and in 1792 it wielded a pernicious influence over the government, and assumed the title "The Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality." It was suppressed after the fall of Robespierre in 1794.

JACOBINS.—This name, generally applied to the advocates of extreme democratic opinions, took its origin from the members of the Breton, or Jacobin Club, formed in Paris A.D. 1789.

JACOBITES.—This term was first used to describe a party in England which adhered to the cause of James II. after the revolution of 1688, and afterwards to those who continued to maintain sentiments of loyalty towards the house of Stuart, and sought to secure the restoration of that family to the English throne. The unsuccessful rebellions of 1715 and 1745 in Scotland were brought about by the agency of the Jacobites. A Jacobite plot, in which Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was concerned, was discovered in 1723.

JACOBITES (Ecclesiastical History).—A Christian sect which arose during the 5th century, and maintained that Christ had but one nature. They were thus named from Jacob Baradaeus, bishop of Edessa, and apostle of the East, who restored the sect about A.D. 545. From this man, Mosheim remarks, as the second father of the sect, all the Monophysites in the East are called Jacobites. Baradaeus died in 578. A small section of the Jacobites joined the Roman Catholics in the 17th century, but the majority remained firm in the faith of their ancestors. Riddle enumerates amongst the remains of oriental sects or Christian communities existing in 1837, the Syrian Jacobites living under their patriarch at Antioch. Roger of Wendover mentions a new sect of preachers called "Jacobites," because they imitated the life of the apostles, who sprang up A.D. 1198, under the auspices of Pope Innocent III. They were mendicants, and suffered great privations.

Mosheim believes the sect ceased to exist soon after the council of Lyons, in 1274.

JACOB, ST., (Battle,) was fought at this hamlet, near Basle, A.D. 1444, when the Swiss defeated a French force of superior numbers.

JACQUARD LOOM, for weaving figured fabrics, is named after its inventor, Joseph Marie Jacquard, who was born at Lyons, July 7, 1752, and died Aug. 7, 1834. He first conceived the idea of the loom in 1790, and in Sept. 1801, the jury of the exhibition of products of industry awarded him a bronze medal. In the same year he secured a ten years' patent for his loom. A net-making machine which he devised also brought him a gold medal, awarded at Paris in February, 1804. English manufacturers have recently effected important improvements on the Jacquard loom.

JACQUERIE, so called from the cant phrase Jacques Bonhomme, applied to the peasantry, was a terrible insurrection of this class against the nobles, that broke out in France, May 21, 1358. Many thousands of the unhappy insurgents were slaughtered, and the insurrection was speedily suppressed.

JAEN (Spain), supposed to be the ancient Aurgi, is the capital of a province which nearly coincides with the Moorish kingdom of Jaen. It was captured, after a long siege, by Ferdinand, in 1243. The French general Cassagne captured and sacked Jaen in June, 1808. Its cathedral was erected in 1525, on the site of a Moorish mosque demolished in 1492. A new road to Granada was completed in 1828.

JAFFA, or YAFFA (Syria).—This fortified town, the ancient Joppa, was probably founded by the Phœnicians, about B.C. 1400. It was made a bishopric by Constantine I., A.D. 332; was captured by the caliph Omar in 636, and by the Crusaders in 1099. It was the scene of a great battle between the Saracens and King Baldwin of Jerusalem in 1102. Richard Cœur de Lion encamped here in 1191. Saladin attacked Jaffa, July 26, 1192. He was compelled to retire, but gained possession of the town in 1198. It was retaken, and strongly fortified by Louis IX. of France, in 1252. The Mameluke sultan Bibars took it in 1267. Bonaparte invested Jaffa March 4, 1799, and took it by storm March 7. Four thousand prisoners were put to death March 10, 1799. Mehemet Ali obtained possession of the city in 1832; but it was restored to the Turks in 1840. It suffered greatly from an earthquake Jan. 21, 1837, and again July 17, 1845.

JACIZA (Bosnia).—This important fortress having fallen into the hands of the Turks, was wrested from them in December, 1463, by Matthias, after a siege of three months. It was retaken by the Turks in 1528.

JALULA (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Persians in this battle, fought A.D. 637.

JAMAICA (West Indies).—This, the largest of the British West-Indian islands, was discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494, and called by him St. Jago, after the patron saint of

Spain. Jamaica, the Indian name, signifies the Isle of Springs.

- A.D.
 1509. The first Spanish settlement is established by John de Esquivel.
 1597. Jan. 29. Sir Anthony Shirley, commander of an English squadron, captures the island.
 1655. May 3. The English, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, wrest Jamaica from the Spaniards.
 1661. Charles II. places the island under a governor and a council of twelve, appointed by the crown.
 1670. Spain recognizes the right of the English to Jamaica, by the treaty of Madrid.
 1674. About 1,200 colonists from Surinam settle in the island.
 1692. June 7. An earthquake destroys Port Royal, the capital, and occasions great destruction of life and property.
 1722. Aug. 28. A hurricane devastates the island.
 1728. The Magna Charta of Jamaica is passed.
 1734. Another hurricane does great damage.
 1738. The Maroons, a tribe formed of runaway slaves, obtain permission to form a settlement in the north of the island.
 1745. Feb. 2. About 900 negro slaves are detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island.
 1795. The Maroons revolt, and are not reduced to subjection till March 21, 1796.
 1807. The slave trade is abolished.
 1815. Oct. A hurricane occasions great destruction of property and life, about 1,000 persons perishing in consequence.
 1819. The island is devastated by a hurricane.
 1825. The bishopric of Jamaica is established.
 1831. Dec. 22. An alarming insurrection of the negroes breaks out, and the island is placed under martial law.
 1846. Another hurricane.
 1850. The cholera carries off about 40,000 of the population.
 1856. The constitution is remodelled.

JAMES, (Epistle of,) is generally believed to have been written by St. James the Just, bishop of Jerusalem, about A.D. 62.

JAMES, ST. (Order), or the Order of St. James of the Sword, was instituted A.D. 1170, by Ferdinand II., king of Leon and Galicia. It was confirmed by the pope in 1175. The order undertook to defend the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception in 1652. A branch of this order, admitting all the rules of the original order, excepting that of chastity, was established by Denys, king of Portugal, in 1288. It was confirmed by Pope Innocent VIII. in 1486.

JAMES'S (ST.) HALL (London), designed by Owen Jones, consists of one large hall, 140 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high, with two smaller halls, each 60 feet square and 25 feet high. It was opened to the public with a concert, in aid of the Middlesex Hospital, March 25, 1858.

JAMES'S (ST.) PALACE (London), stands on the spot formerly occupied by an hospital for female lepers, founded by Gislebert, abbot of Westminster, A.D. 1100. Henry VIII. ordered the hospital to be pulled down in 1530, and a mansion to be erected. It was finished in 1536. James I. presented it to his son Henry, prince of Wales, in 1612. Charles I. was kept a prisoner here for three days previous to his execution, Jan. 27-30, 1649. It was made a royal residence after

the destruction of Whitehall Palace by fire, Jan. 4, 1698. It was partly destroyed by a conflagration Jan. 21, 1809.

JAMES'S (St.) PARK (London) was first inclosed and drained by Henry VIII. in 1530. Rosamond's Pond was filled up in July, 1770. A great display of fireworks took place in the park Aug. 1, 1814. Two pieces of cannon were placed here as trophies in 1816. Gas-lamps were first introduced into the park in 1822, and the "Chinese Bridge" was demolished in 1827.

JAMES'S (St.) THEATRE (London) was constructed by Beazley, architect, for Braham, the celebrated singer, and opened in Dec. 1835.

JAMES THE FIRST, the only child of Lord Darnley and Mary queen of Scots, was born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566. He was proclaimed king of Scotland, under the title of James VI., July 24, 1567, and was proclaimed king of England March 24, 1603. He married Anne, daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, in 1590, and they were both crowned at Westminster July 25, 1603. They had three sons and two daughters; viz., Henry, born Feb. 19, 1593, and died Nov. 6, 1612; Elizabeth, born Aug. 19, 1596, married to the elector-palatine Feb. 14, 1613, and died Feb. 13, 1662; Charles (*see* **CHARLES I.**), and Robert and Mary, who died in infancy. The queen died March 1, 1619, and James I. died at Theobalds, near Cheshunt, Sunday, March 27, 1625.

JAMES THE SECOND, the second son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, Oct. 15, 1633; ascended the English throne on the death of Charles II., Feb. 6, 1685; and was crowned April 23. Whilst duke of York he married, first, Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon. She died March 31, 1671; and Sept. 30 (N.S.), 1673, James married Mary d'Este, who outlived him, dying May 7, 1718. His family by his first wife consisted of four sons, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Mary (*see* **WILLIAM III.** and **MARY**) and Anne (*q. v.*). His second wife bore him five daughters, who died young, and one son, James Francis Edward, or the Chevalier de St. George, known as the Pretender. James II. fled from Whitehall Dec. 11, 1688. The throne was declared vacant Jan. 28, 1689, and William III. and Mary became king and queen Feb. 13. The latest instrument of his reign entered on the patent rolls is dated Dec. 7, 1688. James II. died at St. Germain's, Sept. 6, 1701, and was buried in the Benedictine monastery at Paris.

JANE (Queen of England).—Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen against her will, July 10, 1553, Edward VI. having bestowed the crown upon her by letters patent, June 21, 1553. Her reign commenced July 6, the day on which Edward VI. died. She relinquished the title July 19. She was condemned to death Nov. 13, 1553, and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554. The earliest public document of her reign that has been discovered bears date July 9, and the latest July 18.

JANESVILLE (United States), founded A.D. 450

1836, made the chief town of Rock county in 1839, and was incorporated in 1853.

JANINA, or **JOANNINA** (Albania), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Dodona (*q. v.*), was taken by the Normans A.D. 1082. The Turks captured it in 1432. The Albanians made an unsuccessful revolt in 1611. Ali Pasha, the Lion of Janina, made it his capital, and, on being pressed by the Turks, ordered it to be set on fire, when it was almost entirely destroyed. Ali himself, who had retired, to the citadel, surrendered on a promise of pardon, in January, 1822. An intimation having been given to him that the sultan intended to put him to death, a desperate contest ensued, in which Ali was slain, Feb. 5, 1822.

JANISSARIES, literally 'new troops.'—Turkish infantry was organized by Sultan Orcan, A.D. 1329, remodelled by Amurath I. in 1360, and increased to the number of 100,000 by Amurath II. in 1372. The corps was at first composed of 1,000 Christian children taken from their parents, compelled to embrace the faith of Mohammed, and trained as soldiers. After a time, the Janissaries became masters of the empire; deposed Bajazet II. in 1512; procured the death of Amurath III. in 1595; dethroned and executed Orman II. in 1618; his successor, Mustapha I., in 1622; and strangled Ibrahim in 1649. Mustapha II. was deposed by them in 1695, Ahmed III. in 1705, Selim III. in 1789, and Mustapha IV. in 1807. At last, after long and powerful efforts, Sultan Mahmoud II. succeeded in mastering the Janissaries, June 15, 1826, when 15,000 of them were killed in the streets of Constantinople. By an imperial firman of June 16, 1826, the institution of the Janissaries was abolished.

JAN MAYEN (Arctic Sea).—This island was discovered by the Dutch navigator whose name it bears, A.D. 1611.

JANOWITZ (Battle).—A Swedish army, commanded by Torstenson, defeated the Imperialists at this place, in Bavaria, March 16, 1645. The latter lost 8,000 men.

JANSENISTS, the followers of Cornelius Jansen, or Jansenius, born 1585, at the village of Acquoi, near Leerdam, Holland. He was appointed professor of theology at the university of Louvain in 1630, and made bishop of Ypres in 1636. He had scarcely finished his famous work "Augustinus," the labour of twenty-two years, when he died, May 6, 1638. The book was published by Libertus Fromont, at Louvain, in 1640, and created an extraordinary sensation. The Jesuits at once attacked the "Augustinus," which defended the doctrine of free grace, and the book was interdicted by the Inquisition in 1641, and by Urban VIII. in 1642. The Jansenist doctrines prevailed in many parts of France and Holland; the inmates of Port Royal (*q. v.*), a female convent near Paris, became celebrated for the ardour with which they took up the cause. The Jansenists became very numerous, and Clement IX. was compelled to sign a compromise with the party in 1668, commonly

called the "Peace of Clement IX." Fresh disturbances arose in France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, and the Jansenists were excommunicated by the bull (termed *Unigenitus*) of Clement XI., Sept. 1713. The bull met with great opposition in Holland and France; led to an increase of Jansenism, and the establishment, in Holland, of a religious party called the "Pupils of St. Augustine," presided over, since 1723, by the archbishop of Utrecht and the bishops of Haarlem and Deventer. Leo XII. revived the old dispute by excommunicating, in 1825, the newly-elected archbishop of Utrecht and the bishop of Deventer.

JANUARY, the first month of the year, was introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa, about B.C. 700. By 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), the commencement of the legal year in this country was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1. It was called Wolf-monath by the Anglo-Saxons.

JANUS.—This temple in ancient Rome, the gates of which were kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace, is said to have been founded by Romulus. The gates were shut eight times; namely, in the reign of Numa, B.C. 714; at the end of the first Punic war, B.C. 235; after the battle of Actium, B.C. 30; after the Cantabrian war, B.C. 25; at the general peace under Augustus, B.C. 5; under Nero, A.D. 58; under Vespasian, A.D. 71; and under Gordian, A.D. 241.

JAPAN (Asia).—According to the native annals, the first emperor of Japan ascended the throne B.C. 660. Gold was discovered in the country A.D. 749; and in 1788 some invaders landed, and maintained themselves in Japan for eighteen years. The Mongol Tartars assailed Japan, and this invasion was first made known in Europe by Marco Polo, whose travels were published in 1298. He speaks of it under the name of Zipangu. It was accidentally discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, one of their ships having been driven upon the coast in a storm. They obtained permission to bring an annual cargo of goods to the port of Bungo. The Jesuit Xavier landed in Japan in August, 1549. An embassy of Japanese Christians appeared before the pope at Rome in 1585. The native Christians were persecuted in 1590 and 1597. A Dutch crew, piloted by William Adams, an Englishman, anchored in the harbour of Bungo, April 12, 1600, and soon after their first factory was established at Firando. A cruel persecution against the native Christians broke out in 1612, which continued till 1622, when a wholesale massacre ensued. A royal proclamation, issued in 1637, banished the Portuguese from the country, and prohibited all intercourse with foreigners. Communication was opened with Japan by the English, June 11, 1613 (*see* JEDDO), and they obtained certain commercial privileges, which were modified in 1616, restricting trade to the port of Firando. In 1623 the English withdrew from the country. The Russians, in 1804 and in 1811, made unsuccessful

attempts to open trade with Japan, and in 1818 a similar attempt by the English failed. On the 8th of March, 1854, the Americans succeeded in negotiating a treaty of commerce. The treaty of Jeddo (*q.v.*), signed Aug. 26, 1858, secured important privileges to England.

JAPANING.—This method of embellishing articles by coating them with a particular kind of varnish, was introduced into Europe from Japan; whence the name.

JARNAC (Battle).—The Huguenots were defeated at this town, in France, by Henry of Anjou, March 13, 1569. The prince of Condé fell in this battle.

JASMINE.—The common jasmine was imported into Great Britain from Circassia, before A.D. 1548. The Catalonian jasmine was introduced into this country from the East Indies in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine was brought from Madeira in 1656. The jasmine-flowered chironia was brought from the Cape of Good Hope in 1812.

JASSY, or YASSY (Moldavia), the ancient Jassiorum Municipium, the capital of the province, founded by the emperor Trajan, about A.D. 105, was conquered by the Turks in 1538, stormed by the Tartars in 1659, and delivered by John Sobieski in 1686. The Russians took it in 1739 and in 1769, but on each occasion restored it to its native princes. A great fire destroyed part of the town, as well as the castle built by Trajan, in 1783. The Austrians occupied the place in 1788; and on Jan. 9, 1792, peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey. The Russians again occupied the town from 1807 to 1812. The city revolted in March, 1821, and was sacked by the Janissaries Aug. 10, 1822. Two extensive conflagrations destroyed portions of the town in July, 1821, and August, 1827. The Russians occupied it in 1828, and quitted it May 11, 1834.

JATCOURT (Battle).—Louis III. of France defeated the Danes at this place, on the Somme, A.D. 881.

JAVA (Indian Archipelago).—This island is spoken of by Marco Polo, A.D. 1298, although it had not been visited by that adventurous traveller. The Portuguese succeeded in forming several settlements on the island in 1511. The Dutch made their first appearance in 1595, building a fort on the site of the present city of Batavia in 1610. They founded a church in 1621. At Bantam, in 1619, the English erected a factory, which was one of their first possessions in the East Indies. A landing having been effected Aug. 4, 1811, the island was taken from the Dutch, Aug. 26, by an English force, under Sir Samuel Auchmuty and General Wetherall. It was restored Aug. 13, 1814.

JEAN DE LUZ (France).—The marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa, infant of Spain, was celebrated at this frontier town of the south of France A.D. 1660. In August, 1813, the French, under Marshal Soult, took up their position in front of this town, and erected strong fortifications. Lord Wellington resolved to attack them,

which he did Nov. 10, and had many hours of hard fighting. Sir Rowland Hill directed the movements of the British right, and Marshal Beresford those of the centre; and the next morning the French were compelled to retire beyond the Nivelle. During the conflict the English made 1,400 prisoners, and took 51 pieces of cannon and six tumbrils of ammunition.

JEDDA, JEDDAH, or DJIDDA (Arabia).—This town, the port of Mecca, visited by Bruce in 1796, was taken from the Wahabees by Mehemet Ali, A.D. 1811. The Mohammedans attacked the Christian residents of this town June 15, 1858, and murdered upwards of twenty, including the English vice-consul and the wife of the French consul. The *Cyclops*, Captain Pullen, anchored before the town July 23, and thirty-six hours were granted for the execution of justice on the perpetrators of the outrage. No satisfaction having been afforded, Captain Pullen bombarded the town on the 25th and 26th, when he acceded to the request of the Turkish governor to withhold further hostilities until instructions were received from the Porte. On the 2nd of August the necessary firman arrived from the sultan, and eleven of the criminals were surrendered and executed. (*See DJIDDA.*)

JEDDO (Japan), also written Jedo and Yedo, the capital of the empire, was visited by a company of Jesuit missionaries from Goa, led by the famous Francis Xavier, A.D. 1549. Captain Saris, of the *Clone*, bearing a letter and presents from James I., was received at the court of Jeddo in July, 1613. In 1818 the captain of a small English brig entered the bay, but was compelled to leave without receiving a cargo; and an American ship was fired upon from the shore in 1831. On the 8th of March, 1854, the Americans succeeded in effecting a commercial treaty.

JEDDO, (Treaty,) was negotiated by Lord Elgin, and signed at Jeddo Aug. 26, 1858. By this treaty the ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki were to be opened to British subjects on and from July 1, 1859; Nee-e-gata on and from Jan. 1, 1860; and Hiogo on and from Jan. 1, 1863. For purposes of trade it was also stipulated that British subjects should be allowed to reside at Jeddo after Jan. 1, 1862, and at Osacca after Jan. 1, 1863.

JELALABAD (Afghanistan) was taken by the British in 1839. Sir Robert Sale, with a few hundred troops, defended it against a numerous Afghan force from November, 1841, to April, 1842. The fortifications were destroyed, by order of General Pollock, in 1842.

JEMAULABAD (Hindustan), formerly called Narasingha Aguday, a town containing a fortress of great natural strength built by Tippoo Saib, was taken by the English in 1797.

JEMMAPES (Battle).—Dumouriez, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, in Belgium, Nov. 6, 1792. The battle was warmly contested.

JENA (Battle).—The left of a large Prussian army was defeated at Auerstadt by the French, Oct. 14, 1806, whilst the centre and right on the same day sustained a reverse from another portion of the French army at Jena. This battle sometimes goes by the name of Auerstadt, and sometimes by that of Jena.

JENA (Germany).—This town, in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, is celebrated for its university, founded in 1547 by the elector John Frederick of Saxony. It was opened Feb. 2, 1558. Jena was the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Jena from 1672 to 1690, and of the duchy of Saxe-Eisenach from 1690 to 1741.

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION (London) was founded in 1803. It was absorbed in the National Vaccine Establishment, founded in 1808.

JERGEAUX (Battle).—The French, led by Joan d'Arc, wrested this town from the earl of Suffolk, who was taken prisoner, June 12, 1429.

JERICHO (Palestine), the first city which fell into the hands of the Israelites on their entrance into the Holy Land, was taken by Joshua (vi. 20) B.C. 1451. About B.C. 918, or 530 years after this event, Jericho was rebuilt by Hiel, the Bethelite (1 Kings xvi. 34). Vespasian reduced the city A.D. 68. Henry VIII. is said to have had a retreat called Jericho, at Blackmore, near Chelmsford. Hence the origin of the term "gone to Jericho."

JERSEY (English Channel), originally called Stugia, was taken by the Normans about A.D. 850, and was united to the crown of England by William I. in 1066. King John visited the island in 1205. Mont Orgueil Castle, seized by the French in 1461, was retaken by the English in 1467. Jersey was taken by the Parliamentarians in December, 1651. A French force seized it Jan. 4, 1781, but were made prisoners of war Jan. 6. Queen Victoria visited Jersey in 1846, and opened the Victoria College Sept. 29, 1852.

JERUSALEM (Latin kingdom).—This kingdom was founded by the Crusaders at the close of the first Crusade. Godfrey of Bouillon was elected the first king, July 23, 1099. In 1104 Baldwin I. effected the conquest of Acre. He took Sidon, with the assistance of Sivard, prince of Norway, in 1115; and in July, 1124, Tyre submitted to his arms. Saladin defeated the Latins at the great battle of Tiberias, fought in July, 1187, and recaptured Jerusalem from the Christians the following October. Conrad de Montserrat claimed the kingdom on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Almeric, in 1190, but he was assassinated in 1192, during the preparations for his coronation, and the succession devolved upon Henry of Champagne. On the death of Almeric of Lusignan, in 1206, Mary, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, was the nearest heir, and she was accordingly married to John of Brienne, who assumed the sovereignty in 1206. In 1229 he was compelled to abdicate by Frederick II. of

Germany. Jerusalem was taken by the Mameluke sultan Bibars in 1260, and the last remnant of the kingdom was absorbed in 1291.

LATIN KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

- A.D.
 1099. Godfrey of Bouillon.
 1100. Baldwin I.
 1118. Baldwin II.
 1131. Fulk, count of Anjou.
 1144. Baldwin III.
 1162. Almeric.
 1173. Baldwin IV.
 1185. Baldwin V.
 1186. Guy of Lusignan.
 1192. Henry, count of Champagne.
 1197. Almeric of Lusignan.
 1206. John of Brienne.
 1229. Frederick II, emperor of Germany.

JERUSALEM, OR HIEROSOLYMA (Palestine).

—There is some probability that this is the Salem, a city of Sechem, of which Melchizedek was king and priest (Gen. xiv. 18), B.C. 1913. The name Jerusalem is first mentioned Josh. x. 1. The city was not finally wrested from the Canaanites till B.C. 1049, when David made it the capital of his kingdom, and called it "the City of David."

B.C.

1011. Solomon prepares to build the temple.
 1004. Completion and dedication of the temple.
 970. Shishak, king of Egypt, sacks Jerusalem.
 884. Jerusalem is sacked by the Philistines and Arabs in the reign of Jehoram.
 808. The inhabitants are put to the sword by the Israelites, after their victory at Bethshemesh.
 710. The city is invested by the army of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, in the reign of Hezekiah, and is miraculously delivered, the angel of the Lord slaying, in the camp of the besiegers, 185,000 men in one night.
 610. Taken by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, after the battle of Megiddo. He held it two years. Pharaoh Necho dethrones King Jehoahaz, and lays Jerusalem under tribute of a hundred talents of silver and one talent of gold. The dethroned monarch is carried into Egypt, where he dies.
 598. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple, carrying away the sacred vessels, together with the king and several thousands of his subjects. He raises Zedekiah, Jehoiaikim's brother, to the regal dignity.
 588. Zedekiah rebels against the king of Babylon, who besieges Jerusalem, but raises the siege on the approach of the army of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.
 587. The Chaldean army renews its attack on the city, and carries it by storm. Zedekiah, who takes to flight, is pursued, and captured; his two sons are slain, and his own eyes put out. The temple, after having been pillaged, is burned to the ground; the whole city is destroyed, and the people carried captive to Babylon.
 536. Cyrus issues a proclamation for the return of the captive Jews, who immediately proceed to the rebuilding of the temple.
 515. The second temple is finished, and is dedicated.
 445. Nehemiah rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.
 332. It is visited by Alexander the Great.
 320. Ptolemy Soter captures Jerusalem.
 302. Jerusalem is annexed, by treaty, to Egypt.
 170. The walls of the city are razed by Antiochus Epiphanes, who sets up a statue of Jupiter in the temple. From this period the daily sacrifice is discontinued.

B.C.

63. It is taken by Pompey; and the Jews pass under the dominion of the Romans.
 44. The walls are rebuilt by Antipater, father of Herod the Great.

A.D.

70. Sept. 8. It is taken by the Romans, under Titus, the temple and city being razed to the ground.
 130. The emperor Hadrian rebuilds the city, when it receives the name of *Ælia Capitolina*.
 335. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is founded by Constantine.
 614. The Persians, under Chosroes II., take the city.
 637. It surrenders to the Saracens, after a long siege.
 1076. It is taken by the Turks.
 1098. Passes under the sway of the Egyptian caliphs.
 1099. July 15. After a siege of forty days, the Christian crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, take it by storm. July 23. Godfrey of Bouillon is elected king.
 1187. Oct. 2. The city is taken by Saladin.
 1228. Delivered to the Christians by treaty. The emperor Frederick II. enters the city.
 1243. Jerusalem is taken and pillaged by the Carizmians.
 1517. The Ottomans gain possession of the city.
 1832. It is rendered subject to the pasha of Egypt.
 1841. Passes under the protection of the British government. Nov. 7. The Rev. M. S. Alexander is consecrated bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen, by license, assigns to his jurisdiction Syria, Chaldaea, Egypt, and Abyssinia; and the new bishopric is placed under the protection of England and Prussia.

JESTER, or FOOL.—The fool, according to Nares, was the inmate of every opulent house; but the rural jester or clown seems to have been peculiar to the country families. The clown in Shakespeare is generally taken for a licensed jester or domestic fool. The king's jester or fool was a member of the English court at a very early period. On this subject Douce remarks: "With respect to the antiquity of this custom in our own country, there is reason to suppose that it existed even during the period of Saxon history; but we are quite certain of the fact in the reign of William the Conqueror. An almost contemporary historian, Maitre Wace, has left us a curious account of the preservation of William's life, when he was only duke of Normandy, by his fool Eoles. Mention is made in Domesday Book of 'Berdie jocularis regis.'" The allowance of cloth and a list of the articles of clothing allowed to William, Henry the Fifth's fool, is given in Rymer's "*Fœdera*." In 1652 the king's fool is described as wearing a long coat and a gold chain. Douce considers it probable that Muckle John, the fool of Charles I. and the successor of Archie Armstrong, was the last regular personage of the kind. The Lord Mayor's state fool was compelled on Lord Mayor's day to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard. The patent of creation of the Order of Fools, dated at Cleves, Nov. 12, 1381, is still in existence. The last mention of this order occurs in some verses published at Strasburg in 1520. The custom also existed on the other side of the Atlantic,

as the Peruvian and Mexican monarchs had their jesters. The Spanish conquerors had this officer in their train. Prescott speaks of Velasquez's jester as "a mad fellow, his jester, one of those crack-brained wits—half wit, half fool—who formed in those days a common appendage to every great man's establishment."

JESUITS.—This society was founded by Ignatius Loyola, at the chapel of St. Mary, Montmartre, Paris, Aug. 16, 1534, and was confirmed by a bull of Paul III., Sept. 27, 1540. The order was made independent of all civil and ecclesiastical supervision by a bull dated Oct. 18, 1543. Jesuit colleges were established at Antwerp and at Louvain in 1552, and Ignatius Loyola died July 31, 1556. The Jesuits received permission to settle in France, Sept. 15, 1561; were banished from France, Jan. 8, 1595; and were allowed to return, Jan. 2, 1604. A decree banishing the Jesuits from England was issued Nov. 15, 1602. The university of Tyrnau, Austria, the first high school of the Jesuits, was opened Nov. 13, 1635. A French edict was issued against the Jesuits Sept. 2, 1716, and they were banished from Portugal Sept. 3, 1759. The Jesuit seminaries at Rome were dissolved Sept. 17, 1772, and the order was put down by a bull of Clement XIV., July 21, 1773. They were expelled from Austria, Oct. 1, 1773. The Jesuits were re-organized by Pius VII., Aug. 7, 1814, and a decree for their admission into Spain was issued May 29, 1815. They were expelled from Russia, March 25, 1820, and from Switzerland, Oct. 1, 1847.

JESUIT'S BARK. (See BARK.)

JESUS COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded A.D. 1496, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely. The building previous to that time had been used for the nunnery of St. Radegund, founded by Malcolm IV. of Scotland.

JESUS COLLEGE (Oxford).—Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Hugh ap Rice, or Price, granted a charter of foundation for this college, June 27, 1571. The inner quadrangle was completed in 1676.

JEWELLERY, or the setting of precious stones, is an art of very ancient origin.

JEWISH ÆRA.—The Jews now date from the creation of the world, which they consider to have occurred 3760 years and three months before the commencement of the Christian æra. According to some authorities, they used the æra of the Seleucids after they became subject to the kings of Syria, and only abandoned it in the 15th century.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—Mr. Robert Grant's bill for releasing the Jews from their civil disabilities was rejected by the Lords Aug. 1, 1833; another, introduced by Lord John Russell, after passing the Commons May 4, 1848, met with a similar fate May 25. A third received the sanction of the lower house July 3, 1851, but was also thrown out by the Lords July 17. A similar bill passed the Commons April 15, 1853, and was again rejected April 29; and after having been again

approved by the Commons, was defeated by the Lords July 10, 1857. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49 (July 22, 1858), the House of Commons was empowered to modify the oaths in such a manner that they might be taken by Jews; and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 6, 1860), the words "upon the faith of a Christian" were expunged permanently in the case of Jewish members.

JEW.—Strictly speaking, this term can only be applied to the subjects of the kings of Judah after the separation of the ten tribes; but in its usual acceptation it refers to the whole race of Abraham.

B.C.

1996. Birth of Abraham.

1921. Abraham, by divine command, settles in Canaan.

1912. God makes a covenant with Abraham.

1897. The covenant is renewed.

1896. Birth of Isaac.

1872. The sacrifice of Isaac is prevented by divine interposition.

1856. Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah.

1836. Birth of Esau and Jacob.

1821. Death of Abraham.

1760. Jacob is blessed instead of Esau.

1728. Joseph is sold into Egypt.

1718. Joseph interprets the dreams of the butler and the baker.

1706. Jacob and his family remove to Egypt, and settle in Goshen.

1571. Birth of Moses.

1491. The exodus of the Jews from Egypt is effected.

1461. The Jews enter Canaan, under the leadership of Joshua.

1405. They become subject to Mesopotamia.

1343. They are subject to Eglon, king of Moab.

1330. Ehud restores them to freedom.

1285. They are in servitude to Jabin, king of Canaan.

1265. Deborah and Barak defeat the Canaanites, under Sisera, and restore the Israelites to independence.

1252. They are again enslaved by the Midianites, Amalekites, and other Eastern tribes.

1245. Gideon effects their deliverance.

1187. The Ammonites subdue the Jewish territory.

1169. Jephtha expels them.

1156. The Philistines reduce the Jews to slavery.

1136. Samson releases them.

1143. Samuel is called by the Lord.

1116. The Jews are again subjected by the Philistines.

1095. Saul is elected king.

1093. Saul is victorious over the Philistines.

1081. Birth of David.

1063. David prevails over Goliath.

1060. David is compelled, by the jealousy of Saul, to take refuge in Gath.

1055. Death of Saul, and accession of David as king of Judah.

1048. David is acknowledged by all Israel.

1040. David wages war against the Philistines, and recovers the ark, which had been left in their hands.

1032. Birth of Solomon.

1027. The rebellion of Absalom and Sheba.

1017. David numbers the people.

1015. Adonijah rebels. Death of David, and accession of Solomon.

1014. Solomon commences the erection of the temple.

1004. The temple is completed.

990. Visit of the queen of Sheba to Solomon.

975. Death of Solomon. Revolt of the ten tribes, and division of the Jewish territory into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah (q. v.).

THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.

B.C.

603. Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's first dream, and the golden image is set up.

- B.C.
561. Evilmerodach releases Jehoiachin from captivity.
539. Daniel interprets the handwriting on the wall to Belshazzar, who is defeated and slain by Darius the Mede the same night.
536. Decree of Cyrus for the restoration of the Jews, who, under Zerubbabel, return from captivity.
535. Foundation of the second temple.
516. The second temple is completed.
515. The second temple is dedicated.
463. Artaxerxes stops the rebuilding of Jerusalem.
458. He marries the Jewess Esther.
457. Ezra is despatched to Judea.
444. Nehemiah commences his twelve years' governorship of Judea, during which he rebuilds Jerusalem, and fortifies it with walls.
420. The Old Testament canon ends this year.

THE JEWS UNDER THE GREEK EMPIRE.

- B.C.
332. Alexander the Great, while on his march to attacks Jerusalem, is encountered by a procession, led by Jaddua, the high-priest, and is impressed with so strong a sentiment of respect, that he enters the city, and performs a solemn sacrifice to the God of the Jews.
320. Jerusalem is stormed, and taken by Ptolemy Soter.
312. Antigonos wrests Judea from the power of Ptolemy.
277. The Septuagint translation of the Scriptures is made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
216. Ptolemy Philopator massacres between 40,000 and 60,000 Jews in Alexandria.
203. Antiochus the Great, of Syria, besieges Phœnicia and Judea.
200. The sect of the Sadducees is formed.
199. Phœnicia and Judea are recovered by the Egyptian general Scopas.
198. Antiochus defeats Scopas, and takes the whole of Palestine from Egypt.
170. Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, takes Jerusalem by assault, and massacres 40,000 of the inhabitants.
168. Apollonius, general of Antiochus, takes Jerusalem, fortifies the city of David, and causes the temple to be dedicated to Jupiter Olympius.
165. Judas Maccabeus commences his insurrection against the Syrians.
163. Antiochus Eupator appoints Judas governor.
160. Judas concludes the first treaty between the Jews and the Romans.
156. The Syrians withdraw their claim to the obedience of the Jews, who are left at peace.
144. Jonathan, prince of the Jews and high-priest, is taken prisoner by Tryphon, at Ptolemais, and put to death.
130. John Hyrcanus subdues the Idumæans, and compels them to adopt the Jewish faith.
107. Hyrcanus's son Aristobulus assumes the title of king.
95. The Pharisees provoke an insurrection against Alexander Jannæus.
70. Aristobulus II. deposes his brother Hyrcanus.
63. The Romans, under Pompey, take Jerusalem, and restore Hyrcanus to the throne as a tributary prince.

THE JEWS UNDER THE ROMANS.

- B.C.
57. Alexander, the eldest son of Aristobulus II., collects an army, and ravages the country.
54. Crassus plunders the temple, to obtain treasure for the Parthian war.
49. The deposed Aristobulus is poisoned by the friends of Pompey.
42. Marriage of Herod and Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus, the Jewish high-priest.

- B.C.
40. The Parthians, under Pacorus, invade Judea, and restore Antigonos to the kingdom of his father Aristobulus. The Roman senate proclaims Herod king the same year.
37. The Romans, under Herod and Socius, take Jerusalem, and cruelly massacre numbers of the inhabitants.
31. A dreadful earthquake destroys 30,000 persons in Judea.
29. Herod puts his wife Mariamne to death.
17. Herod commences the re-erection of the temple.
4. Friday, April 5. The Nativity, four years before the incorrect common computation.
A.D.
6. Augustus makes the whole kingdom into the Roman province of Judea.
25. Pontius Pilate is appointed procurator of Judea.
26. John the Baptist preaches to the Jews.
27. Baptism of Christ.
30. The Passion and Ascension of the Saviour.
44. Judea is desolated by famine.
65. The Jews revolt against the Romans.
68. Vespasian invades Judea.
70. Titus destroys Jerusalem. 1,100,000 Jews are said to have perished during the siege, and 97,000 to have been carried into captivity.
95. The Jews refuse to pay a tax for the rebuilding of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
115. The Jews of Cyrene, Egypt, and Cyprus, rebel against the Romans.
130. Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, which he calls Ælia Capitolina. The Jews rebel in consequence.
135. The war is concluded, and the Jews are banished from Judea, and cease to possess a national existence.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

- A.D.
202. They are severely persecuted by Septimius Severus.
315. Constantine I. forbids them to persecute Jewish converts to Christianity.
429. Theodosius II. prohibits them from erecting synagogues.
612. The Jews in Spain undergo cruel persecutions.
623. Mohammed expels them from Medina.
712. They assist the Moors in the conquest of Spain.
740. A Jewish kingdom is said to be established on the shores of the Caspian.
750. Some Jews settle in England at this date.
847. The Jews in the East are persecuted by Sultan Motavakel.
1096. The Crusaders, on their march to Palestine, massacre about 17,000 European Jews, at Trèves, Cologne, and other German cities.
1180. Philip Augustus banishes them from France.
1189. Sept. 3. Vast numbers are murdered in England at the coronation of Richard I.
1215. The Council of Lateran orders all Jews throughout Christendom to adopt the costume called the Rouelle.
1269. English Jews are prohibited from possessing freehold property.
1290. Edward I. orders their expulsion from England.
1391. The Spanish Jews undergo severe persecution, and about 200,000 submit to baptism.
1394. Charles VI. expels them from France.
1492. The Jews are expelled from Spain.
1505. All Jewish children in Portugal under fourteen years of age are ordered to be given up by their parents, and educated as Christians.
1753. A bill for the naturalization of Jews in England is passed; but it is repealed the following year.
1782. An edict for their limited toleration is issued in Austria.

- A.D.
 1791. Jews are admitted as citizens of France, with equal rights as Christians.
 1796. The Jews are declared free citizens of the Batavian republic.
 1806. Napoleon I. assembles a sanhedrim at Paris, and confers certain civil privileges on the Jews.
 1809. The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is founded at London.
 1812. Jews are admitted to civil rights in Prussia.
 1814. Jews are admitted as magistrates in Denmark.
 1835. Oct. 1. Mr. Salomons is elected sheriff of London.
 1837. Nov. 9. Moses Montefiore receives the honour of knighthood from the Queen, being the first example of a Jewish knight.
 1840. Feb. 1. The Jews are persecuted at Damascus.
 1846. Aug. 18. Jews are placed upon the same footing as Protestant dissenters, with respect to their places of worship, schools, &c., by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 59, s. 2.
 1852. Sept. 3. The Jews are persecuted at Stockholm.
 1855. Sept. 29. Alderman Salomons is elected Lord Mayor of London, being the first Jew that has filled the office.

(See JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.)

KINGS OF THE JEWS.

- B.C.
 1095. Saul.
 1055. David (Judah).
 1053. Ditto (all Israel).
 1015. Solomon.
 975. The Jewish territory is divided into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel (q. v.).

Hales gives the following list of kings and rulers:—

BABYLONIAN DYNASTY.

	B.C.		B.C.
Nebuchadnezzar....	586	Belshazzar	558
Evilmerodach	561		

MEDIAN AND PERSIAN DYNASTY.

	B.C.		B.C.
Darius the Mede ..	553	Xerxes	485
Cyrus the Persian ..	551	Artaxerxes Longi-	
Cambyses	529	manus, or Ahas-	
Darius Hystaspes ..	521	huerus	464

JEWISH HIGH-PRIESTS.

	B.C.		B.C.
Eliashib.....	420	Jonathan, or John..	373
Joiada, or Judas....	413	Jaddua, or Jaddus..	341

MACEDO-GRECIAN DYNASTY.

	B.C.		B.C.
Onias	321	Simon II.	217
Simon the Just	300	Onias III.	195
Eleazer	291	Jesus, or Jason ...	175
Manasses	276	Onias, or Menelaus	172
Onias II.	250		

ASAMONEAN PRINCES.

	B.C.		B.C.
Judas Maccabeus ..	163	Alexander Jan-	
Jonathan	160	neus	105
Simon	143	Alexandra	78
John Hyrcanus I. ...	136	Hyrcanus II.	69
Aristobulus I. and		Aristobulus II.	69
Antigonus	106		

ROMAN DYNASTY.

	B.C.		B.C.
Hyrcanus II. (again)	63	Antigonus	40

IDUMEAN KING.

	B.C.
Herod the Great	37

JEWS'-HARP, or JEWS'-TRUMP.—This musical instrument, deriving its name from a corruption of the French *jeu trompe*, toy-trumpet, is mentioned in a rare black-letter book, called "Newes from Scotland," A.D. 1591, where it is related that one Geilles Duncan, a servant-girl celebrated for her performance upon this instrument, played before King James VI. of Scotland. One M. Eulenstein excited considerable interest by performing on sixteen of these instruments at the Royal Institution, and various public concerts. Fools used to play upon the Jews'-harp, to amuse the guests at taverns. It is also called Jaws'-harp, which Douce maintains to be its proper name, because played upon between the jaws.

JHANSI (Hindustan).—This province became connected by treaty with the East-India Company A.D. 1804, and was made a tributary province in 1817. It was ceded to the British government in 1854.

JIONPOOR, or JOANPOOR (Hindustan), the chief town of a district bearing the same name, which came into possession of the British A.D. 1775. The fort is of great strength, and was built in 1370 by the sultan of Delhi. On the sacking of Delhi by the triumphant hordes of Tamerlane in 1398, Jionpoor passed from under the royal sway, but was again annexed to the empire in 1478. In 1570, having become much dilapidated, the fort was put into a state of thorough repair by the governor of Bengal.

JOACHIMITES.—This heretical sect, founded by Joachim, abbot of Flora, in Calabria, was condemned by the Lateran council in 1215, and by the council of Arles in 1260, or 1261. The Joachimites were a branch of the Fraticelli, or Spiritualists.

JOACHIM, Sr. (Order of).—This equestrian order of Franconia was founded A.D. 1755, by an association of younger members of the German aristocracy. It was originally named the "Order of Defenders of the Honour of Divine Providence," and received its present title in 1785. Lord Nelson was admitted into this order April 3, 1802.

JOHN (king of England), the youngest child and the fifth son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Aquitaine, was born at Oxford Dec. 24, 1166, and was crowned at Westminster May 27 (Ascension-day), 1199. He divorced his wife Isabel, the earl of Gloucester's daughter, in order to marry Isabel of Angoulême, who was crowned at Westminster, Oct. 8, 1200. By his second wife he had two sons and three daughters; namely, Henry, afterwards king, and Richard, duke of Cornwall, who was born in 1209, and died in 1271. His daughters were Joan, married to Alexander II. of Scotland; Eleanor, to the earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to Simon of Montfort; and Isabel, to the emperor Frederick II. John died at Newark Oct. 19, 1216, and was buried at Worcester.

JOHN'S, Sr. (Newfoundland), the chief town of the island, was fortified by Queen Elizabeth A.D. 1583, when she formally claimed its sovereignty. The French were repulsed in

attacks upon St. John's in 1705, 1708, and 1762. On the last occasion they obtained possession of St. John's. The garrison capitulated to an English force Sept. 18, 1762. The town suffered considerably from fires, in 1815, 1817, 1818, and June 9, 1846. On the last-mentioned occasion the town was almost entirely destroyed.

JOHN'S (ST.) COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded in 1511, in pursuance of the will of Margaret, countess of Richmond, who died in 1509.

JOHN'S (ST.) COLLEGE (Oxford).—King Henry VIII. granted St. Bernard's College, an educational establishment of the Cistercians, founded in the time of Henry VI., to Christ Church, Oxford; and Sir Thomas White, a Muscovy merchant, twice lord mayor of London, purchased it in 1555, and founded St. John's College, March 5, 1557. Archbishop Laud added a second quadrangle, commenced in 1631 and completed in 1635, from a design by Inigo Jones.

JOHNSTON, or ST. JOHN'S TOWN (Battle).—Aymer de Valence defeated Bruce, who had incited the Scottish people to rebel against England, at this place, in Scotland, July 22, 1306.

JOHORE (Malacca), the capital of an independent state of the same name, was founded by some refugees from the town of Malacca, which was captured by the Portuguese A.D. 1511. In 1608 the new principality was conquered by the Portuguese, and in 1613 it passed into the power of the sultan of Acheen.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACTS.—The registration, incorporation, and general management of joint-stock companies were regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110 (Sept. 5, 1844), which was amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 78 (July 22, 1847). The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16 (May 8, 1845), united into one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of joint-stock companies. The dissolution and winding up of the affairs of companies were facilitated by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 14, 1848), which was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 1, 1849). The Limited Liability Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 14, 1855), enabled all joint-stock companies with a capital divided into shares of not less than £10 each, to obtain a certificate of complete registration with limited liability upon certain stated conditions. The laws relating to all joint-stock companies, except those formed for purposes of banking and insurance, were consolidated and amended by the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856), which was again amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857), and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1858).

JONKÖPING, (Treaty), was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, at this town, in Sweden, Dec. 10, 1809.

JOURNAL DES SAVANTS.—This celebrated French review, established by Denis de Sallo, Jan. 5, 1665, was suspended in 1792.

It was re-established in 1797; again suspended in 1802; and resuscitated, with an annual subsidy of 25,000 francs, by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The official record of the proceedings of this department of the legislative body commenced Nov. 8, 1547. They were not kept with any degree of regularity until 1607.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The record of the business in the House of Lords was commenced A.D. 1509. It was first ordered to be printed in 1767.

JUAN FERNANDEZ (Pacific).—This island was discovered by Juan Fernandez, a Spanish navigator, A.D. 1567. Alexander Selkirk having quarrelled with his captain in a buccaneering expedition, was set on shore here in September, 1704. He remained in solitude four years and four months, and was rescued by an English vessel in February, 1709. He arrived in England in 1711, and an account of his extraordinary adventures is said to have given Daniel Defoe the idea of the story of "Robinson Crusoe," of which the first edition appeared in two volumes in 1719. In 1750 the Spaniards formed a colony here, and it was soon afterwards destroyed by an earthquake.

JUBILEE.—The Jews celebrated a jubilee every fifty years (Lev. xxv. 8), B.C. 1490. A jubilee once a century, for granting plenary indulgences, was first established by Boniface VIII. A.D. 1300. Clement VI., in 1350, reduced the period of the jubilee to fifty years; Urban VI., in 1389, appointed it to be held every thirty-five years; and Sixtus IV., in 1475, reduced the term to twenty-five years. It has been observed with great regularity by the popes. The centenary of the Reformation was celebrated in Germany by a Protestant jubilee in 1617. The Shakespeare Jubilee was held at Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept. 6, 1769. A jubilee was celebrated in England at the commencement of the fiftieth year of George the Third's reign, Oct. 25, 1809. The close of the revolutionary war was celebrated in England by a jubilee, Aug. 1, 1814.

JUDAH.—On the revolt of the ten tribes (1 Kings xii. 1—19), B.C. 975, the Jewish territory was divided into the kingdoms of Israel (*q.v.*) and Judah. The kingdom of Judah lasted from B.C. 975 to B.C. 606. (*See JEWS.*)

B.C.

975. Rehoboam, king of Judah.

970. Shishak, king of Egypt, invades Judah and plunders Jerusalem (1 Kings xiv. 25).

951. Asa abolishes idolatry (1 Kings xv. 12).

944. Asa defeats the Ethiopians (2 Chron. xiv. 9—12).

941. Asa induces the people to enter into a covenant with God (2 Chron. xv. 12).

940. Asa obtains the aid of the king of Syria against Baasha (1 Kings xv. 16—20).

897. Jehoshaphat joins Ahab against the Syrians.

896. Jehoshaphat defeats a combined army of Ammonites, Moabites, and Syrians (2 Chron. xx. 22).

884. Abaziah is slain at Jezreel (2 Chron. xx. 9).

878. Queen Athaliah is slain (2 Kings xi. 20).

- B.C.
 856. Joash gives orders for the repairs of the temple (2 Kings xii. 4).
 840. Joash is killed by his servants (2 Kings xii. 21).
 827. Anaziah invades the Edomites, and slays ten thousand in Mount Seir (2 Kings xiv. 7).
 765. Uzziah becomes a leper (2 Kings xv. 5).
 753. Isaiah begins to prophesy.
 742. Pekah, king of Israel, and Rezin, king of Syria, invade Judah (2 Kings xvi. 5).
 741. Pekah ravages Judah (2 Chron. xxviii. 6).
 726. Hezekiah effects a reformation.
 713. Sennacherib invades Judah for the first time (2 Kings xviii. 13).
 712. Ambassadors from Babylon arrive in Judah. (2 Kings xx. 12—15).
 710. Sennacherib invades Judah for the second time. By divine interposition 185,000 of his soldiers perish in one night, and the invaders retire (2 Kings xviii. 17, &c.).
 678. The king of Babylon places different nations in Samaria, and expels the Israelites (2 Kings xvii. 24).
 643. Manasseh is taken prisoner, and carried to Babylon, by the king of Assyria (2 Chron. xxxiii. 11).
 624. Josiah effects a reformation in religion (2 Kings xxii.).
 623. Josiah celebrates a solemn passover (2 Kings xxiii. 21).
 609. Jeremiah predicts the captivity of the Jews, and the destruction of Jerusalem.
 606. Jeremiah predicts the seventy years' captivity. First reading of the Roll. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, takes Jerusalem and carries off several of the Jews into captivity in Babylon (2 Kings xxiv. and xxv.).
 605. Second reading of the Roll.
 599. More captives carried into Babylon.
 597. Duration of the captivity and the restoration predicted.

KINGS OF JUDAH.

	Authorized Version of Eng. Bible.	Clinton.	Winer.
	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
Rehoboam	975	976	975
Abijah	958	959	957
Asa	955	956	955
Jehoshaphat	914	915	914
Jehoram	892	891	889
Ahaziah	885	884	885
Athaliah	884	883	884
Jehoash	878	877	878
Amaziah	839	837	838
Uzziah, or Aza- riah	810	808	809
Jotham	758	756	758
Ahaz	742	741	741
Hezekiah	726	726	725
Manasseh	698	697	696
Amon	643	642	641
Josiah	641	640	639
Jehoahaz	610	609	609
Jehoiahchim	610	609	609
Jehoiahchin, or } Coniah	599	598	598
Zedekiah	599	598	598
Jerusalem de- stroyed	588	587	586

JUDENBURG, (Armistice,) for six days, was signed at this place, the ancient Idunum, between the French and the Austrians, April 7, 1797. The preliminaries of peace were signed at Leoben April 17, and this led to the treaty of Campo-Formio, concluded Oct. 17.

JUDGES were appointed by God to rule over the people of Israel (Judges ii. 16) B.C. 1405. Joshua and the elders ruled from B.C. 1451 to B.C. 1095. The government by judges lasted from B.C. 1405 to B.C. 1095; or, according to Hales, from B.C. 1564 to B.C. 1110.

JUDGES OF ASSIZE. (See ASSIZE COURTS.) JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as from time to time hold certain high judicial offices, was instituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833). It is a court of appeal in ecclesiastical and maritime causes.

JUGGERNATH, or the 'Lord of the World,' the name of a celebrated temple at Jugger-nath, in the province of Cuttack, India, completed A.D. 1198. It came into the possession of the British in 1803. A pilgrim-tax, instituted by Sir George Barlow in 1806, was repealed by Lord Auckland in 1839. The allowance made by the East-India Company to the temple was discontinued in June, 1851.

JUGGLERS, adepts in the art of juggling, existed as early as B.C. 1491, when Pharaoh's magicians imitated the miracles performed by Aaron (Exod. vii.). The Chinese and the Aztecs took great delight in witnessing the performances of jugglers. The practice of the art was attended with considerable danger in former times. A horse which had been taught to perform a number of tricks, was condemned to the flames and actually burnt at Lisbon, A.D. 1601. In 1739 a juggler in Poland was tortured until he confessed that he was a sorcerer, and was then hanged.

JUGURTHINE WAR was waged by the Roman republic against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, B.C. 111. The consul Calpurnius, in the first year of the war, concluded a peace with Jugurtha, on condition that he should submit to Rome. It was not observed, and, B.C. 109, Aula having been defeated, entered into a treaty which the Roman government disavowed. The struggle was conducted on the part of the Romans by the famous Caius Marius. Jugurtha was killed, and his dominions made a Roman province, B.C. 106.

JULIAN PERIOD was first properly explained by Joseph Justus Scaliger, in his "De Emendatione Temporum," published at Paris A.D. 1583, and at Geneva in 1629. Scaliger corrected certain inaccuracies in that work in his "Thesaurus Temporum," &c. The period consists of 7980 years. It commenced B.C. 4714, and will close A.D. 3266. Hallam says that Scaliger was very proud of the invention, of which he confesses himself unable to perceive the great advantage.

JÜLICH, or JULIERS (Prussia), the ancient Juliacum, so called from its supposed founder Julius Cæsar, was, with the adjoining territory, made a duchy A.D. 1356. On the extinction of the ducal line in 1609, Maurice of Nassau seized the duchy. Several sovereigns laid claim to it, and Juliers was taken by the Spaniards in 1622. It was allotted to the count palatine of Neuburg by the peace of

the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. The French seized it, and annexed it to France in 1794, and it was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY.—This month, which is now the seventh, was with the Romans the fifth month of the year, being called Quintilis. Mark Antony (B.C. 49—A.D. 31) changed its name to Julius, after Cæsar, who was born in this month. The Anglo-Saxons called it Mæd-monath, or "mead-month," because the meads were then in bloom.

JUMPERS.—This sect, akin to the Dancers of the 14th century, arose among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, about A.D. 1760. They received their name from their habit of jumping during the celebration of their religious rites.

JUNE was the fourth month in the old Roman calendar. Numa (B.C. 716—672) gave it the sixth place, which it has since retained.

JUNIOR UNIVERSITY CLUB (London) was built A.D. 1837, Sydney Smirke being the architect.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS were published in the *Public Advertiser* under the signature of "Junius." The first letter appeared Jan. 21, 1769, and the last, making the sixty-ninth, in Jan. 1772. The first authorized edition, printed under the author's inspection, was published in London, March 3, 1772, and was issued with an index and a table of contents in March, 1773. The question of the authorship of these celebrated political letters has excited considerable controversy. They have been attributed to various persons, and the question remains undecided.

JUNONIA.—These festivals, in honour of Juno, were instituted at Rome B.C. 430. The chief, called the Matronalia, was observed on the 1st day of March.

JURY.—Trial by twelve compurgators, which was of canonical origin, existed in Anglo-Saxon times, and only resembled what is now known as trial by jury in the number of persons sworn. Under the name of Wager of Law, it continued to be the law of England until abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (Aug. 14, 1833). Traces of trial by jury are found in the reigns of William I. and II., Henry I., and Stephen; but it was not fully established until the reign of Henry II. Trial by jury was first adopted in criminal cases in the reign of John (A.D. 1189—1199), and was the established mode of dealing with them at the end of the 13th century. Witnesses were examined, and evidence was first laid before juries, in the reign of Henry VI. (A.D. 1422—1461); but this change was not fully carried out till the time of Edward VI. (A.D. 1547—1553). The laws respecting juries were remodelled by 6 Geo. IV. c. 50 (June 22, 1825).

JURY COURT (Scotland) was established as subsidiary to the Court of Session by 55 Geo. III. c. 42 (1815). Improvements were introduced into these courts, which were made a permanent part of the judicial establishment of Scotland, by 59 Geo. III.

c. 35 (1819). This court, as a separate tribunal, was abolished by 1 Will. IV. c. 69 (July 23, 1830).

JUSTICES IN EYRE, or Itinerant Justices, the judicial representatives of the royal authority, were regularly established by the parliament held at Northampton Jan. 26, 1176. They received a delegated power from the *aula regia*, and made their circuit round the kingdom once in seven years. By the 12th article of Magna Charta, in 1215, they were ordered to be sent into the country once a year. (See ASSIZE.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Conservators (*q. v.*) of the peace received this title when, by 34 Edw. III. c. 1 (1360), the power of trying felonies was intrusted to them. From an entry in the Harleian MSS., it appears that the countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., was a justice of the peace. The form of the commission by which justices of the peace are appointed, was settled by the judges in 1590. The jurisdiction of justices at quarter sessions is defined by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 38 (June 30, 1842). The office is noticed in Scotland in the act of 1587.

JUSTICIAR OF SCOTLAND.—Geoffrey of Maleville, in the reign of Malcolm IV. (A.D. 1153—1165), is the first person holding this office of whom any record remains.

JUSTICIARS.—These high officers were first appointed in the time of William I., and six, *ad audiendum clamores populi in Curia Regis*, were appointed at a parliament held by Henry II. at Windsor, in April, 1179.

JUSTICIARY (Chief), or **GRAND JUSTICIARY.**—An officer who acted as president of the Curia Regis, or King's Court, in the absence of the king, was first appointed by William I. Henry III. made Hubert de Burgh chief justiciary for life about A.D. 1227. The last who held the office was Philip Basset, appointed during the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1216—1272).

JUSTINIAN CODE.—This compilation of Roman laws, ordered to be made by the emperor Justinian I., was promulgated April 7, 528 A.D. A revised edition was issued Nov. 16, 534.

JUST, or YUST, St. (Spain).—This celebrated monastery of the order of St. Jerome was founded by two hermits from Placentia, A.D. 1404, and confirmed by a papal bull in 1408. It is remarkable as the retreat of the emperor Charles V. after his abdication of the crown. He arrived here Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1557, and died Sept. 21, 1558. The monastery was, in consequence, honoured with the title of royal. Its privileges were confirmed in 1562 by Philip II., who sojourned here for two days in 1570. It was repaired by Philip IV. in 1638; but was pillaged and burned by a party of Soult's foragers, Aug. 9, 1809. The destruction thus commenced was continued by the church reformers of Cuacos, who stole what the French had spared, July 4, 1821, and was completed by the monastic sequestrations of 1835.

JÜTERBOCK (Prussia).—At this town

Tetzel commenced the sale of papal indulgences A.D. 1517. A conference was held at Jüterbock in 1523, by the German Lutheran princes, to adopt measures against the effects of the Edict of Worms. This conference resulted in the League of Torgau (1526). The Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Austrians under Gallas at this place in 1644.

JUTLAND (Denmark).—This peninsula was the cradle of the Danes and Northmen, whose ravages were for so long the terror of Europe. During the 10th and 11th centuries the entire surface was covered with forests. The Jutes, who established themselves in Kent and Hampshire, came from Jutland. It was overrun by Wallenstein A.D. 1627, and restored to Denmark by the treaty of Lübeck in 1630. The allies occupied the south of Jutland in 1813, and an armistice was concluded with Denmark Dec. 15, 1813. This led to a treaty between Denmark and Great Britain and Sweden, concluded at Kiel Jan. 14, 1814.

K.

KABELJAUWEN AND HOEKS, or HOOKS, the former signifying the Cod-fish party, and the latter the Fish-hooks, were two factions that arose in the Netherlands about 1347, soon after the death of William IV., "dividing," as the historian remarks, "noble against noble, city against city, father against son, for some hundred and fifty years, without foundation upon any abstract or intelligible principle." In the end, the Kabbeljawen represented the city, or municipal faction, and the Hoeks the nobles, who were to catch and control them. The Hoeks were defeated in a naval action July 21, 1490, by the fleet of the Kabbeljawen, commanded by Jan van Egmont.

KAGUL (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks in a great battle on the left bank of the river Kagul, or Kahul, Aug. 1, 1770.

KAINLY (Battle).—The Russians, after a severe struggle, defeated the Turks in the plain of Kainly, near Erzeroum, July 1, 1829.

KAISERSLAUTERN (Germany).—The castle of this very ancient town was built by Frederick I. (Barbarossa), who reigned from A.D. 1152—1190. The French, under Hoche, failed in an attack upon the allied army near this town, Nov. 28, 1793. A French army was defeated here by Möllendorf, May 24, 1794, with a loss of 3,000 men and several pieces of cannon.

KALAFAT (Wallachia).—At the commencement of the Russian war, a Turkish force of 12,000 men took possession of this town, Oct. 28, 1853. An attempt made to dislodge them by a corps of Russians, 20,000 strong, led to the spirited engagement of Citate, in which the Turks were victorious, Jan. 6, 1854. They fortified the town, and maintained their position till Austria entered the Principalities, by virtue of a treaty signed June 14, 1854.

KALEIDOSCOPE.—This optical instrument was invented in 1814 by Sir David Brewster, and patented by him in 1817.

KALISCH (Poland) was founded in the 7th century, and its citadel was built by Casimir III., who reigned A.D. 1333—1370. Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, Nov. 19, 1706; and the Russians defeated the Saxon infantry, commanded by Reynier, Feb. 13, 1813. The latter victory was followed by the "Treaty of Kalisch" between Russia and Prussia, signed Feb. 28, 1813. A secret convention between the Austrian and Saxon commanders, to allow the troops of the latter a passage through the imperial territories, was concluded at this place about the end of March, 1813. A conference was held at Kalisch between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, in October, 1835.

KALKA (Battle).—The Mongols defeated the Russians and the Cumans on the banks of this river, June 16, 1224.

KALUNGA FORT (Hindustan) was unsuccessfully attacked by the British under Major-General Gillespie, who fell in the assault, Oct. 31, 1814. A second storming party under Colonel Mawby also failed, Nov. 27, and the fort was evacuated by the Nepaulese garrison on the 30th. These events occurred during what is termed the Ghoorika war.

KAMINIECK or KAMINIETZ (European Russia).—This town was founded by the sons of Olgherd, A.D. 1331, and was erected into a city in 1374. In 1672 it was seized by the Turks, to whom it was ceded in 1676. They surrendered it to the Poles in 1699. The Russians took it in 1793, and demolished the fortifications in 1812; but they have since been rebuilt.

KAMTSCHATKA (Siberia) was discovered by some Russians, who had been wrecked upon the coast, A.D. 1649. The Cossacks penetrated into the country in 1690, and the Russians took possession in 1696, though they did not succeed in subjugating the inhabitants until 1706. Behring ascertained that it was a peninsula in 1728.

KANDAHAR (Afghanistan), though said by some authorities to have been founded by Lohrasp, a Persian king, who flourished at a very early period, is generally supposed to have been founded by Alexander the Great, during his campaigns in Asia, B.C. 334—323. In the beginning of the 11th century it was held by the Affghan tribes, from whom it was taken by the Sultan Mahmoud of Ghiznee. Zenghis Khan seized it towards the commencement of the 13th century, and Timour in the 14th. In 1507 the emperor Baber took it; but being unable to retain possession, he again laid siege to it in 1521, and effected its capture after a determined resistance. In 1625 it fell under the power of Shah Abbas the Great, from whom it was recovered in 1649. In 1747 it was taken by Ahmed Shah, who made it the capital of Afghanistan. The seat of government was, however, transferred to Cabul in

1774. During the Afghan war, a British force occupied the town from 1839 to 1842.

KANDY (Ceylon) was captured by Rajah Singha I., A.D. 1582. In February, 1803, it was seized by the British, who evacuated it June 24, after a most disastrous occupation. Kandy was once more conquered by the English, Feb. 14, 1815, and soon after ceded to Great Britain. (See CEYLON.)

KANGAROO ISLAND (Gulf St. Vincent) was discovered by Flinders, A.D. 1802, and thus named by him from the numbers of kangaroos seen sporting about in every open spot.

KANGRAH (Punjab), an important fortress, taken A.D. 1010 by Mahmoud of Ghiznee, and recaptured in 1043 by the Rajah of Delhi. It came into the possession of England on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.

KANOGE (Hindustan).—This town in the province of Agra was anciently a place of great importance, and the capital of a powerful empire. Rajahs of Kanoge are mentioned as early as A.D. 1008. It was conquered by Mahmoud of Ghiznee in 1018, but did not long remain in his possession. It has lost all its ancient renown, and is now notorious for the shelter its ruins afford to robbers and other criminals.

KANSAS (North America) formed part of Louisiana, purchased by the United States government from France, A.D. 1803. Kansas was erected into a territory in 1854, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1856. A convention to frame a constitution for the new state met in September, 1857. A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate certain charges against President Buchanan, of having used bribes and other influence in order to insure the success of a bill legalizing slavery in this state, was adopted by the House of Representatives, March 5, 1860.

KAPOLNA (Battle).—The Austrians defeated the Hungarians in a series of encounters near Kapolna, Feb. 26 and 27, 1849.

KAREGITES, or **CHAREGITES**.—A Mohammedan sect, which repudiated the authority of Ali, A.D. 657. They were reduced to submission in 659. Three of their number entered into another conspiracy against Ali, who was stabbed by one of them in a mosque at Cufa, and died two days afterwards, Jan. 21, 661. The term Karegite, deserter, or rebel, was applied to all who revolted from the lawful Imam.

KARNAK (Egypt).—Nothing certain is known respecting the foundation of this temple, which contains sculptures, with inscriptions, for the most part of the time of Rameses III., B.C. 1200. The great hall, however, is ascertained to have been built by Sethee I., B.C. 1340. Fragments have been found bearing the name of Sesortasen I., B.C. 2080.

KARS (Asiatic Turkey).—Once the capital of the Chorzene district, in Armenia, the residence of the Bagratid princes, A.D. 928—

961. It was exchanged by them in 1064, and has since been known under the name of Kars. It contains a castle, built by Amurath III., A.D. 1586, and besieged in 1735 by Nadir Shah, who, after cutting off a Turkish army of 100,000 men, abandoned the enterprise. The Russians blockaded the town for a few months in 1806. Paskiewitch laid siege to it July 7, 1828, and captured it July 15. The Turkish garrison, commanded by General Williams, held out gallantly against the investing army of Russia from June 16, 1855, till compelled by a famine to capitulate, Nov. 25. The general assault made by the Russians Sept. 29 was repulsed. Kars was restored to the Turks by the third article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

KASHGAR, or **CASHGAR** (China), anciently called Sule, existed before the Christian era, and after exchanging rulers several times, was conquered by the Chinese A.D. 1759. Marco Polo visited it about A.D. 1275.

KATZBACH (Battle).—Blucher defeated the French, commanded by Ney, on the banks of the Katzbach, Aug. 26, 1813.

KEELING, or **COCOS ISLANDS** (Indian Ocean), were discovered by Keeling in 1609.

KEHL (Germany) was captured by the French, under Marshal Villars, March 9, 1703, and by the Duke de Berwick in December, 1733. Moreau surprised the fort June 23, 1796. The Austrians attempted to recover it by a *coup de main*, but failed, Sept. 18, 1796. After a siege of fifty days, the French surrendered to the imperial general, Jan. 9, 1797. Kehl was again given up to the French, April 21, 1797, and, by a decree of the senate, was annexed to the French empire, Jan. 21, 1807. It was finally restored to Baden by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

KELAT, or **KHELAT** (Beloochistan).—This strongly-fortified town was stormed by the English on Nov. 13, 1839. The khan and several of his chiefs fell in the struggle. It was left under the care of a garrison of native troops, who surrendered, after a defence of three days' duration, to Meer Nusseer Khan, July 27, 1840. The Beloochees having plundered the town, abandoned it, and the British troops regained possession Nov. 3, 1840.

KEMAON, **KUMAON** (Hindustan).—The whole of this district was ceded to the East-India Company by the convention of Almorah, April 27, 1815.

KEMMENDINE (Burmah).—This fortified post was captured by the British troops June 10, 1824, during the Burmese war. The Burmese failed in an attempt to recapture the place, Dec. 1 in the same year.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire).—This celebrated castle was built about 1122 by Geoffrey de Clinton, on land granted for the purpose by Henry I. In 1172 it was garrisoned by Henry II. against his rebellious sons; and in 1253 was bestowed for life upon Simon of Montfort, earl of Leicester. After the battle of Evesham (q.v.),

Kenilworth was held by Montfort's second son, Simon, and was taken by Henry III. after a six months' siege. In 1286 Roger Mortimer held a great chivalric meeting or "round table" in this castle, which was enlarged by John of Gaunt in 1391. In 1414 Henry V. kept his Lent here, and received a present of tennis-balls from the French dauphin; and Queen Elizabeth was entertained here with great magnificence by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in 1575. She arrived July 9, and prolonged her visit for seventeen days. The decline of Kenilworth commenced during the civil wars, when it was given by Cromwell to some of his officers, by whom it was dismantled. It is now in ruins.

KENNET (Battle).—The Danes defeated Ethelred II. at Kennet, A.D. 1006. Ethelred retired into Shropshire, and assembled the witan, when it was determined to make a truce with the invaders to give them food and pay tribute. In the following year 36,000 pounds of gold were paid.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey).—On this common, near London, Jemmy Dawson was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 30, 1746. The Chartists, headed by Feargus O'Connor, held a memorable meeting here, April 10, 1848, which proved a complete failure as far as the objects of its projectors were concerned. Kennington Common was ordered to be inclosed and converted into a public pleasure-ground by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29 (June 17, 1852).

KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY (London).—The cemetery at this place, on the Harrow Road, was laid out by a joint-stock company incorporated by act of Parliament in 1831. It was opened Jan 31, 1832, and consecrated Nov. 2.

KENSINGTON PALACE AND GARDENS (London).—From the Close Roll, temp. Edward I., it appears that a council was held Aug. 23, 1302, "in the king's chamber at Kensington." Kensington House was the seat of Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham, whose son sold it to King William III. soon after his accession, and he converted it into a royal palace. Queen Victoria was born here May 24, 1819, and held her first council here in 1836.—The Serpentine was formed between the years 1730 and 1733, and the bridge over it, which separates the gardens from Hyde Park, was erected from the designs of Rennie in 1826.

KENT (England), on the coast of which Cæsar landed B.C. 55, was erected into a kingdom by Hengist, A.D. 455. Ethelbert, its king, A.D. 568—616, was the first Christian monarch in England. It was united to Wessex in 824. Alfred made it a county in 886.

KENT (Loss of the).—The *Kent*, East-Indian, 1,400 tons burden, carrying troops and passengers, amounting with the crew to 637 souls, left the Downs in the middle of February, 1825, and after experiencing much bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, took fire

March 1. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, owing to the violence of the gale, and all on board were in expectation of perishing, when they were rescued by the *Cambria*, Captain Cook, bound for Mexico. Out of the whole number of people on board, 554 were saved, and the ill-fated vessel blew up at two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of March.

KENTISH PETITION, drawn up at the assizes at Maidstone, April 29, 1701, and signed by the grand jury, several magistrates, and freeholders, was presented to the House of Commons May 8. The petitioners besought that assembly to "drop their disputes, have regard to the voice of the people, and change their loyal addresses into bills of supply." The House refused to entertain the petition, and imprisoned William Colepepper and four other persons who had presented it. This act provoked a memorial, which charged the Commons, under fifteen points, with tyranny and oppression. A new parliament, which met Dec. 30, 1701, again committed Colepepper to prison, and passed resolutions in answer to the Kentish Petition, Feb. 26, 1702.

KENTUCKY (North America) was first visited by Europeans A.D. 1767, and settled in 1775. It originally formed part of Virginia. A division took place in 1790, when its first constitution was framed, and Kentucky was admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1792. A new constitution was drawn up in 1799, and another in 1850.

KERAITES.—Some Tartar tribes who were converted to Christianity in the early part of the 11th century. Their princes were known under the title of Prester John.

KERBESTER. (*See* CORBISDALE.)

KERESZTES (Battle).—Mohammed III. defeated the Germans in the plain of Keresztes A.D. 1596.

KERGUELEN LAND. (*See* DESOLATION ISLAND.)

KERTCH (Crimea), on the site of the ancient Panticapæum, became a Milesian settlement about B.C. 500. Panticapæum was the capital of the kingdom of Bosphorus (q.v.). It was annexed to the Roman empire B.C. 50. The Huns seized it A.D. 375, and the Genoese in 1280. They were compelled to abandon it by the Turks in 1473. These were displaced by the Russians in 1771, to whom the place was formally ceded in 1774. An expedition against the peninsula of Kertch was despatched from the Crimea by the allied forces of France and England, May 23, 1855. Kertch surrendered May 25, and was restored to Russia by the 4th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. Kertch is still called Bospor amongst the inhabitants of the Crimea.

KET'S INSURRECTION, so called from its leader, a tanner by trade, broke out at Wymondham, in Norfolk, in July, 1549. The insurgents having defeated a force sent against them, were dispersed by the earl of Warwick, Aug. 27. William Ket, or Knight,

the leader, and his brother Robert, with other ringleaders, were tried at Westminster Nov. 23, and were soon after executed.

KEW HOUSE (Surrey) was made a royal residence by Frederick, prince of Wales (son of George II.), who took it upon a lease from the Cappel family, A.D. 1730. He began to form the pleasure-grounds, then containing 270 acres, and dying here March 20, 1751, the work was completed by his widow, Augusta, princess of Wales. George III. purchased Kew House about 1789. It was afterwards pulled down, and the furniture, &c., removed to Kew Palace (*q. v.*).

KEW PALACE AND GARDENS (Surrey).—This small red brick building is of the date of James I. or Charles I. Queen Charlotte purchased it A.D. 1781. William Aiton was appointed manager of the botanical garden of Kew in 1759, and the pleasure and kitchen gardens were also placed under his care in 1783. He published his "Hortus Kewensis, or a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden of Kew," in 1789. Dr. Hill had published a catalogue of the plants in the exotic garden of Kew, in 1768. Sir William Chambers erected the old stove in 1760, and the orangery in 1761. The pagoda, commenced in 1761, was completed in 1762. A greenhouse for Cape plants was built in 1788, and another, for the vegetable productions of New Holland, was added in 1792. The former has been pulled down; but the latter, greatly improved, is known as the Australian House. The conservatory was transferred here from Buckingham House in 1836. A committee was appointed in 1833, to inquire into the management, &c., of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and the report was presented in May, 1840. The gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c., were transferred to the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and in 1841 were thrown open to the public. The ornamented gateway was erected in 1845-6. In 1841 the orange-trees were removed to Kensington Palace from the orangery, which was considerably improved in 1842. The palm-house was finished in 1848. A wooden bridge built over the Thames at Kew in 1759, was replaced by the stone bridge in 1783. Sir W. J. Hooker, who effected great improvements in these gardens, published a popular guide in 1847. The small work has gone through several editions, and from it much of the foregoing information is derived.

KEYS. (*See* Locks.)

KHANDESH, or CANDEISH (Hindustan), was an independent sovereignty from the early part of the 15th century till it was conquered by Akbar, towards the close of the 16th century. A famine, which carried off an immense number of the population, occurred in 1803. It was annexed by the British government in 1818, although not finally tranquillized till 1825.

KHART (Battles).—The Russians were defeated by the Turks under the walls of this town, in Asia Minor, July 19, 1829. Paskievitch advanced with another army, and de-

feated the Turks at the same place, Aug. 20, 1829.

KHARTOUM, or KHARTUM (Egypt), the capital of Nubia, consisted only of a few huts until 1821. It was made the seat of the government for Beledes-Sudan, when that district became an Egyptian province, A.D. 1822. An inundation occurred here in 1850.

KHIVA (Asia) formed part of the ancient Kharazm, or Chorasmia, a country inhabited by the Chorasmii. The Chinese reduced them to subjection in the 2nd century of the Christian æra, and the Persians in the 3rd. It was erected into an independent kingdom, called Kharizm, in the 10th century, and was subdued by Zenghis Khan in 1218. Tamerlane conquered it in 1379. The state underwent various changes; was invaded by the Uzbek Tartars, who succeeded in establishing themselves about the beginning of the 16th century. The Russians sent an expedition, 6,000 strong, against Khiva in 1839. They suffered a defeat in October; numbers perished in the snow, and only a few returned to Russia.

KHOI (Battle).—The Turks, led by Selim I., were defeated by Shah Ismael in this plain, near a fortified town of the same name, in Persia, A.D. 1514.

KHORASSAN (Persia), or Country of the Sun, was invaded by the Saracens, who overthrew the Sassanides dynasty, A.D. 641. Taher revolted, and established his sway in 827; Tamerlane conquered it in 1383; Ismael, defeating Shakibek, took possession of it in 1510; and it became a Persian province in 1768.

KHYBER PASS (Affghanistan).—By this route Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, Nadir Shah, and other conquerors, penetrated into India, of which it has been termed the iron gate. The passage was forced by Colonel Wade, July 26, 1839. Keane's army retreated through it in 1840. Brigadier Wild, on his way to the relief of Jelalabad, assailed the key of the pass Jan. 15, 1842; but for want of additional support was obliged to retire on Jan. 23. Major-General Pollock entered the pass April 5, and the rear of the force emerged from it April 14. The British army, after the subjugation of the Afghan chiefs, retired through this pass in October, 1842.

KHYRPORE (Hindustan).—By the treaty of Khyrpoore, between the East-India Company and the ameers of Scinde, signed April 20, 1832, a free passage up the Indus and other rivers was secured to British ships. The ameer of Khyrpoore ceded the place by treaty in 1838, and it was annexed by the British March 24, 1843. A commission to investigate an alleged forgery of certain documents by the ameer Ali Murad, found him guilty of the act, Jan. 5, 1853.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire) was represented in parliament A.D. 1300. The privilege, subsequently lost, was restored by the Reform Bill, June 7, 1832. It was incorporated by royal charter in 1637.

KIEF, KIEV, or KIOW (European Russia), the chief town of a government of the same name, is of great antiquity, and was a flourishing place during the 9th and 10th centuries. It was made a principality in 1157, annexed to Poland in 1386, and ceded in perpetuity to Russia in 1686. The cathedral of St. Sophia was founded A.D. 1037, the Greek Academy, the oldest in Russia, in 1588, and the university in 1834. Kief was conquered several times by the Poles and Tartars, and was finally ceded to Russia in 1686. The celebrated fair is held annually in January.

KIEL (Denmark), the capital of Holstein, joined the Hanseatic League A.D. 1300. Its university was founded in 1665. It was, with the duchy of Holstein, exchanged for other places by Russia in 1773. An insurrection in favour of the independence of Sleswig and Holstein occurred here, and a provisional government was formed March 24, 1848.

KIEL (Treaty).—Concluded between Denmark, Sweden, and Great Britain, at this town, Jan. 14, 1814. Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, while the latter gave up Pomerania and the isle of Rugen. Heligoland was assigned to England, and the king of Sweden engaged to use his best efforts to obtain for Denmark an equivalent for Norway at the general peace. The three contracting powers also entered into engagements for the prosecution of the war against Napoleon I.

KIERSY, or QUIERCY-SUR-OISE (France).—Councils were held here in April or May, 849 A.D.; in 853; Feb. 25, 857; and in March, 858. The nobles of France obtained from Charles the Bald an edict, rendering hereditary all fiefs, earldoms, and duchies, at a diet held at Kiersy, June 14—16, 877. Hallam remarks that in this reign the Church took the ascendant in national councils.

KILCULLEN (Battle).—General Dundas was defeated in an endeavour to dislodge the Irish rebels from their position at this place, in Kildare, on the morning of May 24, 1798. In consequence of their success, the insurgents immediately took up a position between Kilcullen and Naas, and attempted to intercept Dundas in his retreat. The English army having received reinforcements, the rebels were defeated in this second engagement, with the loss of about 300 men.

KILDARE (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric was founded early in the 6th century, and was originally governed by archbishops. The first bishop was St. Conlaeth, who died May 3, 519. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the see was annexed to Dublin.

KILDARE (Ireland).—The abbey of St. Bridget, one of the oldest in Ireland, was founded about the 5th century. The "sacred fire," extinguished for a short time in 1220, was kept burning till the Reformation. The town was taken by the marquis of Ormond in June, 1649; and

the Irish rebels were defeated at Kildare, May 29, 1798.

KILFENORA (Bishopric).—No trustworthy account of the foundation of this small diocese exists. The first bishop of whom any record has been preserved is Christian, who died in 1254. From 1606 to 1617 Kilenora was held by the bishop of Limerick. In 1661 it was united to the archbishopric of Tuam, and formed part of that diocese till 1742, when it was held by the bishop of Clonfert. In 1752 it was annexed to Killaloe.

KILIMANDJARO (Africa).—This, the highest mountain in Africa, was discovered by Dr. Krapf, a missionary, in April, 1848.

KILKENNY (Ireland) became the site of an English settlement shortly after Richard de Clare landed in Ireland, A.D. 1170. A cathedral was founded in the 12th century, and the town grew up around it. A castle in course of erection was destroyed in 1193, and the present edifice was founded in 1195. Parliaments were frequently held here. The duke of Clarence held one in February, 1366, when severe enactments were made against the Anglo-Irish, and the Brehon law was suppressed. Kilkenny was surrounded by walls in 1400, and was made a city in 1609. It was taken by Cromwell, March 28, 1650. William III. entered Kilkenny after the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. The preceptory of St. John was founded in 1211, and the Dominican or Black Abbey in 1225. The grammar-school, founded in the 16th century, was endowed by the duke of Ormond in 1684. The episcopal palace was enlarged in 1735, and the St. James's Asylum was endowed in 1803. Disturbances, which broke out in Kilkenny in April, 1833, were speedily suppressed.

KILLALA (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Patrick some time between the years 434 and 441. In 1607 the see of Achonry was annexed to Killala, and by the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the united sees were added to the archbishopric of Tuam.

KILLALA (Mayo).—A French expedition arrived in the Bay of Killala Aug. 22, 1798. They landed 1,150 men, with four field-pieces, and arms, ammunition, and equipments, for distribution amongst the dissatisfied. They reached Ballina on the 24th, and defeated a force sent against them at Castlebar (*q. v.*) on the 27th. They were surrounded at Ballinamuck (*q. v.*) Sept. 8.

KILLALOE (Bishopric).—The cathedral of this diocese was founded during the 7th century, and the first bishop was St. Flannan, the date of whose consecration is not known. About the year 1195 the sees of Roscrea and Inis-Cathay were annexed to Killaloe, and in 1752 the bishopric of Kilfenora was also united. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh were united to those of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

KILLALOE (Ireland), an ancient town, long the capital of the O'Briens of Tho-

mond, who built a bridge here across the Shannon, A.D. 1054. Near this place Sarsfield intercepted the artillery belonging to the royal army, destined for the siege of Limerick in 1691. The cathedral was rebuilt about 1160.

KILLIECRANKIE (Battle).—Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, having erected the standard of James II. in Scotland, attacked and defeated the forces of William III. in the pass of Killiecrankie, near Blair Athol, July 17, 1689 (O.S.). Dundee, however, received a mortal wound and his death, and his followers dispersed.

KILMACDUAGH (Bishopric).—The see was founded by Colman MacDuagh, about A.D. 620. During the first five or six centuries of its existence, the succession of its bishops is exceedingly indefinite. It was annexed to Clonfert in 1602, and the two sees were added to Killaloe by the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833.)

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin).—This institution, for the maintenance of old and disabled soldiers, was founded by charter, A.D. 1680, and completed in three years, at an expense of £23,559. The chapel was consecrated in 1686. The abolition of this institution was proposed in 1833; but objections having been made by the inhabitants of Dublin, the project was abandoned.

KILMALLOCK (Ireland).—St. Malloch is said to have founded an abbey at this place, in Limerick, in the 6th century. During the 13th century a Dominican abbey was erected. In 1598 Kilmallock was besieged by the Irish, and relieved by the earl of Ormond. Several battles were fought in its vicinity in 1641 and 1642.

KILMORE (Bishopric).—This is one of the most modern of the Irish bishoprics. It was originally located at Brefny, and Bishop Hugh O'Finn, the earliest on record, died in 1136. The see was transferred to Kilmore in 1454, and in 1660 was united with Ardagh. It was again separated in 1742, and remained distinct, until it was permanently united to Ardagh by the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833). The union was effected in 1839.

KILRUSH (Battle).—The marquis of Ormond, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, defeated the Irish, taking all their baggage and ammunition, at Kilrush, in April, 1642.

KILSYTH (Battle).—Montrose defeated the Covenanters at this place, in Stirling, Aug. 15, 1645.

KINBURN (Russia) was attacked by a force of 5,000 Turks, commanded by Kap-Pasha, who were totally defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, June 28, 1788. The combined French and English fleets bombarded it Oct. 17, 1855, and compelled the garrison to surrender. It was restored to Russia by the fourth article of the treaty of Paris, signed March 30, 1856.

KINDER GARTEN.—This system of education for children was introduced by Friedrich Froebel, who was engaged to teach it

at Hamburg by Ronge in 1849. In 1851 it was introduced into England by Madame Ronge, who established a Kinder Garten, or children's garden, at Hampstead. The "Practical Guide to the English Kinder Garten" was published in 1855. Great prominence is given in this system to the pastimes of the young, in which modelling, drawing, and singing are introduced, and corporal punishment is altogether excluded.

KING.—This title, under different forms of orthography, exists amongst most of the northern nations of Europe. The old Latin title *rex*, a ruler, is the parent of the Italian *re*, the Spanish *rey*, and the French *roi*. The English word king is derived from the Teutonic. By some writers the origin of the kingly office is derived from Adam, who "governed or commanded all mankind as long as he lived." Nimrod was the founder of the earliest postdiluvian kingdoms, namely those of Babylon and Assyria, about B.C. 2247. Gibbon affirms that from the earliest period of history the sovereigns of Asia were known by the title of Basileus, or king. He also states that of the whole series of Roman princes in any age of the empire, Hannibalianus alone was distinguished by the title of king. This nephew of Constantine I., made king of Pontus A.D. 335, was assassinated by his cousins in 337.

KING-AT-ARMS.—England is placed under the heraldic jurisdiction of Clarenceux and Norroy, the two provincial kings-at-arms, and of Garter, who takes precedence of the other two in dignity and importance. Clarenceux king-at-arms comprehends in his jurisdiction the whole of England south of the Trent, and Norroy presides over the districts north of that river. Clarenceux received his title from Lionel, son of Edward III., and duke of Clarence, and Norroy from his being the north king. The precise year in which they were instituted is unknown, but they were probably founded by Edward III. The office of Garter king-at-arms was created by Henry V. in 1417.—Ireland is under the heraldic jurisdiction of Ulster king-at-arms, whose dignity was instituted by Edward VI. Feb. 2, 1553.—In Scotland, the Lyon king-at-arms is an officer of great antiquity.

KING GEORGE'S or NOOTKA SOUND (Australia), discovered by the Spaniards about A.D. 1774, was visited in 1778 by Captain Cook, who changed the name of the coast from Nootka to King George's Sound. The Spaniards in 1791 recognized the right of England to the possession of King George's Sound; and Vancouver arrived here in April, 1792, having been sent by the English government to receive from the Spaniards the restitution of the territory, which he was to explore and survey. A settlement formed upon its shores in 1826 was transferred to Swan River in 1830. Its capacious harbour is much frequented by whalers, and is used as a coaling station for steam-ships.

KING HENRY'S COLLEGE.—(See CHRIST-CHURCH.)

KING OF ENGLAND.—Egbert is usually believed to have assumed the title of king of England A.D. 827; but Sharon Turner regards Athelstan as the earliest prince who bore that title, which he states was instituted in 934. The plural number, as referring to the king, was first adopted by Richard I. after his coronation, Sept. 3, 1189. John added the title of "Lord of Ireland;" and in 1337 Edward III. assumed that of "King of France." Henry VIII. received the title of "His Most Christian Majesty" from Pope Julius II. in 1513. He changed the title of "Lord of Ireland" into "King of Ireland" in 1542. The kingly office was abolished by the Long Parliament, March 17, 1649; but the regnal years of Charles II. are always computed from the date of his father's death. The title of "King of France" was relinquished Jan. 1, 1801, when the royal style was proclaimed to be "Georgius Tertius, Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor," or George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Queen Victoria was proclaimed throughout British India by the title of "Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith," Nov. 1, 1858.

KING OF ITALY.—After the reign of Charlemagne, the title "King of Italy" was borne by the heirs to the imperial throne of the Western empire. It was conferred upon Victor Emanuel II. of Sardinia, with the style of "Victor Emanuel II., by the grace of God and by the will of the people, King of Italy, &c.," by the Italian parliament, March 17, 1861.

KING OF THE FRENCH.—This, the original title of the French sovereigns, was changed into "King of France" by Philip Augustus (A.D. 1179—1223). The National Assembly ordered the old style to be resumed, Oct. 16, 1789, and abolished royalty Sept. 20, 1792. Louis XVIII. revived the royal title, as King of France, in 1814; and Louis Philippe accepted the title of "King of the French" Aug. 9, 1830. Royalty was abolished in France Feb. 26, 1848; and Napoleon III. restored the title of emperor, Dec. 2, 1852.

KING OF THE ROMANS.—The emperor Henry II. assumed this title previous to his coronation, A.D. 1014, and was the first reigning prince of Italy or Germany to bear the title. It was borne for many years by the heirs of the emperors of Germany, and was first conferred upon Henry III.'s eldest son in 1055. Napoleon I. conferred the title of king of Rome upon his son, March 20, 1811.

KINGS (Books of).—The two books of Kings, which originally formed only one book in the Hebrew, are supposed to have been written by Ezra before B.C. 444.

KING'S COLLEGE. (See ABERDEEN.)

KING'S COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded

by Henry VI., A.D. 1441. The first stone of the celebrated chapel was laid in September, 1447. Henry VII. gave £5,000 towards the completion of the building in 1508, and his executors, under a power conferred by his will, gave a further sum of £5,000 in 1513. The exterior was completed in July, 1515, and the painted windows were designed in 1526. The screen and stalls were completed in 1534. Gibbs erected the Fellows' building in 1724. The new buildings were commenced in 1824, and finished in 1828.

KING'S COLLEGE (London).—The first steps for the foundation of this educational establishment were taken at a meeting over which the duke of Wellington presided, June 21, 1828. The announcement that government had granted the ground originally intended for the east wing of Somerset House for the site of the institution, free of expense for a thousand years, was made May 16, 1829. The charter of incorporation bears date Aug. 14, 1829; and the building, from designs by Smirke, was opened in 1831. Mr. Marsden left the college a library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, in 1835.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (London) was founded A.D. 1839.

KING'S COUNTY (Ireland) formed part of a large extent of territory, known, amongst other names, under that of the kingdom of Offaly, or east and west Glenmallyr, was confiscated to the crown by 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, c. 2 (1556). One portion was named Queen's County, in honour of Queen Mary, and the other King's County, in honour of her husband Philip. The native chieftains struggled against this settlement, and were subdued in 1600. Many of them took part in the revolt of 1641.

KING'S EVIL.—Touching for this disease is alleged to have been first practised by Edward the Confessor, who reigned from A.D. 1043 to 1066, and Evelyn, in his Diary, July 6, 1660, records that King Charles II. began to touch for the evil, "according to custom." A notice was issued May 14, 1664, that "his sacred majesty would continue the healing of his people during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas." In White's "Coronations of the Kings of France," it is related that Louis XVI. immediately after his coronation at Rheims, in 1775, touched 2,400 individuals, who were suffering from this disease, and healed them. Queen Anne was the last English monarch who touched for the evil, 1702—1714. Charles Edward touched a female child for the king's evil at Holyrood House, in October, 1745. The office for the ceremony appeared in the Litany as late as 1719. The Jacobites contended that the power of cure did not descend to Mary, William, or Anne.

KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH (England), one of the superior courts of common law, received its name from the fact that formerly the sovereign presided in person, though he was never empowered to determine causes except by the mouth of his judges. By

28 Edw. I. c. 5 (1300), it was made a moveable court, attendant on the king's person, but it has seldom been held anywhere except at Westminster. During the Interregnum it was styled the Upper Bench. The Bail Court was erected as a branch of this court by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830).

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) BENCH IN ENGLAND.

A.D.
 1268. March 8. Robert de Brus.
 1274. Ralph de Hengham.
 1290. Gilbert de Thornton.
 1296. Roger de Brabazon.
 1316. William Inge.
 1317. June 15. Henry le Scrope.
 1323. Harvey de Staunton.
 1324. Geoffrey le Scrope.
 1329. May 1. Robert de Malberthorp.
 1329. Oct. 28. Henry le Scrope (again).
 1330. Dec. 19. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).
 1332. March 23. Richard de Wilughby.
 1332. Sept. 20. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).
 1333. Sept. 10. Richard de Wilughby (again).
 1334. Geoffrey le Scrope (again).
 1338. Oct. Richard de Wilughby (again).
 1340. July 24. Robert Parning.
 1341. Jan. 8. William Sent.
 1346. Nov. 26. William de Thorpe.
 1350. Oct. 26. William de Sharesnull.
 1357. July 5. Thomas de Setone.
 1361. May 24. Henry Green.
 1365. Oct. 29. John Knyvet.
 1372. July 15. John de Cavendish.
 1381. July 22. Robert Tresilian.
 1388. Jan. 31. Walter de Clopton.
 1400. Nov. 15. Sir William Gascoigne.
 1413. March 29. William Hankford.
 1424. Jan. 21. Sir William Cheyne.
 1439. Jan. 20. Sir John Juyn.
 1440. April 13. Sir John Hody.
 1442. Jan. 25. Sir John Fortescue.
 1461. May 13. John Markham.
 1469. Jan. 23. Thomas Billing.
 1481. May 7. William Husee.
 1495. Nov. 24. John Fineux.
 1526. Jan. 23. John Fitz-James.
 1539. Jan. 21. Edward Montagu.
 1545. Nov. 9. Richard Lyster.
 1552. March 21. Roger Cholmley.
 1553. Oct. 4. Sir Thomas Bromley.
 1555. June 11. Sir William Portman.
 1557. May 8. Sir Edward Saunders.
 1559. Jan. 22. Sir Robert Catlin.
 1574. Nov. 8. Sir Christopher Wray.
 1592. June 2. Sir John Popham.
 1607. June 25. Sir Thomas Fleming.
 1613. Oct. 25. Sir Edward Coke.
 1616. Nov. 16. Sir Henry Montagu.
 1621. Jan. 29. Sir James Ley.
 1625. Jan. 26. Sir Rauphew Crew.
 1627. Feb. 5. Sir Nicholas Hyde.
 1631. Oct. 24. Sir Thomas Richardson.
 1635. April 14. Sir John Bramston.
 1642. Oct. 10. Sir Robert Heath.
 1643. Oct. 12. Henry Rolfe.
 1655. June 15. John Glynn.
 1660. Jan. Richard Newdigate.
 1660. Oct. 23. Sir Robert Foster.
 1663. Oct. 19. Sir Robert Hyde.
 1665. Nov. 22. Sir John Kelynge.
 1671. May 18. Sir Matthew Hale.
 1676. May 12. Sir Richard Raynsford.
 1678. May 31. Sir William Scroggs.
 1681. April 11. Sir Francis Pemberton.
 1683. Jan. 22. Sir Edmund Saunders.
 1683. Sept. 29. Sir George, afterwards Lord Jeffreys.
 1685. Oct. 22. Sir Edward Herbert.
 1687. April 21. Sir Robert Wright.
 1689. April 17. Sir John Holt.
 1710. March 16. Sir Thomas Parker (earl of Macclesfield).

A.D.

1718. May 19. Sir John Pratt.
 1724. Feb. 23. Sir Robert, afterwards Lord Raymond.
 1733. Oct. 27. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards earl of Hardwicke.
 1737. June 14. Sir William Lee.
 1754. April 20. Sir Dudley Ryder.
 1756. Oct. 24. William Murray, Lord Mansfield, afterwards earl of Mansfield.
 1788. June 8. Lloyd, Lord Kenyon.
 1802. April 17. Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough.
 1818. Nov. 2. Sir Charles Abbot, afterwards Baron Tenterden.
 1832. Nov. 8. Sir Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman.
 1850. March. Lord Campbell.
 1859. June. Sir Alexander Cockburn.

KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) BENCH (Ireland), was established by Edward I. towards the close of the 13th century.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) BENCH IN IRELAND, SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

A.D.

1695. Sir Richard Pyne.
 1709. Alan Brodrick.
 1711. July 5. Sir Richard Cox.
 1714. Oct. 14. William Whitshed.
 1727. April 3. John Rogerson.
 1741. Dec. 29. Thomas Marlay.
 1751. Aug. 27. St. George Caulfield.
 1760. July 31. Warden Flood.
 1764. Aug. 24. John Gore, afterwards Earl Annaly.
 1784. April 23. John Scott, afterwards earl of Clonmel.
 1798. June 13. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden.
 1803. Sept. 12. William Downes, afterwards Viscount Downes.
 1822. Feb. 14. Charles Kendal Bushe.
 1841. Nov. 10. Edward Pennefather.
 1846. Jan. 23. Francis Blackburne.
 1852. March 1. Thomas Lefroy.

KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) BENCH PRISON.—This debtor's prison is said to have been the gaol to which Judge Gascoigne committed Prince Henry in the reign of Henry IV. The office of marshal of the King's Bench was sold to a company of proprietors by the earl of Radnor, Sept. 20, 1718, for £10,500. The prison was built in 1751, enlarged in 1776, and burnt by the mob during the Gordon riots (*q.v.*) in 1780. The present building was erected in 1781. A fire broke out in this prison July 13, 1799, and was not extinguished until several apartments had been destroyed. The freedom of prisoners to live anywhere within the rules of this prison was abolished in 1835. By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22 (May 31, 1842), the Fleet and Marshalsea prisons were consolidated with the King's Bench, and the three received the name of the Queen's Prison.

KING'S (OR QUEEN'S) COUNSEL.—The appointment of this officer, beyond the usual law officers of the crown, is believed to have originated during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A warrant of James I., dated April 21, 1603, speaks of Francis Bacon as "one of the learned counsell to the late queen, our sister, by special commandment," and confirms him in the office; and a patent exists of Aug. 25, 1604, by which he was formally appointed.

KING'S SPEECH.—The first speech from the throne is said to have been delivered by Henry I., A.D. 1107.

KINGSTON (Canada) was settled A.D. 1783 by the Dutch, who gave it the name of Esopas. It was incorporated in 1838. The seat of the government was transferred from Kingston to Toronto in 1844.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) was built A.D. 1693, in consequence of the destruction by an earthquake of Port Royal in 1692. It was nearly destroyed by fire, Feb. 8, 1782; and the cholera carried off about one-eighth of the population in 1850. The railroad from Kingston to Spanish-town was opened in 1845.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Surrey) was the abode of royalty in the Anglo-Saxon period; and between A.D. 902 and 979, seven kings were crowned at this place. The stone on which this ceremony was performed is still preserved. King John granted the town its first charter in 1199. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. (1307—1377) it returned members to parliament, a privilege it has not since enjoyed. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar-school was founded in 1561. The bridge over the Thames was erected in 1827; the town-hall in 1838. Miss Burdett Coutts built a district church here in 1845.

KINGSTOWN (Ireland) was called Dunleary prior to the embarkation of George IV. for England, Sept. 3, 1821, when it received its present name in honour of that event. The construction of the harbour was commenced in 1817, from designs by Rennie, at a cost of nearly £800,000. It was connected with Dublin by railway Dec. 17, 1834, and with Dalkey by atmospheric railway March 29, 1844. Queen Victoria embarked at this port, on her return from Ireland, in August, 1849.

KINSALE (Ireland).—This town, in the county of Cork, is a place of considerable antiquity. Sir John de Courcey erected a castle on the Old Head of Kinsale in the 12th century; and in 1380 the English fleet defeated the combined naval forces of France and Spain in the harbour. A Spanish force landed here Sept. 23, 1601, and seized the town on behalf of the Roman Catholic rebels; but it was besieged by the English and recaptured, Dec. 28. In March, 1689, Kinsale was garrisoned by the French and Irish forces of James II., who held it till the end of 1690, when it surrendered to General Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough. The prosperity of Kinsale has been in a declining condition since the peace of 1814.

KINTRISHI (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Turks near this place, in the province of Erivan, March 15, 1829.

KIÖGE (Sea-fights).—In the bay of Kiöge, on the coast of the island of Zealand, the Swedish fleet was defeated by a combined Dutch and Danish fleet, A.D. 1676. From the fact that the action took place near Bornholm, it is often called by that name.

A Swedish fleet having assailed a Danish fleet here, Oct. 4, 1710, one Danish ship of ninety guns blew up, and two of the Swedish flag-ships grounded on a sandbank, and were abandoned. The Swedish fleet retired Oct. 7.

KIPZAK, or KAPZAK (Asia).—This plain, supposed to be the primitive seat of the Cossacks, was conquered by Touthi, son of Zengis Khan, A.D. 1219; and Batou established the Golden Horde in 1234.

KIRCHDENKERN (Battles).—The French were defeated by the allies at this village in Germany, July 15, 1761. The first attack was made upon the English, commanded by the marquis of Granby, and both leader and men displayed extraordinary gallantry. The combat was renewed on the following day, when the French were again defeated. The French lost 5,000 and the allies only 1,500 men in killed and wounded. These combats are sometimes mentioned under the name of the battle of Villingshausen.

KIRCHHOLM (Battle).—Sigismund, king of Poland, defeated the Swedes at Kirchholm, A.D. 1605.

KIRKCALDY (Fifeshire).—This town was the seat of an ancient establishment of the Culdees. It was erected into a royal burgh A.D. 1334, when it was rendered subject to the abbot of Dunfermline and his successors. It became independent in 1450, and received a charter from Charles I. in 1644.

KISSENGEN (Bavaria).—The importance of this fashionable watering-place arose from the patronage of Louis, king of Bavaria (A.D. 1825—1848). The celebrated artesian well, 2,000 feet deep, commenced in 1832, was completed in 1852.

KISSING, as a religious act, was practised in the time of the patriarch Job, B.C. 2130, who protests (Job xxxi. 26) that he had not kissed his hand to the sun or to the moon. This mark of devotion was paid to Baal (1 Kings xix. 18), B.C. 910. It passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans. Dr. Winsemius declares that the custom was unknown in England till the Princess Rowena, daughter of Hengist, king of Friesland, pressed her lips to the cup, and saluted Vortigern with a "little kiss," A.D. 449. From a passage in Evelyn's Diary, it appears that men kissed each other in the streets of London towards the end of the 17th century. The Spanish conquerors found the custom prevalent in the New World.

KISS OF PEACE.—The *osculum pacis*, or the solemn kiss of peace, was anciently given by the faithful one to the other, as a testimony of their cordial love and affection. After the priest had given the salutation of peace, the deacon ordered them to salute one another with a holy kiss. It was also given before the Eucharist, until the 12th or 13th century, when the Pax (*q. v.*) was introduced. Towards the end of the 3rd century, the kiss of peace was given in baptism. It is said to have been omitted at the coronation of Stephen, A.D. 1135. Henry II. of England refused to give Becket the kiss

of peace, at that time the usual pledge of reconciliation, in 1169.

KIT-CAT CLUB (London).—This celebrated association was formed about A.D. 1700, and held its first meetings at a small house in Shire Lane. It originally consisted of thirty-nine noblemen and gentlemen distinguished for the warmth of their attachment to the house of Hanover. The duke of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Addison, Garth, and many famous men of the period, were enrolled on its list of members. The club is said to derive its name from Christopher Katt, a pastrycook, at whose house the members dined.

KITTS, St. (*See CHRISTOPHER'S, St.*)

KLAGENFURT (Illyria), the capital of Carinthia, belonged to the crown till A.D. 1518, when Maximilian I. transferred it to the states of Carinthia, for the purpose of erecting a fortress. The House of Assembly was built in 1391. At various times the city has suffered from extensive fires. Those which occurred in 1535, 1723, and 1796, were very destructive. The place was taken by the French, March 29, 1797, and on the 30th Napoleon made it his head-quarters. A skirmish took place here between Chastellar and the Italian general Rusca, in June, 1809.

KLAUSENBURG (Transylvania), the capital, called Colosvar or Kolosvar by the Hungarians, is believed to have been founded by the Romans, and by them named Claudia, whence its modern Latin appellation of Claudiopolis. A colony of Saxons settled here and enlarged the town A.D. 1178. The cathedral was built in fulfilment of a vow by King Sigismund, 1399. Matthias Corvinus Huniades, king of Hungary, was born here in 1443. On a lofty eminence stands the citadel, erected in 1721.

KNEELERS.—A third order of catechumens was distinguished by this name by the council of Neocæsareia, A.D. 314 or 315, and other councils. Amongst the penitents was an order of kneelers or prostrators.

KNEELING was practised as the ordinary posture of devotion from the earliest times. Amongst the primitive Christians, on the Lord's day, all prayers were performed standing, but on other days some were said standing, some kneeling.

KNIIGHT ERRANTRY is described by a writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (vii. 536) as "a practical caricature of chivalry, which, by bringing it into contempt, exposed it to ridicule, and thus sealed the doom of an institution which, with all its follies, absurdities, and vices, has conferred essential benefits upon mankind." Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote," of which the first part was published in 1605 and the second in 1615, in ridicule of knight errantry.

KNIIGHTHOOD.—The institution of knight-hood originated in the honour anciently bestowed upon such as excelled in horsemanship. Hence the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch words for the English knight are all derived from terms which signify 'horse.' Some zealous antiquarians

consider that Pharaoh conferred the honour of knighthood upon Joseph when he put his ring on his finger and invested him in robes of dignity (Gen. xli. 42), B.C. 1715; but there is no evidence of the existence of any such institution until Romulus established the equestrian order at Rome, about B.C. 753. Modern knighthood did not originate in this order, but in the tenure which compelled feudal vassals to hold their lands by furnishing armed men for the service of the sovereign, the obligation to furnish one soldier constituting one knight's fee. The earliest mode of conferring the honour of knighthood in England was the consecration of the novitiate's sword by the priest at the altar. The first knight created by the stroke of a sword was Athelstan, who was dubbed by Alfred the Great, A.D. 900. The chivalric element was not introduced into knighthood until the period of the crusades, when devotion to God and the fair sex became the chief characteristics of all good knights. Ecclesiastics were prohibited from conferring knighthood by a synod held in 1102. In the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, all persons possessed of lands yielding a yearly income of £40 were compelled to receive knighthood or pay a fine; and in 1626 Charles I. recruited his exhausted exchequer by reviving this obsolete custom. The compensation exacted from those knights who declined to perform military service was abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 20 (1640), and the service itself was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). The following is a list of the various orders of knighthood, the principal of which are noticed under their respective titles:—

	A.D.
Albert (Saxony)	1850
Albert the Bear (Anhalt Coethen)	1382
Alcantara (Spain)	1156
Alexander Newsky (Russia)	1722
Andrew, St. (Russia)	1698
Anne, St. (Russia)	1735
Annunciata (Sardinia)	1355
Antony, St. (Austria)	1382
Antony, St. (Palestine)	370
Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Hungary)....	1764
Avis, St. Benedict of (Portugal)	1147
Band, or Scarf (Spain)	1330
Bath (England) before 1204. Revived	1725
Bavarian Crown (Bavaria)	1808
Bear (Austria)	1213
Bee (France)	1703
Belgian Lion (Holland)	1815
Black Eagle (Prussia)	1701
Blood of Our Saviour (Austria)	1608
Bourbon (France)	1370
Brician (Sweden)	1366
Broom Flower	1234
Burgundian Cross (Palestine)	1535
Calatrava (Spain)	1158
Catherine, St. (Russia)	1714
Catherine of Sinai, St. (Palestine)	1063
Charles III. (Spain)	1771
Charles XIII. (Sweden and Norway)	1811
Charles Frederick (Baden)	1807
Chase-horn (Württemberg)	1702
Christ (France)	1206
Christ (Portugal)	1317
Concord (Prussia)	1660
Constantine (Two Sicilies)	1190
Cordon Jaune (France)	1606
Crescent	1258 and 1448
Cross	1693

	A. D.
Cross of the South (Brazil).....	1822
Crown of Württemberg (Württemberg).....	1818
Crown Royal (France).....	802
Danebrog (Denmark).....	1219
De la Calza (Venice).....	1400
De la Scama (Spain).....	1320
Dog and Cock (France).....	500
Dove (Spain).....	1379
Dragon overthrown (Austria).....	1418
Ducal House of Peter Frederick Louis (Oldenburg).....	1838
Elephant (Denmark).....	1458
Elizabeth Theresa (Austria).....	1750
Ermine (France).....	1450
Faustin, St. (Hayti).....	1849
Ferdinand, St. (Spain).....	1811
Ferdinand, St. (Two Sicilies).....	1800
Fidelity (Denmark).....	1732
Fools (German empire).....	1381
Francis (Two Sicilies).....	1829
Francis Joseph (Austria).....	1849
Garter (England).....	1344
Generosity (Prussia).....	1665
Gennet (France).....	726
George, St. (Bavaria).....	1729
George, St. (Hanover).....	1839
George, St. (Lucca).....	1833
George, St. (Russia).....	1769
George of the Reunion, St. (Two Sicilies).....	1819
Gerion, St. (Austria).....	1190
German Integrity (Saxe-Gotha).....	1690
Golden Fleece (Austria).....	1429
Golden Lion.....	1785
Golden Shield (France).....	1363
Golden Spurs (Papal States).....	1559
Gregory the Great, St. (Papal States).....	1831
Guelphic Order (Hanover).....	1815
Henry the Lion (Brunswick).....	1834
Henry, St. (Saxony).....	1739
Hermingilde, St. (Spain).....	1814
Holy Ghost (France).....	1579
Holy Sepulchre (Turkey).....	1496
Hubert, St. (Bavaria).....	1444
Iron Crown (Austria).....	1805
Iron Cross (Prussia).....	1813
Iron Helmet (Hesse).....	1814
Isabella the Catholic (Spain).....	1815
James, St. (Holland).....	1290
James of Compostella, St. (Spain).....	1175
Januarius, St. (Two Sicilies).....	1738
Jesus Christ (Papal States).....	1320
Jesus and Mary (Papal States).....	1615
John, St. (Prussia).....	1319
Joseph, St. (Tuscany).....	1807
Knot (Naples).....	1351
Lady of Mercy (Spain).....	1218
Lamb of God (Sweden).....	1564
Legion of Honour (France).....	1802
Leopold (Austria).....	1808
Leopold (Belgium).....	1832
Lily of Aragon (Spain).....	1410
Lily of Navarre (Spain).....	About 1050
Lion and the Sun (Persia).....	1808
Lion of Zähringen (Baden).....	1812
Loretto (Papal States).....	1587
Louis (Hesse).....	1807
Louis, St. (Lucca).....	1836
Madonna of Guadalupe (Mexico).....	1853
Malta, St. John of (Austria).....	1043
Maria Theresa (Austria).....	1757
Mary Magdalene, St. (France).....	1614
Maurice and Lazarus, St. (Sardinia).....	1572
Maximilian (Bavaria).....	1853
Maximilian Joseph (Bavaria).....	1806
Medjidie (Turkey).....	1852
Merciful Brethren of the Holy Ghost (Papal States).....	*
Merit (Prussia).....	1740
Merit (Saxony).....	1815
Michael, St. (Bavaria).....	1693
Michael and George, St. (England).....	1818
Military Merit (Hesse).....	1769
Military Merit (Russia).....	1792
Military Merit (Tuscany).....	1841
Military Merit (Württemberg).....	1759
Neighbourly Love (Austria).....	1708

	A. D.
Nichan (Tunis).....	*
Nichani-Iftihar (Turkey).....	1831
Nicolas, St. (Naples).....	1382
Noble Passion (German empire).....	1704
Oaken Crown (Luxemburg).....	1841
Oak of Navarre (Spain).....	722
Olaf, St. (Norway).....	1847
Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa (Portugal).....	1818
Our Lady of Montesa (Spain).....	1317
Patrick, St. (Bavaria).....	*
Patrick, St. (England).....	1783
Pedro (Brazil).....	1826
Peter and Paul, St. (Papal States).....	1520
Pius (Papal States).....	1847
Polar Star.....	1748
Porcupine (France).....	1393
Red Eagle (Prussia).....	1734
Redeemer (Greece).....	1833
Rosary of Toledo (Spain).....	1212
Rose (Brazil).....	1829
Royal Louis (Bavaria).....	1827
Rue Crown (Saxony).....	1807
Rupert (German empire).....	1701
Saviour of the World (Sweden).....	1561
Savoy (Sardinia).....	1815
Saxe-Ernest (Saxe-Gotha).....	1825
Seraphim (Sweden and Norway).....	1280
Ship (France).....	1269
Sincerity (Prussia).....	1705
Stanislaus, St. (Russia).....	1765
Star (France).....	1022
Star (Sicily).....	1351
Stephen, St. (Tuscany).....	1562
Swan (Prussia).....	1449
Sword (Sweden and Norway).....	1525
Sword in Cyprus (Sardinia).....	About 1200
Sword-Bearers (Poland).....	1200
Templars (Palestine).....	1119
Teutonic Order (Austria).....	1191
Thistle (Scotland).....	809
Tower and Sword (Portugal).....	1459
Truxillo (Spain).....	Before 1227
Vasa (Sweden and Norway).....	1776
Virgin Mary (Papal States).....	1233
White Cross (Tuscany).....	1814
White Eagle (Russia).....	1634
White Falcon (Saxe-Weimar).....	1732
William (Holland).....	1815
Wing of St. Michael (Portugal).....	1172
Wolodimir, St. (Russia).....	1782

KNIGHT-MARSHAL.—The earl-marshal of England (*g. v.*) had a knight under him called the Knight-Marshal. In ordinances made by Henry VIII. at Eltham, A.D. 1526, directions were laid down for his attendance at court, &c.

KNIGHTS (Female).—Besides the orders of knighthood bestowed on men, there are several instituted for the honour of meritorious ladies. The following table exhibits a list of these, the most important of which are noticed under their titles:—

	A. D.
Amaranta (Sweden).....	1645
Anne, St. (Bavaria).....	1784
Catherine, St. (Russia).....	1714
Cordelière (France).....	1498
Death's Head.....	1652
Elizabeth, St. (Palatine).....	1766
Isabela, St. (Portugal).....	1801
Louisa (Prussia).....	1814
Maria Louisa (Spain).....	1792
Neighbourly Love (Austria).....	1662
Slaves to Virtue (Austria).....	1662
Starry Cross (Austria).....	1668
Theresa (Bavaria).....	1827
Ulrica, St. (Sweden).....	1734

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.—This

order is said to have been founded by King Arthur, a British prince, who was probably killed at the battle of Camelot, A.D. 542. Edward III., anxious to revive it, offered free conduct to persons from various parts of Europe, desirous of attending a solemn festival of the Round Table, to be held at Windsor A.D. 1344. Philip VI., king of France, prohibited his subjects from attending, and announced his intention of holding a Round Table at Paris. From this originated the order of the Garter (*q. v.*).

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.—The representatives in parliament of the English counties were first summoned about A.D. 1254, in the reign of Henry III., and in a more regular form Jan. 20, 1265. By 2 Hen. VI. c. 7 (1429), and 10 Hen. VI. c. 2 (1432), amended by 14 Geo. III. c. 58 (1774), knights of the shire were to be elected by persons possessing a freehold to the value of forty shillings by the year within the county.

KNITTING.—The art of knitting is said to have been invented during the 16th century. The French stocking-knitters were incorporated into a guild Aug. 26, 1527; and Queen Elizabeth received a present of a pair of black silk stockings in 1561, which gave her such satisfaction that she refused to wear any other kind. The first knitted woollen stockings in England were worked by William Rider in 1564; and in 1577 the art of knitting seems to have been common throughout all England.

KNIVES were, according to Anderson, first made in England A.D. 1563. Fosbroke states that towards the end of the 16th century they formed part of the accoutrements, and were worn by European women at the girdle. The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans carried about with them the *met-sax*, or eating-knife. An Egyptian knife, with blade of copper, has been found in the catacombs of Sacarruh.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—This political party of the United States published its "Platform of Principles" June 15, 1855. Its distinguishing features were the approval of slavery and hostility to the Roman Catholic church.

KOLIN (Battle).—The Prussians under Frederick the Great sustained a signal defeat from the Austrians under Marshal Daun, at this town, in Bohemia, June 18, 1757.

KONGSBERG (Norway).—The silver-mines in the neighbourhood, for which this town is celebrated, were discovered A.D. 1623.

KÖNIGSBERG (Prussia).—This city was founded A.D. 1255 by the knights of the Teutonic order, at the suggestion of Premislaus II. of Bohemia. The royal castle was erected in 1257, and the cathedral commenced in 1332. In 1365 it joined the Hanseatic League, and in 1525 became the residence of the Prussian dukes, and the capital of the duchy. The university, founded in 1544, by the margrave Albert, is called the Alber-

tine in consequence. Königsberg was surrounded by walls in 1626, and the citadel of Fredericksburg was built in 1657. The elector Frederick III. was crowned king of Prussia at this place in 1701. The plague raged here with great fury in 1709, and much damage was done by fires in 1764, 1769, 1775, and 1811. The Russians entered Königsberg in triumph, Jan. 16, 1758, and the French seized it in 1807, and it was again fortified in 1843. The coronation of William I. of Prussia was celebrated here with great magnificence, Oct. 18, 1861.

KÖNIGSHOFEN, (Battle,) was fought at this place, in Germany, June 2, 1525, during the Peasant war, when the peasantry were defeated by the imperial troops, and perished in great numbers.

KÖNIGSTEIN (Germany) was surrendered to the Prussians, after a blockade of some months, March 9, 1793. For about three months in 1849, the king of Saxony sought refuge here, on account of the revolutionary tendencies of his subjects. The fortress is considered impregnable, and at its foot stands the camp of Pirna (*q. v.*).

KOOM (Persia) was built by the Saracens about the beginning of the 9th century. The Afghans destroyed it in 1722. It was at one time celebrated for its manufactures of silk.

KORAN.—This word, signifying in the original Arabic, 'that which ought to be read,' is the name given to the bible of the Mohammedans, which was prepared by Mohammed about A.D. 612, and collected and published by his successor Abubeker in 634. The divine authority of the book was denied by Djeab Ibn-Dirhem in 740, and by other heretics in 826; in consequence of which Haroun II. prohibited all discussion on the subject in 842. The first Latin translation of the Koran was made in 1143. Hinckelmann published the Arabic text in 1696. Sale's English Koran appeared in 1734, and Savary's French version in 1753. Flügel's stereotyped edition was published at Leipsic in 1834.—The work contains 114 chapters and 6,000 verses, and its contents are divided into the three general heads of precepts, histories, and admonitions.

KORDOFAN (Central Africa).—This district of the Nigritia, long tributary to the king of Sennaar, was taken in the latter half of the 18th century, by the king of Dar-Fur, from whom it was wrested by Mehemet Ali in 1820. Mehemet Ali was confirmed in the possession of Kordofan by a firman issued by the sultan Feb. 13, 1841.

KOREISH.—This celebrated Arabian tribe was descended from Fihr, born about 200, and was elevated to importance by Kussai, born about 400. The custody of the Caaba, (*q. v.*) was usurped by the Koreishites in 400, and Mohammed was born a member of the tribe in 569. In 613 he was vigorously opposed in his religious reformation by his fellow Koreishites, and a war resulted, which terminated in the total defeat of his opponents in 630. Milman says the Koreishite

tribe was a kind of hierarchy, exercising religious supremacy.

KÖRNEBURG, (Treaty,) was concluded between Frederick III., emperor of Germany, and Matthias, king of Bohemia, Dec. 1, 1477. Frederick agreed to invest him with the crown, and to pay 100,000 ducats towards the expenses of the war against Ladislaus VI.

KÖSLIN, or **CÖSLIN** (Prussia), the ancient Cholin, destroyed by fire A.D. 1718, was restored by Frederick William I.

KOSLOV. (See **EUPATORIA**.)

KOTAH (Hindustan).—A treaty was concluded between the state of Kotah and the East-India Company, relative to the succession, A.D. 1817. Kotah was the scene of the murder of Major Burton, of the 40th Bengal infantry, on the 15th of October, 1857, during the mutiny, when his two sons also were put to death, and the Residency was plundered and burned. On the 30th March, 1858, General Roberts assaulted the town of Kotah with complete success, and comparatively trifling loss.

KOTRIAH (Battle).—Lieutenant Marshall, at the head of 900 sepoys and 60 horse, defeated 4,000 Beloochees, posted among the hills of Kotriah, in Scinde, Dec. 1, 1840.

KOULEFTSCHA (Battle).—The Russians, after a desperate contest, in which victory wavered from one side to the other, defeated the Turks in the valley of Kouleftscha, June 11, 1829.

KOUSADAC (Battle).—The Mongols defeated the sultan of Iconium at Kousadac, A.D. 1244.

KOUTCHOUK-KAINARDJI (Bulgaria).—A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at this village, on the Danube, July 10, 1774 (O.S.). It was confirmed by the leaders of the armies, July 15. By an edict of Catherine II., March 19, 1775 (O.S.), fixing a day of thanksgiving for the re-establishment of peace, the ratifications were said to have been exchanged at Constantinople Jan. 13, 1775 (O.S.). The Crimea was declared independent, and the free navigation of the Black Sea guaranteed. It is often called the treaty of Kainardji.

KOWNO (Russia) was reached by the invading army of Napoleon I., June 23, 1812, and taken possession of by the advanced guard the following morning. The Russian commander Platoff captured 3,000 French soldiers here Dec. 12, and the miserable remnant of the "Grand Army" commenced their retreat from this point Dec. 13.

KRAJOVA (Wallachia).—The Russians suffered a defeat from the Turks near this town, Sept. 26, 1828. Here their army commenced its retreat from Turkey, April 24, 1854.

KRASNOI (Battle).—The Russians gained an important victory over the French army under Napoleon I., near this town, in Russia, Nov. 17, 1812. No less than 6,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with part of the emperor's archives.

KREMLIN (Moscow) was erected as a palace by the grand-duke of Russia A.D.

1367, and fortified in 1492. Napoleon I. reached the new palace, built in 1743, Sept. 14, 1812. He remained here till the 16th, when the conflagration reached the Kremlin, and it was soon reduced to ashes. Another palace was built upon its site in 1816.

KREUTZNACH (Prussia).—This town was stormed by Gustavus Adolphus A.D. 1632. The French drove the Austrians from this place Nov. 30, 1795.

KROIA, or **KROJA** (European Turkey).—Amurath II. led two expeditions on a large scale against this town A.D. 1449 and 1450, and they were both unsuccessful. The Turks were repulsed in another attempt in 1477. By a treaty signed Jan. 26, 1479, the Venetians ceded Kroia to the Turks.

KROTZKA (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated by the Turks at this place July 22, 1739.

KUNOBITZA (Battle).—John Huniades defeated the Turks at this place, in the Balkan, Dec. 24, 1443.

KURDISTAN (Asia).—The ancient Cordyene or Gordyene, a district inhabited by the wandering tribes of the Carduchi. Originally subject to Persia, it was, in the time of Alexander the Great, annexed to Syria. The Parthians conquered it in the 3rd century before Christ. Lucullus passed the winter here B.C. 68, and Pompey annexed it to Rome B.C. 64. It again passed under the dominion of the kings of Persia, from whom it was wrested by Galerius, A.D. 298. It was restored to Chosroes by Jovian, by the treaty of July, 363, and it afterwards fell to the caliphs of Bagdad. In 1258 Kurdistan was conquered by the Mongols, and in 1388 by the Tartars under Tamerlane. The greater portion of the country was conquered by the Turks in 1515, Persia retaining only about a fourth. The Kurds remained in a state of insubordination. They massacred the Nestorian Christians in 1846, destroying sixty-seven towns and villages. The sultan dispatched an army into Kurdistan in 1846, when the murderers of the Christians were punished, and the country was reduced to subjection.

KURILE ISLES (Pacific Ocean).—This group of twenty-six islands was first discovered by the Russians, A.D. 1713. Five of the islands were known in 1720, and the discovery of the whole archipelago was completed in 1778. Captain Golownin, of the Russian navy, was sent to survey them in 1811. The Russians formed a settlement on one of them, called Urup, in 1823, and the three southernmost islands of the group are occupied by the Japanese.

KURRACHEE (Hindustan).—This seaport town of Scinde was bombarded and taken by the British, Feb. 3, 1839. It is celebrated for its pearl-fishery.

KUSTRIN, or **CUSTRIN** (Prussia).—This strongly-fortified town, on the Oder, was besieged Aug. 15, and burnt by the Russians Aug. 22, 1758. The battle of Zorndorf, near Kustrin, was fought between the Prussians

and the Russians Aug. 25, 1758. It lasted from nine in the morning until seven at night, and neither side could boast of having obtained a victory. The town was speedily rebuilt by Frederick the Great. It was taken by the French in 1806, and occupied by them till March 30, 1814, when it surrendered to the allies. The fortifications have been considerably strengthened since the peace of 1815.

I.

LAALAND, or LOLLAND (Sea-fight).—The combined Dutch and Swedish squadrons defeated the Danes off this island in the Baltic, A.D. 1644.

LABENTO (Battle).—The Greeks sustained a defeat from the Normans, near this river, in Italy, A.D. 1041.

LABOUR (Festival of).—The annual celebration of this festival was fixed in the French Revolutionary calendar of 1793 to take place on the 19th of September.

LABOURERS are defined as servants in agriculture or manufactures, not living within the master's house. The Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III. st. 1 (1350), made various regulations respecting wages, and the penalties incurred by refractory servants, and prohibited labourers from moving from one county to another under pain of imprisonment. Hallam (Middle Ages, ch. ix. pt. 2) remarks on this subject: "The Statute of Labourers in 1350 fixed the wages of reapers during harvest at threepence a day without diet, equal to five shillings at present; that of 23 Hen. VI. c. 12, in 1444, fixed the reapers' wages at fivepence and those of common workmen in building at threepence-halfpenny, equal to 6s. 8d. and 4s. 8d.; that of 11 Hen. VII. c. 22, in 1496, leaves the wages of labourers in harvest as before, but rather increases those of ordinary workmen. The yearly wages of a chief hind or shepherd by the act of 1444 were £1. 4s., equivalent to about £20; those of a common servant in husbandry 18s. 4d., with meat and drink: they were somewhat augmented by the statute of 1496." The same writer comes to the conclusion, that the labouring classes, especially those engaged in agriculture, were better provided with the means of subsistence in the reign of Edward III. or of Henry VI. than they are at present. Conspiracies of workmen to increase their wages or interfere with the prescribed hours of work, were made punishable by fines and the pillory, by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15 (1548). Statutes relating to hiring, wages, keeping, &c., of labourers, were amended by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), which prohibited masters from discharging their servants, or servants from quitting their employers until the term of service agreed upon had expired. It also placed the regulation of the amount of wages in the hands of the justices, sheriffs, mayors, &c., and compelled employers and employed to abide by the appointed rates under severe

penalties. In harvest time artificers were compelled to work, under pain of the stocks, and single women aged between twelve and forty years were at all times liable to be sent to service.—The Labourers' Dwellings Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 132 (Aug. 14, 1855), was passed to facilitate the erection of healthy and convenient houses for the working classes by public companies.

LABRADOR (North America) was discovered A.D. 1497, by Sebastian Cabot. Cortereal, a Portuguese, was the first who landed here, in 1500. The Moravians formed a settlement in 1771, with a view of Christianizing the natives. Martin Frobisher, in 1576, was the first Englishman who made a voyage to Labrador.

LABUAN (Indian Archipelago).—This island was ceded to the English government in 1846, and Sir James Brooke took possession Oct. 28, 1848.

LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN TREE, was brought to this country from the Alps before A.D. 1596.

LABYRINTH of Arsinoë, near Lake Mœris, in Egypt, said to have been constructed by the kings of Egypt, consisted of 3,000 chambers. Herodotus states that it was used as a burial-place for the kings of Egypt. Lepsius explored it in June, 1843.—The labyrinth of Crete, near Cnosus, the retreat of the fabled Minotaur, is ascribed to Dædalus.

—The labyrinth of Lemnos, described by Pliny, was said to have been supported by 150 columns. Dr. Hunt in vain endeavoured to find some trace of this labyrinth in 1801.—The labyrinth near Chisrum, in Etruria, now Chiusi, is supposed by some authorities to be the tomb of Porsenna, who lived B.C. 508.—The labyrinth at Hampton was erected in the 17th century.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS (Indian Ocean) were discovered by Vasco de Gama, A.D. 1499.

LACE.—Beckmann is of opinion that lace worked by the needle is much older than that made by knitting. The art probably originated in Italy. The importation of lace into England was prohibited by a French law in 1483. Beckmann asserts that the knitting of lace is a German invention, due to Barbara Uttmann, of St. Annaberg, and that it was found out before 1561. The oldest pattern-book for making point-lace appeared at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1588. It was written by Nicholas Basseus. Some Flemish refugees introduced the manufacture of pillow-lace into Buckinghamshire about 1626. Hammond, a framework knitter of Nottingham, first attempted to apply the stocking-frame to lace-making in 1768, and after undergoing various improvements, the process was brought to perfection by John Heathcoat, who patented his bobbin-net machine in 1809. Jacquard's apparatus was applied to it in 1839. Frost introduced the point machine in 1777. Morley's double locker machine was brought out in 1824.

LACEDÆMON (Greece).—The ancient name of Laconia, and of its capital city, Sparta (q. v.).

LACONIA, or LACONICA (Greece).—This country was originally inhabited by the Leleges, whose kingdom was founded about B.C. 1516. According to tradition, Lacedæmon, the king of Laconia, married Sparta, the daughter of his predecessor, B.C. 1490, and founded a city, which he named after his wife, while his kingdom was known by his own name. The Dorians of Sparta had made themselves masters of the whole of Laconia by the middle of the 8th century. They waged war against the Dorians in Messenia from B.C. 743 to 724, and from B.C. 685 to 663, and the country was annexed to Laconia. (*See SPARTA.*)

LACTEAL VESSELS.—Gaspar Asellius, professor of anatomy at Pavia, in dissecting a dog, July 23, 1622, discovered these vessels. He announced the fact in 1627. John Wesley gave the first delineation of the lacteals from the human subject in 1634. Pecquet discovered the common trunk of the lacteals and lymphatics in 1647; and Jolyffe, an English anatomist, discovered the distinction between the lacteals and the lymphatics in 1650, and published his discovery in 1652.

LADAK (Asia).—This province of Thibet was seized by Gholab Singh, ruler of Cashmere, A.D. 1835, and still forms part of his dominions.

LADÉ (Sea-fight).—The Persians defeated the Ionians off this island, near Miletus, B.C. 494.

LADRONE, or MARIANNE ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This group was discovered by Magelhaens, A.D. 1520. The Spaniards formed a settlement in the middle of the 17th century. Anson visited them in 1742.

LADY.—The title properly belongs to the wives of knights and of all superior degrees except the wives of bishops. The term is derived from the Saxon *hlæf dig*, loaf-day, because it was formerly the custom for the mistress of the manor to distribute bread to her poorer neighbours at stated intervals. Fosbroke (Antiq.) remarks: "The ladies of knights and baronets were called *Dominae* (whence Dame as a title of honour), and also *Militissæ*, Knightesses, being sometimes so created by knights by a blow upon the back with a sword, and the usual ceremonies. (*See WOMEN.*)"

LADY-DAY, or THE ANNUNCIATION.—The 25th of March, the day on which the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary is held by the Church, received the name of Lady-Day in consequence of its being sacred to *Our Lady*. The feast is of great antiquity, dating, according to some authorities, from A.D. 350, and according to others, from the 7th century. Lady-Day was anciently considered the first day of the year. The 1st of January was adopted as the beginning of the year in France in 1564, in Scotland in 1599, and in England in 1752.

LAFFELDT, or VAL (Battle).—Marshal Saxe defeated the allied English, Dutch, and Austrian army at this village, in Holland, July 2,

1747. The allied army lost 6,000 men and sixteen guns, whilst the loss of the French amounted to 10,000 men. Louis XV., who witnessed the battle, remarked: "The English have not only paid all, but fought all."

LA FRATTA (Battle).—The Pisans were defeated by the Sicilians in this battle, A.D. 1135.

LAGOS (Africa).—This stronghold of the slave-trade was bombarded by a British squadron Dec. 26 and 27, 1851. The forces landed and took possession of the town, which had been deserted by the enemy, Dec. 28, 1851.

LAGOS (Sea-fight).—The English fleet, commanded by Admiral Boscawen, defeated the French fleet, with great loss, in this bay, near the seaport of the same name, in Portugal, Aug. 18, 1759.

LAGOSTA (Adriatic).—An English force of 300 men landed on this small island, then in possession of the French, Jan. 21, 1813. They made preparations to besiege the enemy's principal fort, which capitulated Jan. 29, when the whole island was surrendered to the English.

LA HOGUE (France).—Edward III. landed at this place, near Cherbourg, July 10, 1346. A combined Dutch and English fleet engaged the French fleet, commanded by Tourville, off La Hogue, May 19, 1692. The enemy escaped in a fog, but chase was given, and the conflict was renewed May 21, when nearly the whole of the French squadron was destroyed.

LAHORE (Hindustan), the capital of the Punjaub, was taken by Sultan Baber, and became the residence of its Mohammedan conquerors A.D. 1520. It was captured in 1756, by "Jassa the Kalal," as he styled himself on a medal struck in commemoration of the event; and by Shah Zeman, king of Cabul, in 1798, who bestowed it upon his brother Runjeet Singh, in 1799. A present of horses from King William IV. arrived here July 17, 1831. A revolution occurred at Lahore in 1844. A brigade of British troops, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, occupied the citadel Feb. 22, 1846, and a treaty, placing the Punjaub under English protection, was signed March 9, 1846. It was, with the Punjaub, annexed to British India, March 9, 1849. During the mutiny, Major Spencer and two native officers were murdered here in July, 1857.

LA JAULNAIS (Treaty).—The republicans and the royalists in La Vendée entered into a treaty at La Jaulnais, for the termination of the civil war, and the pacification of the west of France, in 1795.

LAKE REGILLUS (Battle).—Fought between the Latins and the Romans, according to the traditional account, B.C. 499, the former being defeated. The exiled Tarquin was in the Latin army. Castor and Pollux, the Dioscuri, were represented in the popular lays of Rome as appearing fighting in the Roman ranks, under the form of two gigantic youths, mounted on white steeds. This

battle terminates the mythical period in the history of Rome.

LAMBETH ARTICLES, nine in number, of an ultra-Calvinistic character, were drawn up by Archbishop Whitgift, Nov. 10, 1595. He sought to impose them on the Church of England. They were suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth, and so well was the injunction executed that, for many years a copy of them could not be obtained. They were brought forward and rejected at the Hampton Court conferences, Jan. 14, 15, and 16, 1604; but the Irish church adopted them in 1615.

LAMBETH PALACE (London) was built by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1200, the property having come into possession of the see in 1197. Archbishop Boniface made considerable additions to it in 1250, and the Lollards Tower was built by Bishop Chicheley about 1443. The insurrectionists, headed by Wat Tyler, entered the palace, killing the archbishop, Simon of Sudbury, and Sir Robert Hales, June 13, 1381. Burglars effected an entrance Aug. 8, 1823. In 1833 Archbishop Howley made extensive improvements and additions, at a cost of £55,000.

LAMEGO (Portugal), the ancient Lamacum, or Lameca, was wrested from the Moors by Ferdinand of Castile, A.D. 1038. The cortes of Portugal assembled here in 1143. The Portuguese rebels captured it Dec. 3, 1826.

LAMIAN WAR.—Athens, in alliance with other Greek states, made war upon Antipater, governor of Macedon, B.C. 323. He fled to the city of Lamia, in Thessaly, where he was besieged by the allies, whom he finally defeated at the battle of Cranon, B.C. 322.

LAMMAS-DAY.—The 1st of August is so denominated, but the origin of the term is involved in obscurity. It is the day of the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, or St. Peter in bonds, which was instituted A.D. 317, and, according to some authorities, received its title from the Divine commission to Peter, "Feed my lambs." Others state that it is a corruption of the Saxon Loaf-mass, because an annual feast was then celebrated to return thanks for the first-fruits of corn. Lammas-day is one of the four cross quarter-days of the year, Whitsuntide being the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the fourth.

LA MOLINELLA (Battle).—A sanguinary but undecided battle was fought near La Molinella, between some Florentine exiles, assisted by the Venetians, and the Florentines, July 25, 1467.

LAMPEDUSA (Mediterranean).—This small island, the ancient Lopadussa, was made a state prison by the king of Naples A.D. 1843.

LAMPETER (Wales).—The college of St. David, at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, for theological students, founded on the site of an ancient castle, by Bishop Burgess, A.D. 1822, was erected in 1827, and incorporated in 1828. A supplementary charter, granting

power to confer the degree of B.D., was obtained in August, 1852.

LAMPS are said to have been invented by the Egyptians; and Herodotus notices a feast of lamps held annually in Egypt. The Jews made use of lamps in public festivals and religious ceremonies. The Greeks and Romans made them of terra-cotta, bronze, and also of gold and silver. They were kept burning in sepulchres, a practice adopted by the Christians, and which gave rise to the fiction respecting perpetual lamps. Numbers of lamps, of rich and elaborate workmanship, have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, destroyed Aug. 24, A.D. 79. In the 14th century they were made of glass, and were much used in England. They were introduced into Ireland in 1375. The Argand lamp was invented in 1789, and an endless variety has since sprung into existence.

LANARK (Scotland) was the site of a Roman encampment, of which traces are still to be found. Here the states of the realm were convoked by King Kenneth, A.D. 978. It was a royal burgh when Malcolm II. came to the throne, A.D. 1003. The Covenanters published their testimony at Lanark in 1682.

LANCASHIRE (England).—The south of Lancashire is said to have been inhabited by the Segantii, or Setantii, i.e. "dwellers in the country of water." It formed part of Northumberland from A.D. 547 to 926. It contains several traces of Roman roads and stations. The successors of William, earl of Ferrers, who took the title of earl of Derby, held the office of lords of the county till 1265, when their lands were forfeited and bestowed upon Edmund, son of Henry III., who became first earl of Lancaster. Riots occurred in many parts of Lancashire in the spring of 1826.

LANCASTER (Duchy of).—The dukedom of Lancaster was created by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, March 6, 1351, and was bestowed upon his son, John of Gaunt, Nov. 13, 1362. It was made a county palatine. The duke was to have *jura regalia*, and power to pardon treasons or outlawries, and make justices of the peace and justices of assize within the county. The lordship of Ripon was annexed to it by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1645); and the revenue having declined, other lands were annexed to it by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 20 (1555). The courts of the duchy of Lancaster were instituted by Edward III. in 1376. The management of the revenues was entrusted to them. Henry Bolingbroke was duke of Lancaster on his accession to the crown as Henry IV., Sept. 30, 1399. In the first year of his reign he procured an act of parliament, ordering that the duchy of Lancaster, &c., should remain to him and his heirs for ever. It was declared forfeited to the crown in 1461, and was vested in Edward IV. and his heirs, kings of England, for ever.

LANCASTER (England), the Roman Longovicus, according to the "Monumenta

Britannica," received a charter from King John (A.D. 1199—1216), with increased privileges from Edward III. The castle, now a gaol, was originally built in the 11th century. The army of the Pretender occupied the town three days, Nov. 6—9, 1715. It was taken by Prince Charles Edward Nov. 24, 1745. The railroad to Preston was opened June 30, 1840, and the railroad to Carlisle Dec. 16, 1846.

LANCASTER (Pennsylvania) was founded A.D. 1730, and incorporated in 1818. The sessions of Congress were removed here on the capture of Philadelphia in 1777. It was the chief town of the state from 1799 to 1812, when that dignity was transferred to Harrisburg. Franklin College was established in 1787.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS.—Joseph Lancaster opened his first school at the age of eighteen, in the Borough Road, London, in 1798. He adopted Dr. Bell's monitorial system, which he brought to such perfection that in 1802 he was able to teach 250 boys, with no other assistance than that afforded by the senior pupils. Lancaster published numerous pamphlets in recommendation of the plan, and obtained influential friends, by whose assistance he founded the British and Foreign School Society in 1805. In 1806 he obtained an interview with George III., who immediately subscribed £100 a year towards the extension of the system; and in 1808 he resigned his school into the hands of trustees, in consequence of which it assumed the importance of a public institution. Owing to imprudence in the conduct of his affairs, Lancaster was compelled to emigrate to America in 1818; and he died at New York, in very reduced circumstances, Oct. 24, 1838.

LANCASTER SOUND (Arctic Sea) was discovered by Bylot and Baffin, July 12, 1816, and named after Sir James Lancaster.

LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.—The supporters of Henry VI., of the house of Lancaster, and of Edward, duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., who contended for the crown of England A.D. 1455—1461, were respectively known by these titles. The struggle is also designated the War of the Roses, the red rose having been the emblem of the Lancastrian, and the white of the Yorkist party.

LAND.—The provisions usually inserted in acts authorizing the taking of lands for public undertakings were consolidated by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict. c. 18 (May 8, 1845).

LANDAU (Bavaria).—This town, founded by Rodolph of Habsburg, was made a free city of the empire in the 14th century. The fortifications were commenced by Vauban in 1680, and the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1686. Louis of Baden invested Landau June 16, 1702, the citadel surrendered Sept. 9, and the whole town was captured Sept. 10. Tallard besieged it in 1703, and completed its reduction Nov. 14. Marlborough obtained possession of it

Nov. 23, 1704. The Austrians expelled the French in 1743. It was frequently assailed towards the close of the 18th century, and it was besieged in 1793 by the Austrians and Prussians, who were eventually compelled to abandon the undertaking. It was ceded to France by the treaty of 1814, but was restored to Germany by that of 1815.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—This court was erected by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72 (Aug. 2, 1858), to facilitate the sale and transfer of lands in Ireland. The sittings were appointed to be held in Dublin, under the presidency of three judges, who were ineligible as members of parliament. The authority of the court commenced Nov. 1, 1858.

LANDEN (Battle).—At this village, in Belgium, William III. was defeated by Marshal Luxemburg, with a loss of 12,000 men, July 19, 1693 (O.S.). It is sometimes called the battle of Neerwinden.

LANDGRAVE.—This title originated in the 10th century, and was first used in Alsace. Albert III. was the first of the Habsburg family who styled himself landgrave of Alsace. The margraves of Thuringia assumed the title in the 11th century. The collateral branch of the house of Hesse took it in 1263.

LANDRECY (Flanders).—Francis I. captured this town in 1543, the emperor Charles V. failed in an attempt to recapture it during the same year, and Prince Eugene besieged it but without success in 1712. The prince of Orange invested it April 16, 1794, and it surrendered April 30. The French retook it July 17, 1794.

LANDSHUT (Bavaria).—The Prussians were defeated by the Austrians near this town, June 23, 1760. The attack was made in the dead of night, and the result was a complete victory. The university of Ingolstadt, removed here in 1800, was transferred to Munich in 1826.

LAND-TAX.—The Danegelt (*q.v.*) was a species of land-tax. The rate now known by the name was first levied by 4 Will. & Mary, c. 1 (1692), to defray the expenses of the war against France. The original rate was three shillings in the pound on the rental, and the tax was continued every year, most frequently at four shillings in the pound, until it was made perpetual by 38 Geo. III. c. 60 (June 21, 1798). The sum fixed by this act as the amount of the land-tax was £2,037,627. 9s. 0½d. The provisions of several acts for the redemption of the land-tax were consolidated by 42 Geo. III. c. 116 (June 26, 1802).

LANFANAN (Battle).—Earl Siward defeated Macbeth, king of Scotland, at this place, in Scotland, July 27, 1054.

LANGRES (France), the ancient Andematunnum or Lingonum Civitas, was occupied and made the head-quarters of the Prussian and Russian armies during the campaign in France, A.D. 1814. (*See* LINGONUM CIVITAS.)

LANGSIDE (Battle).—Mary, queen of Scots, having escaped from Lochleven, May 2, 1567, raised some troops, which were

defeated at Langside, near Glasgow, May 13, 1567.

LANGUAGE.—The origin of language is veiled in obscurity. Some writers contend that it was revealed from heaven; others that it is the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion was prevalent amongst the Greek and Roman philosophers and authors. Hobbes says: "The first author of speech was God himself, that instructed Adam how to name such creatures as he presented to his sight (Gen. ii. 19), for the Scripture goeth no further in this matter. But this was sufficient to induce him to add more names, as the experience and use of the creatures should give him occasion, and to join them in such manner by degrees, as to make himself understood; and so by succession of time so much language might be gotten as he had found use for, though not so copious as an orator or philosopher has need of." The French, Spanish, and Italian languages are derived from the Latin. Francis I. ordered the French language to be used in all public acts, but the change was not fully effected until 1629. Hallam asserts that no industry has hitherto retrieved so much as a few lines of real Italian, till near the end of the 12th century. The transformation of Anglo-Saxon into modern English was gradual. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle closes with a notice of the events of A.D. 1155. The French language, which was spoken amongst the higher classes in England from the Conquest, fell into disuse in the reign of Edward III., who banished Norman French from the courts of law in 1362. According to a recent estimate, there are 3,014 languages and general dialects in the world; viz. 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 226 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. Amongst the most celebrated linguists may be mentioned Arias Montanus, the Spaniard who completed the Antwerp Polyglot Bible in 1572; and James Crichton, commonly called the Admirable Crichton, who died in his twenty-third year in 1584; both of whom are said to have known from twelve to fifteen languages. Sir William Jones, born in London, Sept. 28, 1746, is believed to have known twenty-eight languages; Joseph Caspar Mezzofanti, born at Bologna, Sept. 17, 1774, whom Byron termed a "walking polyglot, a monster of languages, and a Briareus of parts of speech," is said to have known a hundred and twenty languages. Though this statement may be exaggerated, he was conversant with above fifty, and was the greatest linguist the world ever knew. Barthold George Niebuhr, born at Copenhagen, Aug. 27, 1776, was in 1807 acquainted with twenty languages, and afterwards increased the number.

LANGUEDOC (France), under the Romans, formed a portion of Gallia Narbonensis, and enjoyed the freedom of Italy. In the Middle Ages it was known as Septimania, from its seven cathedral churches. It was ceded by Honorius to the Goths A.D. 409. The Saracens, who had succeeded them, were

driven out by Charles Martel in 725. In the 11th and 12th centuries the Albigensian opinions prevailed in Languedoc. Part of Languedoc was ceded to France in 1229, and the remainder was annexed in 1270. Languedoc had its own provincial assembly, and retained the right of regulating its own taxation till 1789. Above 100,000 Huguenots, of whom about 10,000 perished at the stake, were put to death after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The inhabitants of Languedoc took up arms on the sudden return of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815.

LANGUE D'Oc and **LANGUE D'OIL**, or **D'OUI**.—In the 11th century two languages were spoken in France, the former the Provençal, or the Romance, in the south, and the latter the *Langue d'Oil*, or *d'Oui*, in the north. The use of the *Langue d'Oc* began to decline towards the end of the 13th century.

LANSDOWN (Battle).—The royalists defeated Sir William Waller at this place, near Bath, July 5, 1643.

LANSQUENETS, or lance-men, from *lanz*knechte, founded by Maximilian I. (1493—1519): they played an important part in the European wars of the sixteenth century.

LANTERNS, or **LANTHORNS**, were made of horn by the Greeks and Romans; sometimes skin was used, to allow of the transmission of the light. Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborne, mentions a glass lantern, A.D. 703. Asser, in his life of Alfred (A.D. 871—901), relates that this king ordered a lantern to be constructed of wood and white ox-horn, which, when planed thin, is almost as transparent as glass. Lanterns for military purposes are said to have been devised by the emperor Comnenus in 1180.

LANTHANUM.—This metal was discovered by Mosander, who gave it this name because it had been so long concealed, A.D. 1839.

LAOCOON.—This celebrated Greek statue was the production of the Rhodian sculptors, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, who flourished in the reign of Titus, A.D. 79 to 81. It was found among the ruins of the baths of Titus at Rome, A.D. 1506, and is preserved in the Vatican. The subject of the group is the death of the Trojan priest Laocoon and his two sons by serpents, sent against them by Minerva (*Æneid*, ii. v. 200).

LAODICEA, or **LAODICEIA** (Syria), formerly called Diospolis and Rhoads, was rebuilt, and named after his wife Laodice, by Antiochus Theos, B.C. 260. To the church of this city one of the seven epistles (*Revelations* iii.) was addressed, A.D. 90. It suffered frequently from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one in 494. It was captured by the crusaders in 1199, and by the sultan of Egypt in 1287. It was called *Laodiceia ad Lycum*, to distinguish it from *Laodiceia Combusta*, built by Seleucus I., and named after his mother Seleuca.

LAON (Combats).—Napoleon I. sustained a check at this place, in the north of France, from the allies, under Blücher, March 9 and 10, 1814. The French lost 6,000 men and 46 cannon in the conflict, and were compelled to retreat to Soissons. The allies lost about 4,000 men.

LAON (France).—This ancient town of France is believed by some to be identical with the *Bibrax* spoken of by Cæsar. It received Christianity in the 3rd century, and was the scene of an ecclesiastical council in 948. The fine Gothic cathedral was consecrated Sept. 6, 1114. In 1419 Laon was taken by the English, who restored it to the French in 1429. Henry IV. of France took it after several engagements in 1594, and erected a citadel and other fortifications. The celebrated leaning tower, which was displaced by an earthquake in 1696, was removed in 1832.

LAPLAND (Europe).—This, the most northern country of Europe, is first spoken of in the works of Saxo Grammaticus, who flourished in the 12th century, and it was very imperfectly known even in the 16th century. Lapland was originally divided into Russian, Danish, and Swedish Lapland; but the three districts were united in 1814. Admiral Little explored the northern coasts of Lapland in 1822 and 1823.

LARGS (Battle).—At this place, on the Clyde, Alexander III. of Scotland defeated the Norwegians, led by their king Haco, Oct. 3, 1263.

LARISSA (Turkey), the Turkish Yenitcher, the capital of Thessaly, is supposed to have been founded by Acrisius, B.C. 1344, and took part with the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431—404. Antiochus made an unsuccessful attempt to take it B.C. 191, and Bohemund failed in a similar effort A.D. 1083.

LA ROCHE ABEILLE (Battle).—The Roman Catholic forces were defeated at this place, in France, by the Protestants, under Coligny and Henry de Bearn in 1569.

LA ROCHE DARIEN (Battle).—Charles of Blois, duke of Brittany, was defeated and made prisoner at this place, in France, by Jane of Montfort, June 20, 1347.

LA ROTHÈRE (Battle), fought at this place, in France, between the French, commanded by Napoleon I., and the allied Austrian, Prussian, and Russian army under Blücher, Feb. 1, 1814. The contest was waged with great heroism on both sides; but the French were at length compelled to withdraw, leaving the field of battle in the possession of the allies. The French lost 6,000 men, and 73 pieces of cannon.

LASWAREE (Battle).—A desperate encounter between the British, commanded by Lord Lake, and the Mahrattas, occurred at this village, near Delhi, in Hindostan, Nov. 1, 1803. The former were victorious.

LATAKIA, or LADIKIYEH (Syria), the ancient Laodiceia ad Mare, was founded by Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 300, and named after his mother. Dolabella took refuge

here from Cassius, and was the cause of much destruction to the city A.D. 43. The remains of an aqueduct, built by Herod the Great about B.C. 10, are still to be seen; and a triumphal arch, believed to have been erected in honour of Septimius Severus, about A.D. 200, is in a state of great perfection. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake May 16, 1796.

LATERAN (Rome).—This name, derived from the old Roman family of the Laterani, whose chief was executed by Nero (A.D. 54—68), was applied to their palace, presented by Constantine I. to the popes. Gregory XI., on restoring the seat of the papacy from Avignon to Rome, in 1377, took up his abode at the Vatican. The church of St. John of Lateran, built by Constantine I., is celebrated for the councils held in it Oct. 5—31, 649; Nov. 1, 864; in August, 900; Feb. 12, 1111; March 18—23, 1112; March 5, 1116; March 18 to April 5 (ninth general), 1123; April 20 (tenth general), 1139; March 5—19 (eleventh general), 1179; Nov. 11—30, 1215; and May 3, 1512, to March 16, 1517. Every newly elected pope takes possession of this church in great state, and bestows his blessing upon the people from its balcony. The greater part of the palace was destroyed by fire in 1308. A new palace, adjoining the church, was built by Sixtus V. in 1586.

LATHAM HOUSE.—The countess of Derby defended this place against the parliamentary forces from February until May, 1644, when it was relieved by Prince Rupert. The parliamentary forces assailed and captured it Dec. 4, 1645.

LATHE.—Diodorus Siculus attributes the invention of this instrument to a nephew of Dædalus, named Talus, about B.C. 1240; but Pliny states that it was first used by Theodorus of Samos, about B.C. 600. The classical authors make frequent mention of the lathe.

LATINS, or LATINI, signified originally the inhabitants of Latium (q.v.), which, according to the legend, received a band of emigrant Trojans under Æneas, shortly after the Trojan war. The aborigines of Latium were at that time ruled by a king called Latinus, and after his death they formed with the Trojan colony one people, under the name of Latini. For some time the Latins waged war against Rome; but were finally subdued B.C. 333, from which period, as a separate nation, the Latins disappear from history. The Roman franchise was bestowed upon all people of Italy who were allies of Rome, B.C. 91, and thus the last distinction between the Latins and the Romans was obliterated. The term was afterwards adopted by the Romans themselves.

LATITAT.—This writ, formerly employed in personal actions in the King's (or Queen's) Bench, was abolished by 2 Will. IV. c. 39 (May 23, 1832). The name was derived from a supposition that the defendant lurked and was hid, and could not be found in the county of Middlesex (in which the court is held), to be taken by bill, but had gone into some other

county, to the sheriff of which this writ was directed, to apprehend him there.—*Wharton.*

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.—Eratosthenes, the librarian of Alexandria (B.C. 223–194), made some advance towards an accurate measurement of latitude, and, after him, Hipparchus, B.C. 162, who showed how longitude might be determined by attention to eclipses of the sun and moon. The principles laid down by Hipparchus were successfully applied by Ptolemy, A.D. 140, in his great geographical work. A reward of 1,000 crowns was offered by the king of Spain, A.D. 1598, for the discovery of a method of determining longitude; and about the same time the States-general of Holland offered 10,000 florins for the same object. The British government offered £20,000 for a like purpose in 1714, and £5,000 for a chronometer to keep time within certain limits. Harrison, after much delay and many disputes, gained the prize for his timepiece in 1767. Rewards of various amounts have been granted from time to time by parliament for improved timepieces. The act of 1774 was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 66 (July 15, 1828). A method of finding the longitude by means of the electric telegraph was brought to perfection by Airy in 1847.

LATITUDINARIANS.—This term was used about the close of the 17th century to designate certain divines who endeavoured to act as mediators between Episcopalianism and Presbyterianism. Hales, Chillingworth, and Tillotson belonged to this party. In the reign of Charles II. (1660–1685) the Latitudinarians attained the highest positions in the Church.

LATUM (Italy).—This country of central Italy derived its name from the city Latium, which was founded by King Latinus B.C. 1240. Æneas settled here with a colony of Trojans B.C. 1181, and the new colonists and aboriginal inhabitants, having united into one nation under his government, were known as the Latins. They formed a confederacy of towns, with Alba Longa (*q.v.*) at their head; and after the destruction of that town by the Romans, B.C. 665, the whole territory was reduced to subjection. The Latins rebelled B.C. 502, and a treaty was concluded between them and the Romans B.C. 493, by which their independence was acknowledged, and an alliance concluded between the two powers. In consequence of the growing power of the Romans, however, the Latins assisted the Campanians in the war of B.C. 340, and shared in the defeat at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Furius Camillus finally defeated them at the battle of Pedum, B.C. 338, and the confederacy was subsequently broken up.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, or MORMONITES.—This sect was founded at Palmyra, in North America, by Joseph Smith, Sept. 22, 1827, the day on which, according to his own statement, he came into possession of the Golden Bible, or the Book of Mormon, published at Palmyra in 1830. The first

edition that appeared in Europe was at Liverpool, in 1841. The first conference of the sect was held at Fayette, June 1, 1830. They removed to Kirtland, in Ohio, soon after. In 1831 they founded the city of Zion, in Missouri, but were expelled the state, and took refuge in Illinois in 1838, whereupon they built the “holy city” of Nauvoo. The foundation of the Mormon temple was laid April 6, 1841. Smith was shot by a mob which broke into the prison of Carthage, where he was confined, June 27, 1844. In 1847 the Mormons, expelled from Illinois, undertook a pilgrimage to the Great Salt Lake Valley, which they reached July 24, 1847. The territory of Utah was admitted into the Union Sept. 19, 1850. An expedition was sent against the Mormonites from the United States in 1857, for the purpose of reducing them to subjection. An arrangement was, however, effected without a collision. The first Mormon mission to England was despatched in 1837, and in five years many converts had been made.

LAUDANUM is mentioned in a manuscript diary, October, 1601. (*See OPIUM.*)

LAUREL.—The common laurel was brought into this country from the Levant, before A.D. 1629; the Portugal laurel from Portugal before 1648; and the Alexandrian laurel from Portugal before 1713. The royal bay-tree was brought from Madeira in 1665, and the glaucous laurel from China in 1806.

LAURENTIALIA.—These festivals were instituted at Rome about B.C. 621. They were held in honour of Acca-Larentia, nurse of Romulus and Remus, or of a courtesan who flourished in the reign of Ancus Martius. They commenced Dec. 23.

LAURUSTINUS.—This shrub was brought to England from the south of Europe before A.D. 1596.

LAUSANNE (Switzerland), the capital of the canton Vaud, was a Roman station. The cathedral, founded in the 10th, was not completed until the 13th century. Rodolph I. had an interview here with Gregory X. Oct. 6, 1275. In the church of St. Francis a council was held, April 16, 1449. The university was founded in 1535. A memorable controversy, which terminated in the adhesion of the north-western portion of Switzerland to the Reformation, took place in the cathedral in 1536. The academy was founded in 1537, and printing is said to have been carried on here in 1556. Gibbon selected it as a residence, A.D. 1783. The French seized Lausanne Jan. 28, 1798.

LAUTULÆ (Battle).—The Samnites defeated the Roman army, commanded by Fabius, at this pass, between Tarracina and Fundi, B.C. 315.

LAVAL (France).—This town was gradually formed round an old castle, destroyed by the Northmen in the 9th century. It was rebuilt, and was captured by Lord Talbot A.D. 1466, but the French regained possession in the following year. The Vendéans captured it in 1793, and in October of that

year, their leader, Larochejaquelein, defeated the republican forces at a short distance from the town. The ancient church was built in 1040.

LA VALETTE (Malta).—This city was commenced by Sir John de Valette, grand master of the Knights of Malta, A.D. 1566, and finished Aug. 18, 1571. It capitulated to the French fleet under Admiral Brueys, June 12, 1798, when Malta and its dependencies were ceded to the republic. In the month of September following, the inhabitants rose in revolt, and the French garrison retired within the walls of the fortress, where they were blockaded by the English, and were compelled by famine to surrender, Sept. 5, 1800.

LAVALUR (France), one of the strongholds of the Albigenes, was captured by Simon of Montfort, A.D. 1211, when a wholesale slaughter ensued.

LA VENDEE (France).—The inhabitants of this portion of France rose against the revolutionary party in 1791, and erected the standard of royalty March 10, 1793. Led by Larochejaquelein, the Vendeanes stormed Thouars, taking 6,000 prisoners, May 15, and established the royalist ascendancy July 15. So powerful did they become, that they formed three corps of 12,000 men each. The first, under Bouchamps, was called the army of Anjou; the second, under D'Elbée, was called the grand army; and the third, under Charette, was called the army of the marshes or fens. Numerous reverses followed, and Marceau, with Tilly and Kleber, annihilated their army at Savenay, Dec. 22. The final pacification of the province was effected by the treaty of Luçon, Jan. 17, 1800, nearly 1,000,000 victims having fallen in the struggle. During the "Hundred Days" the inhabitants of this district again rose in support of the Bourbon cause, but their army was defeated at Croix de Vie in 1815.

LAVENDER was introduced into England from the south of Europe before 1568 A.D. To lay in lavender was formerly a cant phrase for pawing. The plant was considered an emblem of affection.

LAVIS (Battles).—The Austrians defeated the French in an attack upon their position near this river, in the Italian Tyrol, Nov. 1, 1796. The French gained a victory over the Austrians on the same river, March 20, 1797. The Tyrolese sustained a defeat here in 1809.

LAW.—The earliest system of laws was perhaps that which Phoroneus introduced in Argos, B.C. 1807. The Jewish laws were promulgated by Moses, B.C. 1491. Lycurgus legislated for Sparta, B.C. 817; Draco for the Athenians, B.C. 621; and Solon B.C. 594. The civil or Roman law was founded by Servius Tullius, B.C. 566, and amended by the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450 (*see* CODES). The ancient Britons were governed by certain fixed laws, which were framed by their chiefs and Druids, and Sir William Dugdale states that Malmutius Dunwallo, who began to reign B.C. 444, was the first British lawgiver. Ethelbert published a

system A.D. 600, and Ina one in 692. Alfred arranged the common law (*q. v.*) in 886. Athelstan promulgated a code in 928, and Edgar in 970; and in 1050 Edward the Confessor consolidated the British, Saxon, and Danish laws into a single system, which was confirmed by William the Conqueror in 1070. Stephen's charter of general liberties was granted in 1136. Canon law (*q. v.*) was introduced into England in 1140, the Constitutions of Clarendon (*q. v.*) were established in 1164, and Magna Charta (*q. v.*) was granted in 1215. The English laws were much improved by Edward III., who has been called the English Justinian. Law pleadings were ordered to be in English in 1362, and in 1379 the civil law was superseded by the common law, except in the ecclesiastical courts.—The Incorporated Law Society was formed in 1823, and the building in Chancery Lane was erected in 1827. A charter of incorporation was granted Dec. 22, 1831, and the institution was formally opened July 4, 1832. A new charter was granted Feb. 26, 1845.

LAWN was introduced into England during the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603), being used for the large ruffs then in fashion.

LAWRENCE, ST. (North America).—This gulf was first explored by Cortereal, A.D. 1500.

LAW'S BANK (Paris) originated in the permission obtained by a daring speculator, named John Law, to establish a bank in Paris, May 20, 1716. It was dissolved by the regent, and merged into the Royal Bank, June 24, 1718. A patent, granting possession of the country of the Mississippi, was secured at the same time. It took the title of the Company of the Indies, and the mint of France was handed over to it July 25, 1719. The right of farming the whole of the public revenue was conceded to this company Aug. 27. In the month of November the shares were sold at sixty times their original price. It was ascertained, May 1, 1720, that the bank had issued notes representing a sum of one hundred and ten millions sterling, and an edict was issued, reducing them in value one-half, May 21. Immediate ruin followed, and John Law resigned his office of comptroller-general May 29, 1720. Law died in poverty.

LAWYERS.—Previous to the Norman conquest few persons were learned in the law, except clergymen, who were permitted to practise it without restraint until 1217, when Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury, prohibited them from pleading in secular courts. (*See* ATTORNEY, BARRISTER, &c.)

LAYBACH (Austria), the ancient *Æmona*, was taken by the French, March 17, 1797, and again June 3, 1809. It was recaptured by the Austrians in July, 1809. A congress was held here, attended by the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia and Naples, Jan. 8, 1821. They signed a treaty, in which they engaged to oppose the revolutionary movement in Naples, Feb. 2, 1821. This treaty formed the subject of an animated discussion in both houses of the

English parliament Feb. 19 and 21, 1821. The congress of Laybach broke up May 21.

LAY BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—Uneducated persons, admitted into the convents to assist in the harder kind of work. The practice commenced in the 11th century.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY.—This conspiracy to seize the Tower, the Bank, and the Exchequer, and to proclaim the Pretender, was formed by a young barrister named Layer, Bishop Atterbury, Carte the historian, another non-juring clergyman, named Kelly, Plunkett the Jesuit, and others, in 1722. The papers of the conspirators were intercepted, and Kelly was arrested May 21. Layer and others were taken shortly afterwards. Atterbury was seized Aug. 24. A select committee was appointed to examine into the matter. Layer was found guilty, and executed at Tyburn, May 17, 1773. A bill of pains and penalties was passed against Atterbury, and it received the royal signature May 27.

LAZARETTO.—This name, applied to the buildings where crews and passengers of ships suspected of contagion perform quarantine, is derived from St. Lazarus, the patron saint of lepers. The first was established at Venice during the plague of 1423. By 6 Geo. IV. c. 78, s. 18 (June 27, 1825), persons escaping from a lazaretto are liable to a penalty of £200.

LAZARITES.—This order of priests, founded by Vincent de Paul A.D. 1624, and charged with the care of the sick, was confirmed by Urban VIII. in 1631. They exerted much influence in France during the period immediately preceding the political changes of 1830.

LAZARO, St. (Battle).—The French and Spaniards attacked the Austrian and Piedmontese camp at St. Lazaro, about two-and-twenty miles from Piacenza, at eleven at night, June 4, 1746. After a well-contested struggle of nine hours' duration, the French and Spaniards were compelled to retire, leaving 6,000 killed, and nearly 9,000 wounded on the field of battle.

LAZI.—This Slavonian tribe inhabited Colchis, in Asia Minor, to which they gave the name of Lazica. They first appear in history A.D. 456, when their king, Gobazes, was defeated by the emperor Marcian. They were converted to Christianity in 522, and rebelled against the Romans in 542, but returned to their allegiance in 549. In 550 they were attacked by the Persians, who subdued a great part of the country in 553. The Persians were finally defeated by the combined efforts of the Roman and Lazic troops in 556.

LAZZARONI.—This name is derived from Lazarus, the sick man mentioned in the Gospels, and is used to designate the lower orders of the people in Naples. The hospital of St. Lazarus is devoted to the service of the poorer classes, or lazzaroni. They aided Masaniello in the revolution of 1647. They elect yearly a head or chief *lazzaro*, who is formally acknowledged by the govern-

ment, which, by this means, is better able to control and wield at will his turbulent adherents, amounting to 50,000 or 60,000.

LEA.—The Danes sailed up this river and built a fort, probably near Ware, A.D. 895. The Londoners were defeated in an attack upon it in 896. In the same year Alfred cut another channel for the water, and thus left the Danish fleet aground, whereupon the Danes retired into Shropshire.

LEAD is frequently spoken of in the Old Testament during the time of Moses, B.C. 1490, and was in general use amongst the Greeks and Romans. Pliny, in his Natural History, A.D. 74, describes the manufacture of lead pipes. Lead-mines in this country were worked by the Romans B.C. 54. The ancients poisoned their wines with lead. Lead-pipes for the conveyance of water were invented by Robert Brook in 1538. Pattinson's process for extracting the silver from lead, which in thirty years effected a saving of 200,000 ounces of the more precious metal, was introduced in 1829.

LEADENHALL MARKET (London).—In 1309 the Leadenhall was a manor-house, owned by Sir Hugh Neville. It was sold in 1408 to Sir Richard Whittington, by whom it was afterwards presented to the corporation of London. In 1419 Sir Simon Eyre erected a granary, or market of stone; and in 1466 a fraternity of sixty priests was established, to perform service every market-day. The chapel was not taken down till 1812.

LEAGUES.—The most important leagues mentioned in history are the following:—

B.C.

323 to 189. The Ætolian League.

280 to 146. The Achaean League.

A.D.

- 1167. April 7. The Lombard League is signed at Puntido, between Milan and Bergamo. Its object is the maintenance of Italian independence against the pretensions of Frederick Barbarossa, who was compelled to sign the treaty of Constance in June, 1183, and to recognize the freedom of the Lombard cities. A second league was formed March 2, 1226, against Frederick II., who was compelled to retire to Naples.
- 1465. The league of the Public Good is formed by the French nobles against Louis XI., who is compelled to sign the peace of Conflans Oct. 5. The league is dissolved in 1472.
- 1508. Dec. 10. The league of Cambray is signed by the pope, the emperor, and the kings of France and Spain, against Venice.
- 1511. Oct. 4. The Holy League is formed by the pope, England, Spain, the Venetians, and the Swiss, against France.
- 1526. May 22. The league of Cognac, also called the Holy League and the Clementine League, was concluded against the emperor Charles V. by the pope, the Venetians, and the French.
- 1530. Dec. 31. The league of Smalcald is concluded by nine Protestant princes and eleven imperial towns, against Charles V. and the Roman Catholics.
- 1538. The league of Nuremberg is formed by the emperor and the Roman Catholic princes of Germany.
- 1566. League of the Beggars, or Gueux (q. v.), against the introduction of the Inquisition into Holland.

A.D.

1576. The league, or Holy Union, of the French Roman Catholics against Protestantism. It originated at Peronne, in 1576, and after carrying on long civil wars with Henry IV., of Navarre, was dissolved at Paris, in 1593.

1610. The leagues of Halle and Wurzburg are respectively formed by the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

1638. The Solemn League and Covenant is formed in Scotland. (See COVENANTERS.)

1686. July 9. The league of Augsburg, between Austria and the majority of the German states, is formed against France.

LEAP YEAR, or BISSEXTILE.—The name given to every fourth year in the Julian calendar, B.C. 46. In leap year February is made to consist of twenty-nine, instead of twenty-eight days. Under this arrangement the years were made a little too long, and to rectify this error, three leap years are omitted during the course of four centuries in the Gregorian calendar. Thus 1800 was not a leap year, and 1900 will not be; 2000 will be a leap year, and 2100, 2200, and 2300 will not. The Bissextille, or *Bissexthus dies*, that is, the sixth day before the calends of March, twice over, was placed in the Roman calendar between the 24th and 25th of February. By 21 Hen. III. (1175), the bissextille day, and the day immediately preceding it, were to be considered legally as one day.

LEARNING.—The golden period of Grecian learning was the age of Pericles, who died B.C. 429. The reign of the emperor Augustus was so distinguished for learned men and brilliant authors, that it is usual to characterize the æras most remarkable for learning as "Augustan ages." During the 6th century after the destruction of the Western empire, learning declined, and was almost exclusively restricted to ecclesiastics. Classical learning was revived in the Anglo-Saxon church about A.D. 668. The 10th century is usually looked upon as the darkest period of human history. The revival of learning after the period of depression significantly known as the "Dark Ages," took place in the 15th century.

LEASE.—This word is derived from the French *laisser*, to let or give leave, and signifies a conveyance creating an estate for life, for a stated period, or at will. During the reign of Edward III. leases were sometimes extended to several hundred years. The conveyance by lease and re-lease originated soon after the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10 (1535). Leases required by law to be in writing, were declared void unless made by deed, by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 4, 1845). Leases and sales of settled estates were facilitated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120 (July 29, 1856), which was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 2, 1858).

LEATHER.—It is related, Gen. iii. 21, that our first parents were clothed with skins before they were turned out of the garden of Eden, and this may perhaps be considered as the original suggestion of the manufacture of leather. It was in use among oriental

nations for shoes, girdles, &c.; and with the Greeks and Romans for numerous articles of dress, as well as bottles and other vessels for containing liquids. The Romans seem to have obtained the art of tanning from Cordova in Spain, whence the name Cordovan leather. It was used for clothing by the ancient Britons, who also exported it in considerable quantities. A customs duty was imposed upon leather by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1535). A duty was laid upon it by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 21 (1697), and an export duty of 12d. per cent. was imposed by 9 Anne, c. 6 (1710). By 11 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 29, 1830), all duties and drawbacks upon this article were repealed. Leathern money is said to have been used by the Romans, and during the Middle Ages in Italy, and even in England.

LEBANON, MOUNT (Syria), was subject to the kings of Tyre, in the reign of Solomon (B.C. 1015—975). It fell under the sway of the Mardaites, who rebelled against the Saracens, A.D. 677, and became a stronghold of the Assassins about 1190.

LECHÆUM (Battle).—Agesilaus II. of Sparta defeated the Athenians and their allies at Lechæum, in the Isthmus of Corinth, B.C. 393.

LECTISTERNIUM.—This sacrificial ceremony was first observed at Rome, B.C. 400, according to Livy.

LECTOURE (France), the ancient Lactora, belonged to the counts of Armagnac, until besieged by Louis XI., who captured it in 1474, when, in spite of a pledge to the contrary, the count and the inhabitants were put to the sword.

LECTURES.—The publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturer is prohibited by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65 (Sept. 9, 1835).

LEDOS (Battle).—The Saracens were defeated by the Spaniards at Ledos, A.D. 793.

LEEDS (Battle). (See WINWILDFIELD.)

LEEDS (Yorkshire), Saxon *Loidis*, was a Roman station, and probably fell into the hands of the Danes about A.D. 850. It was first celebrated for its manufactures about the beginning of the 16th century, and received its first charter in 1627, which was renewed, with additional privileges, in 1673. A large portion of the population was cut off by pestilence in 1644-45. Shenfield's Free Grammar-school was established in 1552; St. John's Church was founded in 1634; the Coloured-Cloth Hall was built in 1758, the White-Cloth Hall in 1775; the theatre and the general infirmary were erected in 1771; the Old Library was established in 1768; the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1820; and the Mechanics' Institution in 1825. They were united in 1842. The Town-hall, constructed to contain 8,000 persons, for which the town-council voted £5,000 to purchase an organ, and £8,500 to erect a dome, was completed at a cost of £102,000, and opened by Her Majesty Sept. 7, 1858. This borough was enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

LEGACY.—The legacy duty was first imposed by 36 Geo. III. c. 52 (April 26, 1796). All gifts by will were ordered to be deemed legacies by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, s. 4 (Aug. 4, 1845). The law of legacies was amended, and the legacy duty was extended to real property, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (Aug. 4, 1853).

LEGATINE CONSTITUTIONS, ecclesiastical laws made in national synods, held in England during the reign of Henry III., about the years A.D. 1220 and 1268. The first synod was held under Cardinal Otho, legate of Gregory IX.; and the second under Cardinal Othobon, legate from Clement IV.

LEGATES.—The Roman ambassadors were so called, and the term was also applied to officers who accompanied the Roman generals in their expeditions to render advice and assistance. After the division of the provinces of the empire by Augustus, B.C. 27, the imperial provinces were governed by legates. During the Middle Ages the term was applied to ambassadors of the popes being cardinals. Other papal ambassadors of high rank were called nuncios. The first legate that ever appeared in England came at the invitation of William I. Legatine courts were established by Wolsey, under the pope's authority, to relieve him of part of the duties of the lord-chancellorship; and he was himself made papal legate in 1517.

LEGHORN (Tuscany).—This celebrated seaport-town owes all its importance to the patronage of the Medici family, having been at the commencement of the 13th century an insignificant fishing village. In 1421 it was ceded to the Florentines by the Genoese, and in 1551 its population only numbered 749. The first stone of the new walls was laid by Francesco I., March 28, 1577. The castle was founded by Ferdinand I. in 1595, and the Latin School was established in 1663. An earthquake did great injury to the city in 1741. A large public school was established in 1746. Leghorn was seized by the army of the French republic June 28, 1796, and retained till 1799, when the French were compelled to withdraw. It was, however, retaken by General Clement in 1800. The bishopric of Leghorn was erected in 1806. In 1813 the city was finally restored to Tuscany. It was seized and plundered by insurgents, April 22, 1849, but was recovered from them by the Austrians, May 12. An alarm of fire at the theatre occasioned the death of sixty-two persons in June, 1857.

LEGION, a body of men in the Roman army, as formed by Romulus B.C. 720, consisted of 3,000 soldiers. The number was increased by Servius Tullius to 4,000, B.C. 578; and a further augmentation brought it up to 5,000 foot and 300 horse, B.C. 558. Gibbon is of opinion that, after undergoing numerous changes, the constitution of the legion was dissolved by Constantine.

LEGION OF HONOUR.—This order of merit, as a recompense for civil and military services,

was inaugurated by Napoleon I., July 14, 1802. The subject had been brought before the council of state in May, 1801, when a vote in its favour was carried by a slender majority. The first crosses were distributed at the head-quarters of the grand army at Boulogne, Aug. 16, 1804. It was reconstituted by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

LEGITIMISTS.—This term was given in France to the supporters of the eldest branch of the Bourbon family in 1830.

LEGNANO (Battle).—Frederick I., emperor of Germany, was defeated at this place, near Verona, by the forces of the Lombard League, May 29, 1176. By this victory the Lombard cities secured their independence. Frederick I. concluded a truce of six years with the Lombard League in 1177, and the treaty of Constance terminated the dispute. The French captured Legnano in 1510.

LEICESTER (Leicestershire), believed to be the Roman *Ratae*, was founded, by a British king, according to some authorities Lear, and became one of the Danish burghs about A.D. 878. Since the time of Edward I., 1272—1307, it has returned two members to parliament. Henry V. held a parliament here April 30, 1414. Richard III. was buried in the Grey Friars monastery, Aug. 25, 1485. In the abbey, built 1143, Cardinal Wolsey died, Nov. 29, 1530. During the parliamentary wars, the town was taken by Charles I., May 31, 1645, and recovered by Fairfax, June 17, 1645. Charles II. ordered the destruction of its walls in 1662. The manufacture of stockings, for which the town is noted, was introduced in 1680. On the inquiry into the state of the municipalities, the corporation refused to deliver up the required documents and to submit to examination, Sept. 24, 1833.

LEIGHLIN (See of).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Lasarian, A.D. 632. It was united to Ferns in 1600, and in 1835 the two dioceses were united with Ossory.

LEININGEN (Germany), formerly a county, gave the title of prince to the line, A.D. 1779. The principality lost its possessions on the left bank of the Rhine in 1803, and was mediatised in 1806.

LEINSTER (Ireland).—This eastern province of Ireland formed at the time of the English invasion (1170) a distinct kingdom, under Dermot. An order for the settlement of Leinster was made in 1550. In 1691 it was erected into a dukedom in favour of Meinhard, son of the duke of Schomberg, but the title became extinct in 1719. It was revived, and conferred upon James Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Battle).—The French army under Napoleon I., amounting to about 166,800 men, was attacked at this place by 290,450 of the allied forces under Prince Schwartzenberg, Blücher, and other generals, Oct. 16, 1813. The battle was renewed on the 18th and 19th, when the French were compelled to retreat, leaving 25,000 prisoners in the hands of the allies. The total loss of the

French was upwards of 60,000 men, and that of the allies 46,804 men. After the battle, the victors entered Leipsic, and Napoleon I. commenced his retreat towards the Rhine.

LEIPSI (Saxony).—This city, which is of Wendish origin, was destroyed by Wratislaus II., duke of Bohemia, A.D. 1082, and after having been rebuilt, was again razed by Otho IV. in 1212. The celebrated university was founded by German seceders from the university of Prague in 1409. A fire destroyed about 400 houses in 1420. In 1519, Luther, Eck, and Carlstadt held a theological discussion here. The book trade, for which Leipsic is so famous, commenced in 1545. The town-hall was erected in 1556. In 1680 and 1681 the plague carried off 3,000 of the inhabitants. Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745, by Ferdinand of Brunswick in 1756, and by the French in 1806. The booksellers' exchange has been erected since 1834. Political disturbances took place here in 1830, 1831, 1848, and 1849.—A union between the German Protestants was signed at Leipsic in February, 1631. The elector of Saxony concluded a treaty with Maria Theresa at this place, May 18, 1745, and a convention between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was signed here Oct. 21, 1813.

LEIPSI, or BREITENFELD (Battles).—The imperial army, commanded by Tilly, was defeated by the Saxons and Swedes in the plain of Leipsic, Sept. 7, 1631 (N.S.). The Austrians left 7,000 on the field of battle, and 5,000 were taken prisoners. All their baggage and artillery were lost.—The Swedish general, Tortonsen, defeated the Austrians near the same place in 1642.

LEIRIA (Portugal).—This ancient town is the seat of a bishop, and the first printing-press in the peninsula was established here A.D. 1466. In July, 1808, the town was taken by the French, who destroyed it in 1811. It was restored in 1813, and was wrested from the Miguelites, Feb. 15, 1834.

LEITH (Scotland).—Called Inverleith in the charter granted by David I. for the erection of Holyrood Abbey, A.D. 1128. The earl of Hertford burned the town in May, 1544. In 1560, some French troops, sent to espouse the cause of Mary queen of Scots, fortified Leith. They capitulated to the English army, and a treaty was signed at Edinburgh, July 6, which provided that they should all leave Scotland. An extraordinary convention of superintendents and ministers was held here in January, 1572, and they drew up the agreement of Leith. The first newspaper printed in Scotland was the *Mercurius Politicus*, which appeared at Leith in October, 1653. A dock was commenced in 1720, a small quay in 1777, and the wet docks in 1800. The Trinity-house was erected in 1817, the town-hall in 1828, and the new pier in 1852.

LEMBERG (Galicia).—This once strongly-fortified city resisted a Roman force A.D. 1666, and a Turkish army in 1672. Charles XII. of Sweden stormed it A.D. 1704. Ponia-

towski captured it in 1809. The town-hall was built in 1835.

LEMNOS (Ægean Sea) is said to have been peopled by a Thracian tribe, whose descendants were expelled by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgians. It fell under the Persian yoke B.C. 505, and was subjected to Athens by Miltiades, B.C. 489. The Macedonians obtained possession for a short time, and it again passed under the Athenian yoke. It was celebrated for its labyrinth. (*See STAMIMENE.*)

LEMURIA.—This festival for the souls of the departed was instituted B.C. 722, by Romulus, to appease the manes of Remus.

LENS (Battle).—The Austrians and Spaniards were defeated by a French army under Condé, in this battle, fought Aug. 9, 1648. The French captured one hundred colours and thirty-eight pieces of cannon.

LENT is derived from an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying Spring. Much controversy has been excited amongst learned men respecting the original duration of this fast, some contending that it lasted forty days, and others only forty hours. Bingham believes it probable that it was at first a fast of forty hours, or the time our Saviour lay in the grave; that is, the Friday and Saturday before Easter. It is said to have been instituted in the time of the Apostles, though it is not mentioned in the New Testament, and appears to have been first enjoined A.D. 136. Consisting at first of only a few hours, it lasted a whole week, if not more, in the time of Dionysius of Alexandria, about A.D. 250. At Rome, about the same time, it lasted three weeks; and by the fifth canon of the council of Niceæ, June 19—Aug. 25, 325, was increased to six. Then it received the name of Quadragesima, or the Forty Days Fast, because it commenced forty days before Easter. In reality its duration was only thirty-six days, all the Sundays being omitted. The duration of Lent differed very much in the early churches. Lent is said to have been first observed in England in 640. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 19 (1548), all former laws relating to fasts were repealed, and a penalty of ten shillings, or ten days' imprisonment, was ordered to be inflicted on those that ate meat at Lent and on other fasts. The penalty was doubled for a second offence. By 5 Eliz. c. 5 (1563), it was enacted that whosoever should notify that eating of fish, or forbearing of flesh, was of any necessity for the saving of the soul of man, or that it was the service of God, otherwise than as other politic laws are and be, should be punished as spreaders of false news. The same statute laid down regulations for the observance of fasts. Victuals were not allowed to sell flesh in Lent by 27 Eliz. c. 11 (1586). The last statute on the subject was 35 Eliz. c. 7 (1593). Several proclamations having reference to this subject were issued, and the encouragement of the navy and fishery was generally set forth as the ground of these regulations.

LEOBEN (Styria).—The preliminaries of a treaty of peace between Austria and France were signed at the castle of Eckenwald, near this town, April 18, 1797. (*See CAMPO-FORMIO, Treaty.*)

LEON (Spain).—The city of Leon is said to have been founded by the Romans in the 1st century of the Christian era. It was anciently called Legio, and received its present name on its capture by the Goths A.D. 586. It was afterwards seized by the Moors, from whom it was taken in 722, and became the capital of the Christian kingdom of Leon, which was founded in 913 by Ordoño II. The city was taken by the Moor Al Mansur in 996, and remained in his power until his defeat at Calatanazor in 998. In 1037 the kingdom of Leon was annexed to Castile; and with the exception of the intervals from 1065 to 1072, and from 1157 to 1230, never recovered its independence.—Leon was erected into a bishopric in the 3rd century. Its first bishop died in 312, and the see was re-founded in 910. The cathedral was commenced about 1199. The French under Soult entered Leon Dec. 21, 1808, and destroyed many of the old buildings.—Councils were held here in 1020, 1091, and 1114.

KINGS OF LEON.

	A.D.		A.D.
Ordoño II.	913	Sancho I.	955
Froila II.	923	Ramiro III.	967
Alfonso IV.	924	Bermuda II.	982
Ramiro II.	927	Alfonso V.	999
Ordoño III.	950	Bermuda III.	1027

LEONINE VERSES.—This peculiar species of Latin versification has been traced to the 3rd century.

LEONTIUM (Sicily), founded by colonists from Naxos, B.C. 730, fell under the yoke of Hippocrates, B.C. 498, and of Hieron, B.C. 476. It solicited the aid of the Athenians against the Syracusans in 427, when Gorgias, the eminent sophist, acted as ambassador for his native city. In one of its streets Hieronymus was assassinated by Dinomenes, B.C. 263. It passed under the Roman sway, with the whole island, A.D. 201.

LEPANTO (Greece).—The ancient Nau-pactos (*q. v.*), called by the Greek peasants Epakto, was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Justinian I., about 550 A.D. Another town, built upon its site, was besieged A.D. 1475 by the Turks, who withdrew after having lost 30,000 men, in a siege of about four months' duration. The Turks seized Lepanto in August, 1499. The town sustained several sieges, and was restored to Venice by the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699. The Greeks captured the town and citadel of Lepanto, May 9, 1829.

LEPANTO (Sea-fight).—The combined Spanish and Italian fleets, under the command of Don John of Austria, defeated the Turks in a great naval battle in the Gulf of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571. Cervantes, the author of *Don Quixote*, received a wound in this action, by which he was deprived of the use

of his right hand during the remainder of his life. By some Italian authors this is called the battle of Curzolari, from a group of islets of this name at the mouth of the Achelous.

LEPROSY.—This contagious disease originated in Egypt and Arabia at a very early period. It is frequently alluded to in the Scriptures; and special regulations were prescribed concerning those afflicted with it by the Mosaic law, B.C. 1491 (Lev. xiii.). Christ healed a leper in Galilee A.D. 28. It was known to the Greeks and Romans, and is described by Hippocrates (B.C. 460—357) and Galen (A.D. 130—200). The Crusaders introduced many lepers into Europe, where the disease raged with such virulence during the Middle Ages, that almost every town had its leper-house for the reception of lepers. In 1225, during the reign of Louis VIII., there were in France no fewer than 2,000 of these institutions. Since the commencement of the 17th century the disease has almost entirely disappeared from Europe, where it is now limited to the most northern and southern countries. It was very prevalent in the Faroe Isles in 1676, and five persons were found to be affected with it in Great Britain in 1736. The last case mentioned in this island was described by Dr. Edmonstone in 1809.

LERIDA (Spain).—The ancient Ilerda was taken during the civil war by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 48, and destroyed by the Franks A.D. 256. The town was restored, and became the scene of frequent struggles between the Moors and the Spaniards. It was besieged Oct. 2, 1707, and taken by assault Oct. 12. Suchet took it by storm May 13, 1810. The Spaniards regained possession in 1814.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—These commissions, authorizing private persons to equip vessels of war, or privateers, on their own account, against an enemy, in time of war, were first issued in this country in 1295. The cases in which they might be granted were specified by 4 Hen. V. c. 7 (1416). By 33 Geo. III. c. 66, s. 9 (June 17, 1793), they may only be issued to ships belonging to British subjects; or by 41 Geo. III. c. 76 (June 27, 1801), to royal vessels in the Customs service. The abolition of privateering was resolved upon by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, at the congress at Paris, April 16, 1856.

LETTER-WRITING.—It is exceedingly doubtful whether epistolary communication was known in the Homeric age, which is assigned by various chronologists to different periods between B.C. 1184 to 684. David wrote a letter to Joab, and despatched it by Uriah; B.C. 1035 (2 Sam. xi. 14, 15), and Jezebel wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal, B.C. 899 (1 Kings xxi. 8). The classical authors regard Atossa, queen of Darius Hystaspes, who flourished in the 6th century B.C., as the inventor of letter-writing.

LETTUCE was introduced into England about A.D. 1540.

LEUCADIA (Ionian Islands) came into possession of the Corinthians, who called it Leucas, from its white cliffs, B.C. 700. They cut through an isthmus, and converted Leucadia into an island. The canal was, however, quite choked up, according to Polybius, B.C. 218. Subsequently it was cleared out, and a bridge thrown across, it is believed by Augustus, about B.C. 17. Leucadia was taken by the Turks A.D. 1467, and it surrendered to the Venetians Aug. 21, 1717. An English force under General Oswald displaced the French, March 22, 1810. The fort of Santa Maura, erected near the town in the Middle Ages, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825. Sappho's Rock, where the poetess is said to have made her desperate leap, B.C. 590, and the tomb of Artemisia, B.C. 352, are in this town. The town is sometimes called Santa Maura, from the fort.

LEUCTRA (Battle).—The Thebans defeated the Spartans in a great battle at this village of Boeotia, B.C. 371. By this victory the supremacy of Sparta was destroyed.

LEUTHEN, or LISSA (Battle).—The Prussians, after an obstinate contest, defeated the Austrians at the village of Leuthen, in Silesia, Dec. 5, 1757. The Austrians withdrew through Lissa.

LEVANT.—The countries situated on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean have received this name, from the French *lever*, to rise, because the sun rises in that direction. A Levant company of merchants was chartered in 1581, and a second in 1593. The great Levant Company was established in 1605.

LEVELLERS, a party who desired that "all degrees of men should be levelled, and an equality should be established, both in titles and estates, throughout the kingdom," obtained the supremacy in the army of the Long Parliament in 1647. They denounced all existing forms of government, and clamoured for the blood of Charles I. They raised an insurrection in 1649, and Cromwell took measures to suppress them. (See ACEPHALI.)

LEVERIAN MUSEUM.—This fine collection of objects of natural history was formed by Sir Ashton Lever, who established it at Leicester House, Leicester Square, in 1775. Not being efficiently supported, Sir Ashton was compelled to dispose of it by lottery in 1785. It was won by Mr. Parkinson, who sold it by auction, in 7,879 lots. The sale lasted from May 5 to July 18, 1806.

LEWES (Sussex), one of the most ancient towns in England, was fortified by the Saxons, and the Normans built its castle soon after the Conquest. The royal army was defeated by the barons at this place, May 13, 1264, Henry III. having been made prisoner. Soon after the battle, Prince Edward entered into a treaty, called the Mise of Lewes.

LExINGTON (Battle).—During the night of April 18, 1775, General Gage sent a small force from Boston to destroy some mili-

tary stores collected at Lexington (Massachusetts) by the rebels. This service was performed on the morning of April 19, and led to other collisions in the neighbourhood.

LExINGTON (Kentucky), founded A.D. 1776, was the chief town of Kentucky until 1792, when Frankfort was made the capital of the state. Lexington was incorporated in 1782.

LeyDEN (Holland), the ancient Lugdunum Batavorum, withstood two celebrated sieges by the Spaniards in 1573 and 1574. The first commenced Oct. 31, 1573, and was raised March 21, 1574, by Louis of Nassau. Valdez returned with 8,000 Walloons and Germans, May 26, 1574. Valdez offered pardon to the citizens, on condition of an immediate surrender, July 30; but they still held out, although reduced to extremities by want of provisions. A flotilla of vessels, fitted out at Zealand for the relief of the city, broke through the dykes, and, assisted by an inundation, caused by a violent equinoctial gale, Oct. 1 and 2, entered the city Oct. 3, and Leyden was saved. The inhabitants had suffered severely from famine and pestilence, and, in acknowledgment of their heroism, the prince of Orange founded the university in 1575. The round tower called the Burg, in the centre of the town, is supposed to have been built about A.D. 450; St. Pancras Church was erected in 1280, and St. Peter's in 1315. The town-hall was founded in 1574. Here Arminius published his views, which led to the controversy bearing his name, Feb. 7, 1604. In Jan. 1795, Leyden was taken possession of by the French, who held it till 1813.

LIBEL.—The Roman laws treated libel as a capital offence, and during the latter period of the empire similar severity was extended to the possessors of libellous documents. Hallam (England, ch. xv.) remarks,—"The law of libel has always been indefinite—an evil probably beyond any complete remedy, but which evidently renders the liberty of free discussion rather more precarious in its exercise than might be wished. It appears to have been the received doctrine in Westminster Hall, before the Revolution, that no man might publish a writing reflecting on the government, nor upon the character, or even capacity and fitness, of any one employed in it." Fox's Libel Bill of 1792 effected a salutary change. William Frynne was fined £5,000 for having written the "Histrio-Matrix," expelled from the university of Oxford and the bar, was exposed in the pillory, and committed to the Tower in August, 1633. He was, with Henry Burton and Robert Bastwick, condemned in the Star Chamber for libels, June 14, 1637, and they were set in the pillory and mutilated, June 30. A resolution adopted in the House of Commons, that privilege of parliament should not extend to cases of libel, was agreed to by the Lords Nov. 29, 1763. Major John Scott, a member of the House of Commons, was reprimanded by the House for a libellous publication in one of the morning papers, May 18, 1790. By 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (Dec. 30, 1819),

offenders convicted a second time were liable to banishment for such term of years as the court before which the case was tried might order. This penalty was repealed by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 73 (July 23, 1830). The libel laws were amended and mitigated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 24, 1843).

LIBERIA (Africa).—This free republic was founded April 25, 1822, by some negro colonists, who had settled on the island of Sherboro in 1820, and were compelled to remove, from the unhealthiness of the climate. A constitution was framed in 1839. The independence of the colony, declared in 1847, was formally recognized by France and England in 1848.

LIBERTINES.—Considerable controversy has been excited respecting the synagogue of the Libertines, mentioned as existing at Jerusalem A.D. 37 (Acts vi. 9). Some writers believe it refers to the Libertini, or the children of freedmen; and other authorities believe the Libertines to have been the inhabitants of Libertina, a city near Carthage.

LIBERTINES, or SPIRITUALS, sometimes called Spiritual Libertines, who defended impure morals with a profession of Christian faith, appeared in Flanders in the 14th and 15th centuries. The sect spread into France, and received encouragement from Margaret, queen of Navarre, in 1533. One of this sect, James Gruet, an opponent of Calvin, was put to death at Geneva in 1550.

LIBRARIES (Free).—Powers were granted to town-councils to establish free libraries, by a rate levied with the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the voters, by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65 (Aug. 14, 1850). The city of London is specially included in a subsequent act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 70), July 30, 1855. Manchester sanctioned the levying of a rate for this purpose Aug. 20, 1852; and Liverpool followed the example by opening such an institution under a special act, Oct. 18, 1852.

LIBRARY.—From an inscription in the Memnonium at Thebes, which is ascribed to the 14th century B.C., it appears that a library, or "hall of books," formed a part of that palace. This is perhaps the most ancient institution of the kind on record. The earliest libraries throughout Christendom were those attached to churches.

B.C.

650. Sardanapalus V. prepares a series of inscribed tablets, or a library in clay, for public instruction.

537. Pisistratus founds a public library at Athens about this year.

322. Aristotle bequeaths his collection of books to Theophrastus.

298. Ptolemy Soter founds the Alexandrian library. (See ALEXANDRIA.)

197. Death of Attalus I., founder of the library of Pergamus.

167. Paulus Æmilius establishes the first library at Rome.

28. The Palatine Library is founded at Rome.

A.D.

330. Constantine founds a library at Constantinople.

389. The library of the Serapeum of Alexandria is destroyed.

A.D.

596. St. Augustine brings nine volumes into England, which form the nucleus of the first English library.

650 (about). The library of Fleury is founded.

724. The library of Reichenau is founded.

744. Charlemagne founds the monastic library of Fulda.

820. The library of St. Gall is founded.

1215. The library of Salamanca university is founded.

1350 to 1364. John II. founds the Imperial Library at Paris.

1352. Petrarch presents his library to Venice.

1366. The library of Prague university is founded by the emperor Charles IV.

1413. Andreas von Stommow establishes a library at Dantzic.

1440. The library of Ratisbon is founded. The library of Vienna is founded, and also that of Ulm.

1445. Nuremberg library is founded.

1447. Pope Nicholas V. founds the Vatican Library at Rome.

1473. The library of Glasgow university is founded.

1475. Thomas Scott, bishop of Lincoln, builds the library of Cambridge university.

1490. The Corvinian Library, formed by Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, numbers nearly 50 000 volumes.

1531. Strasburg university library is established.

1533 to 1559. Christian III. of Denmark founds the Royal Library of Copenhagen.

1534. Albert of Brandenburg begins the Royal Library of Königsberg.

1540. Gustavus Vasa founds the Royal Library of Stockholm.

1543. The library of Leipsic university is founded.

1550 to 1579. Albert V., duke of Bavaria, founds the library of Munich.

1556. The Dresden library is founded.

1558. The Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel is founded.

1562. The library of Tübingen university is founded.

1580. The library of the Escorial is founded. (See ESCORIAL.) A town library is founded at Ipswich.

1601. The library of Trinity College, Dublin, is founded.

1602. The Bodleian Library (*q. v.*) is founded at Oxford.

1603. Humphrey Chetham founds the first free library at Manchester.

1609. The Antwerp library is founded.

1629. Padua university library is established.

1635. The library of Sion College is founded.

1638. The Harvard Library is founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1650. The Berlin library is founded.

1660. The royal public library of Hanover is founded.

1690. The library of Bologna university is founded.

1692. The Ashmolean Library is bequeathed to Oxford university.

1696. The library of the university of Halle is founded.

1700. The Cottonian Library (*q. v.*) is purchased for public use.

1703. The university library of Heidelberg is founded.

1714. The Imperial Library of St. Petersburg is founded.

1731. Franklin founds the first American subscription library at Philadelphia.

1734. The library of Göttingen is founded.

1737. The Royal Library at Paris is opened to the public.

1749. The Ratchliffe Library is opened at Oxford.

1753. The Harleian Library (*q. v.*) and the collection of Sir Hans Sloane are purchased by the nation.

1796. Feb. 29. The National Library of Portugal is founded.

1802. The library of Count Szechenyi forms the foundation of the Pesth library.

1823. The library of George III. is given to the nation by George IV.

- A.D.
 1824. A library for the city of London is founded at Guildhall.
 1830. The library of the Taylor Institution at Oxford is founded.
 1831. The Arundel Library is added to the British Museum.
 1836. The Royal Library of Brussels is founded.
 1845. Oct. 28. The Grenville Library is bequeathed to the British Museum.
 1850. Aug. 14. The Public Libraries Act is passed (13 & 14 Vict. c. 65).
 1852. The burgesses of Manchester establish a free public library, under the act of 1850.
 Oct. 18. A free library is opened to the public at Liverpool.
 1855. July 30. The Public Libraries and Museums Act is passed (18 & 19 Vict. c. 70).
 1856. A public library is founded in Melbourne, Australia.
 1861. July 11. The citizens of London reject, by a large majority, a proposition to establish a free public library in the city.

LIBURNIA (Illyria) received Vatinius as its proconsul B.C. 47. A revolt against the Roman rule was suppressed by Octavius B.C. 35. The light galleys of the Liburni rendered important assistance to Augustus at Actium, Sept. 21, 31 B.C. Charlemagne absorbed Liburnia into his empire A.D. 788.

LIBYA (Africa) is mentioned by Homer B.C. 962, and described by Herodotus B.C. 484. The Phœnicians are said to have colonized it B.C. 2080, and endeavoured to monopolize its commerce B.C. 600. Cambyzes, king of Persia, led an expedition into Libya B.C. 526, and Ptolemy Philadelphus and Euergetes caused it to be explored for purposes of trade. The Romans assigned the country to Ptolemy Physcon, B.C. 164. (*See AFRICA.*)

LICENCES.—Gaming-houses were first ordered to be licensed by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1541), which was repealed by 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 9 (1555). Alehouses were licensed by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1552); wine-retailers by 12 Charles II. c. 25 (1660); tea and coffee dealers by 15 Charles II. c. 11, s. 15 (1663); spirit-merchants by 2 Geo. II. c. 28 (1729); auctioneers by 17 Geo. III. c. 50 (1777); post-horse masters by 19 Geo. III. c. 51 (1779); maltsters by 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 41 (1784); and tobacco dealers by 29 Geo. III. c. 68, s. 70 (1789). The General License Act is 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 (July 15, 1828). Licences for refreshment-houses are regulated by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860), which came into operation July 1.

LICENSER OF PLAYS was first appointed by 10 Geo. II. c. 28 (1736). Brooke's "Gustavus Vasa" was the first play the performance of which was prohibited by this officer.

LICHFIELD (Bishopric).—A bishop's see, established at this town A.D. 669, was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric by a synod held at Calcuttense, or Celchyth, in Northumberland, in 787. The dignity was suppressed by the synod of Cloveshovense, or Cliff, Oct. 12, 803. The see removed to Chester in 1075, and to Coventry in 1102; was restored to Lichfield in 1129, when it was called the bishopric of Lichfield and

Coventry. The latter name was discontinued in 1837.

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire).—This ancient city, to which Edward II. granted a charter of incorporation, was, with the suburbs, constituted a distinct county by Queen Mary, A.D. 1553. The cathedral, founded in 1148, suffered greatly during the civil wars, the parliamentary army having captured the town March 2, 1643, and was restored in 1661.

LICHTENBERG (Germany).—In 1816 this territory was ceded by Prussia to the duke of Saxe-Coburg, who made it a principality, naming it Lichtenberg, after an ancient castle. In 1834 it was restored to Prussia for an annual rent of 80,000 dollars.

LICINIAN LAW, restricting the quantity of land which any citizen of Rome might possess to 500 jugera, or about 330 acres, was proposed by the Roman tribune C. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 376, and was carried B.C. 367.

LIEBAU, (Treaty,) annulling the federal subjection of the duchy of Prussia to Sweden, was concluded Nov. 10, 1656.

LIECHTENSTEIN (Germany).—This principality, the smallest of the states forming the Germanic confederation, belongs to one of the most ancient houses in Europe.

LIEGE (Belgium).—A bishop's see, established at Tongres A.D. 97, was transferred to Maastricht in 383, and to Liege in 713. Its bishop became a prince of the empire in the 10th century. One of its bishops, expelled in 1406, recovered possession of the town in 1408. It was stormed by the duke of Burgundy, and burned Oct. 30, 1468. Louis XIV. took Liege in 1688. Marlborough obtained possession of the city Oct. 13, 1702; the citadel surrendered Oct. 23; and a detached work, called the Chartreuse, Oct. 29. The French, who assailed it without success in the summer of 1705, obtained possession Oct. 10, 1746. The French, under General Dumouriez, took possession of Liege, after defeating the Austrians in the vicinity, Nov. 28, 1792; but they were in turn beaten with great loss, March 4, 1793. It was annexed to France in 1795. The Cossacks captured it January, 1814. Liege formed part of the Netherlands in 1814, and was added to Belgium in 1830. The cathedral was built in the 8th century, and the university was founded by the king of Holland in 1817.

LIEGNITZ (Silesia), the capital of a government of the same name, was the scene of the Mongol victory over the Poles and the Teutonic Knights, A.D. 1241. It was taken in 1757 by the Austrians, who were defeated here by Frederick II. of Prussia, Aug. 15, 1760. An allied Prussian and Russian army defeated the French at Wahlstatt, near this town, Aug. 17, 1813. The old castle was nearly destroyed by fire in 1834.

LIESNIA, or **LESNO** (Battle).—The Russians defeated the Swedes near this town, at the junction of the Puna and the Sossa, Oct. 8, 1708. The Swedish general Löwenhaupt with inferior numbers repulsed the Russians

at the first charge, Oct. 7. The battle was continued on the next day; the Russians advanced no less than five times; numbers at last prevailed, and Löwenhaupt passed the Sossa during the night of Oct. 8, having with 10,000 men maintained an arduous conflict with 40,000 Russians during two days.

LIFEBOAT.—A patent for a lifeboat was granted to Lukin A.D. 1785. It was improved by Greadhead, who launched his first lifeboat Jan. 30, 1790; and for his services in this matter he received a grant of £1,200, June 31, 1802. The Society of Arts voted him their gold medal and 50 guineas in 1804. A prize of a hundred guineas, offered by the duke of Northumberland for the best model, was awarded to Beeching of Yarmouth in 1850.

LIFE-BUOY.—In 1818, Lieut. Cook received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for the invention of a life-buoy.

LIFE-PRESERVER.—Various apparatus for the preservation of life from shipwreck have from time to time been invented. A paper kite was employed to effect communication with the shore in 1740, and in 1791 the Society of Arts published an account of Lieutenant Bell's system. Captain Manby's attention was directed to the subject by witnessing the death of sixty-seven persons within fifty yards from the shore, when the gun-brig *Snipe* was wrecked at Yarmouth, Feb. 18, 1807. He vowed to devote his life to the prevention of similar catastrophes in future, and invented the method of communication from the shore by means of a mortar and rope, which now bears his name. The apparatus was first employed Feb. 12, 1808, when it saved the crew of a brig. Captain Manby died Nov. 18, 1854, with the knowledge that he had been the means of saving more than 1,000 lives. R. W. Laurie, of Glasgow, patented several improvements in apparatus to be employed for the preservation of human life, July 9, 1849.

LIGHT.—Pythagoras, and the Platonists were the first whose speculations on this subject are recorded. Little definite knowledge on the subject was obtained until the law of the refraction of light was discovered by Willebrord Snell, or Snellius, a mathematician of Leyden, A.D. 1621, and was made public by Descartes in 1637. Its compound nature was discovered by Newton while experimenting on the prismatic spectrum, about 1666. Bradley, astronomer royal, detected its aberration Dec. 21, 1725, and discovered the cause in Sept. 1728. (See **OPTICS**.)

LIGHTHOUSE, or PHAROS.—The Colossus of Rhodes, built by Chares about B.C. 290, is supposed by some writers to have answered the purpose of a lighthouse. These edifices received the name of Pharos from the lighthouse erected on the island of Pharos, for the purpose of lighting the harbour of Alexandria, B.C. 283. It was constructed by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The Tour de Corduan, the first modern lighthouse, was

founded at the mouth of the Garonne in 1584, and completed in 1610.

LIGHTING OF STREETS.—It is doubted whether any system of lighting the thoroughfares existed among the Greeks and Romans, though they illuminated their cities on public festivals. Antioch was probably lighted by artificial means in the 3rd century. The governor of Edessa ordered lamps to be kept burning during the night, about A.D. 505. Paris is said to have been the first modern city in which the streets were lighted. An order to the inhabitants to keep lights burning after nine in the evening was issued in 1524, in 1526, and in 1553. Maitland contends that a similar order was issued in London in 1414. Vases containing pitch and rosin were used for this purpose in October, 1558. The Abbé Laudati secured a twenty years' privilege of letting out torches and lanterns for hire, in Paris in March, 1662. Householders in London were required to hang out a light when it was dark in 1668. Parliamentary authority was granted for lighting the streets by contract in 1736. By another act of parliament, passed in 1744, great improvements were made in the system of lighting the streets of the city of London. Lighting the streets was introduced at the Hague in 1553, at Amsterdam in 1669, at Hamburg in 1672, at Berlin in 1679, at Copenhagen in 1681, at Vienna in 1687, at Hanover in 1696, at Leipsic in 1702, at Dresden in 1705, at Cassel in 1721, at Brunswick in 1765, and at Zurich in 1778. (See **GAS**.)

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—The ancient Romans regarded persons or places struck by lightning with horror, believing them to be devoted to the wrath of Heaven. They surrounded places struck in this manner by a wall, and buried things with mysterious ceremonies. Some authors believe that they possessed the knowledge of conducting lightning. Modern lightning conductors, for the protection of buildings, were suggested by Franklin immediately after his famous electric experiment in 1752. Dr. Watson erected the first in England, at Payneshill, in 1762. A plan was submitted to the Admiralty by W. Snow Harris, for protecting ships from the effect of lightning, in 1821. It was adopted, and its inventor was rewarded with a pension, a grant of £4,000, and knighthood. The plans for the protection of the Houses of Parliament were furnished by him. Professor Richmann, of St. Petersburg, was killed in his room by a shock from a conductor in 1753.

LIGNY (France) was captured by the Spaniards June 5, 1544. Here Napoleon I. defeated the Prussian army under the command of Blücher, June 16, 1815, and compelled them to retreat to Wavre. The Prussians lost 20,000, and the French 10,000 men in this battle.

LIGURIA (Italy) was inhabited by an ancient people called the Ligures, of whose origin nothing authentic has been recorded. They first came into collision with the Ro-

mans B.C. 237, and P. Lentulus Claudinus celebrated a triumph over them B.C. 236. The Ligurians allied themselves with the Carthaginians, and commenced open hostilities by attacking Placentia and Cremona, Roman colonies, B.C. 200. A long series of wars, extending over a period of eighty years, ensued between the Romans and the Ligurians. Several tribes were reduced to subjection before B.C. 173; others held out, and one tribe in the Maritime Alps was not reduced to obedience until B.C. 14. The Lombards overran the country A.D. 569.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.—The French created a revolution in Genoa early in 1797, and by a convention stipulated at Monte Bello, June 5 and 6, this republic placed itself under the protection of France. Napoleon Bonaparte gave it the name of the Ligurian republic. The formal surrender of its liberties, and its annexation to France, was made at Milan, June 4, 1805. The inhabitants revolted, and proclaimed the restoration of the Ligurian republic, April 3, 1849. The revolt was suppressed April 11.

LILAC, a favourite flowering shrub, was introduced into this country before or during the reign of Henry VIII. (A.D. 1509–1547); as “six lilac-trees, which bear no fruit, but only a pleasant smell,” are enumerated in the list of trees in the palace gardens at Norwich, taken by order of Cromwell.

LILLE, or LISLE (Conference).—Lord Malmesbury was despatched here early in July, 1797, to resume the negotiations for peace with the French government, which had been suddenly broken off in December, 1796. The demands of England were moderate. The French plenipotentiaries required the recognition of the French republic, and the renunciation by George III. of the title, king of France. After the revolution at Paris of the 4th September, the former plenipotentiaries were recalled, and two republicans sent, who required Lord Malmesbury to produce authority from the English government to surrender all the conquests made during the war, or to quit Lille within twenty-four hours. Lord Malmesbury broke up the conference and withdrew.

LILLE, or LISLE (France), was founded and walled in by the count of Flanders, A.D. 1030. Philip II. of France burned it in 1213, and it was besieged and taken by Philip the Fair in 1297. Lille was united to the crown of Spain in 1496, and was taken by Louis XIV. The Huguenots failed in an attempt to capture it in 1581, and the French besieged it in 1645. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667, and it was ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 2 (O.S.), 1668. The allies having besieged it Aug. 13, 1708, the town capitulated Oct. 24, and the citadel Dec. 10. The allies are said to have had 17,000 killed and wounded during the siege. It was restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713. The allied army threatened it in 1744. The Austrian army besieged Lille Sept. 24, 1792, but were compelled to retire Oct. 8. Louis XVIII. found refuge here for a few

days, on the escape of Napoleon I. from Elba in 1815. The collegiate church of St. Peter was built in 1066, and the town-hall in 1430.

LILYÆUM (Sicily), the modern Marsala, was built by the Carthaginians B.C. 397. Pyrrhus besieged it for two months unsuccessfully, B.C. 276. The Romans laid siege to it during the first Punic war, B.C. 250, and it capitulated B.C. 241. The port was blocked up with stones by Charles V., to protect it from the Barbary pirates, in the 16th century. (See MARSALA.)

LIMA (Peru) was founded by Pizarro as his capital, under the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or the City of the Kings, Jan. 6, 1535. Here he was assassinated, Sunday, June 26, 1541. The inhabitants revolted against General Santa Cruz, July 29, 1838. It has suffered severely from earthquakes, more particularly in 1746 and 1759, and was devastated by yellow fever in 1854. The archbishopric was founded in the 16th century.

LIMBURG (Belgium).—The French demolished the outworks of this town, in the province of Liege, A.D. 1675. Marlborough invested Limburg Sept. 10, 1703, and the garrison surrendered Sept. 27. It was the capital of the old duchy of Limburg.

LIMBURG (Belgium and Holland).—This province is supposed to have been occupied by the Eburones, in whose territories Julius Cæsar quartered a legion B.C. 54. The Eburones attacked the Roman camp, and massacred nearly all the troops. Cæsar returned B.C. 53, and exterminated the Eburones. The country was formed into a duchy, which was annexed to Burgundy A.D. 1472, and formed one of the United Provinces. It was ceded to France in 1795, and was soon after restored to the Netherlands. After the revolution of 1830, the province of Limburg was divided between Belgium and Holland.

LIMBURG (Germany).—The Prussians were driven from this town, on the river Lahn, in the duchy of Nassau, by the French, Nov. 9, 1792. The Prussians regained possession of Limburg in a few days. The French drove the Austrians from Limburg in June, 1796, and the Austrians recovered the town Sept. 16 in the same year.

LIME or DRUMMOND LIGHT, invented by Captain Thomas Drummond, was first practically applied in the survey of Ireland, commenced A.D. 1824, and is described by the inventor in the Philosophical Transactions for 1826. He recommended its application to lighthouses in 1830.

LIME or LINDEN-TREE.—This handsome tree is not indigenous to this country, but it existed here as early as the middle of the 16th century.

LIMERICK (Bishopric).—The reputed founder of this Irish diocese is St. Munchin, of whom little more is known than his name. Sir James Ware, however, contends that it was erected by Donald O'Brien about the time of the English invasion. Gille, or Gillebert, A.D. 1106, is the first bishop of whom anything is known.

LIMERICK (Ireland).—This city, the capital of the county of the same name, is said to have been a place of some repute in the 5th century. It was first attacked by the Danes A.D. 812, and was captured by them about the middle of the 9th century. Donald O'Brien founded the cathedral about the period of the English invasion, and built a convent for Black nuns about 1174. King John visited Limerick in 1210, and erected Thomond Bridge over the Shannon, and in 1314 the suburbs were burnt by the Scotch, under Edward Bruce. The fortifications were completed in 1495. The bull against Elizabeth was placed on the gates in 1570. In 1641 Limerick was seized by the confederate Roman Catholics, under Lords Muskerry and Skerrin, and in 1643 it became the head-quarters of the Irish papists. Ireton took it after a six months' siege, Oct. 27, 1651, and died there the following Nov. 26. William III. commenced the siege of Limerick Aug. 9, 1690, and after a great expenditure of life, was compelled to raise it Aug. 30. It was, however, renewed the following year by General Ginkell, who finally succeeded in taking the city. A truce was agreed upon Sept. 23, 1691, and the celebrated treaty of Limerick (*q.v.*) was signed Oct. 3. The Custom-house was erected in 1769, the Exchange in 1778, the gaol and lunatic asylum in 1821, and the City Infirmary in 1829. The lace manufacture, for which Limerick is celebrated, was introduced in 1829. The finest building is the bank, erected in 1840. The workhouse was built in 1841. Serious riots occurred here June 15, 1830. The mob attacked the provision warehouses, flour-mills, &c., doing damage to the extent of £10,000.

LIMERICK, (Treaty,) called the Pacification of Limerick, was signed at Limerick Oct. 3, 1691. It put an end to the authority of James II. in Ireland. By the first article the Roman Catholics were to enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as were consistent with the laws of Ireland, or such as they did enjoy in the reign of Charles II. A general amnesty was granted to all persons willing to remain in Ireland. They were to have all their estates, and all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II., free from forfeitures, or outlawries incurred by them. The garrison were permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to take service in the French army. About 12,000 men were conveyed to France, and enlisted under the banner of Louis XIV. They formed the Irish Brigade, so celebrated in the continental wars of the 18th century. William III. ratified the treaty in February, 1692. The English parliament accepted the treaty, but the Irish parliament declared that General Ginkell and the lords justices had exceeded their powers, and, in 1695, passed an act putting their own construction upon the terms of the convention. Sir Henry Parnell brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, March 6, 1828, for an address to the king, praying that this treaty might be laid before

the house. This led to an animated discussion respecting the obligations it imposed upon England to remove the disabilities of the Roman Catholics.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—The liabilities of members of joint-stock companies, with a capital divided into shares of not less than £10 each, for the debts of their company, were limited upon certain conditions by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 14, 1855). The act did not apply to Scotland. It was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856); 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857); and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1858).

LIMOGES (France), the Augustoritum of the Romans, was, in their time, the chief town of the Lemovices, who joined Vercingetorix against Julius Cæsar, B.C. 52. It was the capital of the province of Limousin, and was taken by Edward the Black Prince A.D. 1370. The Black Prince was shortly after compelled to retire to England, on account of ill-health; and the capture of this town, in which he is said to have displayed great cruelty, was his last military exploit. Its cathedral was commenced in the 13th, and the church of St. Michel-aux-Lions was built in the 15th century. Councils were held here in 848, 1029, Nov. 18, 1031, and in 1182.

LIMOUSIN (France).—This province, inhabited by the Lemovices, was wrested from the Visigoths by Clovis I., king of the Franks, A.D. 507. It was included in Guienne, and afterwards made a separate province, for the possession of which the kings of France and England waged frequent war. Richard I. lost his life from a wound received whilst besieging the castle of Chalus-Chabrol, in Limousin, March 26, 1199. It was united to the French crown by Henry of Navarre in 1589. Turgot was intendant of the Limousin from 1761 to 1773.

LINCELLES (Battle).—General Lake defeated the French at this village, in the Netherlands, Aug. 18, 1793.

LINCOLN (Battles).—Ralph, earl of Chester, and Robert, earl of Gloucester, attacked and defeated Stephen at Lincoln, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1141. Stephen was captured and imprisoned in Bristol Castle. Matilda was acknowledged as "Lady of England" at Winchester, April 7.—A French army that had been sent over to assist the rebellious barons against Henry III., was attacked and totally defeated by the earl of Pembroke and Peter, bishop of Winchester, at Lincoln, Saturday, May 20, 1217. Roger of Wendover states that in derision of Louis, son of Philip Augustus of France, and the barons, this was called the battle of the Fair.

LINCOLN (Bishopric).—The two sees of Leicester and Lindissee were erected in 630, and were united in 873. In 886 the seat of the diocese was fixed at Dorchester, and about the year 1078 it was transferred to Lincoln. The see of Ely was created out of Lincoln in 1108, that of Oxford in 1541, and that of Peterborough in 1541; and in 1837 it was further reduced by the annexation of

several districts previously under its jurisdiction to other sees.

LINCOLN (Lincolnshire), the Roman *Lin-dum*, was a station of the Romans. "New-port Gate" is a ruin of a Roman archway erected A.D. 418. The castle was founded by William I. in 1086. A charter of incorporation was granted to Lincoln by Henry II. (1154—1189). Stephen was captured here by the earl of Chester, and many of the citizens were slaughtered Feb. 2, 1141. Lincoln was taken by the Parliamentarians under the earl of Manchester, May 5, 1644. The city was represented in parliament in the reign of Henry III. (1216—1272). The cathedral, founded by William I. in 1086, was burnt down in 1126, and was afterwards rebuilt. St. Peter's Church was built in 1723. The famous bell, Great Tom, cast in 1610, cracked in 1827, was broken up in 1834.

LINCOLN COLLEGE (Oxford), founded by Richard Flemmyng, bishop of Lincoln, Oct. 13, 1423 A.D., was extended by Rotherham, also bishop of Lincoln, in 1479. Other emoluments were added by Crewe, bishop of Durham, in 1718, and Dr. Hutchins in 1781. The largest quadrangle was erected in the 15th century, the small court was built by Sir Thomas Rotherham in 1612, and the chapel was built in 1631 by Archbishop Williams, who had the illuminated windows brought from Italy in 1629. The college was repaired in 1818.

LINCOLNSHIRE (England).—A Saxon kingdom, called Lindsey, subordinate to Mercia, occupied the same extent of country as Lincolnshire. The Danes obtained permanent possession of Lindsey A.D. 877, and it was soon after merged in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of England.

LINCOLN'S INN (London).—The earl of Lincoln erected a palace here A.D. 1229, whence the name. It was used by the bishops of Chichester as a palace until 1310, when a law school was established. Queen Elizabeth made a grant of the fee simple of Lincoln's Inn to the benchers. The library of Lincoln's Inn was commenced in 1522, and the chapel was erected from the designs of Inigo Jones in 1626. The hall and the new buildings were opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 30, 1845.

LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS (London).—Lord William Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square was enclosed in 1737.

LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS THEATRE (London).—This theatre was situated on the south side of Lincoln's Inn, at the back of the present Royal College of Surgeons. The first was originally a tennis-court, which was converted into "the Duke's Theatre" by Sir William Davenant, and opened in 1662. The second theatre was built by Congreve and others, and opened with the first performance of "Love for Love," April 30, 1695. It was pulled down by Christopher Rich in 1714, and the new theatre was opened after his decease by his son John, Dec. 18,

1714. The "Beggar's Opera" was first played in this house Jan. 29, 1728. Lincoln's-Inn Theatre was converted into a barrack in 1756, and was finally taken down Aug. 23, 1848.

LINDISFARNE. (See HOLY ISLAND.)

LINDSEY, or **LINDUM ISLAND** (Lincolnshire).—This province was, according to Bede, converted to Christianity by Paulinus, A.D. 628. The Danes seized Lindsey A.D. 838, and again in 993. A bishop's see was established at Lindisse, supposed to be Stow, in Lincolnshire, in 680. It was removed to Lincoln in 1078.

LINEN was woven at a very early period. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen (Gen. xli. 42), B.C. 1715. The Egyptians had attained high perfection in the art of manufacturing linen B.C. 700, and exported it, according to Herodotus, B.C. 478. It was used in Britain prior to the Roman invasion, B.C. 55. In Ireland it was woven in the 11th century. The trade was much improved by French refugees in 1685, and encouraged by the establishment of a "Linen Board," which was abolished in 1828. Fosbroke (Antiq. 472) remarks: "Strutt observes, that the manufacture of linen in this country was not carried to any extent before the middle of the 17th century; was in its infancy even in the time of Charles II. (1661—1685); was imported from Flanders, and was very dear. . . . D'Arny says, that it was not common in the west in the 8th century: that table linen was very rare in England in the 13th and 14th centuries. . . . Anderson traces some fine linen made in England in 1253; a company at London in 1386; a manufacture in Normandy in 1422; and in Ireland in 1430, which was advanced by the French Protestant refugees about 1696. In 1445 we find fine linen for surplices and the altar, at 8*d.* the ell. Rheims supplied us with most of our finest linens in the 14th century." Machinery was first used in this manufacture in 1725. Linen was manufactured in Scotland early in the 18th century, and a board of trustees for its encouragement was formed in 1727. The duty on linen was abolished by the commercial treaty signed with France, Jan. 23, 1860.

LINGHIERA (Sea-fight).—The Venetians, assisted by the Spaniards, defeated the Genoese off this place, in Italy, Aug. 29, 1353.

LINGONUM CIVITAS, or **ANDEMATUNNUM** (Gaul).—Constantius Chlorus defeated the Alemanni at this town, A.D. 298. Attila destroyed the town in 407. It was rebuilt by the Burgundians, and became the capital of a country called, in old French, Langone. Louis VII. made it a duchy. The cathedral was founded in 380.

LINLITHGOW (Battle).—During the minority of James V. of Scotland, the charge of his person was intrusted to certain peers in rotation. He came of age (fourteen years old) in April, 1525; but the earl of Angus still continued to control his actions, until his

tyranny became so excessive that a party was formed against him by the earl of Lenox and others in 1526. The two armies encountered each other at the bridge of Linlithgow, about midsummer, when Lenox was killed and his forces were defeated.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY (London) was founded A.D. 1788, and incorporated March 26, 1802. The library and herbarium of Linnaeus, now in possession of the society, were purchased for £1,000 by Dr. Smith. The Transactions of the society were first published in 1791.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM.—The classification of plants according to their stamens and pistils was accomplished by the great Swedish naturalist, Charles Linné or Linnaeus, who was born at Råshult, May 13, 1707 (O.S.), and died at Upsal, Jan. 10, 1778. It was originally published in the *Hortus Uplandicus* in 1731, and at once established the reputation of its author. The *Species Plantarum* was published in 1753.

LINZ, or **LINTZ** (Austria), the ancient *Lentia*, at one time a Roman station, was purchased by the margrave of Austria, A.D. 1036. Fardinger, the peasant leader, made an unsuccessful attack upon it in 1626; and it was entered by the army of the elector of Bavaria, where he was declared duke of Austria, in 1741. The town-hall was built in 1414, and Trinity column was erected by Charles VI. in 1723. The fortifications were improved after a plan by Prince Maximilian d'Este in 1850.

LION AND UNICORN (Heraldry) were first adopted as supporters of the royal arms of England on the accession of James I., A.D. 1603. The former was previously the supporter of the English, and the latter of the Scottish shield.

LOPPO (Battle).—Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans at this place, in Italy, May 16, 1860.

LIPARA, the modern Lipari, was founded on one of the Lipari islands by the Rhodians and Cnidians, B.C. 580. Agathocles ravaged it B.C. 304. The Carthaginians captured it B.C. 264, and made it a naval station. C. Aurelius captured it B.C. 251, and it was annexed to the Roman empire. Attalus, who attempted to make himself emperor, was banished here A.D. 416. Robert, king of Naples, captured it in 1339. Khair Eddin Barbarossa seized the town and carried the inhabitants into slavery in 1544.

LIPARI ISLANDS (Mediterranean Sea).—This volcanic group, consisting of seven principal islands, was known to the ancients under the names of the *Æoliæ*, *Hephæstiæ*, or *Vulcaniæ Insulæ*, and of the *Liparenses*, from Lipara, the largest of the group, said to have been so called from Liparus, one of its early kings. The group was colonized by the Dorians, about B.C. 580.

LIPPAU, (Battle), fought during the Hussite war, at this place, near Prague, May 28, 1434. The two Procops fell in the encounter, in which the Taborites were defeated.

LIPPE (Germany).—This town was built

in the 12th century, and took its name from the river Lippe, near which Varus, and his three legions, were slaughtered by the Saxons, under Arminius, A.D. 9. It was made a principality. Bernard VIII., who died in 1563, was the first to assume the title of count, and he divided his possessions amongst his three sons, who founded the lines of Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Brake, and Lippe-Bückeburg, or Schaumburg. The line of Lippe-Brake became extinct in 1709. The Aulic ruler of Lippe-Detmold took possession of the whole of Lippe-Brake; but the council, in 1734 and 1737, divided it between Lippe-Bückeburg, or Schaumburg, and Lippe-Detmold, and the houses entered into a convention on the subject in 1748.

LISBON (Portugal) received from Julius Cæsar the rights of a municipium, with the title of *Felicitas Julia*, and was also called *Oli-sipo*. It was taken from the Romans by the barbarian hordes, A.D. 409. The Moors took it in 711, and it was wrested from them by Alfonso, king of Portugal, in 1147. It was made the seat of the government in place of Coimbra in 1433, and was taken by the duke of Bragança in 1640. The city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when 30,000 or 40,000 persons lost their lives, Nov. 1, 1755. Lisbon was in possession of the French from Nov. 30, 1807, till Sept. 15, 1808, when they retired in accordance with the terms of the convention of Cintra (*q.v.*). The duke of Wellington landed here April 22, 1809, upon taking command of the army for the liberation of the peninsula. A mausoleum in the English cemetery is erected over the grave of Fielding the novelist, who died here in 1754. The Bank of Lisbon suspended payment Dec. 7, 1827. Insurrectionary movements occurred here March 1, and lasted to March 5 and April 25, 1828. The troops revolted against Don Miguel, Aug. 21, 1831, on which occasion 300 lives were lost. A mutiny amongst a portion of the garrison occurred Feb. 13, 1838.

LISBON (Treaty).—A treaty of peace between Spain and Portugal was concluded at Lisbon, through the mediation of England, February 13, 1668. Spain recognized the independence of Portugal.

LISBURN (Ireland).—Sir Fulk Conway erected a castle at Lisburn, A.D. 1610, and the town was built by one of his descendants in 1627. It was destroyed by the Irish rebels in 1641, and was burned in 1707.

LISIEUX (France).—The inhabitants of this town, the ancient *Noviomagus*, afterwards called *Lexovii*, joined in the Gallic struggle against Cæsar B.C. 52. The Saxons pillaged it in the 4th, and the Normans in the 8th century. It has been frequently besieged. Councils were held here in 1055, and in October, 1106.

LISMORE (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric was founded by St. Carthagh about A.D. 631. Attempts were made to unite it with Waterford in 1225 and 1326; and the union was finally effected by Edward III. Oct. 2, 1363.

LISMORE (Ireland).—This city, in the county of Waterford, is celebrated for its castle, which was founded by King John when earl of Moreton, A.D. 1185. In 1189 it was seized by the natives, and in 1589 was granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom it was sold to Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork. Lismore was unsuccessfully besieged by the Irish rebels in 1641 and in 1643, but it was taken by Lord Castlehaven in 1645.

LISSA (Adriatic Sea).—This island, the ancient Issa, was colonized by Dionysius the Elder, B.C. 387. It was besieged by Agron, king of Illyria, B.C. 232, but was liberated B.C. 229. The Venetians wrested it from the Normans A.D. 1073. In more modern times Lissa is famous as the scene of a victory over the French fleet, gained by Sir W. Hoste in 1811.

LISSA (Battle). (See LEUTHEN.)

LISSUS (Illyria), now called Alessio or Lesch, was founded by Dionysius the Elder, circ. B.C. 385. Scanderbeg, after his victorious campaign in Albania, died at this town, Jan. 17, 1467, A.D., and it was taken by the Turks in 1476.

LISTOWEL (Ireland) was captured by Sir Charles Wilmot A.D. 1600.

LITANIES, or ROGATIONS, formerly a general name for prayers, were instituted by Mamercus, bishop of Vienne, in France, about A.D. 450, and established by a decree of the council of Orleans, July 10, 511. Gregory I. instituted such forms at Rome, one in particular under the name of *Litania septiformis*, in 598. Henry VIII. ordered a litany or procession to be set forth in English, "because the prayers being in an unknown tongue, made the people negligent in coming to church," June 8, 1544. Hallam says it had been translated into English in 1542. In the Common Prayer Book of 1549, the Litany was placed between the Communion office and the office for baptism. In 1552 it was placed in its present position; and it was used as a distinct service till 1661.

LITERARY CLUB. (See CLUB, THE.)

LITERARY FUND (London).—The Royal Literary Fund was founded by David Williams, A.D. 1790, and incorporated in 1818. Its object is to relieve authors who have been reduced to want through age or misfortune. At the anniversary meeting, April 12, 1804, the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was proposed as a patron.

LITHIUM.—This metal was discovered by Arfwedson, A.D. 1817.

LITHOGRAPHY.—This art was invented by Alois Senefelder, a native of Prague, who produced a piece of music, his first impression from stone, A.D. 1796. He secured a patent for his invention in several German states, extending over fifteen years, in 1800, and published a work on the subject in 1817. A partnership was entered into, and establishments were formed in London and Paris, in 1799, but they did not succeed. Another at Munich in 1806 was more prosperous; and the inventor was ultimately appointed to the inspectorship of the Royal Lithographic Establishment, in October, 1809. The

Society for the Encouragement of Arts in London voted Senefelder their gold medal in 1819.

LITHOTOMY.—The operation of cutting for the stone was practised by Ammonius of Alexandria about B.C. 250, and by Celsus about A.D. 17. They employed the method known as the *less apparatus*. The *high operation* was first practised at Paris by Colot in 1475; the *greater apparatus*, so called from the numerous instruments employed, was invented by Johannes de Romanis in 1590, and published by Marianus Sanctus in 1524. The *lateral operation* was invented by Franco before 1561, and was taught at Paris by Frère Jacques in 1697. (See LITHOTRITY.)

LITHOTRITY.—This operation is believed to have been practised by the surgeons of Alexandria before the Christian æra, though it was first suggested in modern times by Gruithuisen, a Bavarian surgeon, who constructed an apparatus for the purpose, A.D. 1812. Great improvements have been since effected in the apparatus.

LITHUANIA (Russia) occupied by a savage people, whose origin is unknown, A.D. 1009, was conquered by the Knights Sword-bearers, and the Knights of Jerusalem in the 13th century. Having united the independent tribes, and concentrated his power, Ringold assumed the title of grand-duke in 1230, and was succeeded by his son Mendog, who embraced Christianity in 1252, though he abjured it in 1255. Witenes acquired the supreme power in 1282, which he transmitted to his son Ghedemin in 1315. Jaghellon came to the throne in 1381; and on condition of receiving in marriage Hedwige, daughter of the king of Poland, together with the crown of that country, he consented to become a Christian, and was baptized with his nobles and many of his subjects, Feb. 14, 1386. At the diet of Lublin, in 1569, the two countries were formally united. Part of it passed with Poland under the sway of Russia, Feb. 17, 1772, and the remainder in March, 1794. The ancient serpent-worship is said to have prevailed in Lithuania till late in the 15th century. An insurrection, which was soon suppressed, occurred in Lithuania in 1831. The peasants took part with Russia, during the Polish revolt of 1848.

LITTLE ROCK (United States).—This town in Arkansas was founded A.D. 1829.

LITURGIES were used in the Temple service of the Jews in the time of the Apostles, and according to Mosheim, among the early Christians, "each individual bishop prescribed to his own flock such a form of public worship as he thought best." Uniformity in the churches of a province was agreed to at various councils, and amongst others at those of Agda, Sept. 11, 506, and of Gironne, June 8, 517. The Breviary of the Romish church was in use about the middle of the 5th century. Henry VIII.'s "Primer" was published in 1535. The Liturgy, compiled under the superintendence of Cranmer, by

order of Edward VI., was issued in 1549, and revised by a resolution of parliament, April 29, 1559. The English Liturgy in its present form was established by an act of parliament, which received the royal assent May 19, 1662.

LITVATOROK, (Treaty,) was concluded between Austria and the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1606. The Turks relinquished their claim to tribute from Hungary, and, for the first time in the history of their diplomacy, condescended to conclude peace with the formalities used by the other nations of Europe.

LIVERIES were not assumed by the trade companies of London before the reign of Edward I.; but they afterwards became so dangerous as party badges, that they were regulated by 16 Rich. II. c. 4 (1392), and by 20 Rich. II. c. 2 (1396). The practice was forbidden in the first and seventh years of Henry IV.'s reign; again by 13 Hen. IV. c. 3 (1411); by 8 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1468), and by other statutes. They were, however, allowed at coronations, and in great public ceremonies. In consequence of these restrictions, the companies were compelled to obtain the king's licence before adopting liveries.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire).—The origin of this important town, and even the etymology of its name, are involved in great obscurity. Baines (Hist. of Liverpool, p. 58) considers the first portion of the name to be derived from the Gothic word "*lide*" or "*lithe*," the sea; but other authorities regard it as the waterfowl called the "*liver*," which they state to have abounded on the shores of the Mersey at an early date. The site of Liverpool was granted by William I. to Roger of Poitou. It was afterwards purchased by King John, and passed through the hands of the earls of Derby and Chester, until it was granted to the house of Lancaster by Henry III. On the accession of Henry IV. it became the property of the crown, and it continued to be so until it was sold by Charles I. in 1628.

A.D.

- 1171. Henry II. embarks from Liverpool on his expedition to Ireland.
- 1190. Liverpool is first mentioned in a deed of this year.
- 1202. Liverpool castle is founded by King John, most probably about this year.
- 1207. Aug. 28. King John grants a charter to Liverpool, erecting it into a free burgh.
- 1229. March 24. Henry III. erects it into a free burgh for ever.
- 1335. June 3. Edward III. orders a fleet to assemble at Liverpool, in readiness to attack the Scots.
- 1356. May 19. The first mention of a mayor of Liverpool is made under this date.
- 1361. The plague rages fearfully.
- 1424. A quarrel takes place in Liverpool between the retainers of Thomas Stanley and Sir Richard Molyneux.
- 1548. The plague carries off many of the inhabitants.
- 1561. The old haven, which was founded in the reign of Edward III., is totally destroyed by a tempest.
- 1571. The inhabitants petition Queen Elizabeth in behalf of her "poor decayed town of Liverpool."

A.D.

- 1628. Charles I. sells the lordship of Liverpool to the corporation of London, in liquidation of his debts.
- 1635. Liverpool is ordered to pay ship-money.
- 1643. April. Liverpool is taken by the parliamentary forces.
- 1644. June 24. It is taken by the royalists, under Prince Rupert.
- 1699. June 24. Liverpool becomes a distinct parish.
- 1700 (about). The old custom-house built.
- 1709. Messrs. Blundell and Stithe found the Blue-coat Hospital.
- 1710. The first dock is completed.
- 1715. The castle is finally destroyed.
- 1745. Eight companies of volunteers are enrolled to oppose the Pretender.
- 1749. The town-hall is founded. March 25. The infirmary is opened.
- 1752. The Seamen's Hospital is founded.
- 1772. The theatre is opened.
- 1778. The first Liverpool dispensary is founded.
- 1785. King's dock is constructed.
- 1791. The hospital for the blind is established.
- 1795. The interior of the town-hall is destroyed by fire.
- 1799. The Liverpool Athenæum, the first institution of the kind in the country, is opened.
- 1802. Sept. 14. A fire destroys property to the amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling. The Lyceum is founded.
- 1803. The Exchange is founded.
- 1807. The Corn-exchange is founded.
- 1809. Oct. 25. The statue of George III. is commenced.
- 1810. Feb. 11. The tower of St. Nicholas's church falls, and kills twenty-eight persons. Aug. The Academy of Arts is opened.
- 1811. July 5. The first number of the *Liverpool Mercury* is published.
- 1814. The Royal Institution is founded.
- 1815. The Wellington Rooms are built.
- 1816. Gas is introduced.
- 1821. July 19. Prince's dock is opened.
- 1822. March. St. John's market is opened.
- 1823. The Marine Humane Society is founded.
- 1824. The present infirmary is opened.
- 1825. The Mechanics' Institute is founded.
- 1826. The old dock is closed.
- 1828. Aug. 12. The new Custom-house is founded.
- 1830. Sept. Clarence dock is opened. Sept. 15. The railway to Manchester is opened, and the occasion is attended by the accidental death of Mr. Huskisson. The Lunatic Asylum is erected.
- 1832. April 13. Brunswick dock is opened. May 22. The cholera appears in Liverpool.
- 1834. Aug. 18. Waterloo dock is opened.
- 1836. Sept. 8. Victoria and Trafalgar docks are opened.
- 1837. July 4. The railway to Birmingham is completed. The Statistical Society is founded.
- 1838. Sept. 17. The railway to London is opened. Oct. 31. The Preston railway is opened.
- 1839. Jan. The Royal Bank is opened. Jan. 7. A storm does great damage.
- 1842. Sept. 23. A fire destroys property to the value of £700,000.
- 1843. Jan. The Collegiate Institution is opened.
- 1846. July 31. Prince Albert lays the foundation of the Sailors' Home.
- 1847. Mr. Huskisson's statue is erected. Oct. Several serious commercial failures occur.
- 1851. Oct. 9. The Queen visits Liverpool.
- 1854. Sept. 18. St. George's Hall is opened.
- 1855. Feb. 19. Serious bread riots take place, 15,000 persons being thrown out of employment by protracted frosts. Oct. 10. The duke of Cambridge is entertained by the mayor at the town-hall, and the town is illuminated.
- 1857. April 15. The Free Library and Museum are founded by Mr. William Brown. Nov. Numerous failures occur.
- 1858. Oct. 12. The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meets at Liverpool.

A.D.
1860. April 29. The Sailors' Home is destroyed by fire. Oct. 8. The Free Library and Museum, erected by Mr. Brown, are opened, and presented by him to the town of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Perceval having been assassinated as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812, new ministerial arrangements became necessary. A motion for an address to the Prince Regent, praying his royal highness to take such measures as might be best calculated to form an efficient administration, was carried in the House of Commons May 21, by 174 to 170. The marquis of Wellesley received instructions to form an administration June 1, and on the 3rd he declared that his efforts had been unsuccessful. The earl of Liverpool announced that he had undertaken the task June 8. The cabinet, formed principally of members of the Perceval administration, was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrowby.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmorland.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. N. Vansittart.
Home Secretary	Viscount Sidmouth.
Foreign Secretary	Visc. Castlereagh, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry.
Colonial Secretary	Earl Bathurst.
Admiralty	Viscount Melville.
Board of Control	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Ordnance	Earl Mulgrave.
Without office	Marquis Camden.

The duke of Richmond was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Charles Bathurst was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the cabinet, in 1813. The Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, master of the mint, was admitted to a seat in the cabinet in 1815. Mr. Canning became president of the Board of Control, in place of the earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1816. Mr. F. J. Robinson, afterwards Viscount Goderich, and ultimately earl of Ripon, was admitted into the cabinet as treasurer of the navy and president of the Board of Trade in 1818. The duke of Wellington was made master-general of the ordnance Jan. 1, 1819, in place of Earl Mulgrave, who retained a seat in the cabinet without office. Mr. Canning resigned the Board of Control in June, 1820, and the post was given to Mr. C. Bathurst, who was also chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Lord Maryborough succeeded the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole as master of the mint, in 1821. Sir Robert Peel took the Home Office in January, 1822, in place of Viscount Sidmouth, who retained a seat in the cabinet, without office; and the Board of Control was taken from Mr. C. Bathurst and intrusted to Mr. C. W. W. Wynne. The death of the marquis of Londonderry, Aug. 12, 1822, induced Mr. Canning to resign the governor-generalship of India, to which he had been appointed, and he accepted the foreign secretaryship Sept. 16. Mr. F. J. Robinson was made chancellor of

the exchequer Jan. 31, 1823, in place of Mr. N. Vansittart, who had resigned, and was created Lord Bexley, March 1. He was appointed to the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster in place of Mr. C. Bathurst. Mr. Huskisson as treasurer of the navy, and president of the Board of Trade, obtained a seat in the cabinet in 1825. The earl of Liverpool was attacked by apoplexy, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1827, and a new ministry was formed in April. The earl of Liverpool died Dec. 4, 1828. (*See CANNING ADMINISTRATION.*)

LIVONIA (Russia) was visited by some Baltic traders from Bremen, A.D. 1158. A mission of German monks converted the natives to Christianity in 1186. The "Brothers of the Sword" subdued the country in 1237. Kettler, the last grand master of the order, abdicated his power in favour of Poland in 1561. It was transferred to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter the Great of Russia made himself master of the country in 1710, and it was finally annexed to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. Alexander II. liberated the serfs of Livonia Sept. 24, 1818.

LLANDAFF (Bishopric).—According to tradition, this bishopric was created by King Lucius about A.D. 180, and Elvanus was the first bishop. Dubritius, who is said to have died in 612, is the first bishop respecting whom anything is certainly known. The deanery of Llandaff was founded and endowed in Nov. 1843.

LLANDEWYER (Battle).—Llewelyn, who had made a descent into the marches, was defeated and slain near the town of Llandeuyer, or Llandeilo-Fawr, Caermarthen-shire, Dec. 11, 1282.

LLERENA (Battle).—Lord Combermere defeated a French army commanded by Drouet, near this town, in Spain, April 11, 1812.

LLOYD'S (London).—A number of merchants who were in the habit of congregating at a coffee-house kept by a person named Lloyd in Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street, to transact business, early in the 18th century, afterwards removed to Pope's Head Alley, and thence to the Royal Exchange in 1774. On the destruction of the Royal Exchange by fire, the business was transferred to the South-Sea House, Old Broad Street, Jan. 10, 1838, and thence to the Royal Exchange, Oct. 28, 1844.

LOADSTONE.—The attractive power of the natural magnet was known to the ancient Greeks in Homer's time, B.C. 962, and it is alleged to have been known by the Chinese B.C. 1000. The directive power of this substance was probably discovered in Europe about A.D. 1150, although a Chinese writer describes it A.D. 1111. The Neapolitans maintain that it was adapted to the compass for maritime purposes by a citizen of Amalphi in 1302.

LOANO (Battle).—The French defeated an Austrian and Sardinian army in the valley of Loano, Nov. 23, 1795.

LOANS.—Loans to the public on parliamentary security, resorted to in place of aids or benevolences (*q. v.*), originated in 1382, when Richard II. demanded the loan of £40,000 for the defence of the kingdom, and the merchants refused to lend because they had formerly been subjected to prosecutions under pretence of having defrauded the sovereign. Cardinal Wolsey resorted to forced loans as a means of recruiting his exchequer in 1522 and 1525, and parliament afterwards released the king from all obligation to pay the debts so contracted, by 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1543). Charles I. demanded loans from his subjects in 1626, and an act of council was passed, requiring a general loan from the subject. Necker (1776—1790) introduced loans into the French financial system.

LOBAU (Germany).—This island in the Danube was captured by Napoleon I. May 19, 1809, and the French army retired here after the battle of Aspern, May 22. A council of war was held by Napoleon at ten at night. Extensive works were erected by the French, who crossed to the opposite bank of the river, July 2—4.

LOBOS, or SEAL ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean), were discovered by the Spaniards, towards the end of the 16th century, though the Americans pretend to have discovered them in 1823. Lord Anson visited the islands, Nov. 10, 1741. The guano for which they are celebrated, was noticed in Acosta's work on the Indies, published at Seville in 1590.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross-shire), said to have been founded by Congal, son of Dongart, king of the Picts, in the 5th century, was the prison to which Mary, queen of Scots, was conveyed after the battle of Carberry-hill, June 16, 1567. She made her escape by the aid of George Douglas, May 2, 1568.

LOCKS AND KEYS.—The most ancient lock and key known is one discovered by Bonomi at Khorsabad, which is believed to be upwards of 4,000 years old. It is of wood, and exceedingly clumsy. Locks and keys were used by the Israelites at a very early period, as appears from Judges iii. 23—25 (B.C. 1343). The classical authors attributed the invention to the Lacedæmonians, whose celebrated lock was a padlock in principle. Numerous bronze and iron keys, differing little from the more common kinds in use at the present day, were found at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The most beautiful and ingenious mediæval locks and keys are those of the 16th century. The first patent for their improvement was granted to George Black, May 27, 1774, but no great advance was made until Barron patented his "double-acting tumbler lock," Oct. 31, 1778. Bramah's lock was patented April 23, 1784; Chubb's original lock, Feb. 3, 1818; Newell's American Parantoptic lock was invented in 1841, and patented in England April 15, 1851, and Hobb's protector lock was patented Feb. 23, 1852.

LOCOMOTIVE.—The idea of the construction of a locomotive was thrown out by Watt A.D. 1759, and he patented one in 1784. Richard Trevithick made one for the Merthyr Tydvil Railway in 1804, and Branton another of a different description in 1813. George Stephenson's locomotive with toothed wheels, was tried at West Moor, Killingworth, July 25, 1814. The utility of locomotives may be considered to have been fully established when the "Rocket," the joint production of the two Stephensons, performed its experimental trip on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Oct. 6, 1829.

LOCRI, or LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII (Italy).—This celebrated city, the modern Gerace, was founded by a colony of Locrians from Greece, B.C. 710, 683, or 673, according to different authorities, and received a written code of laws from Zaleucus, B.C. 660. Tradition states that 10,000 of its inhabitants totally defeated 130,000 Crotoniats at the battle of the Sagras, B.C. 510. Much uncertainty prevails respecting the alleged victory. Locri was enriched by the territory of Caulonia, B.C. 389, and by that of Hipponium in B.C. 388; but the latter city was taken by the Carthaginians B.C. 379. Dionysius the tyrant retired to Locri on his expulsion from Syracuse, B.C. 356, and established an arbitrary and oppressive government. The inhabitants assisted the Carthaginians against the Romans in the second Punic war, B.C. 216, and their city was invested by the consul Crispinus, who was compelled to raise the siege by Hannibal B.C. 208. It was, however, taken by Scipio B.C. 205, and never regained its former importance. It existed in the 6th century of the Christian æra, and was probably finally destroyed by the Saracens.

LOCRI, or LOCRIANS.—The Locrians, according to Clinton, were a tribe of Leleges who existed before the time of Amphictyon (B.C. 1521), but derived their name from his grandson Locrus. They soon became intermingled with the Hellenes, and in historical times are distinguished into eastern and western Locrians. The eastern Locrians are mentioned by Homer as accompanying Ajax to the Trojan war, but the western Locrians do not appear till the Peloponnesian war, when they were in a semi-barbarous condition. They promised to assist the Athenians against the Ætolians, B.C. 426, but afterwards submitted to Sparta, and joined the Ætolian League. The second sacred war was undertaken against them B.C. 339, and they, with their allies the Thebans and Athenians, were defeated by Philip of Macedon, at Charoneia, Aug. 7, B.C. 338.

Locusts formed one of the ten plagues of Egypt, B.C. 1491. A swarm of these insects invaded Italy, and being drowned in the sea, produced a pestilence, which carried off nearly a million men and beasts, A.D. 591. In Venice 30,000 persons perished on account of a famine caused by their depredations in 1478. A cloud of locusts entered Russia, and

were found lying dead in heaps to a depth of four feet in 1650. This island was visited by a large number in 1748. Barbary in 1724, and South Africa in 1797, suffered to an alarming degree from their ravages.

LODI (Battle).—Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in a hotly-contested battle at the bridge over the Adda, at Lodi, May 10, 1796. For his bravery in this action Napoleon Bonaparte received the name of "Le Petit Caporal," by which he was afterwards known in the French army.

LODI (Italy).—The ancient Laus Pompeia stood near this town. It became a republic, and was destroyed by the Milanese A.D. 1112. The emperor Frederick I. built Lodi about five miles from the site of Laus Pompeia, in 1158. The duke of Urbino took Lodi in June, 1526. The French occupied Lodi in 1800. Napoleon I. made Melzi duke of Lodi in 1807. The church of the Incoronata was founded in 1476.

LODI (Treaty).—A treaty of peace was signed at this place, between Sforza, duke of Milan, and the Venetians, April 5, 1454.

LOGARITHMS, the invention of Baron Napier of Merchiston, were first made known to the learned world by his Latin work, "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio, seu Arithmeticarum Supputationum Mirabilis Abbreviatio," published A.D. 1614. Henry Briggs, of Gresham College, London, made some improvements upon them, and printed a set of tables in 1618. Gunter applied them to navigation in 1620.

LOGIC.—Aristotle (B.C. 384—322) was for many years almost the only authority in matters of abstract reasoning; the first who ventured to originate a new system of thought being Marius Nizolius, who published his work "De Veris Principiis, &c." in 1553. Aconcio's treatise, "De Methodo," appeared in 1558, and Lord Bacon's "Novum Organum" in 1620. Hobbes' system was published in 1655, in his "Elementa Philosophiæ," and Gassendi's "Syntagma Philosophicum" appeared in 1658, two years after the death of the author. Locke's views on logic were announced in the "Essay on the Human Understanding," which was published in 1690, and the Cartesian system was published in the posthumous works of Descartes in 1701. Amongst modern writers on logic may be mentioned Archbishop Whately, whose "Elements of Logic" appeared in 1826; John Stuart Mill, whose "System of Logic" appeared in 1843; Sir William Hamilton, and Dr. Latham.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM.—This system of musical instruments was invented by John Bernard Logier, born at Hesse-Cassel in 1780. In 1797 he first turned his attention to the formation of a system for facilitating the acquirement of music. He obtained a patent for the chiropast in 1814, and his system was soon after adopted in Dublin. Academies on this plan were established in England and Scotland, and one was opened in London in

1816. The system flourished from 1817 to 1827. Logier died in 1846.

LOG-LINE is known to have been used in navigation as early as A.D. 1570. Bourne mentions it in 1577.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING.—A mode of printing with types expressing entire words or common radices and terminations, instead of single letters, was invented by Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, and Mr. Henry Johnson, about the year 1778, and was described in a work published by Mr. Johnson in 1783. The *Daily Universal Register*, a four-page paper, designed to introduce this new system of printing to the public, appeared Jan. 13, 1785. The price was 2½d., and its name was changed to that of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788.

LOGWOOD.—This dye was introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth; but owing to the fugitive character of the tints it produced, was prohibited and ordered to be forfeited and burnt by 23 Eliz. c. 9 (1581). This act was repealed by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 11, s. 26 (1662). The English logwood-cutters formed their settlement on the Bay of Campeachy about 1667.

LOIRE (France).—On the banks of this river, the ancient Liger or Ligeris, Julius Cæsar defeated the Turones B.C. 57. The Danes ascended the river as far as Tours A.D. 838 and in 882. The embankments of the Loire gave way, causing a great loss of life and destruction of property in 1846, and in June, 1856.

LOJA, or LOXA (Spain).—Ferdinand besieged this town July 1, 1482, raised the siege in 1483, and returned and captured it in 1486.

LOJERA (Sea-fight).—A Genoese fleet of fifty-nine galleys, commanded by Antonio Grimaldi, attacked an Aragonese squadron of twenty-two vessels at Lojera, on the northern coast of Sardinia, Aug. 29, 1353. The Spaniards were on the point of surrendering, when the Venetian fleet under Pisani came to their assistance, and completely changed the fortune of the day. Only eighteen of the Genoese galleys were saved from destruction or capture, and the total loss of the vanquished in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to nearly 5,000 men. This defeat struck a deathblow at the power and renown of Genoa.

LOLLARDS.—The origin of this term, applied to a religious sect of the 14th century, is by some authorities derived from the German *lallen*, *lollen*, or *lullen*, "to sing in a low voice;" and by others is referred to Walter Lollard, who was burnt alive at Cologne A.D. 1322. The early Lollards tended the sick and followed the dead to the grave, chanting in mournful tones. They were constituted a religious order through the influence of Charles, duke of Burgundy, in 1472. Julius conferred further privileges upon them in 1506. The name was also applied to the society of itinerant preachers established by Wycliffe in England in 1379, and his followers. Unlicensed preachers, or Lollards,

were ordered to be imprisoned until they justified themselves according to the law and reason of the Holy Ghost, by 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 5 (1381). Henry IV., under pretence that they conspired against him, punished them with great severity. By 2 Hen. IV. c. 15 (1401), no person was allowed to preach without the bishop's licence, and heretics who refused to recant were to die at the stake. A similar act was passed in Scotland in 1425. William Sautre was burnt at London, under the English statute, Feb. 12, 1401. Thomas Badby, a Lollard, was executed in April, 1410. Sir John Oldcastle, commonly called Lord Cobham, was condemned as a heretic Sept. 25, 1413. He escaped from the Tower, was captured in Wales in 1418, and executed in London in the month of December in the same year.

LOMBARD MERCHANTS arrived in London from Italy for the purpose of prosecuting their trade of usury, A.D. 1229. Edward III., then about to enter upon a war with France, issued a commission for seizing all their estates in 1337. The company of Lombard Merchants was made answerable for the debts of their fellows by 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 23 (1352). The street in which they took up their residence in London is named Lombard Street after them.

LOMBARDY (Italy).—The fertile plains of Lombardy were originally peopled by the Siculi, who were expelled by a tribe of Celtæ about B.C. 1400. The Etruscans established their authority over the country about B.C. 1000, and retained it until expelled by the Gauls B.C. 506, when it received the name of Gallia Cisalpina. (See GAUL.) It was ravaged by Attila A.D. 452, became subject to the Heruli in 476, was conquered by the Ostrogoths in 489, by the troops of the Eastern empire under Narses in 554, and by the Longobardi (*q.v.*), from whom it received its name, in 568. The empire of the Longobards was terminated by Charlemagne in 774, when Lombardy, with the rest of the peninsula, formed the Frankish kingdom of Italy. Lombardy submitted to Otho the Great in 961, and during his reign, and that of his successors, the cities gradually adopted independent forms of government, each possessing separate laws and customs. In 1002 they elected Arduin, marquis of Ivrea, as king, in opposition to the Germans, who nominated Henry II., and the country was in consequence involved in war till the death of Arduin in 1015. On the death of Henry II. in 1024, the Lombards again made futile efforts to obtain an independent sovereign. A civil war between the "gentlemen" of Lombardy and Eribert, archbishop of Milan, commenced 1035, and lasted till Conrad II. promulgated his feudal edict in 1037. In 1107 Milan became a republic, and Lodi, Cremona, Verona, Genoa, Pavia, and other cities, soon followed her example, and asserted their new-born independence by rushing into civil war. During the 11th and 12th centuries they united to form the Lombard

bard leagues against the German emperors. (See LEAGUES.) They were afterwards desolated by the contentions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, which they sought to escape by purchasing protection from Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily (1265—1285). The history of Lombardy is, after this period, the history of the several republics of which it was composed, until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, by which the greatest part of the country was attached to the house of Austria. In Oct. 1796, Bonaparte erected Lombardy into the Transpadane republic, which was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic in June, 1797, and formed part of the Italian republic in 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy in 1805. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was created by the allies, and given to Austria, in lieu of her Flemish territories, by the treaty of Paris, Nov. 20, 1815. In March, 1848, Lombardy revolted from Austria, and joined the king of Sardinia, but it was reduced to subjection by the battles of Custoza, July 23, 1848, and of Novara, March 24, 1849. By the peace of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, the emperor of Austria ceded nearly all Lombardy to the emperor of the French, who transferred it to Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia. (See ITALY.)

LONATO (Battle).—Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at this town, in Lombardy, Aug. 3, 1796.

LONDON (Bishopric).—Tradition asserts that an archiepiscopal see was established at London by Theanus, during the reign of King Lucius, A.D. 180, and that sixteen prelates completed the number of archbishops. When Pope Gregory dispatched Augustine to England in 596, it was his intention that London and York should form the metropolitan sees of the country; but Augustine established his seat at Canterbury. Mellitus became the first bishop of London in 604. He was expelled in 616, and had no successor till 656, when Cedd was consecrated by Finan, bishop of Northumbria. By an order in council dated Aug. 8, 1845, the county of Hertford and part of Essex were separated from the diocese of London and annexed to Rochester.

LONDON (Canada) was founded A.D. 1826. It was the scene of extensive conflagrations in 1844 and 1845.

LONDON (England) is first mentioned under the name of Londinium, by Tacitus, in his description of the revolt of the Britons in the reign of Nero, A.D. 61. Tacitus speaks of it as having been at that time famed as the resort of traders, and for its affluence and commerce. In the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, A.D. 362, it was called Augusta, an appellation frequently bestowed upon great cities, and in the Chorography of Ravenna it is styled Londinium Augusta. Pennant derives the name from Llyn din,—llyn being, in Celtic, a lake, and din a town. Julius Cæsar does not mention London by name, though it probably existed when he invaded England, B.C. 54.

A.D.

52. By some authors, London is said to have been founded about this year. It probably existed before this time.
61. The first undoubted mention of London is made this year.
303. London is surrounded by walls.
605. A council is held at London by Augustine.
610. Ethelbert, king of Kent, founds St. Paul's church.
839. The Danes destroy London.
886. London is rebuilt by Alfred the Great.
948. Sept. 8. A council is held at London.
962. St. Paul's is burnt and rebuilt.
1078. Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, commences the White Tower, in the Tower of London.
1087. A great fire destroys St. Paul's and other buildings.
1101. Henry I. grants the city a charter.
1103. Sept. A council is held at London.
1107. Aug. 1. A council is held at London.
1108. May 24. Another council is held at London.
1113. The Knights Templars settle in Holborn.
1127. A council is held at London.
1129. Aug. 1. Another council assembles.
1136. Jan. A council is held.
1138. Dec. 13. Another council is summoned.
1142. Another council is held in mid-Lent.
1151. A council is held.
1154. Another council is held.
1156. London is now established as the capital.
1166. A council is held at London.
1175. May 18. A council on discipline is held.
1176. March 14. A tumultuous council assembles. Old London bridge is commenced.
1185. March 18. Another council is held.
1189. An edict is issued that all houses are to be built of stone up to a certain height, and covered with slate or tiles. Henry Fitz-Elwyne is chosen first lord mayor.
1200. A council is held at London.
1209. London bridge is finished.
1211. The Tower ditch is commenced.
1213. Aug. 25. A council is held.
1222. St. Paul's steeple is erected.
1226. Jan. 13. A papal bull is rejected at a council held at London.
1232. Another council is held.
1237. Nov. 19, 21, and 22. A council is held by the legate Otho.
1238. May 17. A council is held.
1244. Feb. 22. A subsidy is granted to the king by a council held at London.
1245. Henry III. rebuilds the east-end and the Tower at his own expense.
1246. Dec. 1. A council is held at London to consider the people's demand for a third of the revenues of the English clergy.
1255. Jan. 13. Another council is held.
1257. Henry III. repairs the city walls. Aug. 22. A council is held.
1259. The Hanse merchants of the Steelyard receive peculiar privileges in London.
1261. May 16. A council is held at London.
1268. April 16. Another council.
1282. Five arches of London bridge are destroyed by the severe frost. March 1. A council assembles at London.
1285. The great conduit in Westcheap, for the conveyance of water from Tyburn to London, is commenced.
1286. April 30. A council is held at London.
1291. A council is summoned at London.
1297. Jan. 14. Another council.
1304. Geoffrey de Hartlepool is appointed first recorder of London this year.
1305. Sept. 15 to Oct. 5. Edward I. assembles a council for the purpose of establishing peace between England and Scotland.
1321. Dec. Another council is held at London.
1329. Feb. A council assembles at London.
1342. Oct. 10. A council is held at London on ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
1343. March 19. A council is held against abuses.
1349. The plague is said to have carried off 50,000 persons.

A.D.

1355. London, for the first time, sends four members to parliament.
1356. May 16 to 24. The clergy grant a tenth of their revenues to the king for one year, at a council held at London.
1381. June 15. Wat Tyler is killed in Smithfield. (See *WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION*.)
1382. May. A council is held at London.
1391. April 28. Another council assembles.
1394. The aldermen are elected for life.
1397. Feb. 19. A council at London against the followers of Wycliffe.
1401. Jan. 26 to March 8. Another council against the Wycliffites.
1406. The plague destroys more than 30,000 of the population.
1408. July 23. A council is held at London.
1411. The Guildhall is built.
1413. A council against Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards breaks up June 26.
1415. Moorgate is built.
1450. Jack Cade's rebellion (*q. v.*).
1453. The first lord mayor's procession by water occurs this year.
1471. Falconbridge threatens London, and burns half the houses on the bridge.
1502. Fleet ditch is made navigable. The first lord mayor's dinner is held at Guildhall this year.
1512. St. Paul's school is founded.
1517. Evil May-day. (See *APPRENTICES*.)
1529. The period of the lord mayoralty is limited to one year.
1538. Parish registers are first ordered to be kept by Lord Cromwell.
1548. Old Somerset House is founded.
1553. Bridewell is given to the city for charitable purposes. June 26. Christ's Hospital (*q. v.*) is founded.
1562. The first Bill of Mortality is published.
1566. June 7. The first stone of the Royal Exchange is laid.
1568. The first conduit for conveying Thames water is made at Dowgate.
1577. Aug. 24. William Lambe completes a conduit at Holborn Cross, which receives in consequence the name of Lamb's Conduit-fields.
1580. July 27. A royal proclamation prohibits the erection of any new house or tenements, "where no former house hath been known to have been," within three miles of the city gates.
1582. The first conveyance of Thames water to private houses by means of leaden pipes is accomplished by Peter Morris.
1598. Stow's Survey of London and Westminster is published.
1603. Sept. 16. James I. issues a proclamation against "multitudes of dwellers" in and about London.
1604. The plague ravages violently.
1605. The gunpowder plot (*q. v.*).
1608. June 10. The new Exchange in the Strand is founded. Sept. 24. Whitefriars and Blackfriars are made sanctuaries, by a warrant under the privy seal.
1611. May 9. Thomas Sutton purchases the Charter House, and establishes the school.
1613. Sept. 29. Completion of the New River (*q. v.*).
1625. The plague again ravages London.
1630. July 24. The erection of new buildings within three miles from the city gates, on ground previously unoccupied, is again prohibited.
1633. Nov. 15. The Green-coat School in Tothill Fields is erected by letters patent.
1635. Inigo Jones superintends the laying out of Lincoln's-inn Fields.
1643. London is fortified.
1647. Sept. 25. The lord mayor and aldermen are committed to the Tower.
1649. March 24. The Puritan soldiery pull down Salisbury-court theatre, the Fortune theatre, and the Cockpit in Drury Lane.
1650. Cromwell allows the Jews to settle in London.
1652. The first coffee-house is opened in London.

- A.D.
1661. April 14. The Maypole in the Strand is erected.
1663. April 8. Opening of Drury-lane theatre (*q. v.*).
April 22. The Royal Society (*q. v.*) is incorporated.
1665. The year of the great plague. The mortality is estimated at 100,000 persons. Nov. 7. The *London Gazette* is commenced, being called at first the *Oxford Gazette*.
1666. Sept. 2. The great fire commences. It rages for several days, and destroys 13,000 houses and 89 churches. Sept. 13. A proclamation is issued for rebuilding the city.
1667. The Rebuilding Act is passed (19 Charles II. c. 3). Nov. 15. The Common Council pass an act for the prevention of fires in time to come.
1670. Temple Bar is rebuilt.
1671. The Monument is commenced.
1672. May 29. A new conduit and a statue of Charles II. are erected in Stock's-market.
1675. June 21. The first stone of new St. Paul's is laid.
1679. The Bagnio, in Newgate Street, is built and opened.
1680. March 25. The penny post is introduced.
1684. Frost-fair is held on the Thames. It is ended Feb. 5.
1685. The French Protestant silk-weavers settle in Spitalfields.
1687. April. Bridgewater House, Barbican, is destroyed by fire.
1694. The Bank of England is incorporated, and Seven Dials built. June 24. Glass lights are first used for the public illumination of London.
1697. The privilege of sanctuary claimed by fraudulent debtors in Whitefriars, the Savoy, the Minories, &c., is abolished by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27.
1698. The first workhouse in London is erected in Bishopsgate Street.
1703. Nov. 26. The great storm of this year does considerable injury in London.
1705. April 9. The Haymarket theatre is opened.
1708. May fair is abolished, and Bartholomew fair restricted to three days.
1709. Nov. 5. Sacheverel's celebrated sermon is preached in St. Paul's.
1711. Fifty new churches are ordered to be erected by 10 Anne, c. 11.
1710. The South-Sea Company is formed. (*See SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE.*)
1715. The Maypole in the Strand is taken down.
1722. The Chelsea water-works are formed.
1726. The old East-India House is built.
1728. The city conduits are taken down and destroyed.
1729. Tyburn Road is changed into Oxford Street.
1730. The Serpentine is formed by Queen Catherine.
1732. June 7. Vauxhall Gardens (*q. v.*) are opened as a place of public entertainment. Aug. 3. The first stone of the Bank of England is laid. Dec. 7. Covent-Garden theatre (*q. v.*) is opened.
1737. The New Exchange in the Strand is taken down. Sept. 30. Stock's-market is removed to Farringdon Street, and called Fleet-market (*q. v.*), and Fleet ditch is covered in.
1739. Oct. 17. The charter of the Foundling Hospital is obtained. Oct. 25. The first stone of the Mansion House is laid.
1740. The first circulating library is established in London by Mr. Bathoe.
1742. April 7. Ranelagh Gardens are opened. Dec. 13. London Stone is removed to its present site in Cannon Street.
1749. Jan. 16. The bottle-conjuror (*q. v.*).
1752. Parliament Street is built.
1753. Establishment of the British Museum (*q. v.*).
1754. March 22. The Society of Arts is formed.
1756. May 10. Whitfield's chapel, Tottenham Court Road, is founded.

- A.D.
1757. King's (or Queen's) Bench prison is built.
1758. The houses are removed from London bridge.
1760. Oct. 31. Blackfriars bridge is founded.
- 1761-2. The Cock-Lane ghost (*q. v.*). June 29. The City Road is opened.
1764. June. The houses of London are first numbered.
1765. Feb. 12. Almack's Assembly-rooms are opened. Nov. 7. A dreadful fire occurs in Bishopsgate Street.
1766. Signboards are removed.
1768. Dec. 10. The Royal Academy (*q. v.*) is established.
1770. May 31. Alderman Beckford lays the foundation-stone of Newgate (*q. v.*).
1771. March 27. The lord mayor, Brass Crosby, Esq., is committed to the Tower by a warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons.
1772. April 28. The Pantheon is opened.
1777. Portland Place is built.
1779. Tattersall's is established.
1780. The Gordon riots (*q. v.*).
1786. Somers-town is commenced.
1789. Dec. 19. A market is established in St. George's Fields.
1791. Camden-town is commenced.
1794. Coldbath-Fields prison is opened.
1798. The East-India House is built.
1805. The London docks are opened. (*See DOCKS.*)
1806. Jan. 2. The public funeral of Lord Nelson.
1807. Jan. 28. Gas is first employed in the streets of London in Pall Mall.
1811. The Mint is completed. Oct. 11. The first stone of Waterloo bridge is laid. The Egyptian Hall is built.
1813. Regent Street is commenced.
1814. Sept. Southwark bridge is commenced.
1815. May 4. The first stone of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, is laid.
1816. June 4. Vauxhall bridge is opened.
1819. The Burlington Arcade is built.
1821. The Bank of England is completed by Sir John Soane.
1824. March 15. The first pile of New London bridge is driven. May 10. The National Gallery (*q. v.*) is opened. Dec. 2. The first stone of the London Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, is laid.
1825. March 2. The Thames Tunnel is commenced. Buckingham Palace is begun this year.
1827. April 30. London University is founded. The Turnpike Act (7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24) is passed, which removes twenty-seven turnpikes in one day, June 14.
1828. June 24. The new Corn Exchange is opened.
1829. Sept. 10. King's College, Strand, is commenced. Sept. 23. The new Post-office is opened. Sept. 29. The new police commence duty. Nov. 20. New Fleet (Farringdon) Market is opened.
1830. June 22. The pillory is used for the last time in London. Omnibuses are introduced this year.
1831. Aug. 1. New London bridge is opened.
1832. Feb. 14. The cholera first appears in London.
1833. July 2. Hungerford Market is opened.
1835. The duke of York's column is completed. Oct. 21. Lord Brougham lays the first stone of the City of London Schools.
1836. Dec. 14. The railway from London to Deptford is completed.
1837. July 13. Buckingham Palace is first inhabited. Nov. 9. The Queen dines at Guildhall.
1838. Jan. 10. The Royal Exchange is destroyed by fire. April 9. The National Gallery is opened. Sept. 17. The London and Birmingham Railway is opened. Dec. 28. The London and Greenwich Railway is opened.
1839. July 1. The Great Western railway is opened as far as Twyford.
1840. Jan. 10. The penny postage comes into operation. April 10. The model prison is founded at Pentonville.

A.D.

1840. May 11. The London and Southampton Railway is opened.
1841. May. London Library is established. June 30. The Great Western Railway is opened to Bristol. Oct. 30. A great fire breaks out in the Tower.
1842. Jan. 17. The new Royal Exchange is founded.
1843. March 25. The Thames Tunnel is opened. Nov. 30. The statue of George IV. is erected in Trafalgar Square. Dec. The Nelson statue is placed in Trafalgar Square.
1844. Feb. 7. The railway to Dover is opened. April. Fleet Prison is taken down. May 1. Trafalgar Square is opened. Oct. 23. The Royal Exchange is opened by the Queen.
1845. Jan. 1. The new Building Act comes into operation. April 18. Hungerford suspension-bridge is opened. June 9. New Oxford Street is opened. July 30. The railway to Cambridge and Ely is completed. Aug. 18. A terrible fire rages in Aldermanbury. Sept. Penny steamboats commence running on the Thames. Oct. 30. The Queen opens Lincoln's-Inn New Hall. Model lodging-houses are first established this year.
1846. Sept. 29. The Wellington statue is erected at Hyde-Park Corner. Oct. 21. Twopenny omnibuses commence running.
1847. April 19. The new portico of the British Museum is opened.
1848. April 10. The great Chartist meeting is held on Kennington Common. July. Street orderlies are introduced.
1849. Jan. 23. The baths at St. Martin's in-the-Fields are opened. Oct. 30. The Coal Exchange is opened by Prince Albert. The cholera reappears this year.
1850. March 21. The lord mayor gives a grand banquet at the Mansion House to the mayors of Great Britain and Ireland. March 29. St. Anne's Church, Limehouse, is destroyed by fire. Aug. 6. The Great Northern Railway is opened to Peterborough. Sept. 4. The workmen at Barclay's brewery attack the Austrian general Haynau. Nov. 25. A meeting is held in Guildhall to protest against the establishment of a Romish hierarchy in England.
1851. May 1. Opening of the Great Exhibition (*q.v.*). July 2. The Queen and Prince Consort attend a civic banquet at Guildhall in honour of the Exhibition. Oct. 30. The corporation give Kossuth an official welcome in Guildhall.
1852. Nov. 18. The public funeral of the duke of Wellington takes place in St. Paul's.
1853. July 27. The London cabmen "strike" for two or three days. Oct. 5. Special religious services are held for averting the cholera.
1854. Jan. 1. The Irvingite church is opened in Gordon Square. June 19. The king of Portugal visits the city. July 18. A public meeting is held against the mode of performing the ritual of the Established Church at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas's, Pimlico. July. The cholera reappears in London. Oct. 30. Opening of the Working Men's College, Red-Lion Square. Nov. 2. A great meeting in aid of the Patriotic Fund is held at the Mansion House.
1855. Feb. 22. Bread riots occur in the east of London. April 19. The emperor and empress of the French pay a state visit to Guildhall. May 6. A meeting in favour of administrative reform is held in the London Tavern. June 11. Smithfield Market is closed. June 13. The New-Cattle-market is opened by Prince Albert. June 24. Riots in Hyde Park (*q.v.*) against the Sunday Trading Bill. July 21. The statue of Sir Robert Peel, in Cheapside, is uncovered.

A.D.

1855. Aug. 14. The Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, is passed. Nov. 5. The ratepayers reject a proposition to establish free libraries and museums. Nov. 30. A meeting is held at Willis's Rooms to establish a Nightingale Fund.
1856. April 29. Peace is officially proclaimed in the metropolis. May 29. Magnificent displays of fireworks are exhibited in the parks in celebration of the peace. July 9. The Guards make their public entry into London. Sept. 3. The British Bank stops payment. Oct. 19. A false alarm of fire at the Surrey Music Hall leads to the death of eight persons, and the serious injury of about thirty.
1857. June 22. The Educational Conference meets in London. June 24. South Kensington Museum is opened. Nov. 12. In consequence of numerous commercial failures the Bank Charter Act is suspended. Dec. 12. More than 3,000 persons are out of work in Spitalfields.
1858. Jan. 1. London is divided into ten postal districts. Jan. 31. The *Great Eastern* is launched. March 27. Fifteen lives are lost at a fire in Bloomsbury. July 12. About 100 persons are injured, and several killed, by the explosion of a firework manufactory in the Westminster Road. Aug. 2. In consequence of the foul state of the Thames, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, is passed for its purification. Nov. 30. The city commissioners accept the offer of S. Gurney, Esq., M.P., to erect free drinking-fountains (*q.v.*) in the metropolis.
1859. May 25. A deputation from the city memorializes the premier against English intervention in the Italian question. July 18. Much injury is done in London by a violent storm. July 25. Vauxhall Gardens are closed. Aug. 6. The strike of the builders, &c., of the metropolis commences, its object being the reduction of the length of the working day from ten to nine hours, without a diminution of wages. It continues until November. Aug. 16. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle at Newington, Surrey, is founded by Sir Morton Peto. Aug. 21. The disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, in consequence of the alleged Romish tendencies of the rector, commence. Sept. 22. The metropolis is divided into twenty districts for ecclesiastical purposes.
1860. March 7. The Floral Hall, Covent Garden, is opened with a grand volunteer ball. May 30. A train breaks through the walls of the Great Northern terminus at King's Cross, and injures several people in the public street. June 23. A volunteer rifle review is held in Hyde Park. Aug. 26. A fire in Long Acre destroys St. Martin's Hall and other buildings. Dec. Much distress is occasioned by the severe frosts.
1861. April 8. The decennial census of Great Britain and Ireland is taken, and the population of London is returned at 2,863,034 souls. April 15. The first street tramway is opened in Victoria Street. June 5. The new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Kensington are opened by Prince Albert. June 22. A terrible fire in Tooley Street, Southwark, occasions the death of Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the fire brigade, and the destruction of property worth about £2,000,000. June. Another strike commences in the building trades. July 11. The ratepayers again refuse a free library. Sept. 2. A collision on the North London Railway occasions the loss of fifteen lives. Sept. 5. A destructive fire breaks out in Paternoster Row. Oct. 31. The prince of Wales opens the Middle Temple library.

LONDON (Gates).—The old Roman gates of London were four in number, viz., Ludgate, said to have been built by King Lud B.C. 66; Aldgate, named on account of its antiquity; Cripplegate; and Dowgate. Besides these, were Bishopsgate, which was built before A.D. 685; Aldersgate; Newgate, which was erected by Henry I., or Stephen; Moorgate, built in 1415; and Temple Bar, which was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670.

LONDON (Treaties).—Three treaties were concluded at London between Louis XII. of France, and Henry VIII., Aug. 7, 1514. The first provided for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and England; the second for a marriage between Louis XII. and Mary, the youngest sister of Henry VIII.; and the third secured to Henry VIII. the payment annually, for ten years, of 100,000 gold crowns, in satisfaction of arrears. — A treaty between Russia, France, and England, for the settlement of the affairs of Greece, was concluded at London July 6, 1827.

LONDON BRIDGE.—The first bridge over the Thames at London was built of wood, about A.D. 994, and stood lower down the river, near Botolph's wharf. It was nearly demolished by Olaf, king of Denmark, in 1008, and the ruins were carried away by a flood in 1091. In 1097 Will. II. imposed a heavy tax for its reconstruction. The new bridge, destroyed by fire in 1136, was restored in 1163. The old stone bridge was commenced by Peter of Colechurch in 1176, and was completed in 1209. It was 926 feet long, 40 feet wide, and about 60 feet above the water, and stood upon nineteen pointed arches, between which were massive piers. A handsome stone chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, stood upon the centre pier, and appears to have been the only building erected upon the bridge at its foundation, though in course of time a row of houses on each side of the road was added. The entire construction was defended by a drawbridge. A fire, which occurred here July 10, 1212, occasioned the death of more than 3,000 persons, and did considerable damage to the bridge itself; and in 1282 the frost destroyed five of the arches. The custom of placing the heads of traitors over London Bridge was commenced by Edward I. in August, 1305. A celebrated passage of arms between an English and a Scotch knight took place on the bridge April 23, 1390; and on the occasion of the entry of Richard II. and his consort into London, Nov. 13, 1395, nine persons were killed here, owing to the excessive crowding. The drawbridge tower was erected in 1426, and the great gate and tower on the Southwark side of the river, together with two arches of the bridge, fell in Jan. 14, 1437, but without causing any loss of life. The houses on the bridge were burnt by Falconbridge during his attempt on London, May 14, 1471, and six houses were also destroyed by fire Nov. 21, 1504. In 1577 the drawbridge tower was rebuilt, the heads were removed to Traitors' gate, the famous Nonsuch House

was erected about 1579, and in 1582 the water-works were established. A fire which broke out Feb. 13, 1633, destroyed more than a third of the houses on the bridge; but the Great Fire of 1666 did comparatively little damage. The bridge gate, and several other buildings, were also burnt down, Sept. 8, 1725. Owing to the insecure state of the bridge, the houses were removed in 1757, and a temporary wooden bridge was erected, and opened in October. This temporary bridge was destroyed by fire April 11, 1758. The drawbridge was removed in 1760, and in 1800 active exertions were made for the erection of an entirely new bridge. Nothing was done, however, till June 15, 1822, when the corporation offered three premiums for the best designs, and in December, Messrs. Fowler, Borer, and Busby were declared the successful competitors. The design ultimately adopted, however, was that of Mr. John Rennie. The rebuilding of the bridge was officially referred to parliament Feb. 19, 1823, and was ordered to be carried into effect by 4 Geo. IV. c. 50 (July 4, 1823). The first pile was driven March 15, 1824; the foundation-stone was laid by Lord-Mayor Garratt, June 15, 1825, and the bridge was opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, Aug. 1, 1831. The contract for building the bridge was £506,000. The dimensions are as follows:—

	Ft.	in.
Span of centre arch	150	6
Height of ditto from high water	29	6
Piers	24	0
Span of second and fourth arches	140	0
Height of ditto from high water	27	6
Piers	22	0
Span of the abutment arches ..	130	0
Height of ditto from high water	24	6
Abutments	73	0
Clear water-way	690	0
Length of bridge, including abutments ..	928	0
Ditto, without abutments	782	0
Width of bridge from parapet to } parapet	56	0
Width of carriage-way	36	0
Width of each foot-way	9	0
Total height of bridge on east side } from low water	60	0

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY (Ireland).—This city, situated in the county of the same name, originated in a monastery founded about A.D. 546. Its early history is little but a record of repeated assaults and conflagrations by the Irish and Danes. The great church was built in 1163; and in 1198 the town was taken by John de Courcey. In 1311 it was granted by Edward II. to Richard de Burgh. The first English garrison was stationed in Londonderry in 1566. In 1568 the town and fort were much injured by an explosion in the powder magazine, which caused the English to leave the place; but it was re-occupied in 1600. In 1608 the town was burnt by Sir Cahir O'Doherty, and in 1613 it received a charter. The town-hall was erected in 1622, and the cathedral was completed in 1633. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, Londonderry became the asylum of the Irish Protestants, who successfully defended the place against the royalists in 1649. The memor-

able siege by James II. commenced April 20, 1689, and terminated in the retreat of the besiegers, July 30. During the interval, 3,200 of the defenders died from wounds or starvation, and the assailants lost about 8,000 men. The town-hall having been burnt during the siege, was rebuilt in 1692. The court-house was commenced in 1813, and the county gaol was completed in 1824. The colossal statue of the Rev. George Walker, who had conducted the defence in 1689, was inaugurated Aug. 12, 1823. The London-derry Literary Society was established in 1834.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—This institution for educational purposes was established A.D. 1806 in the Old Jewry, where Professor Porson, who was the first librarian, died in 1808. It was incorporated April 30, 1815. The first stone of the present building in Finsbury Circus was laid May 4, 1815, and it was opened April 21, 1819.

LONDON STONE.—Camden considers this stone to be the central milestone from which the British highroads radiated; but Stow states that "the cause why this stone was set there (in Cannon Street), the time when, or other memory hereof, is none." The stone was removed from the south to the north side of Cannon Street, Dec. 13, 1742; and in 1798 it was again removed, and built into the outer wall of St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Thomas Campbell, the poet, suggested the foundation of a college on the principle of free admission to all sects and denominations, in a letter to Lord Brougham, written in the year 1825, and ground for the establishment of an institution of this kind was obtained by a deed of settlement dated Feb. 11, 1826. The first stone of the London University, in Gower Street, was laid April 30, 1827, and the institution was opened Oct. 1, 1828. An application having been made for a charter April 25 and 26, 1834, a special meeting of the proprietors, to consider the proposals of the government, was held Dec. 2, 1835, and the University of London was incorporated in 1836. This charter was renewed and extended in 1837, 1849, and 1856.

LONE STAR SOCIETY.—The English newspapers of Aug. 21, 1852, announced the formation, in Alabama and other Southern American States, of a society called the order of the Lone Star, of which the object was "the extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the Western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

LONGARA (Italy).—On the approach of an allied French and German army, a portion of the citizens of Vicenza took refuge in a large cavern called the grotto of Masano, or Longara, in the mountains near their city, in 1510. L'Hérisson, a French captain, finding it impossible to force a passage into the cavern, lighted faggots at the entrance, when all the inmates, amount-

ing to 6,000, with the exception of one young man, were smothered.—In more modern times 700 Arabs were destroyed in a similar manner by the French generals in Algeria (*q. v.*).

LONGEVITY.—The Antediluvians attained an extraordinary age, many of them numbering nearly a thousand years. Methuselah, who lived the longest, was 969 years old when he died. Noah was 500 years old when Shem, Ham, and Japhet were born (Gen. v. 32), and some of his descendants exceeded what are now considered the ordinary limits of human existence, though no one born after the Deluge passed the age of 464 years, or one half of that attained by some of the antediluvians. Terah, the last who exceeded 200, died B.C. 1921, and since his time but few instances are recorded of persons living beyond the term fixed upon in Scripture as the ordinary limit of human existence; "the days of our years are three-score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Alison, referring to modern times (*Hist. of Europe*, 1815-52, vol. v. p. 408), states that the oldest inhabitants of the globe known to authentic history have been found amongst the slaves of the West Indies, and speaks of one in Jamaica who attained the age of 180 years. The following list contains a selection of the best-authenticated cases of longevity, though the evidence on which some of these rests is far from being satisfactory.

Hales.	English Bible.		Died aged
B.C.	B.C.		Years.
5181	3874	Adam	930
4976	3769	Seth	912
4786	3679	Enos	905
4616	3609	Cainan	910
4451	3544	Mahaleel	895
4289	3382	Jared	962
4124	3317	Enoch was translated	365
3937	3130	Methuselah	959
3755	2948	Lamech	777
2805	2048	N. ah	950
3153	2346	Shem	600
3018	2311	Arphaxad	438
2888	2281	Salah	433
2754	2247	Eber	464
2624	2217	Peleg	239
2492	2185	Reu	239
2362	2155	Serug	230
2283	2126	Nahor	148
2075	1921	Terah	205
2016	1860	Sarah	127
1978	1822	Abraham	175
1899	1716	Isaac	180
1846	1689	Jacob	147
1782	16.5	Joseph	110
1608	1451	Moses	120

A.D.	Died aged
	Years.
66. Marcus Androgenus (killed in battle)	107
95. Apollonius of Tyana	130
271. Galen	140
491. St. Patrick	122
500. Attila, king of the Huns	124
973. Clarenbaldus	168 or 148
973. Swarlingus	142

Died aged

Years.

A.D.		Years.
974.	Tugarus	115
14th century.	Sir Ralph Vernon, called "old Sir Ralph," or Sir Ralph the Long Liver	150
1566.	Lewis Cornaro, of Padua	104
1588.	Jan. 28. Thomas Cam, London	107
1612.	Countess of Desmond	145
1635.	Thomas Parr, Wunnington, Shropshire	152
1648.	Thomas Damme, Leighton, Cheshire	154
1652.	William Mead, M.D., Hertfordshire	148
1656.	James Bowles, Kenilworth	152
1668.	William Edwards, Glamorganshire	168
1670.	Henry Jenkins, Yorkshire	169
1671.	Robert Montgomery, Skipton	127
1685.	Gustavus Holme, Dover	132
1691.	Mrs. Eckelston, King's County, Ireland	143
1706.	John Bayles, Northampton	126
1711.	Jane Scrimshaw, London	127
1714.	William Wakeley, Shropshire	124
1715.	May 31 Elizabeth Lewis, Herefordshire	141
1724.	Peter Zartan, Hungary	185
1731.	William Edie, Edinburgh	120
1732.	William Leland, Ireland	140
1734.	John Ronsey, Scotland	138
1739.	Margaret Patten, London	137
1740.	James Grasmay, Hungary	125
1741.	John Rovin, Hungary	172
1741.	Wife of John Rovin, Hungary	164
1743.	Mary Pryam, London	121
1743.	Peter Mestanea, Spain	130
1747.	Jonas Surington, Norway	159
1749.	Mrs. Bowles, Berkshire	124
1749.	Alexander Bennet, Down, Ireland	125
1749.	Joseph Battlesworth, Cornwall	130
1753.	Don Andrew Bueno, Badajoz	124
1753.	Evan Peirce, North Wales	120
1753.	Andrew Schimide, Upper Silesia	124
1757.	William Sharply, Roscommon, Ireland	138
1757.	John Walney, Glasgow	124
1757.	Robert Parr, Shropshire	124
1757.	Alexander McCulloch, Aberdeen	132
1758.	David Grant, Kinross, Scotland	127
1758.	Catherine Giles, Belfast	122
1759.	James Sheile, Kilkenny, Ireland	136
1759.	Hannibal Camoux, Marseilles	121
1759.	Donald Cameron, Scotland	130
1760.	Elizabeth Hilton	121
1761.	Jan. Charles Cottrell, Philadelphia, N. America	120
1761.	Jan. Mrs. Charles Cottrell, ditto	115
1761.	July. John Newell, Ireland	127
1761.	Elizabeth Marchant, Ireland	133
1762.	Catherine Brebner, Aberdeen	124
1762.	John Noon, Galway, Ireland	129
1763.	John Michaelstone	127
1763.	Elizabeth Taylor, London	131
1763.	George Kirtton, Yorkshire	125
1763.	Matthew Hubert, Ireland	121
1763.	Owen Carrollan, Ireland	127
1765.	Edglebert Hoff, New York, U.S.	128
1765.	Margaret Foster, Cumberland	137
1766.	Thomas Wiuslow, Ireland	146
1766.	Mr. Dobson, Hatfield	139
1766.	John de la Smet, Virginia, U.S.	130
1766.	John King, Cambridgeshire	130
1767.	John Hill, Edinburgh	130
1767.	Francis Ange, Maryland, U.S.	134
1768.	Francis Consit, Yorkshire	150
1768.	Catherine Noon, Ireland	136
1769.	John Brookey, Devonsh re	134
1769.	Mr. Butler, Kilkenny, Ireland	133
1769.	Margaret Foster	137
1771.	John Gough, Ireland	129
1772.	Mrs. Keith, Gloucestershire	123
1772.	Christian Drackenbure, Denmark	146
1772.	Mrs. Clum, Lichfield	138
1773.	Charles McTindly, Ireland	143
1775.	Peter Garden, Aberdeen	131
1776.	Mr. Movat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland	136
1776 (about).	Mrs. Phillips	126 or 124
1777.	Ann Foster, Newcastle	132
1780.	Louisa Truxo (negress), S. America	175
1780.	Robert McBride, Scotland	130
1780.	Mr. Evans, London	139
1780.	William Ellis, Liverpool	131

Died aged

Years.

A.D.		Years.
1784.	Mary Cameron, Inverness-shire	123
1785.	John Maxwell, Cumberland	132
1785.	Cardinal de Salis, Spain	110
1787.	Jonas Warren, Ireland	167
1790.	John Jacob, the "Patriarch of Mount Jura"	123
1791.	Jonathan Hartop, Yorkshire	138
1793.	Mr. Robertson, Edinburgh	137
1796.	Mrs. Thompson, Dublin	135
1797.	Charles Machlin, the actor, London	107
1798.	April 2. Isaac Ingall, Sussex	120
1804.	Thomas Martin, Yorkshire	130
1805.	John Tucker, Hampshire	131
1806.	Catherine Lopez (negress), Jamaica	134
1806.	Mr. Creek, Thurlow, Suffolk	125
1807.	Joseph Rann (negro), Jamaica	140
1807.	Mr. Crobally, Ireland	128
1810.	Flora Macdonald, Isle of Lewes, Scotland	120
1812.	Anne Wignell (negress), Jamaica	146
1813.	Mary Meigan, Ireland	129
1813.	John Gilley, Maine, U.S.	124
1814.	Mary Innes, Isle of Skye	127
1818.	David Ferguson, Kent	124
1818.	William M'Kein, Virginia, U.S.	130
1824.	John Maddox, Gloucestershire	121
1826.	Ann Mullholland, Ireland	122
1827.	Rebecca Fury (negress), Jamaica	140
1836.	John Cuffee (negro), Virginia, U.S.	120
1845.	Bridget Devine, Manchester	147
1848.	Daniel Aikin, Canada West	120
1848.	Mrs. Moran, Ireland	121
1850.	Richard Dornier, Ireland	125
1851.	Viscount Gardinville	113
1852.	Feb. 24. David Kenison, N.A.	117
1853.	Oct. 15. Judy (a slave), N.A.	110
1855.	M. A. Provencal, France	119
1858.	James Nolan, Ireland	116
1860.	Patrick Sweeney, Ireland	119

LONG ISLAND (Bahamas) was discovered by Christopher Columbus A.D. 1492. With the group to which it belongs it was seized by the Spaniards A.D. 1781, and was restored to the British by the treaty of Versailles, 1783.

LONG ISLAND (Battle).—The English, under General Howe, routed the American revolutionary forces, commanded by General Putnam, at the village of Flat Bush, in Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. The English lost 61 killed and 257 wounded, and the rebel army 2,000 men.

LONG ISLAND (New York).—Captain Weymouth discovered Long Island, A.D. 1605.

LONGITUDE. (See **LATITUDE.**)

LONGJUMEAU. (Treaty,) was concluded between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics, March 23, 1568. It was a mere stratagem on the part of the Roman Catholics to weaken their opponents, and was speedily broken. It was called the ill-grounded Peace.

LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION, also called the Short-lived Administration, held office Feb. 11 and 12, 1746. The Pelham, or Broad-Bottom Administration, having resigned office Feb. 10, 1746, the earl of Bath accepted the Treasury, with Lord Carlisle as privy seal, Lord Granville as one of the secretaries of state, and Lord Winchelsea at the Admiralty. George III. was not, however, satisfied with the ministerial arrangements, and the Broad-Bottom Administration (*q.v.*) was restored to office Feb. 12.

LONGOBARDI.—The name of this German tribe of barbarians is derived either from the length of their beards or from the circumstance of their inhabiting the plains beside the Elbe,—*börde* or *bord* signifying a "fertile plain by the side of a river." They are stated by the ancient authors to have been a branch of the Suevi; but Paul Warnefrid, who wrote in the time of Charlemagne, and was himself a Longobard, asserts that they originally migrated from Scandinavia. They first appeared in history during the reign of Augustus, when they were settled between the Elbe and Oder, and but little more was heard of them till the reign of Justinian (A.D. 527—565), by whom they were invited into Noricum and Pannonia. Under their chief Alboin, they invaded Italy in 568, and speedily reduced the greater portion of the country to subjection, establishing their kingdom of Lombardy, which composed the modern states of Venice, the Tyrol, the Milanese, Piedmont, Genoa, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, a large portion of the papal states, and the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples. (*See LOMBARDY.*)

LONG PARLIAMENT, summoned by Charles I., met at Westminster, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1640, and continued its sittings until it was dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653. The journal of this parliament terminates Tuesday, April 19. It was said of this parliament, that "many thought it never would have a beginning, and afterwards that it never would have an end."

LONGWY (France), fortified by Vauban, has sustained several sieges. The Prussian army invested it Aug. 20, 1792, and it surrendered Aug. 24.

LOO (Holland).—William III. ratified the peace of Ryswick at his hunting seat of Loo, Sept. 20, 1697. A treaty between Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, was concluded here under the auspices of William Pitt in 1790.

LOO-CHOO, LEKEYO, or LIEOU-KIEOU ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—Captain Broughton visited these islands, then little known to Europeans, A.D. 1797.

LOODIANA (Hindustan).—This town and the district came into possession of the British A.D. 1836, through the failure of the line of succession.

LOOKING-GLASSES are mentioned Job xxxvii. 18, B.C. 2337, and Exodus xxxviii. 8, B.C. 1490, and were probably made of polished metal. Praxiteles, who flourished about B.C. 320, is said to have made a mirror of silver, and the American Indians were found to possess such articles, made from a kind of vitrified lava, plane, concave, and convex, A.D. 1492. Beckmann gathers from Pliny that they were manufactured of glass by the Sidonians, A.D. 77. He quotes a treatise of 1279, by John Peckham, a Franciscan monk of Oxford, in which mirrors are particularly described, and as having the back covered with lead. The Anglo-Saxon women wore them at their girdles. A process for silvering was patented by Drayton, November, 1843.

LOOM is found depicted on the tombs at Thebes, about B.C. 2000, the invention having been ascribed to the goddess Isis. It was in use in ancient Greece and Rome, especially amongst the females of a family. In India and China it has been in use, in a rude form, from the earliest period. Among the Anglo-Saxons, too, its structure was exceedingly simple. Improved apparatus was introduced into England by the Flemings, of whom Gervaise says that weaving is their "natural" business. A number of these people established themselves at Norwich A.D. 1132, and John Kemp, with a body of workmen from Flanders, came over at the invitation of Edward III., A.D. 1331. A method for the application of mechanical power to the hand-loom was submitted to the French Academy of Sciences by M. de Gennes, A.D. 1678, although it does not appear to have been carried into effect. A machine was patented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, which imitated the three movements in weaving, A.D. 1785, and another in 1787; but all these failed, and after an expenditure of £40,000, that gentleman received a grant of £10,000 from parliament as compensation in 1809. The first power-loom for cotton-weaving was erected near Glasgow in 1798. Jacquard exhibited his machine at Paris in September, 1801, and an electric loom was constructed in 1854 by M. Bonelli, director-general of the Sardinian telegraphs, which he brought to England in 1859.

LORCA (Spain), the ancient Eliocroca, was besieged several times during the Moorish occupation of a part of Spain. The bridge was built in 1847.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, and LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN. (*See CHAMBERLAIN.*)

LORD CHANCELLOR (Scotland) was originally the king's conscience-keeper, issuing his writs for the remedy of injustice, and became the chief judge of the Court of Session at its establishment, A.D. 1533. The office was abolished at the Union, March 6, 1707.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL. (*See ADMIRAL, Lord High.*)

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.—The office of king's chancellor has been traced back as far as the reign of Ethelbert, king of Kent (A.D. 568—615). It was usually held by an ecclesiastic, and frequently by the king's chaplain. The first chancellor after the Conquest was Arfastus, bishop of Helmham, whose name occurs in a charter dated 1068. The office assumed a judicial character in the reign of Henry I., and sustained a change in its constitution under Henry III., who appointed an officer empowered to act as a chancellor, but without possessing that title, his special province being the custody of the seal. The first charter making this distinction is dated June 14, 1232. The chancellor assumed the title of chancellor of England in 1266, and of lord chancellor in the reign of Edward II. By 5 Eliz. c. 18 (1562), the offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical. The vice-

chancellor (*q. v.*) was appointed by 53 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 23, 1813). The salaries of the chief officers of the lord chancellor are regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 (July 1, 1852). The lord chancellor takes precedence of all the other law officers of the realm, ranking next to the archbishop of Canterbury.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS AND LORD
KEEPERS OF ENGLAND.

William I.

A.D.

- 1068. Arfastus.
- 1070. Osbert.
- 1074. Osmund.
- 1078. Maurice.
- 1083. William Welson.
- 1085. William Giffard.

William II.

- 1087. William Giffard (continued).
- 1090. Robert Bloet.
- 1093. Galdric.
- 1095 (about). William Giffard (again).

Henry I.

- 1100. William Giffard (continued).
- 1101. Roger.
- 1103. William Giffard (again).
- 1104. Waldrich.
- 1108. Ranulph.
- 1124. Geoffrey Rufus.

Stephen.

- 1135. Roger Pauper.
- 1139. Philip.
- Robert de Grant.

Henry II.

- 1154. Thomas Becket.
- 1173. Ralph de Warneville.
- 1181. Geoffrey Plantagenet.

Richard I.

- 1189. William de Longchamp.
- 1198. Eustace.

John.

- 1199. Hubert Walter.
- 1205. Walter de Grey.
- 1213. Peter de Rupibus.
- 1214. { Walter de Grey (again).
- Richard Marisco.

Henry III.

- 1216. Richard Marisco (continued).
- 1226. Ralph de Nevill.
- 1238. Simon Normanus (keeper).
- 1240. Richard Crassus (keeper).
- 1244. Silvester de Everdon (keeper).
- 1246. John Mansel (keeper).
- 1247. John de Lexington (keeper).
- 1248. John Mansel (again, keeper).
- 1250. William de Kilkenny (keeper).
- 1255. Henry de Wingham (keeper).
- 1260. Nicholas de Ely (keeper).
- 1261. Walter de Merton.
- 1263. Nicholas de Ely.
- 1265. { Thomas de Cantilupe.
- Walter Giffard.
- 1267. Godfrey Giffard.
- 1268. John de Chishull (keeper).
- 1269. Richard de Middleton.
- 1272. John de Kirkeby (keeper).

Edward I.

- 1272. Walter de Merton.
- 1274. Robert Burnell.
- 1292. { William de Hamilton (keeper).
- John de Langton.
- 1302. { Adam de Osgodby (keeper).
- William de Grenefield.
- 1304. William de Hamilton.
- 1307. Ralph de Baldock.

Edward II.

- 1307. Ralph de Baldock (continued).
- John de Langton.
- 1310. { Adam de Osgodby (keeper).
- Walter Reginald.
- 1311. Adam de Osgodby (keeper).
- 1312. Walter Reginald (again, keeper).

A.D.

- 1314. John de Sandale.
- 1318. John de Hotham.
- 1320. John Salmon.
- 1323. Robert de Baldock.
- 1326. William de Ayremynne (keeper).
- 1326. Henry de Clif (keeper).

Edward III.

- 1327. John de Hotham (again).
- Henry de Clif
- 1328. { William de Herlaston } (keepers).
- Henry de Burghersh.
- 1330. John de Stratford.
- 1334. Richard de Annngerville, or Bury.
- 1335. John de Stratford (again).
- 1337. Robert de Stratford.
- 1338. Richard de Bynterworth.
- 1339. { John de St. Paul } (keepers).
- Michael de Wath
- Thomas de Baumburgh
- 1340. { John de St. Paul (keeper).
- John de Stratford (again).
- Robert de Stratford.
- Sir Robert Burghchier, or Bouchier.
- 1341. Sir Robert Parning.
- John de Thoresby
- 1343. { John de St. Paul } (keepers).
- Thomas de Brayton
- Robert de Tadington.
- 1345. John de Offord, or Ufford.
- David de Wollore
- John de St. Paul
- 1349. { Thomas de Brayton } (keepers).
- Thomas de Cotyngnam
- John de Thoresby.
- 1356. William de Edington.
- 1363. Simon Langham.
- 1367. William de Wykeham.
- 1371. Sir Robert de Thorpe.
- 1372. Sir John Knyvet.
- 1377. Adam de Houghton.

Richard II.

- 1377. Adam de Houghton (continued).
- 1378. Sir Richard le Scrope.
- 1379. Simon de Sudbury.
- 1381. { Hugh de Segrave (keeper).
- William de Courteneye.
- Sir Richard le Scrope (again).
- 1382. { Hugh de Segrave } (keepers).
- William de Dighton
- John de Waltham
- Robert de Braybroke.
- 1383. Sir Michael de la Pole.
- 1386. Thomas de Arundel.
- 1389. William de Wykeham (again).
- 1391. Thomas de Arundel (again).
- 1396. Edmund de Stafford.
- 1399. { Thomas de Arundel (again).
- John de Scarle.

Henry IV.

- 1399. John de Scarle (continued).
- 1401. Edmund de Stafford (again).
- 1403. Henry de Beaufort.
- 1405. Thomas Langley.
- 1407. Thomas de Arundel (again).
- 1410. { John Wakering (keeper).
- Sir Thomas Beaufort.
- 1412. Thomas de Arundel (again).

Henry V.

- 1413. Henry Beaufort.
- 1417. Thomas Langley (again).

Henry VI.

- 1422. Thomas Langley (continued).
- 1422. { Simon Gaunstede (keeper).
- Thomas Langley (again).
- 1424. Henry Beaufort (again).
- 1426. John Kempe.
- 1432. John Stafford.
- 1450. John Kempe.
- 1454. Richard Neville.
- 1455. Thomas Bourchier.
- 1456. William Waynflete.
- 1460. George Neville.

Edward IV.

- 1461. George Neville (continued).
- 1467. { Robert Kirkham (keeper).
- Robert Stillington.

A.D.

1473. { John Morton
Henry Bourchier } (keepers).
John Morton (again)
Lawrence Booth.
1474. Thomas Rotheram.
1475. { John Alcock
Thomas Rotheram (again).
- Edward V.
1483. Thomas Rotheram (continued)
1483. John Russell.
- Richard III.
1483. John Russell (continued).
1485. Thomas Barowe (keeper).
- Henry VII.
1485. John Alcock.
1486. John Morton.
1500. Henry Dene.
1502. William Warham (keeper).
1504. William Warham.
- Henry VIII.
1509. William Warham (continued).
1515. Thomas Wolsey.
1529. Sir Thomas More.
1532. Sir Thomas Audley (keeper).
1533. Sir Thomas Audley.
1544. Thomas, Lord Wriothesley (keeper).
1545. Thomas, Lord Wriothesley.
- Edward VI.
1547. Lord Wriothesley (continued).
1547. { William Paulet (keeper).
Richard, Lord Rich.
1551. Thomas Goodrich (keeper).
1552. Thomas Goodrich.
- Mary.
1553. Stephen Gardiner.
1556. Nicholas Heath.
- Elizabeth.
1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon (keeper).
1579. Sir Thomas Bromley.
1587. Sir Christopher Hatton.
1591. William, Lord Burleigh.
1592. Sir John Puckering (keeper).
1596. Sir Thomas Egerton (keeper).
- James I.
1603. Sir Thomas Egerton (continued as keeper).
1603. Sir Thomas Egerton.
1617. Sir Francis Bacon (keeper).
1618. Sir Francis Bacon.
1621. John Williams.
- Charles I.
1625. John Williams (continued).
1625. Sir Thomas Coventry.
1640. Sir John Finch.
1641. Sir Edward Lyttleton.
1643. Parliamentary Commission.
1645. Sir Richard Lane.
1646. { The earl of Salisbury.
Parliamentary Commissioners.
1648. Parliamentary Commissioners.
interregnum.*
{ Bulstrode Whitelocke.
John L'Isle.
Richard Keeble.
Bulstrode Whitelocke.
1654. { Sir Thomas Widdrington.
John L'Isle.
Nathaniel Fiennes.
1656. { John L'Isle.
Bulstrode Whitelocke.
1659. { Nathaniel Fiennes.
John L'Isle.
1659. William Lenthall.
{ John Bradshaw.
Thomas Tyrrell.
John Fountain.
1659. Bulstrode Whitelocke.
1660. William Lenthall (again).
{ Sir Thomas Widdrington.
Thomas Tyrrell.
John Fountain.
Edward Montague, earl of Manchester.

A.D.

- The Restoration.
1657. Sir Edward Hyde.
1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, knt. and bart.
1672. Anthony Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury.
1673. Sir Heneage Finch (keeper).
1675. Heneage (Lord Finch).
1682. Sir Francis North (keeper).
- James II.
1685. Lord Guildford (continued).
1685. Lord Jeffreys.
- William and Mary.
1690. { Sir John Maynard
Sir Anthony Keck } (commissioners).
Sir Wm. Rawlinson
1690. { Sir John Trevor
Sir Wm. Rawlinson } (commissioners).
Sir Geo. Hutchins
1693. Sir John Somers (keeper).
1697. Lord Somers.
1700. Sir Nathan Wright (keeper).
- Anne.
1702. Sir Nathan Wright (continued).
1705. Right Hon. William Cowper (keeper).
1707. Lord Cowper.
{ Sir Thomas Trevor
Robert Tracy } (commissioners).
John Scrope
1710. Sir Simon Harcourt (keeper).
1713. Lord Harcourt.
- George I.
1714. Lord Harcourt (continued).
1714. Lord Cowper.
1718. { Robert Tracy
Sir John Pratt } (commissioners).
Sir James Montague
1718. Lord Parker.
{ Sir Joseph Jekyll
Sir Jeffrey Gilbert } (commissioners).
Sir Robert Raymond
1725. Sir Peter King (afterwards Lord King).
- George II.
1727. Lord King (continued).
1733. Hon. Charles Talbot.
1737. Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke.
{ Sir John Willis
Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe } (commissioners).
Sir John Eardley Wilmot
1757. Sir Robert Henley (keeper).
- George III.
1760. Lord Henley (continued as keeper).
1761. Lord Henley.
1762. Lord Camden.
1770. Hon. Charles Yorke.
{ Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe
Hon. Henry Bathurst } (commissioners).
Sir Richard Aston
1771. Hon. Henry Bathurst.
1778. Lord Thurlow.
{ Lord Loughborough
Sir William Henry Ashurst } (commissioners).
Sir Beaumont Hotham
1783. Lord Thurlow.
{ Sir James Eyre
Sir William Henry Ashurst } (commissioners).
Sir John Wilson
1793. Lord Loughborough.
1801. Lord Eldon.
1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine
1807. Lord Eldon (again).
- George IV.
1820. Lord Eldon (continued).
1827. John Singleton Copley (created Lord Lyndhurst).
- William IV.
1830. Lord Lyndhurst (continued).
1830. Lord Brougham.
1834. Lord Lyndhurst (again).
{ Sir Launcelot Shadwell
Sir Chas. Christopher Pepys } (commissioners).
Sir John Bernard Bosanquet
1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys (Lord Cottenham).
- Victoria.
1837. Lord Cottenham (continued).
1841. Lord Lyndhurst (again).
1846. Lord Cottenham (again).

* During the Interregnum the holders of the Great Seal were styled Lords Commissioners.

- A.D.
 1850. { Henry, Lord Langdale } (commis-
 { Sir Launcelot Shadwell } sioners).
 { Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe }
 1850. Sir Thomas Wilde (created Lord Truro).
 1852. Lord St. Leonards.
 1852. Lord Cranworth.
 1858. Lord Chelmsford.
 1859. Lord Campbell.
 1861. Lord Westbury.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.—
 The appointment of this officer is coeval
 with the English government in Ireland; but
 the earliest lord chancellor whose name has
 been preserved is Stephen Ridel, noticed
 in 1186. Deputies, or vice-chancellors, also
 formed part of the ancient establishment of
 Ireland.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

- A.D.
 1186. Stephen Ridel.
Henry III.
 1219. John de Worchley.
 1230. Fromond le Brun.
 1232. { Ralph Nevill.
 { Geoffrey Turville (Vice-Chancellor).
 1235. Alan de Sancta Fide.
 1236. Robert Luttrell.
 1237. { Geoffrey Turville.
 { Ralph, bishop of Norwich.
 1245. William Welward.
 1249. Ralph (again).
 1259. Fromond le Brun.
Edward I.
 1272. Fromond le Brun (continued).
 1283. Walter de Fulburn.
 1288. William de Bruerlaco.
 1292. Thomas Cantock.
 1293. Walter de Thornburg.
 1294. Adam Wodington.
 1295. Thomas Cantock (again).
Edward II.
 1307. Thomas Cantock (continued).
 1314. Richard de Bereford.
 1317. William Fitz-John.
 1321. Roger Outlaw.
 1325. Alexander de Bicknor.
 1326. Roger Outlaw (again).
Edward III.
 1330. Adam de Limberg.
 1331. William (prior of St. John's, Dublin).
 1332. { Adam de Limberg (again).
 { Roger Outlaw (again).
 1334. Adam de Limberg (again).
 1335. Roger Outlaw (again).
 1337. Thomas Charlton.
 1338. { Robert de Henningberg.
 { John de Battail (keeper).
 { Roger Outlaw (again).
 1339. { Thomas Charlton (again).
 { Robert de Askeby.
 1341. { John le Archer.
 1342. Roger Darcy (keeper).
 1343. John de Battail (keeper, again).
 1344. John le Archer (again).
 1346. { John Morice, or Morys.
 { Roger Darcy (keeper, again).
 1349. John le Archer (again).
 1350. { William Bromley (keeper).
 { John de St. Paul.
 1354. Richard de Assheton.
 1355. John de St. Paul (again).
 1356. John de Frowyk.
 1357. { Thomas Burley.
 { Friar John de Mora } (Deputy
 { William Draiton } Chancellors).
 1359. Thomas Burley.
 1363. Richard de Assheton (again).
 1366. Thomas Scurlcock.
 1367. Thomas le Reve.
 1368. Thomas Burley.
 1370. John de Botheby.

- A.D.
 1372. William Tany.
 1374. { John de Botheby (again).
 { William Tany (again).
 { John Keppock.
Richard II.
 1377. { Robert de Wikeford, or Wickford.
 { Alexander Balcot.
 1379. John Colton.
 1380. William Tany (again).
 1381. Ralph Chene, or Cheney (keeper).
 1385. Robert de Wikeford (again).
 1386. { Robert Sutton (Vice-Chancellor).
 { Alexander Balcot (again).
 { Thomas de Everdon (Vice-Chancellor
 { Thomas de Everdon (keeper).
 1387. Richard White.
 1388. Sir Robert Preston (keeper).
 1389. Alexander Balcot (again).
 1388. Sir Robert Preston.
 1392. Robert Waldby.
 1393. Richard Northalis.
 1394. Alexander Balcot (again).
 1395. Robert Waldby (again).
 1397. { Alexander Balcot (again).
 { Robert de Braybroke.
 { Robert Sutton (deputy keeper).
 { Thomas Cranley.
Henry IV.
 1399. Thomas Cranley (continued).
 1400. Alexander Balcot (again).
 1401. Thomas Cranley (again).
 1402. Thomas de Everdon (deputy, again).
 1405. { Richard Rede
 { John Bermingham } (deputies).
 { Robert Sutton (again)
 1407. Laurence Merbury (deputy).
 1410. Patrick Barret.
 1411. Robert Sutton (deputy, again).
 1412. Thomas Cranley (again).
Henry V.
 1413. Sir Laurence Merbury (again).
 1415. { Thomas Cranley (again).
 { Patrick Barret (again).
 1416. William Fitz-Thomas.
 1419. Sir Laurence Merbury (again).
 1421. William Fitz-Thomas (again).
Henry VI.
 1422. Sir Laurence Merbury (again).
 1423. { Richard Sedgrave, or Segrave.
 { Richard Talbot.
 1426. { William Fitz Thomas (again).
 { Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace.
 { Richard Talbot (again).
 1427. { Robert Sutton (keeper, again).
 1434. Thomas Chase (keeper).
 1435. Thomas Strange (deputy).
 1436. { Sir Richard Fitz-Eustace (deputy, again
 { Robert Dyke (keeper).
 1441. Sir Thomas Strange.
 1444. Richard Wogan.
 1445. William Cheevers (deputy).
 1446. { Sir John Talbot.
 { Robert Dyke (deputy, again).
 1448. { Thomas Fitzgerald (deputy).
 { Thomas Talbot (deputy).
 1451. Sir John Talbot (again).
 1453. Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace.
 1454. Sir William Wells (deputy).
 1460. { Earl of Rutland.
 { John Dynham.
Edward IV.
 1461. { Sir Robert Preston (deputy).
 { Sir William Wells.
 1462. Earl of Worcester.
 1463. Earl of Kildare.
 1468. Robert Allaunston.
 1469. Sir William Dudley.
 1472. { Lord Portlester.
 { John Taxton.
 1474. { Gilbert de Venham.
 { Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace.
 1480. William Sherwood.
 1481. Lawrence de St. Lawrence.
 1482. Walter Champflour (keeper).
 1483. { Sir Robert de St. Lawrence.
 { Thomas Fitzgerald.

Henry VII.

A.D.

- 1485. Robert Fitz-Eustace.
- 1492. Alexander Plunket.
- 1494. Henry Deane.
- 1496. Walter Fitzsimons.
- 1498. William Rokeby.
- 1501. Walter Fitzsimons (again).

Henry VIII.

- 1509. { Nicholas St. Lawrence.
Walter Fitzsimons (again). }
- 1513. Sir William Compton.
- 1515. William Rokeby.
- 1527. Hugh Inge.
- 1528. John Alan.
- 1532. George Cromer.
- 1534. John Barnewall.
- 1538. { John Allen (keeper).
John Allen. }
- 1546. { Sir Thomas Cusack.
Sir Richard Rede. }

Edward VI.

- 1548. Sir John Allen.
- 1550. Sir Thomas Cusack.

Mary.

- 1553. Sir Thomas Cusack (continued).
- 1555. { Sir William Fitzwilliams (keeper).
Hugh Curwen. }

Elizabeth.

- 1558. Hugh Curwen (continued).
- 1567. Robert Weston.
- 1573. Adam Loftus (keeper).
- 1576. William Gerrard.
- 1577. Adam Loftus (keeper).
- 1603. Adam Loftus.

James I.

- 1605. { Thomas Jones
Sir James Ley
Sir Edmund Pelham
Sir Anthony St. Leger } (keepers).
- 1619. { Sir William Jones
Sir William Methwold
Sir Francis Aungier
Adam Loftus (afterwards Viscount Ely). }

Charles I.

- 1625. Viscount Ely (continued).
- 1627. { James Usher
Lord Docwra
Sir William Parsons
Sir Adam Loftus } (keepers).
- 1638. { Robert, Lord Dillon
Sir Adam Loftus
Christopher Wandesford
Sir Philip Mainwaring } (keepers).
- 1639. Sir Richard Bolton.

Interregnum.

- 1655. { Richard Pepys
Sir Gerard Lowther
Miles Corbet } (commissioners).
- 1656. William Steele.

The Restoration.

- 1660. Sir Maurice Eustace.
- 1665. Michael Boyle.

James II.

- 1685. { Michael Boyle (continued).
Sir Charles Porter. }
- 1686. Sir Alexander Tittton.

William III.

- 1690. { Richard Pyne
Sir Richard Ryves
Robert Rochfort
Sir Charles Porter } (keepers).
- 1693. { Archbishop of Dublin
Earl of Meath
William Hill } (keepers).
- 1696. { Sir John Jeffreyson
Thomas Coote
Nehemiah Donellan
John Methuen. } (keepers).
- 1697. { Earl of Meath
Earl of Longford
Viscount Blesinton } (keepers).

Anne.

- 1702. John Methuen (again).
- 1703. Sir Richard Cox.
- 1707. Richard Freeman.

A.D.

- 1710. { Earl of Kildare
Archbishop of Dublin
Thomas Keightley
Sir Constantine Phipps. } (keepers).

George I.

- 1714. Alan Brodrick.
- 1725. Richard West.
- 1726. Thomas Wyndham.

George II.

- 1727. Thomas Wyndham (continued).
- 1739. Robert Jocelyn.
- 1757. John Bowes.

George III.

- 1760. John, Lord Bowes (continued).
- 1767. James Hewitt.
- 1789. John Fitzgibbon.
- 1802. Sir John Mitford.
- 1806. Right Hon. George Ponsonby.
- 1807. Thomas Manners Sutton.

George IV.

- 1820. Lord Manners (continued).
- 1827. Sir Anthony Hart, knt.

William IV.

- 1830. William Conyngham Plunket.
- 1835. { Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, knt.
Lord Plunket. }

Victoria.

- 1837. Lord Plunket (continued).
- 1841. { Sir John Campbell.
Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden. }
- 1846. Maziere Brady.
- 1852. Francis Blackburne.
- 1853. Maziere Brady (again).
- 1858. Joseph Napier.
- 1859. Maziere Brady (again).

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE (England).—This officer existed in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history. His jurisdiction was defined by 8 Rich. II. c. 5 (1385). The duke of Buckingham, tried and executed for high treason, May 21, 1521, forfeited the office, and it has never been revived. The lord high constable and the earl marshal were judges of the court of chivalry, called in the reign of Henry IV. *Curia Militaris*. This office ranked as the first in France. Napoleon I. created his brother Louis constable of the empire.

LORD HIGH CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND.—This office is of great antiquity, and in 1162 was held by Richard de Moreville. Robert Bruce conferred the dignity of constable on Gilbert de Hay, earl of Errol, and his heirs for ever, Nov. 12, 1315.

LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND.—The office of Lord High Steward is of great antiquity, having existed before the time of Edward the Confessor, and the holder thereof was at that period the first great officer of the crown. It was for many years hereditary in the family of the earls of Leicester, but on the attainder of Simon of Montfort in 1265, it was abolished, and is now only revived for the special occasions of a coronation or the trial of a peer. On the 12th of January, 1559, Henry, earl of Arundel, was created high steward for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 15, to hold that office from "the rising of the sun on the same day to the setting thereof." Whenever a grand jury finds a true bill against a peer on a charge of treason or felony, a commission is issued constituting a lord high steward, with authority to try the accused. Edward, earl of Devon, appointed lord high steward

in 1400 for the trial of the earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry IV., is the first lord high steward created for this purpose. The trial over, the lord high steward breaks his rod, in order to show that his commission has ended.

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.—This, the third great officer of the crown, had the custody of the royal treasury, and of the foreign and domestic documents kept there. The office is held during pleasure. The first lord high treasurer was Odo, earl of Kent and bishop of Bayeux, in the reign of William the Conqueror. For many years the office was held by ecclesiastics, the first lay treasurer being Richard, Lord Scroop, in 1371. The duke of Shrewsbury, appointed by Queen Anne, July 29, 1714, and who resigned office a few days afterwards, was the last high treasurer of England. Since that time the office has always been vested in commissioners, the chief of whom is the first lord of the treasury, and head of the government.

LORD HIGH TREASURERS OF ENGLAND.

William I.

A.D.

Odo, earl of Kent.

Henry I.

Geoffrey de Clinton.
Ranulph Flambard.
Roger, bishop of Salisbury.
Nigelus, bishop of Ely.

Henry II.

Geoffrey Ridel.
Richard de Ely.

Richard I.

Richard de Ely (continued).
William de Ely.

John.

William de Ely (continued).
Dean of St. Paul's.
Walter de Grey.
Geoffrey, archdeacon of Norwich.

Henry III.

John Ruthall.
1217. Eustace de Fauconbridge.
John de Fontibus.
Walter Maclerk, or Lacklatine.
Hubert de Burgo.
Peter de Orial.

1234. Hugh de Pateshull.
Galfridus Templarius.
William Haverhull.
Richard de Barking.
Philip Lovel.

1258. John Crackhall.
1260. John, abbot of Peterborough.
1263. Nicholas de Ely.
1266. Thomas de Wymundham.
1269. John de Chishull.
1271. Philip de Ely.

Edward I.

1274. Joseph de Claucy.
1275. { Walter Giffard.
Robert Burnel.
1278. John de Claucy.
1279. Thomas Beck.
1280. Richard de Warren, or de Ware.
1284. Walter Wenlock.
1286. { Roger de Longespee, alias de Molond.
John de Kirkeby.
1290. William de Marchia.
1293. Peter de Leicester.
1295. Walter de Langton.

Edward II.

1307. Walter Reynolds.
1311. John de Sandale.
1312. Sir Walter de Norwich.

A.D.

1313. John de Sandale (again).
1315. { Sir Walter de Norwich (again).
John de Drokeneesford.
1317. John Hotham.
1318. { William Walwaine.
John de Stratford.
1319. Walter Stapleton.
1321. Sir Walter de Norwich (again).
1322. Roger de Northburgh.
1324. { Walter Stapleton (again).
William de Melton.

Edward III.

1326. { John de Stratford (again).
Adam de Orleton.
1327. Henry de Burghersh.
1329. Thomas Charleton, or Charlton.
1330. Robert Woodhouse.
1331. William Melton (again).
1332. William Ayremin.
1333. Robert le Ailstone.
1336. Henry de Burghersh (again).
1337. Richard de Bury.
1338. William de la Zouch, or le Zouch.
1340. { Roger de Northburgh.
Sir Richard Sodington, Knt.
1342. Roger de Northburgh (again).
1343. William de Cusans.
1345. William de Edington.
1358. John de Shepey.
1361. Simon Langham.
1363. John Barnet.
1371. Sir Richard Scrope, Lord Scrope.
1376. Sir Richard Ashton.
1377. Henry Wakefield.

Richard II.

1377. Henry Wakefield (continued).
1378. Thomas Brentingham.
1379. Richard Fitzalan.
1380. Thomas Brentingham (again).
1389. John Gilbert.
1390. John Waltham.
1395. Roger Walden.
1398. { Guy de Mona.
Sir William le Scrope.

Henry IV.

1399. Sir John Northbury, Knt.
1403. Henry Bowet.
1404. Lord Roos, or Ros.
1405. Lord Furnival.
1408. { Nicholas Bubbewith.
Lord Scrope (again).
1409. Lord Tibtoft.
1410. Lord Scrope.

Henry V.

1413. Earl of Arundel and Surrey.
1416. Sir Philip Lech, Knt.
1417. Lord Fitz-Hugh.

Henry VI.

1422. John Stafford.
1425. Lord Hungerford.
1431. Lord Scrope.
1434. Lord Cromwell.
1444. Ralph de Sudley.
1447. Marmaduke Lumley.
1448. Lord Say and Sele.
1450. Lord Beauchamp.
1452. Lord Tibtoft (again).
{ Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.
Thomas Thorpe.
1455. { Viscount Bourchier.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
1456. Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (again).
1458. Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond (again).
1460. Viscount Bourchier (again).

Edward IV.

1461. Thomas Bourchier.
1462. Earl of Worcester (again).
1464. Lord Grey, of Ruthyn.
1465. Sir Walter Blount.
1466. Earl Rivers.
1469. { John Longstrother.
William Grey.
1471. { Earl of Essex (again).
Viscount Bourchier.

Edward V.

1483. Earl of Essex (continued).

- Richard III.
A.D.
1483. Earl of Essex (continued).
1484. Sir Richard Wood, Knt.
- Henry VII.
1485. { Sir Reginald Bray.
Sir William Stanley.
1486. Lord Dynham.
1501. Earl of Surrey.
- Henry VIII.
1509. { Earl of Surrey (continued).
Thomas Cromwell.
1522. Earl of Surrey.
- Edward VI.
1547. Earl of Hertford.
1551. Earl of Wiltshire, afterwards marquis of Winchester.
- Mary.
1553. Marquis of Winchester (continued).
- Elizabeth.
1558. Marquis of Winchester (continued).
1572. Sir William Cecil.
1599. Thomas Sackville.
- James I.
1609. Earl of Salisbury.
1614. Earl of Suffolk.
1618. George Abbott.
1621. Lord Cranfield.
1624. Sir James Ley, Knt. and Bart.
- Charles I.
1625. Sir James Ley (continued).
1636. William Juxon
1643. Lord Cottington.
- Charles II.
1660. { Sir Edward Hyde.
Earl of Southampton.
1667. Duke of Albemarle.
1672. Lord Clifford.
1673. Sir Thomas Osborne.
1679. { Earl of Essex.
Hon. Laurence, afterwards Lord Hyde
and earl of Rochester.
1684. Lord Godolphin.
- James II.
1685. Earl of Rochester (again).
1687. Lord Belasyse.
- William III. and Mary.
1689. Viscount Mordaunt.
1690. { Sir John Lowther, Bart.
Lord Godolphin (again).
- William III.
1694. Lord Godolphin (continued).
1698. Right Hon. Charles Montagu.
1699. Earl of Tankerville.
1700. Lord Godolphin (again).
1701. Earl of Carlisle.
- Anne.
1702. Lord Godolphin (again).
1710. Earl Poulett.
1711. Earl of Oxford.
1714. Duke of Shrewsbury.

LORD HIGH TREASURER OF IRELAND.—The dignity of this officer, who ranks third of the crown officers in Ireland, is as ancient as the English government of that country. Originally he was styled the treasurer of the exchequer. John de St. John was the first holder of the office, in 1217.

LORD KEEPER.—The office of lord keeper of the great seal of England is stated on doubtful authority to have been held during the chancellorship of Ranulph, in the reign of Henry I., by Richard, a chaplain. It was not officially established till the reign of Richard I. The offices of lord chancellor and lord keeper were declared identical, as far as England is concerned, by 5 Eliz. c. 18 (1562). (For a list of lord keepers see the list of lord high chancellors.)

LORD LIEUTENANT.—Hallam (Hist. of

Eng. v. 11, c. 9) states that the military jurisdiction in counties was transferred from the sheriffs, or justices of the peace, to a new officer called the lord lieutenant, during the reign of Mary. "The office gave him the command of the militia, and rendered him the chief vicegerent of his sovereign, responsible for the maintenance of public order. This institution may be considered as a revival of the ancient local earldom." Lords lieutenant of counties were appointed in Ireland by 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 17 (Aug. 23, 1831).

LORD MAYOR.—The title of Lord was granted to the mayor of London, A.D. 1354. Charles I. conferred this distinction on the chief magistrate of Dublin in 1641, but it was not borne by him until 1665. The chief magistrate of York and of Edinburgh is also styled Lord Mayor.

LORD MAYOR (London).—According to the Liber Albus, the principal representatives of the sovereign power in the city of London have since the Norman conquest acted at various times under different names. William I. styled this officer his Portgrave, or Portgreve, afterwards corrupted into Portreve. In a charter of Henry I. he is called a Justiciar, and in a charter of Henry II., in which the right of the aldermen to elect one every year is confirmed, he is styled Mayor. In olden times the mayor was elected on the feast of the apostles Simon and Jude (Oct. 28), and it was customary for him on the day of his election to go on foot by land, or by boat on the river Thames, to Westminster, or the Tower, to be sworn into office. At first the Lord Mayor frequently held the office for several consecutive years; but Edward I., in 1285, limited it to one year, and this rule, except in very particular cases, has since been observed. Henry Fitz-Elwyne, the first who held the office, was appointed by the crown in 1188. The title Lord was added to mayor in 1354. The procession, at first of a simple character, was converted into a pageant in 1454 by Sir John Norman, who proceeded to Westminster in a stately barge.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

	A.D.		A.D.
Henry Fitz-Elwyne		John Gizors	1245
1189 to	1212	Peter Fitz-Alan	1246
Roger Fitz-Alan	1213	Michael Tovy, or	
Serle le Mercer	1214	Tony	1247
William Hardel	1215	Michael Tovy	1248
James Alderman	1216	Roger Fitz-Roger	1249
(deposed)		John Norman	1250
Solomon de Basing		Adam de Basing	1251
Serle le Mercer		John Tulesan	1252
1217 to	1222	Nicholas Bat	1253
Richard Renger		Ralph Hardel	
1223 to	1226	1254 to	1257
Roger le Duc	1227 to 1230	John Gizors	1258
Andrew Bukerel		William Fitz-Rich-	
1231 to	1236	ard	1259
Richard Renger	1237	William Fitz-Rich-	
William Joynier	1238	ard	1260
Gerard Bat	1239	Thomas Fitz-Thomas	
Reginald de Bungay	1240	1261 to	1264
Ralph Eswy	1241 to 1243	Hugh Fitz-Otho	
Michael Tovy	1244	(warden)	1265

A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
William Fitz-Richard (warden) 1265	Thomas Legge 1347	William Estfield, or Eastfield 1429	William Purchase 1497
Alan la Suche (warden) 1266	John Lovekyn 1348	Nicholas Wotton (again) 1430	Johan Percival 1498
Thomas de Eppegrave (warden) 1267	Walter Turke 1349	Johan Wellis, or Welles 1431	Nicholas Alwyn 1499
Stephen de Eddeworth (warden) 1267	Richard Kislingbury 1350	Johan Parneys, or Parvels 1432	Johan Reynington 1500
Hugh Fitz-Otho (warden) 1268	Andrew Aubrey 1351	Johan Brokley, or Brocle 1433	Sir Johan Shaa 1501
John Adrian 1269	Adam Fraunceys 1352	Robert Otley, or Roger Otely 1434	Bartholomew Reed 1502
John Adrian 1270	Adam Fraunceys 1353	Henry Frowyk, or Frow 1435	Sir William Capel 1503
Walter Hervey 1271	Thomas Legge 1354	Johan Michell, or Michael 1436	John Wyngar, or Winger 1504
Walter Harvey 1272	Simon Fraunceys 1355	William Estfield (again) 1437	Thomas Knesworth 1505
Henry Waleys 1273	Henry Picard 1356	Robert Large 1439	Sir Richard Haddon 1506
Gregory de Kokesley 1274 to 1280	John Sody 1357	Johan Paddesley 1440	William Browne (again in 1513) .. 1507
Henry Waleys 1281 to 1283	John Lovekyn 1358	Robert Clopton 1441	Stephen Jenyns 1508
Gregory de Kokesley 1284	Simon Dolsely 1359	Johan Athlerley, or Hatherley 1442	Thomas Bradbury 1509
Ralph de Sandwich (warden) 1285	John Wroth 1360	Thomas Chatworth 1443	Henry Keble 1510
John Breton (warden) 1286	John Pecche 1361	Henry Frowyk (again) 1444	Roger Aichiley 1511
Ralph de Sandwich (warden) 1287 to 1292	Stephen Cavendish 1362	Synken, or Simon Eyer 1445	Sir William Copinger 1512
John Breton 1293 to 1296	John Notte 1363	Johan Olney 1446	Sir William Browne (John Tate) 1513
Henry Waleys 1297	Adam de Bury 1364	Johan Gidney 1447	George Menoux 1514
Henry Waleys 1298	John Lovekyn 1365	Stephen Browne (again) 1448	William Butler 1515
Elias Russel 1299	John Lovelock 1366	Thomas Chalton 1449	John Rest 1516
Elias Russel 1300	James Andrew 1367	Nicholas Wyfforde 1450	Sir Thomas Exmewe 1517
John le Blount 1301 to 1307	Simon Morden 1368	William Gregory 1451	Thomas Mirfine 1518
Nicholas de Farnedone 1308	John Chichester 1369	Geoffrey Feilding 1452	Sir James Yarford 1519
Thomas Romeyn 1309	John Bernes 1370	Johan Norman 1453	Sir John Bruge 1520
Richer de Reffham 1310	John Bernes 1371	Stephen Forster 1454	Sir John Milborne 1521
John Gizors 1311	John Pyel 1372	William Marowe 1455	Sir John Munday 1522
John Gizors 1312	Adam de Bury 1373	Thomas Caning, or Canings 1456	Sir Thomas Baldry, or Baldrie 1523
Nicholas de Farnedone 1313	William Walworth 1374	Geoffrey Boleyn, or Boleine 1457	Sir William Bailey 1524
John Gizors 1314	Adam Stable (deposed) 1375	Thomas Scot 1458	Sir John Allen 1525
Stephen de Abingdon 1315	Nicholas Brembre } 1376	William Henlyn 1459	Sir Thomas Seamer 1526
John de Wengrave 1316 to 1318	Nicholas Brembre 1377	Richard Lee 1460	Sir James Spencer 1527
Hamo de Chigge-welle 1319	John Philipot 1378	Hugh Wyche 1461	Sir John Rudstone 1528
Nicholas de Farnedone 1320	John Hadley 1379	Thomas Cooke 1462	Ralph Dodmer 1529
Hamo de Chigge-welle 1321	William Walworth 1380	Mathew Philip 1463	Sir Thomas Par-giter 1530
Hamo de Chigge-welle 1322	John Northampton 1381	Rauf Josselyne 1464	Sir Nicholas Lambard 1531
Nicholas de Farnedone 1323	John Northampton 1382	Rauf Verney 1465	Sir Stephen Peocke 1532
Hamo de Chigge-welle 1324	Nicholas Brembre 1383 to 1385	Johan Yonge 1466	Sir Christopher Askew 1533
Richard de Be-toigne 1325	Nicholas Exton 1386	Thomas Owlgrove 1467	Sir John Champneis 1534
Richard de Be-toigne 1326	Nicholas Exton 1387	William Taylour 1468	Sir John Allen (again) 1535
Hamo de Chigge-welle 1327	Nicholas Twyford 1388	Richard Lee 1469	Sir Ralph Waren 1536
John de Grantham 1328	William Venour 1389	Johan Stockton 1470	Sir Richard Gresham 1537
Simon Swanlond 1329	Adam Bamme 1390	William Edward 1471	William Forman 1538
John de Pountney 1330	John Hende 1391	William Hampton 1472	Sir William Holles 1539
John de Pountney 1331	William Staundon 1392	Johan Tate 1473	Sir William Roch 1540
John de Prestone 1332	John Hadley 1393	Robert Drope 1474	Sir Michael Dormer 1541
John de Pountney 1333	John Freshe 1394	Robert Basset 1475	John Cotes, or Cotes 1542
Reginald de Conduit 1334	William More 1395	Rauf Josselyne (again) 1476	Sir William Bowyer 1543
Nicholas Wotton 1335	Adam Bamme 1396	Humphrey Heyforde 1477	Sir Ralph Waren (again) 1544
John de Pountney 1336	Richard Whittington 1397	Richard Gardiner 1478	Sir Martin Bowes 1545
Henry Darcy 1337	Drew Barentyn 1398	Bartilmew James 1479	Sir Henry Hurbarthorne 1546
Henry Darcy 1338	Thomas Knolles 1399	Johan Browne 1480	Sir John Gresham 1547
Andrew Aubrey 1339	John Fraunceys 1400	William Haryot 1481	Sir Henry Amcotes 1548
Andrew Aubrey 1340	John Shadworth 1401	Edmond Shaa 1482	Sir Rowland Hill (first Protestant lord mayor) 1549
John Oxenford (died) 1341	John Walcot 1402	Robert Billesdon 1483	Sir Andrew Jude 1550
Simon Fraunceys 1342	William Askham 1403	Thomas Hylle 1484	Sir Richard Dobbes 1551
Simon Fraunceys 1343	John Hende 1404	Hugh Bryce 1485	Sir George Barnes 1552
John Hamoud 1343	John Woodcock 1405	Henry Colet 1486	Sir Thomas White 1553
John Hamoud 1344	Richard Whittington 1406	William Horne 1487	Sir John Lion 1554
Richard Lacere 1345	William Staundon 1407	Robert Tate 1488	Sir William Gerard 1555
Geoffrey Wichyng-ham 1346	Drew Barentyn 1408	William White 1489	Sir Thomas Offey 1556
	Richard Merlawe 1409	Johan Mathew 1490	Sir Thomas Curteis 1557
	Thomas Knolles 1410	Hugh Clopton 1491	Sir Thomas Leigh, or Lee 1558
	Robert Chichele 1411	William Martyn 1492	Sir William Huet 1559
	William Walderne 1412		Sir William Chester 1560
	William Crowmer 1413		Sir William Harper 1561
	Thomas Fauconer 1414		Sir Thomas Lodge 1562
	Nicholas Wotton 1415		Sir John White 1563
	Henry Barton 1416		Sir Richard Malorie 1564
	Richard Merlawe 1417		Sir Richard Cham-pion 1565
	William Sevenoke 1418		
	Richard Whittington 1419		
	William Cambridge 1420		
	Richard Chichele 1421		
	William Waldern 1422		
	William Crowmer (again) 1423		
	John Michell 1424		
	Johan Covertre 1425		
	William Rynwell 1426		
	Johan Gedney 1427		
	Henry Barton (again) 1428		

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Sir Christopher Draper	1566	Sir Thomas Moulson	1634	Sir Owen Buckingham	1705	Sir William Stephenson	1765
Sir Roger Martin	1567	Sir Robert Packhurst	1635	Sir Thomas Rawlinson	1706	George Nelson	1766
Sir Thomas Rowe	1568	Sir Christopher Cetheroe	1636	Sir Robert Beddingfield	1707	Sir Robert Kite	1767
Alexander Avenon	1569	Sir Edward Bromfield	1637	Sir William Withers	1708	Hon. Thomas Harley	1768
Sir Rowland Heyward	1570	Sir Richard Fenn	1638	Sir Charles Duncumbe	1709	Samuel Turner	1769
Sir William Allen	1571	Sir Maurice Abbott	1639	Sir Samuel Garrard, bart.	1710	William Beckford	1770
Sir Lionel Duckett	1572	Sir Henry Garway	1640	Sir Gilbert Heathcote	1711	Barlow Treouthick	1771
Sir John Rivers	1573	Sir William Acton	1641	Sir Robert Beachcroft	1712	Brass Crosby	1771
James Hawes	1574	Sir Richard Gurney	1642	Sir Richard Hoare	1713	William Nash	1772
Ambrose Nicholas	1575	Sir Isaac Pennington	1643	Sir Samuel Stanier, or Stainer	1714	James Townshend	1773
Sir John Langley	1576	Sir John Wollaston	1644	Sir William Humphreys	1715	Frederick Bull	1774
Sir Thomas Ramsey	1577	Sir Thomas Atkins	1645	Sir Charles Peers	1716	John Wilkes	1775
Richard Pipe	1578	Sir Thomas Adams	1646	Sir James Bateman	1717	John Sawbridge	1776
Sir Nicholas Woodrofe	1579	Sir John Gayre (committed to the Tower)	1647	Sir William Lewen	1718	Sir Thomas Hall'ax	1777
Sir John Branche	1580	Sir John Warner	1648	Sir John Ward	1719	Sir James Esdaile	1778
Sir James Harvie	1581	Sir Abraham Reynardson (committed to the Tower by Parliament)	1649	Sir George Thorold	1720	Samuel Plumble	1779
Sir Thomas Blauncke	1582	Thomas Foote	1650	Sir John Fryer	1721	Brackley Kennet	1780
Edward Osborne	1583	Thomas Andrews	1651	Sir William Stewart	1722	Sir Watkin Lewes	1781
Sir Edward Pullison	1584	John Kendrek	1652	Sir Gerard Conyers	1723	Sir William Plomer	1782
Sir Wolstan Dixie	1585	John Fowkes	1653	Sir Peter Delme	1724	Nathaniel Newnham	1783
Sir George Barne	1586	Thomas Vyner	1654	Sir George Mertins, or Matyins	1725	Robert Peckham	1784
Sir George Bond	1587	Christopher Pack	1655	Sir Francis Forbes	1726	Richard Clark	1785
Martin Calthorpe, or Colthorpe	1588	John Dethick	1656	Sir John Eyles	1727	Thomas Wright	1786
Sir John Hart	1589	Robert Tichborne	1657	Sir Edward Beecher	1728	Thomas Sainsbury	1787
John Allot	1590	Richard Chiverton	1658	Sir Robert Baylis	1729	John Burnell	1788
Sir William Web	1591	Sir John Ireton	1659	Sir Richard Brocas	1730	William Gill	1789
Sir William Rowe	1592	Sir Thomas Alleyne	1660	Sir Humphrey Parsons	1731	William Pickett	1790
Sir Cuthbert Buckle	1593	Sir Richard Browne	1661	Sir Francis Child	1732	John Boydell	1791
Sir Richard Martin	1594	Sir John Frederick	1662	John Barber	1733	John Hopkins	1792
Sir John Spencer	1594	Sir John Robinson	1663	Sir William Billers	1734	Sir James Sander-son	1793
Sir Stephen Slany	1595	Sir Anthony Bateman	1664	Sir Edward Bellamy	1735	Paul le Mesurier	1794
Thomas Skinner	1595	John Lawrence	1665	Sir John Williams	1736	Thomas Skinner	1795
Sir Henry Billingsly	1596	Sir Thomas Bludworth	1666	Sir John Thompson	1737	William Curtis	1796
Sir Richard Saltentall	1597	Sir William Bolton	1667	Sir John Barnard	1738	Sir Brook Watson, bart.	1797
Sir Stephen Some, or Soame	1598	Sir William Peake	1668	Micajah Perry	1739	Sir John-William Anderson, bart.	1798
Sir Nicholas Mosley	1599	Sir William Turner	1669	Sir John Salter	1740	Sir Richard Carr Glynn, bart.	1799
Sir William Kyder	1600	Sir Samuel Sterling	1670	Sir Humphrey Parsons	1741	Harvey Christopher Combe	1800
Sir John Gerard	1601	Sir Richard Ford	1671	Daniel Lambert	1742	Sir William Staines	1801
Robert Lee	1602	Sir George Waterman	1672	Sir Robert Godschal	1743	Sir John Eamer	1802
Sir Thomas Bennet	1603	Sir Robert Hanson	1673	George Heathcote	1744	Charles Price	1803
Sir Thomas Low	1604	Sir William Hooker	1674	Robert Willmot, or Willmot	1745	John Perring	1804
Sir Henry Hollyday	1605	Sir Robert Vyner	1675	Sir Robert Westley	1746	Peter Perchard	1805
Sir John Wats	1606	Sir Joseph Sheldon	1676	Sir Henry Marshall	1747	Sir James Shaw, bart.	1806
Sir Henry Rowe	1607	Sir Thomas Davies	1677	Sir Richard Hoare	1748	Sir William Leighton	1807
Sir Humphrey Weld	1608	Sir Francis Chaplin	1678	William Benn	1749	John Ainsley	1808
Sir Thomas Cambell	1609	Sir James Edwards	1679	Sir Robert Ladbroke	1750	Charles Flower	1809
Sir William Craven	1610	Sir Robert Clayton	1680	Sir William Calvert	1751	Thomas Smith	1810
Sir James Pemberton	1611	Sir Patience Ward	1681	Sir Samuel Pen-nant	1752	Joshua Jonathan Smith	1811
Sir John Swinnerton	1612	Sir John Moore	1682	John Blachford	1753	Claudius Stephen Hunter	1812
Sir Thomas Middleton	1613	Sir William Prichard	1683	Francis Cockayne	1754	George Scholey	1813
Sir John Hayes	1614	Sir Henry Tulse	1684	Thomas Winterbottom	1755	Sir William Domville	1814
Sir John Jules	1615	Sir James Smith	1685	Robert Alsop	1756	Samuel Birch	1815
Sir John Leman	1616	Sir Robert Jerfey	1686	Sir Crispe Gascoyne	1757	Mathew Wood	1816
George Bolles	1617	Sir John Peake	1687	Edward Ironside	1758	Mathew Wood	1817
Sir Sebastian Harvey	1618	Sir John Shorter	1688	Thomas Rawlinson	1759	Christopher Smith	1818
Sir William Cockain	1619	Sir John Chapman	1689	Stephen Theodore Jausen	1760	John Atkins	1819
Sir Francis Jones	1620	Sir Thomas Pilkington	1690-91	Singsby Bethell	1761	George Brydges	1820
Sir Edward Barkham	1621	Sir Thomas Stamp	1692	Marsha Dickinson	1762	John Thomas Thorpe	1821
Sir Peter Proby	1622	Sir John Fleet	1693	Sir Charles Asvill	1763	Christopher Magnay	1822
Sir Martin Lumley	1623	Sir William Ashurst	1694	Sir Richard Glyn, bart.	1764	William Heygate	1823
Sir John Goare	1624	Sir Thomas Lane	1695	Sir Thomas Chitty	1765	Robert Walthman	1824
Sir Allen Cotton	1625	Sir John Honblon	1696	Sir Matthew Blakiston	1766	John Garratt	1825
Sir Cuthbert Aket	1626	Sir Edward Clarke	1697	Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.	1767	William Venables	1826
Sir Hugh Hammersley	1627	Sir Humphrey Edwin	1698	William Beckford	1768	Anthony Browne	1827
Sir Richard Deane	1628	Sir Francis Child	1699	William Bridgen	1769	Matthias Prime Lucas	1828
Sir James Cambell	1629	Sir Richard Levett	1700			William Thompson	1829
Sir Robert Ducey	1630	Sir Thomas Abney	1701			John Crowder	1830
Sir George Whitmore	1631	Sir William Gore	1702			Sir John Key, bart.	1831
Sir Nicholas Raynton	1632	Sir William Dashiwood	1703			Sir John Key, bart.	1832
Ralph Freeman	1633	Sir John Parsons	1704			Sir Peter Laurie	1833
						Charles Farebrother	1834
						Henry Winchester	1835
						William Taylor Copeland	1836

	A.D.		A.D.
Thomas Kelly	1837	Sir John Musgrove,	
Sir John Cowan,		bart.	1851
bart.	1838	William Hunter ..	1852
Samuel Wilson	1839	Thomas Challis, M.P.	1853
Sir Chapman Mar-		Thomas Sidney	1854
shall, knt.	1840	Sir Francis Graham	
Thomas Johnson ..	1841	Moon, bart.	1855
John Pirie	1842	David Salomons ..	1856
John Humphrey ..	1843	Thomas Quesited	
Sir William Mag-		Finnis	1857
nay, bart.	1844	Sir Robert Walter	
Michael Gibbs	1845	Carden, bart.	1858
John Johnson	1846	David W. Wire	1859
Sir George Carroll,		James Carter	1860
knt.	1847	William Cubitt,	
John Kinnersley		M.P.	1861
Hooper	1848	William Cubitt,	
Sir James Duke, bt.	1849	M.P. (second	
Thomas Farncomb	1850	time)	1862

The term of office commences Nov. 9, in the year preceding the one mentioned in the foregoing list.

LORD MAYOR (Dublin).—The title of Lord was first assumed by the Mayors of Dublin A.D. 1665. In the following list the date of their election to the office is given.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

	A.D.		A.D.
Sir Daniel Belling-		John Stoyte	1715
ham	1665	Thomas Bolton	1716
John Desmyniers	1666	Anthony Barkey ..	1717
Mark Quin	1667	William Quail	1718
John Forrest ..	1668	Thomas Wilkinson	1719
Lewis Desmyniers	1669	George Forbes	1720
Enoch Reidy	1670	Thomas Curtis	1721
Sir John Totty	1671	William Dickson ..	1722
Robert Deey	1672	John Porter	1723
Sir Joshua Allen ..	1673	John Reyson	1724
Sir Francis Brewster	1674	Joseph Kane	1725
William Smith	1675	William Empson ..	1726
Christopher Lovet	1676	Sir Nathaniel Whit-	
John Smith	1677	well	1727
Peter Ward	1678	Henry Burrows	
John Eastwood	1679	and John Page ..	1728
Luke Lowther	1680	Sir Peter Verdoen	1729
Sir Humphrey Jervis	1681	Nathaniel Pearson	1730
Sir Humphrey Jervis	1682	Joseph Nuttall	1731
Sir Elias Best	1683	Humphrey French	1732
Sir Abel Ram	1684	Thomas How	1733
Sir John Knox	1685	Nathaniel Kaue ..	1734
Sir John Castleton	1686	Sir Richard Grattan	
Sir Thomas Hacket	1687	and George Forbes	1735
Sir Michael Creagh	1688	James Someville ..	1736
Terence McDermott	1689	William Walker ..	1737
John Otrington	1690	John Macarroll ..	1738
Sir Michael Mitchell	1691	Daniel Falkiner ..	1739
Sir Michael Mitchell	1692	Sir Samuel Cooke ..	1740
Sir John Rogerson	1693	William Aldrich ..	1741
George Blackhall ..	1694	Gilbert King	1742
William Watts	1695	David Tew and	
Sir William Billing-		William Aldrich	1743
ton	1696	John Walker	1744
Bart. Van Homrigh	1697	Daniel Cooke	1745
Thomas Quin	1698	Richard White and	
Thomas Quin	1699	William Walker	1746
Sir Mark Rainsford	1700	Sir George Ribton ..	1747
Samuel Walton	1701	Robert Ross	1748
Thomas Bell	1702	John Adamson	1749
John Page	1703	Thomas Taylor	1750
Sir Francis Stoyte	1704	John Cooke	1751
Williams Gibbon ..	1705	Sir Charles Burton	1752
Benjamin Burton ..	1706	Andrew Murray ..	1753
John Pearson	1707	Hans Ehlie	1754
Sir William Fownes	1708	Perceval Hunt	1755
Charles Forrest ..	1709	John Forbes	1756
Sir John Eccles	1710	Thomas Mead	1757
Ralph Gore	1711	Philip Crampton ..	1758
Sir Samuel Cooke ..	1712	John Tew	1759
Sir Samuel Cooke ..	1713	Sir Patrick Hamil-	
Sir James Barlow ..	1714	ton	1760

	A.D.		A.D.
Sir Timothy Allen	1761	Mark Bloxham	1816
Charles Russell	1762	John Alley	1817
William Forbes	1763	Thomas McKenny ..	1818
Benjamin Geale ..	1764	Sir William Stamer,	
Sir James Taylor ..	1765	bart.	1819
Edward Sankey ..	1766	Sir Abraham Brad-	
Francis Featherston	1767	ley King, bart.	1820
Benjamin Barton ..	1768	Sir John Kingston	
Sir Thomas Black-		James, bart.	1821
ball	1769	John Smyth Flem-	
George Reynolds ..	1770	ing	1822
Francis Booker and		Richard Smyth	1823
William Forbes	1771	Drury Jones	1824
Richard French ..	1772	Thomas Abbot	1825
William Lightburne	1773	Samuel William	
Henry Hart	1774	Tyndall	1826
Thomas Emerson ..	1775	Sir Edmund Nugent	1827
Henry Bevan	1776	Alexander Mont-	
William Dunn	1777	gomery	1828
Sir Anthony King	1778	Jacob West	1829
James Hainilton ..	1779	Sir Robert W. Har-	
Killner Swettenham	1780	ty, bart.	1830
John Durragh	1781	Sir Thomas Whelan,	
Nathaniel Warren	1782	knt.	1831
Thomas Green	1783	Charles Palmer	
James Horan	1784	Archer	1832
James Shiel	1785	Sir George White-	
George Aleock	1786	ford, knt.	1833
William Alexander	1787	Arthur Perrin	1834
John Rose	1788	Arthur Morrison ..	1835
John Exshaw	1789	William Hodges ..	1836
Henry Howison ..	1790	Samuel Warren	1837
Henry Gore Sankey	1791	George Hoyle	1838
John Carleton	1792	Sir Nicholas Wil-	
William James	1793	liam Brady, knt.	1839
Richard Moncrieff	1794	Sir John Kingston	
Sir William Worth-		James, bart.	1840
ington	1795	Dan. O'Connell, M.P.	1841
Samuel Read	1796	Dan. O'Connell, M.P.	1842
Thomas Fleming ..	1797	George Roe	1843
Thomas Andrews ..	1798	Timothy O'Brien ..	1844
John Sutton and		John L. Arabin	1845
John Exshaw	1799	John Keshan	1846
Charles Thorp	1800	Michael Staunton ..	1847
Richard Manders ..	1801	Jeremiah Dunne ..	1848
Jacob Poole	1802	Timothy O'Brien,	
Henry Hutton	1803	M.P.	1849
Meredith Jenkin ..	1804	John Reynolds, M.P.	1850
James Vance	1805	Benjamin Lee Guin-	
Joseph Pemberton	1806	ness	1851
Hugh Trevor	1807	John D'Arcy	1852
Frederick Darley ..	1808	Robert Henry Kina-	
Sir William Stamer,		han	1853
bart.	1809	Sir Edward M'Don-	
Nathaniel Hone ..	1810	nel.	1854
William Henry		Joseph Boyce	1855
Archer	1811	Fergus Farrell	1856
Abraham Bradley		Richard Atkinson	1857
King	1812	John Camp et l ..	1858
John Cash	1813	James Lambert ..	1859
John Claudius Beres-		Redmond Carroll ..	1860
ford	1814	Richard Atkinson ..	1861
Robert Shaw	1815	Denis Moylan	1862

LORDS. (See HOUSE OF LORDS, and PEERS.)

LORDS JUSTICES.—Persons under different titles have been appointed by various English kings since the Norman Conquest, to act as their substitutes in the government of part or the whole of their kingdom when absent, or under other exceptional circumstances. William I. appointed Odo, of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osbern, earl of Hereford, *custodes regni*, or guardians of the realm, on his departure for Normandy, in Lent, 1067. Seven persons were appointed as lords justices by 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20 (1705), and by 6 Anne, c. 41 (1707); and, on the death of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, eighteen persons acted with the lords justices until the arrival of George I.

from Hanover. George I. intrusted the government to thirteen lords justices, on quitting the kingdom in May, 1719; the same course was pursued during his visits to the continent, in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727. George II., during the lifetime of Queen Caroline, left her as regent when he went abroad, and after her death, appointed lords justices during such absence. George III. never quitted the kingdom; but George IV., on setting out for Hanover, in September, 1821, intrusted the administration of affairs to nineteen lords justices. No such appointment has been made during the temporary absence of Queen Victoria from her kingdom; and in reply to questions asked in parliament in 1843, ministers declared that it was not deemed necessary to nominate either a regent, or lords justices.

LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL (Court of Chancery). By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, passed Aug. 7, 1851, power was given to the queen to appoint two barristers, of not less than fifteen years' standing, to be judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and, with the lord chancellor, to form such Court of Appeal. They were to be styled lords justices, and the power exercised by the lord chancellor in the Court of Chancery was, from Oct. 1, 1851, transferred to this new court.

LORDS OF ARTICLES (Scotland), a committee of the Scottish parliament, abolished in 1690.

LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—This office has the 'supreme control of the royal household. The post is one of great dignity, and was instituted at a very early date. By 3 Hen. VII. c. 14 (1496), the lord steward was empowered to hold a court for the trial of treasours committed by members of the royal household, and by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1541), this jurisdiction was extended to all cases of quarrelling and striking within the palace. This authority was abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849). By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39 (1540), the office of lord steward was changed to that of great master of the king's house. It was restored by 1 Mary, session 3, c. 4 (1553).

LORETO (Italy).—This town, near Ancona, is celebrated for the Santa-Casa, or Holy House, which is said to be that in which the Virgin Mary was born, the scene of the Annunciation and of the Incarnation, and the retreat of the Holy Family, on their return from Egypt, April, B.C. 3. According to the legend, the Santa-Casa was conveyed by angels from Nazareth to a hill near Fiume, in Dalmatia, A.D. 1291, and thence to a laurel grove called Lauretta, from its owner, in 1294. Such is the origin of the name of the town that has grown up around the sanctuary. The wealth of the place proved a temptation to the Turkish corsairs, and Sixtus V. fortified it in 1586. The French, under Marmont, took possession of Loreto Feb. 12, 1797, and carried the lady of Loreto to Paris. The image was, however, restored April 8, 1802.

L'ORIENT (France).—Louis XIV. granted

the French East-India Company permission to establish magazines and docks in the Bay of St. Louis, A.D. 1666. The building of the town commenced in 1720; it was incorporated in 1738, and fortified in 1744. An English force, under General Sinclair, landed here Sept. 20, 1746, but was obliged to re-embark on the 28th. On the dissolution of the French East-India Company, in 1770, the French government made L'Orient one of the stations of their navy.

LORRAINE (France) was conquered by Clovis A.D. 491, and apportioned to Lothaire II., receiving from him the name of Lotharingia, or Lothair-regne, the kingdom of Lothaire, A.D. 855. It was erected into a duchy in 916. France and Germany contended for its possession, and agreed to divide it between them in 960. The Alsatian line of dukes, founded by Albert of Alsace 1044, continued in power till the duchy was annexed to the French crown. By the treaty of Vienna, concluded Nov. 18, 1738, the duchy of Tuscany was exchanged for the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, which were ceded to Stanislaus Leczinski during his life. He died Feb. 3, 1766, and Lorraine was reunited to France.

LOTTERY.—The *Congiuria* of the ancient Romans bore some resemblance to the modern lottery, and formed a feature in the amusements of the Saturnalia, the emperors also employing them to secure the favour of the people. In this manner Augustus distributed gifts, B.C. 30; Nero, A.D. 54—68; and Elagabalus, 218—222. Florence appears to have been the first country in Europe in which a lottery was established, the emergencies of the state having been met by such a device A.D. 1530. Lotteries passed from Italy into France, under the name of *blanques*, and were legalized by Francis I. in 1539. In the years 1572 and 1588 the duke de Nivernois instituted a lottery at Paris for providing marriage portions to young women belonging to his estates. The lottery received such high approval from the pope, that he granted to its supporters the remission of their sins. The disposal of merchandise by this means, which had become common, was prohibited in January, 1658; and all private lotteries were forbidden, under severe penalties, in 1661, 1670, 1681, 1687, and 1700. The name lottery, common in Italy, was first used in France about 1658. The first lottery in England was proposed in 1567 and 1568, and was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, day and night, from Jan. 11 to May 6, 1659. The profit was devoted to the repair of harbours. Another was drawn for the benefit of the Virginian Company in 1612. Lotteries were suspended in 1620, on the ground of their immoral tendency. A lottery was, however, permitted in 1680, to aid a project for supplying the metropolis with water. Charles II. used them after the restoration in 1660, to reward his adherents. A loan of £1,000,000 was raised by government on the sale of tickets in 1694; another of £3,000,000 in 1746; and another of £1,000,000 in 1747. For a short period in

the reign of Queen Anne they were prohibited. In 1778 an act requiring an annual licence, at a cost of £50, to be taken out, reduced the number of offices from 400 to 51; and they were altogether abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 60 (1826); the last public lottery having been drawn Oct. 18, 1826. An act imposing a penalty of £50 for advertising them (6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 66), was passed Aug. 13, 1836. A lottery was drawn at Osnaburg in 1521; one at Amsterdam, for building a church-steeple, in 1549; one at Delft in 1595; and one at Hamburg, to erect a house of correction, in 1615. The first at Nuremberg was drawn in 1715; and at Berlin in July, 1740. The famous Italian or Genoese lottery was introduced by a member of the senate of Genoa, named Benedetto Gentile, in 1620. It was forbidden by Benedict XIII. (1724—1730); but Clement XII. (1730—1740) established it at Rome; and it was thence introduced into Germany, the first having been drawn at Berlin, Aug. 31, 1763. A lottery existed in the principality of Anspach and Bayreuth, from 1769 to 1788; and one at Neufhâtel in 1774 became bankrupt. Lotteries were legalized in the United States by act of congress in 1776, but are said to be now suppressed in the north. The art unions in England, involving the same principle as the lottery, originated at Edinburgh in 1836.

LOUDON HILL, (Battle), was fought near Drumclog (*q. v.*), June 1, 1679.

LOUISA (Order of).—This Prussian order was created Aug. 3, 1814, for the reward of women who had rendered services in hospitals to the sufferers in the war of 1813 and 1814.

LOUISBOURG (Cape Breton).—The English established themselves here April 30, 1745, wresting the town from the French July 17, 1745. It was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7 (O.S.), 1748, retaken by the English July 26, 1758, and was finally ceded to Great Britain by the 4th article of the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.

LOUIS D'OR.—This piece of money was first coined in the reign of Louis XIII., A.D. 1641, and ceased to be a legal coin in France in 1726. Louis XVIII. re-established this gold coin on his return to Paris in 1814. It has been replaced by the Napoleon. Those coined previous to 1726 are also called Louis-blancs and Louis d'argent.

LOUIS, FORT (Africa), on the banks of the river Senegal, was captured by an English force April 22, 1758. Fort Louis, in Guadeloupe, was taken Feb. 13, 1759.

LOUISADE ISLANDS (Pacific).—This group was discovered by Bourgainville, A.D. 1768.

LOUISIANA (North America).—This country, said to have been discovered by the French in 1673, was named after Louis XIV. by D'Iberville, a Frenchman, who formed the first settlement A.D. 1699. A charter was granted to the colony in 1712. The company formed by Law's Mississippi scheme received the territory in 1717, and in 1762 it was ceded to Spain. Transferred

to the French in 1800, it was sold to the United States government for 15,000,000 dollars in 1803. Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1812, and it seceded from the union in 1860.

LOUIS, ST. (Missouri), was founded A.D. 1764. The university was founded by the Roman Catholics in 1832.

LOUISVILLE (Kentucky) was founded A.D. 1773, and was erected into a town in 1780.

LOUTH (Ireland).—This county, conquered by De Courcey A.D. 1179—1180, was made a county by King John in 1210, and included in the province of Leinster some time in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOUVAIN (Belgium), said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, was walled A.D. 1156. It gave employment to 150,000 weavers in the 14th century, large numbers of whom having been banished, emigrated to England in 1382. The Austrian governor, Don John, received the submission of the inhabitants in 1577; and a French revolutionary force mastered the place in 1792. The castle was built about 900, and the cathedral of St. Pierre, founded in 1040, was completed in 1353. The guildhall was built in 1317; the university, established in 1423, was attended by 6,000 students in the 16th century; and the town-hall was built in 1448.

LOUVIENS (France).—Here Richard I. concluded a treaty, which was soon broken, with Philip Augustus of France, A.D. 1196. Henry V. captured this town in 1418, and the French recovered it in 1450. The duke of Bedford having taken it after a long siege in 1451, razed it to the ground. The town was rebuilt, and the manufacture of cloth, for which it is celebrated, commenced in 1680.

LOUVRE (Paris).—The early history of the Louvre is lost in obscurity. St. Foix says King Dagobert kept his horses and hounds in a building on its site about A.D. 627. Philip Augustus repaired the edifice in 1204, converted it into a state prison, and built a large tower, which is now one of the oldest parts of the edifice. About the middle of the 14th century it was used as a residence for foreign princes visiting the king. Charles VI. lived there about 1380, but afterwards quitted it for the Tuileries. Francis I. commenced the present edifice in 1523. Charles IX., during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, is said to have fired on the retreating Huguenots from one of the windows. Charles IX. and other kings made great additions, particularly Louis XIV., who laid the first stone of the façade from designs by Bernini, on the 17th October, 1665. Louis XV. in 1719 lived here. Napoleon I. made it a museum; in his reign the magnificent buildings of the new Louvre were begun, and were finished, and inaugurated by Napoleon III. Aug. 14, 1857. The Louvre was assailed during the revolution of July, 1830. The museum of sculptures, commenced in 1797, was opened under the name of the Musée Napoléon in 1803.

LOVAT'S REBELLION.—Simon Fraser, -

afterwards Lord Lovat, was despatched from St. Germain's by the son of James II. for the purpose of attempting a rising in Scotland, where he landed towards the end of 1702. Having betrayed his trust, he returned to France in 1703, was thrown into the Bastille, and remained a prisoner there till 1708. He returned to Scotland, drove the Pretender's forces out of Inverness, Nov. 15, 1715, and held it for the government. For aiding the cause of Prince Charles Edward, he was sent to the Tower June 17, 1746; brought to trial March 9, 1747; and beheaded on Tower-hill April 9, 1747.

LOVE-FEASTS. (See AGAPE.)

LOWOSITZ, or LOBOSITZ, (Battle), was fought between the Austrians and Prussians at this place in Bohemia, Oct. 1, 1756. Each of the combatants claimed the victory, but the Austrians were compelled to retire.

LOW SUNDAY.—The first Sunday after Easter received this name, according to Hone, because the church service was *lowered* from the pomp of the festival of the preceding Sunday. It was also called *Quasi Modo*, from the first words of the hymn, or mass on that day. *Dominica in Albis* is also another title for this day.

LOYALTY LOAN.—This term is applied to a loan raised by the patriotic feeling of the country between Dec. 1—5, 1796, when £13,000,000 were subscribed in a few hours, and hundreds went away disappointed at being too late to contribute their share.

LÜBECK (Germany) was founded A.D. 1140, ceded to the dukes of Saxony in 1158, and made a free imperial city in 1226, when the Danish garrison was expelled. It became the head of the Hanseatic League in 1241. Blücher threw himself into the town to avoid the French army, when it was carried by assault, and suffered a three days' pillage, November, 1806. It was annexed to the empire Nov. 12, 1810, and regained its freedom after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813. Its cathedral was founded in 1170, and finished in 1341; the Marien-Kirche was built in 1304, and the Raath-haus in 1442.

LÜBECK, (Treaty), was concluded at this town, between the emperor and the king of Denmark, May 22, 1629.

LUBLIN (Poland).—This town was ravaged by the Mongols A.D. 1241. A treaty was signed here in 1569, for the incorporation of Lithuania with Poland.

LUCANIA (Italy), settled by the Samnites about B.C. 420, and rose into such importance that a league was formed against it by the cities of Magna Græcia B.C. 393. A great battle resulted in the triumph of the Lucanians, B.C. 390, and the younger Dionysius concluded a treaty with them B.C. 358. The Lucanians were reduced to subjection by the Romans, B.C. 272, and in the civil war between Marius and Sylla, B.C. 88, their nationality was extinguished.

LUCAR, St. (Spain).—Christopher Columbus landed here from his fourth voyage, in December, 1504. Magelhaens sailed from this

port on the first voyage round the world, Sept. 20 or 21, 1519, and one of the ships belonging to the expedition returned Sept. 6, 1522.

LUCAYOS ISLANDS. (See BAHAMA.)

LUCCA (Italy), the chief town of the duchy of that name, is mentioned by Livy as having given shelter to the consul Sempronius, when he retired before Hannibal, B.C. 218. Subsequently it fell into the hands of the Ligurians, and became a Roman colony B.C. 177. A meeting of two hundred senators, including Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, was held here B.C. 56; and by virtue of the *Lex Julia* it was made a municipal town B.C. 49. Narses the eunuch took it, after a long siege, A.D. 553. It became a Lombard duchy in 572; was conquered by Arnulf in 895; and, having acquired its independence, joined the league of the Ghibellines in 1262. Pisa commenced hostilities against it in 1341, to prevent its union with Florence, and it submitted to that town in 1342. The inhabitants paid 300,000 florins to Charles IV. for their freedom in 1370. Pope Urban VI., offended at the Genoese, honoured Lucca with his presence in 1386; and Gregory XII. made it his residence in 1408, previous to taking refuge in Venice. It was besieged by the Florentines in 1430, and was the place selected for a conference between the emperor Charles V. and Paul III., Sept. 10, 1541. The French took it in March, 1799; it was bestowed by Bonaparte on his sister Elise, June 23, 1805, and annexed to Tuscany Oct. 11, 1847. The market-place is formed from an ancient amphitheatre. The church of St. Fredianus was founded in the 7th century; St. Michael's was built of white marble in 764. The church of St. Romanus was founded in the 8th century; the cathedral by Pope Alexander in 1060; and the old town-hall, now a poor-house, in 1413. The Academy of Letters and Sciences was instituted in 1817; the fine aqueduct by Nottolini was commenced in 1815, and finished in 1832. Lucca formed part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

LUCENA (Spain).—The Moors besieged this city April 21, 1483, and, having been defeated by the Spaniards in a great battle under its walls, retired.

LUCERA (Italy), the ancient Luceria, was, according to tradition, founded by Diomedes about B.C. 1184. It allied itself with the Romans B.C. 326, who delivered it from the power of the Samnites B.C. 320. Constans II. took the city from the Lombards, and destroyed it, A.D. 663; and in 1227 it was restored by the emperor Frederick II. A mosque, built by the Saracens, was converted into the present cathedral A.D. 1269.

LUCERNE (Switzerland).—This canton joined the Swiss confederation A.D. 1332. The town of the same name was surrounded by towers A.D. 1385. A treaty between the French and the Swiss was concluded here May 5, 1521. Incited by the French, the inhabitants rose in revolt in 1798. The

town was retaken by the Federal forces Dec. 16, 1813. The government having determined to intrust the Jesuits with the education of the young, an attack was made on the place by a large body of Protestants, Dec. 8, 1844. The monument to the Swiss Guards who defended the Tuileries against the Parisian mob, Aug. 10, 1792, was erected in 1821.

LUCIA, St. (West Indies).—This island was first colonized by the British A.D. 1639. The settlers were expelled by the Caribs, and the French planted a colony in 1650. It was the cause of many contests between the French and English. The latter took it in February, 1762; again Dec. 14, 1778; again May 25, 1796, and finally June 22, 1803. The capitulation was signed June 30.

LUCIFERIANs, the followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, a zealous opponent of the Arians. Having been sent to espouse the cause of Athanasius at the council of Milan, A.D. 355, he was so violent in his conduct that Constantine banished him. After going from place to place, he at length retired to Sardinia in 363, and founded the sect that bears his name. He died in 370, and the sect disappeared soon afterwards.

LUCIFER MATCHES superseded the more costly and less convenient Eupyrions and Prometheans A.D. 1832. The splint-cutting machine employed in their manufacture was patented by Partridge in 1842.

LUCKNOW (Hindustan), with Oude, the province of which it is the capital, was conquered by the Mohammedans about A.D. 1300. The nabob was defeated in an engagement with the English, Oct. 22, 1764. The city was made the residence of the court in 1775, and was, with the territory, annexed to the British possessions in India, March 16, 1856. Symptoms of disaffection amongst the native soldiers manifested themselves May 1, 1857, and the place was invested by the rebels July 1, 1857. It was relieved by General Havelock and Sir James Outram, Sept. 25, 1857, and by Sir Colin Campbell on Nov. 17, 1857. The English retired Nov. 22, 1857, and Sir Colin Campbell recaptured it March 21, 1858.

LUÇON, (Treaty,) for the pacification of La Vendée, was concluded at this town Jan. 17, 1800.

LUDDITES, so called from a mythical Captain Ludd, under whose authority they professed to act, commenced their riots at Nottingham in opposition to the application of improved machinery to stocking-weaving, Nov. 10, 1811. On the 11th they attacked the house of a manufacturer at Bullwell, and destroyed its contents. They extended their operations into Derby and Leicester, where many frames were destroyed in the month of December. In consequence of the serious aspect matters had assumed, a bill was introduced into parliament Feb. 14, 1812, for the purpose of adding new legal powers to those already existing for their suppression. It was during the debate on this bill that Lord

Byron delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords, opposing it with great vehemence. The prince-regent sent a message to both houses of parliament June 27, 1812, calling upon them to take proper measures for the restoration of order, as the combinations had become more powerful, subjected themselves to military training, and were bound by an oath of secrecy and confederation. A new bill was accordingly brought in, and passed July 24, its operation being limited to March 25, 1814. A military force was assembled, and the local militia called out, for the protection of life and property. Fourteen of the ringleaders were executed at York, Jan. 10, 1813. After a temporary inactivity the Luddites recommenced their nefarious proceedings in May, 1814.

LUGDUNUM (Battle).—Albinus, at the head of a British army, was defeated and slain by Severus near Lugdunum, now Lyons, A.D. 197.

LUGO (Italy).—This town was taken and pillaged by the French in 1796. The unfortunate inhabitants were put to the sword.

LUNA (Etruria).—The Romans established a colony at this place, the modern Luni, B.C. 177. The Normans plundered it A.D. 857, and it afterwards fell into decay. Benedict VIII. repulsed the Saracens here in 1016.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The public exhibition of patients at Old Bethlem Asylum, Moorfields, London, was prohibited in 1771. In 1792 Piriell introduced the non-restraint system into the Bicêtre, at Paris; but it was not until after the revelation of the enormities practised at the York Asylum, made by Mr. Higgins in 1813, that it was adopted in England. It was tried at Lincoln in 1837, and proved so successful in its operation that it was introduced at Hanwell in 1839, and shortly afterwards in other important establishments. Provisions for the erection of county asylums were made by 48 Geo. III. c. 96 (June 23, 1808), which was amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 41 (July 15, 1828). This act was repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 (Aug. 8, 1845), which was explained and amended by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 84 (Aug. 26, 1846), and by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 43 (June 25, 1847). The laws respecting lunatic asylums in England were finally consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 20, 1853). County asylums were ordered to be erected in Ireland by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33 (May 28, 1821), and in Scotland they are regulated by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 2, 1858).

LUNATICS.—Formerly a legal distinction existed between a lunatic and an idiot, the former being a person who had lost the use of reason, which he once possessed; the latter, one who had no understanding from the day of his birth. By the Roman law, persons of unsound mind might be deprived of the management of their property on application to the prætor by the next of kin. The custody of idiots and of their lands, formerly vested in the lord of the fee, was, by

17 Edw. II. c. 19 (1323), made a prerogative of the crown. By 17 Edw. II. c. 10 (1324), the king was to provide for the custody and sustentation of lunatics, and to preserve their lands and the profits of them for their use, when they came to their right mind. Various laws on the subject are found in the statute-book. By 15 Geo. II. c. 30 (1742), the marriage of lunatics was declared illegal. All existing laws on lunacy were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70 (Aug. 15, 1853). The law of lunacy in Scotland has been amended, and is regulated by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858. This act was amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89 (Aug. 2, 1858).

LUNAWARA (Hidostan), the chief town of the principality of the same name, was freed from the tribute paid by its rajah to Scindia, by a treaty concluded with the British government Dec. 30, 1803. It was, however, reimposed in 1806, and Scindia ceded his right to supremacy over the rajah in 1819.

LUND (Sweden) was a considerable city before the introduction of Christianity, A.D. 830. The Scandinavian pirate kings were elected here. Its cathedral was founded in the 12th century; the university by Christian I. in 1479, the present structure having been erected in 1668. Puffendorff filled a professorial chair in this university in 1670; and Linnæus matriculated here in 1727.

LUND HILL (Yorkshire).—An explosion of gas took place at a colliery here Feb. 19, 1857. No less than 189 persons lost their lives on this occasion, and the first body was not recovered until April 10.

LUNDY ISLAND (Bristol Channel).—This island, off the coast of Devonshire, was fortified by Morisco, a pirate, in the beginning of the 13th century. It was held for Charles I. during the parliamentary wars A.D. 1643. It was sold for about £9,400 in 1840.

LUNEVILLE (France), only a village previous to the 11th century, was afterwards fortified, and during the wars between the dukes of Burgundy and Lorraine sustained several sieges. The French captured it in 1638, and destroyed the fortifications. Leopold, duke of Lorraine, built a palace at Luneville in the 18th century.

LUNEVILLE, (Treaty), was concluded at Luneville, in France, between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, February 9, 1801, and consisted of nineteen articles. Many of these explained, and others confirmed, the provisions of the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797. The Rhine, as far as Holland, was made the boundary of France, and the independence of the Batavian, Cisalpine, Helvetic, and Ligurian republics was recognized.

LUPERCALIA.—This annual festival, established at Rome at an early period, in honour of Romulus and Remus, and so called from *lupus*, a wolf, the animal recorded to have suckled them, was observed on the 15th of February. Augustus endeavoured to restrain the licence of this festival,

which was altogether abolished A.D. 493. The place where the priests of Pan assembled was called Lupercal.

LUSATIA (Germany).—This ancient margraviate, made a marquisate by Henry I., A.D. 931, was converted to Christianity by Otho I., A.D. 968. It was annexed to Bohemia in 1370, and ceded to Saxony by the treaty of Prague in 1635. The greater portion of Lusatia was assigned to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna, June 9, 1815.

LUSIAD.—This epic poem, commenced by Camoëns at Santarem about A.D. 1547, and continued at intervals in Africa and India, was published at Lisbon in 1572. An edition translated into English by Richard Fanshawe, was published at London in 1655; and another by Nickle in 1776.

LUSTRUM.—This expiatory sacrifice, performed by one of the Roman censors at the end of every five years, was instituted by Servius Tullius B.C. 566.

LUTHERANS, the term applied to the followers of Martin Luther, born at Eisleben, in Thuringia, Nov. 10, 1483. The majority of the German Protestants are Lutherans. At an early age Luther became acquainted with the views disseminated by Wycliffe and John Huss, and is said to have received those impressions which ultimately induced him to separate from the Church of Rome, whilst on a visit to the Eternal City, whither he had been sent on business A.D. 1510. At Wittenberg, where he filled the theological chair, Tetzel, the legate of Pope Leo, arrived to raise money by the sale of indulgences; whereupon Luther drew up his famous ninety-five theses, condemning the abuse of indulgences, and he transmitted a copy of them to the archbishop of Magdeburg, Oct. 31, 1517. Summoned to appear before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg, after several conferences Luther appealed "from the pope ill informed to the pope better informed," November 28, 1518. After a conference with Miltitz, in January, 1519, he wrote an explanatory and submissive letter to the pope, March 3, 1519. In a disputation at Leipsic he denied the pope's supremacy, June 27, 1519. He published an address to the emperor and the Christian nobility of Germany in June, 1520. A bull against himself and his writings was issued by Eck in August; and in the same month Luther's treatise on the Babylonian captivity of the Church appeared, denouncing the papacy as the kingdom of Babylon and antichrist. In October he had a conference with Miltitz, and having been excommunicated, he destroyed the bull before an immense multitude, Dec. 10, 1520. At the diet of Worms he maintained his opinions, April 16, 1521, and an edict was consequently issued commanding his apprehension and the destruction of his writings, May 8, 1521. He was conveyed to Wartburg, under the protection of Frederick, elector of Saxony, where he began his translation of the Bible into German, completing the New Testament in 1521. Luther came to Wittenberg,

where religious disturbances had arisen, and restored order in 1522. Luther abandoned the monastic life, and his monastery being deserted, was given into the hands of the elector, A.D. 1524. In the same year a league of German princes was formed to check the progress of his opinions, which had spread over Switzerland, found entrance into Scotland, and were adopted as the national faith in Sweden and Denmark, 1524. Luther married Catherine de Bora, a nun who had left her convent, A.D. 1525, in which year many of his followers were burned as heretics. His Liturgy and Order of Divine Worship was published in 1526; in 1530 he presented the Articles of Torgau to the elector of Saxony. At the diet of Augsburg the Protestants read their celebrated "Confession," June 25, 1530. A complete edition of Luther's translation of the Bible, in three folio volumes, was published in 1534. A league called the Holy Alliance was formed at Nuremberg, between the emperor and the Roman Catholic princes, for eleven years, against the Protestants, June 10, 1538. Luther died at Eisleben, Feb. 17, 1546.

LÜTZEN (Battles).—The Swedes, commanded by Gustavus Adolphus, who lost his life in the battle, gained an important victory over the Austrians, under Wallenstein, at this place, Nov. 6, 1632 A.D. Napoleon I. defeated the Prussians and Russians in an engagement fought here May 2, 1813.

LUXEMBURG (Belgium and Holland) was ceded to Siegfried by the monastery of Trèves, and created a county A.D. 965. The emperor Charles IV. erected it into a duchy in 1354. It came to Philip of Burgundy by his marriage with Isabella, daughter of the king of Portugal, in 1443, and through him passed to the house of Spain, with whom it remained till the peace of the Pyrenees, when part of it was ceded to France, Nov. 7, 1659. France took entire possession in 1795, and it passed to Holland in exchange for certain German principalities in 1814. In consequence of the Belgian revolution, Luxemburg was dismembered, and a portion was assigned to Belgium by the conference of London, October, 1831.

LUXEMBURG (Holland).—This town, formerly the capital of the old duchy, and now of Dutch Luxemburg, was taken by the Spaniards from the duke of Orleans, A.D. 1542; by Francis I. in 1543; and was captured by Charles V. May, 1544. Louis XIV. blockaded it in 1681, but withdrew, on the protest of the European powers, in 1682. It was ceded to him by the treaty of Ratisbon in 1684, and restored at the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 4, 1697. Having been besieged by the French, under General Hatry, it capitulated, after its supplies were nearly exhausted, June 7, 1795. It was taken by the allies in 1813, and was surrendered by the terms of the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. As a fortress it was stipulated, in the treaty of Vienna, that it should be held by the German

confederation, Feb. 3, 1815. The fortifications have been greatly strengthened since 1830. A projecting rock called Le Bouc has been hollowed out, and contains casemates for 4,000 men.

LUXOR, or EL-UKSUR (Egypt), was built by Amenophis Memnon, one of the Pharaohs who reigned during the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt, about B.C. 1518. Several chambers and columns were added to the temple by Amenoph III., B.C. 1327. The sculptures on the wings of the portals represent occurrences in the reign of Rameses Miamum, B.C. 1556. The temple was plundered by the Persians B.C. 520; and one of the massive obelisks of red granite was removed by the French A.D. 1831, and set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in 1836.

LUXURY was carried to excess amongst the Romans during the latter period of the Republic and under the Empire. Gibbon declares that the most remote countries of the ancient world were ransacked to supply the pomp and delicacy of Rome, and, in commenting upon a passage in Tacitus, remarks: "It was a complaint worthy of the gravity of the senate, that, in the purchase of female ornaments, the wealth of the state was irrevocably given away to foreign and hostile nations. The annual loss is computed, by a writer of an inquisitive but censorious temper, at upwards of £800,000 sterling." Caligula is said to have served up pearls of great value, dissolved in vinegar, about A.D. 31. In 1340 Charles VI. of France issued an edict to restrain men from partaking of more than soup and two dishes. Various measures for the restraint of luxury are found in our statute-book. By 10 Edw. III. st. 3 (1336), all classes were prohibited from having more than two courses at any meal, excepting at certain stated festivals. This statute was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856). The diet and apparel of each class of the community were regulated by 37 Edw. III. c. 8—14 (1363), and many subsequent acts, all of which were repealed by 1 James I. c. 25 (1604).

LYCEUM.—In this celebrated school at Athens, dedicated to Apollo Lyceus, Aristotle and his disciples taught while walking about, and their philosophy from that circumstance is called the peripatetic. Philip, son of Demetrius, during his invasion of Attica, destroyed the trees of the Lyceum, B.C. 200.

LYCEUM THEATRE (London), called also the English Opera-house, derives its name from an academy built A.D. 1765. It was converted into a theatre in 1790, and into an English opera-house in 1809. The theatre was destroyed by fire Feb. 16, 1830, and was rebuilt in 1834.

LYCIA (Asia Minor), originally Milyas, was known to Homer, who makes frequent allusions to it in the Iliad, B.C. 962, and enumerates its people among the allies of Troy, B.C. 1192. This country was subdued by Har-

pagus, the general of Cyrus, and made a Persian province B.C. 546. It was conquered by Alexander the Great B.C. 333; by the Romans, who ceded it to the Rhodians, B.C. 188; became a Roman province about A.D. 48; and was constituted a separate province by Theodosius II. (A.D. 408—450). In 1838 and 1840 it was visited by Sir Charles Fellows, who discovered the remains of eleven cities.

LYDIA (Asia Minor).—Its history dates as far back as B.C. 1200; but the real Lydian æra commenced about B.C. 713, with Gyges, who reigned till B.C. 678, the dynasty closing with Croesus, B.C. 556, when Cyrus reduced the country to the condition of a Persian province. The Romans bestowed it upon the king of Pergamus B.C. 189, and it reverted to them again B.C. 133.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.—The first institution of this kind was opened in a private house at Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, March 25, 1745, and proved so advantageous that in 1747 several influential men in London obtained from him information as to his regulations, with a view to the establishment of similar hospitals at London. The result was the institution of the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, in 1749; the City of London Lying-in Hospital, Old Street, City Road, in 1750; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Lisson Grove, in 1752; the General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth, in 1765; the Charlotte Street General Lying-in Dispensary in 1778; and the Newman Street General Lying-in Institution in 1787.

LYME REGIS (Dorsetshire) received a royal charter A.D. 1284, and was represented by two members in parliament. It was plundered by the French in 1404, and again in 1416, and it resisted a two months' siege by Prince Maurice in 1644.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS. (*See* **LACTEAL VESSELS.**)

LYNCHBURG (Virginia) was founded A.D. 1786, and incorporated in 1805.

LYNCH LAW is described in Webster's American Dictionary as "the practice of punishing men for crimes and offences by unauthorized persons, without a legal trial." The same authority adds: "The term is said to be derived from a Virginian farmer, named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands." The accuracy of this definition is questioned. Some writers believe Judge Lynch to be a mythical personage, and others trace the origin of the phrase to one Lynch, sent to America in 1687—8, to suppress piracy. He had authority to dispense with the usual forms of law in the punishment of the pirates, and from this circumstance the term arose. Sir Harris Nicolas mentions the case of a widow who had committed murder, put to death in this manner by some of her own sex, in 1429.

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN (Norfolk), received its charter from King John, who remained three days in the town, when evading the forces of the barons, Oct. 9, 1216. It returned two members to parlia-

ment in 1295, and was detached from the see of Norfolk, of which it formed a fief, under the name of Lynn Episcopi, by Henry VIII. (1509—1547). After a three weeks' siege it capitulated to the parliamentary forces in 1643. St. Margaret's Church was founded in 1100, St. Nicholas' by Edward III., and the grammar-school in 1510.

LYON KING-AT-ARMS (Scotland).—This office existed in Scotland at a remote period,—according to some authorities as early as the 12th century. The first recorded appearance of Lyon king-at-arms is at the coronation of Robert II., in March, 1371.

LYONS (Battle).—Clodius Albinus was defeated and slain by Septimius Severus, in a great battle fought at Lyons, Feb. 19, 197 A.D. It terminated the civil war, and 150,000 Romans are said to have been engaged on the occasion.

LYONS (France), the ancient *Lugdunum*, was settled by the people of Vienna, when driven from their homes by the Allobroges, B.C. 43. A Roman municipium was established about B.C. 12, Augustus residing here for some time, and raised it to such a degree of importance that it possessed a mint for coining gold and silver, and gave its name to one of the four divisions of Gaul. An altar was erected to Augustus by sixty of the nations of Gaul, and dedicated Aug. 1, B.C. 10; and Caligula visiting the town, instituted games in his honour, A.D. 40. Claudius, who was a native of the town, raised it to the rank of a colony, A.D. 41—54. A fire reduced it to ashes in one night, A.D. 59, and the emperor Nero made a liberal grant to aid in rebuilding it. In the reign of Marcus Aurelius the Christians suffered severe persecution, the bishop Pothinus, who was succeeded by Irenæus, being one of the victims (169—180). After the defeat of Clodius Albinus by Septimius Severus, it was pillaged and burned Feb. 19, 197. The emperor Gratian, seeking refuge from a rebellion, was murdered here Aug. 25, 383. A conference of bishops was held by the Burgundian king Gundibald in 501. When the Frankish kingdom was divided, Lyons became a portion of the new kingdom of Burgundy, A.D. 561—613; fell to the lot of the emperor Lothaire, A.D. 843; to Charles, king of Provence, in 855; was seized by Charles the Bald in 863; and was included in the dominions of Boson A.D. 879. The archbishops received the title of exarch, and had their temporal power confirmed by the emperor, A.D. 1157. Archbishop John forbade the preaching of the followers of Waldo in 1178. Pope Innocent IV. fled here, having refused absolution to the emperor Frederick II., and pronounced a fresh sentence of excommunication against him in 1244; and on his refusal to appear before the general council, passed sentence of deposition upon him, A.D. 1245. Dissatisfied with their ecclesiastical rulers, the inhabitants elected a municipal body, but such dissen-

sions arose between the two authorities, that the city was annexed to the French crown about the middle of the 13th century. The thirteenth general council was held here from June 28 to July 17, 1245; and the fourteenth general council, at which the conclave of cardinals was established, was held here from May 7 to July 17, 1274. Councils were held at Lyons in 197; 475; Sept. 2, 500; in 517; 566; in May, 583; in 829; 848; 1055; 1079 or 1080; and March 21, 1528. An order was issued by Clement V. for a meeting of cardinals here in 1305. The council which had been transferred from Pisa to Milan, and then to Asti, was closed in 1514. Henry IV. of France and Emanuel I., duke of Savoy, met and concluded a peace at Lyons in 1601. Repudiating the authority of the Jacobins, it was besieged by the army of the French Convention for sixty-six days, when it was taken, and barbarities inflicted on the inhabitants, Oct. 10, 1793. Napoleon I., on his escape from Elba, visited the town, and persuaded the people to espouse his cause, March 8, 1815. A conspiracy, which proved abortive, was discovered June 8, 1816, and serious bread riots took place in 1817. In October, 1831, the manufacturing interests were so depressed that the artisans could earn but eightpence by working eighteen hours,—a state of things which led to an insurrection on the 22nd November, when after a hard day's fighting, the troops were driven from the town. Marshal Soult, with an army of 40,000 men, and 100 pieces of cannon, enforced submission, Dec. 3, 1831. Another insurrection took place April 15, 1834. It cost the troops six days' hard fighting, and much loss of life, before it was quelled. A great reform banquet, which led to important results, was held in the plain of Chatillon Aug. 31, 1840. The town suffered severely from an inundation Nov. 4, 1841, which swept away 100 villages. An insurrection occurred, and a provisional government was formed, May 18, 1848; and a revolt broke out, leading to great loss of life, June 15, 1849. Louis Napoleon, president of the republic, was entertained at a civic banquet Aug. 15, 1850. The Romans constructed three aqueducts of great length for supplying the city with water, one of them having fourteen bridges. Ninety arches of one of these bridges are still in a good state of preservation. The Hôtel Dieu was founded by Childebert and his queen (A.D. 511—558), the present structure, capable of receiving 12,000 patients annually, having been built by Soufflot about 1743. The church of Notre Dame occupies the site of the Forum Vetus of Trajan; and the cathedral of St. Jean, begun in the 7th century, was finished in the reign of Louis XI. (1226—1270). The Hospital de l'Antiquaille stands on the site of the palace in which Claudius, Caligula, and Germanicus were born. The town-hall was erected 1646—1655. The Place Bellecour, planted with lime-trees, is one of the largest squares in Europe. Two bronze tablets, containing

the oration of Claudius on giving the *Civitas* to the nations of Gaul, were dug up in 1529.

LYONS (Treaties).—The archduke Philip, on the part of Spain, negotiated a treaty with Louis XII. of France at Lyons, where it was signed April 5, 1503. It provided that Philip's infant son Charles should marry Claude, a princess of France; and the youthful couple were thenceforth to assume the titles of king and queen of Naples, and duke and duchess of Calabria. The French division of the kingdom was to be ruled by some person named by Louis XII., and the Spanish division by the archduke Philip, or some person appointed by Ferdinand in the interval before the marriage took place. All places unlawfully seized by either party were to be given up. War broke out soon after the treaty was signed, and much controversy has been excited amongst French and Spanish writers respecting this transaction. Another treaty between France and Spain was concluded at Lyons Feb. 11, 1504, and was ratified by Ferdinand and Isabella at the convent of St. Maria de la Mejorada, March 31. It guaranteed to Aragon the undisturbed possession of her Italian conquests for three years, from Feb. 25, 1504, and provided for a general cessation of hostilities.

LYON'S INN (London).—This inn of chancery, originally an hostelry with the sign of the Lion, was purchased by law students, and converted to its present purpose during the reign of Henry VIII.

LYRE.—The invention of this musical instrument was ascribed by the Greeks to Apollo, or to Mercury; but this, or a similar instrument, was known to the ancient Egyptians, and was also in use amongst the Hebrew nation.

LYSIMACHIA (Thracian Chersonesus) was founded by Lysimachus, whence its name, B.C. 309. The Romans captured it B.C. 191.

MI.

MAASTRICHT, or MAESTRICHT (Holland), the capital of the province of Limburg, has sustained several memorable sieges, and has been called the German Gate of the Netherlands. In 1576 the inhabitants expelled the Spaniards, who regained possession, and committed great atrocities, Oct. 20 in the same year. The patriotic party having once more driven out the Spaniards, the duke of Parma invested it March 12, 1579. A general assault, April 8, was repulsed, but it was carried by storm June 29. The city was delivered up to the infuriated soldiers for three days, when men, women, and children were treated with great barbarity. One historian relates that not more than 400 citizens remained alive, and Strada says that 8,000 of the inhabitants were slain during the siege, and of these 1,700 were females. It regained its independence in 1622, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1673. William, prince of Orange, failed in an attempt

to capture it in 1675. The duke of Marlborough occupied Maestricht in 1703. It was invested by the French April 3, 1748, and though they did not succeed in capturing it, yet the preliminaries of peace, signed a short time after, provided that it should be delivered to them, and the garrison marched out with the customary honours of war May 3. The French again besieged it Feb. 11, 1793, and retired in March, without having effected their object. They returned in 1794, and the city capitulated to them Nov. 4. Holland ceded Maestricht to Belgium by a treaty with France in 1795, and having long remained under French influence, it was restored to Holland by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. This city remained faithful to Holland during the revolution of 1830.

MACADAMIZING.—John Loudon Macadam, who invented the mode of road-making that takes its name from him, first put it into practice on the Bristol roads, A.D. 1815. He was appointed general surveyor of roads in 1827, and received two grants, amounting to £10,000, from parliament.

MACALO (battle).—The Milanese forces, under Carlo Malatesta, were defeated at this place, near Cremona, by the Venetians, under Carmagnola, Oct. 11, 1427.

MACAO (China) was granted to the Portuguese for purposes of trade, A.D. 1537. They kept it a close port till 1849, when it was declared free.

MACARONI.—This preparation of wheat flour is an invention of the Italians, and has for many years formed an important branch of manufacture in Genoa and Naples. An establishment for its manufacture was opened in Spitalfields in 1730.

MACARONI CLUB.—This club of dandies was formed in London A.D. 1772, by a number of young men of fashion, who had travelled in Italy, and adopted the title in contradistinction to the London Beefsteak Club (*q. v.*). Hence, ladies and gentlemen of extravagant dress were known as *macaronies*.

MACARONIC VERSE, or MACARONICS, invented by Theophilo Folengo, or, as he called himself, Merlinus Coccaius, an Italian monk, born at Casino A.D. 1512. Hallam says that Folengo, having written an epic poem which he thought worthy of the *Æneid*, and being told by a friend that he had equalled Virgil, threw it into the fire in a rage, and wrote Macaronics for the rest of his life. Antonius de Arena, of Avignon, is said to have written macaronic verse in 1519. It became very fashionable, and was introduced into English literature by John Skelton, about 1483. He died in 1529, and has been called a rhyming Rabelais.

MACARTHY ISLAND (Africa), comprised in the British colony on the Gambia, was guaranteed to England by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

MACASSAR (Eastern Seas).—This station, on the island of Celebes, was obtained as a settlement by the Portuguese A.D. 1512. In 1603 the rajah, with all his subjects, embraced Mohammedanism. The harbour was made

a free port from Jan. 1, 1847. The Dutch call it Vlaardingen.

MACCABEES.—A name considered to be cabalistically derived from the motto "Who among the gods is like Jehovah!" inscribed on the Jewish banner used during their war with Syria, B.C. 166. The first of these apocryphal books, giving a history of the struggles of the Jews with their enemies in the period B.C. 175—135, was written soon after the events narrated, by an unknown author. The second, an abridgement of the larger work of Jason of Cyrene, now lost, and embracing the time from about B.C. 185—170, was written about B.C. 150. The third is considered by Dr. Alix to have been written B.C. 200; and the fourth, attributed to Josephus, may date at about A.D. 70. Of the authorship of a fifth book, a relation of Jewish affairs from some time previous to the birth of Christ to that event, nothing whatever is known. The four books were admitted as canonical by the Council of Trent, Dec. 13, A.D. 1545—Dec. 3, 1563.

MACCABEES, (Æra of the,) commenced Nov. 24, 166 A.D.

MACCABEES, (Festival of the,) instituted in honour of the seven Maccabees, who opposed the tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes, and died in defence of the Jewish law, was celebrated generally in the Christian church in the 4th century. In the Roman martyrology it is fixed Aug. 1.

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire) was incorporated by charter A.D. 1260. The church of St. Michael was founded by Eleanor, queen of Edward I., in 1278. The grammar-school was founded in 1502. A subscription library was established here in 1770, and a school of design in 1851. A free school was founded in 1838. The manufacture of silk, for which this town is celebrated, made great advances between the years 1808 and 1825.

MACE, an improvement on the club as a weapon of war in barbarous times, is mentioned in Homer, B.C. 962, and was probably introduced into Europe about the middle of the 13th century. The heavy cavalry were supplied with the mace in the 15th and 16th centuries; but it went out of use in England in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603). Dr. Clarke considers its use in corporations to be derived from the ceremonies attendant on the preservation of Agamemnon's sceptre by the Chæroneans, B.C. 1201. Charles II. presented one to the Royal Society, to be placed before the president. Cromwell, when forcibly dissolving the Long Parliament, April 20, 1653, said, pointing to this symbol of the speaker's authority, "Remove that fool's bauble!" This mace was melted down and sold by order of the House of Commons, Aug. 9, 1649. Lord Chancellor Finch had his house in Queen Street broken into and the mace stolen Nov. 7, 1677.

MACEDONIA, or MACEDON (Greece).—The name is derived by some writers from Macedo, a descendant of Deucalion, and other authorities believe it to be a corruption

of Mygdonia, a district of the country. The early inhabitants of Macedonia are believed to have been an Illyrian race.

B.C.

761. Caranus settles in Macedon, with a Greek colony.
513. Macedon is invaded by Darius, king of Persia, and compelled to conclude an alliance with him.
479. Macedon is delivered from the Persian yoke by the battle of Platea (*q. v.*).
433. Potilæa, in Macedon, revolts from the Athenian confederacy.
429. Potidæa is taken by the Athenians.
413. On the death of Perdiccas II., his legitimate sons are murdered by his natural son Archelaus, who usurps the throne.
399. Archelaus is assassinated.
398. Thrace and Macedon are at war with each other.
367. Alexander II. is assassinated.
359. Philip II. wages war against the Athenians and the Illyrians.
357. Philip II. takes Pydna and Amphipolis.
356. July. Birth of Alexander the Great.
352. Philip II. takes Methone, but loses an eye by an arrow during the siege. He expels the tyrants from Phere.
346. Peace is concluded with Athens. Philip II. obtains the mastery of the Phocians.
344. He invades Illyria, and subdues Sparta.
343. He conducts an expedition into Acarnania, where he is opposed by the Athenians.
342. Thrace is invaded by Philip II. Aristotle resides at the Macedonian court as tutor to the young prince Alexander.
340. Byzantium is besieged by Philip II.
338. Philip II., by means of the Macedonian phalanx, gains the battles of Elatea and Chæroneia (*q. v.*), and thus renders himself master of Greece.
336. Philip II. is assassinated by the youth Pausanias, at Æge, during the marriage games of his daughter. He is succeeded by Alexander III., or the Great, aged twenty years, who is elected generalissimo of the Greek allies against Persia.
335. Alexander III. conquers the Thracians, the Illyrians, and the Triballi, and takes and destroys Thebes.
334. He crosses the Hellespont, gains the battle of Granicus (*q. v.*), and takes Sardis, Miletus, and Halicarnassus.
333. The Lacedæmonians unite with Memnon the Rhodian against Alexander III. He cuts the Gordian knot (*q. v.*), and gains the battle of Issus (*q. v.*). Parmenio takes Damascus.
332. Alexander III. takes Tyre and Gaza, subdues Egypt and Palestine, and founds Alexandria.
331. Oct. 1. He defeats Darius at the battle of Arbela (*q. v.*), takes Babylon, and burns Persepolis.
330. The seat of government is transferred from Macedonia to Susa, in Babylon. Alexander III. subdues Hyrcania, Aria, and Aornos, and puts Parmenio to death on a charge of treason.
329. Alexander III. enters Bactria, marries the native princess Roxana, and claims divine honours.
328. He kills Clitus, and causes the philosopher Calisthenes to be put to death.
326. Alexander III. crosses the Indus, defeats Porus, and takes and destroys the city of Sangala.
323. Alexander III. is compelled by the mutinous disposition of his troops to return to Babylon, where he dies in May or June. Macedon engages against Greece in the Lamian war.
322. The Macedonians defeat the Greeks at the battle of Cranon, which puts an end to the Lamian war.

B.C.

313. War is carried on with the Ætolians.
311. Roxana and her son Alexander IV. are put to death by Cassander.
294. Alexander V. and Antipater carry on civil war in Macedon. The former is aided by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who afterwards procures his assassination, and usurps the throne.
287. Demetrius is expelled from Macedonia, and the kingdom is divided between Lysimachus and Pyrrhus.
280. The Gauls invade Macedon. The Achæan League is renewed against Macedon.
278. Antigonus Gonatas seizes the crown.
272. Pyrrhus invades Sparta, and is killed at Argos.
268. Antigonus takes Athens. Macedon is again ravaged by the Gauls.
221. Macedon is invaded by the Illyrians, who are defeated by Antigonus.
211. Philip V. forms an alliance with Hannibal.
205. He concludes a treaty with the Romans.
202. He is at war with Rhodes.
200. He declares war against the Romans.
197. Philip V. is defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephala.
191. Philip V. strives to conciliate the Romans.
186. He is compelled to surrender several cities and territories.
171. War is renewed with Rome.
168. June 22. Perseus, the last king of Macedon, is defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, at the battle of Pydna. Macedon is divided into four Roman provinces.
149. Andriacus reconquers Macedon.
148. He is defeated and made prisoner by Q. Cæcilius Metellus.
75. Thracian invaders commit great ravages.
- A.D.
256. Macedon is ravaged by the Goths.
334. It is settled by some Sarmatian tribes, by order of Constantine.
482. It is ravaged by Theodoric, the Ostrogoth.
840. A Persian colony settles on the Axius.
978. Macedon is conquered by the Bulgarians.
1001. It is reconquered by Basil II.
1204. Macedon is erected into the kingdom of Thessalonica.
1222. It is recaptured by the Greek tyrant Theodore.
1430. It is conquered by Amurath II., by whom it is annexed to the Ottoman empire.

KINGS OF MACEDON.

	B.C.		B.C.
Perdiccas I.		Alexander III., the Great	336
Argæus		Philip III., Ari- dæus	323
Philip I.		Olympias	316
Æropus		Cassander	315
Alcetas		Philip IV.	296
Amyntas I.	540	Demetrius Poli- orcetes	294
Alexander I.	500	Pyrrhus	287
Perdiccas II.	454	Lysimachus	286
Archelaus	413	Antigonus Gonatas ..	283
Orestes and Æropus ..	399	Demetrius II.	239
Pausanias	394	Antigonus Doson ..	229
Amyntas II.	393	Philip V.	220
Alexander II.	369	Perseus	178
Ptolemæus Alorites ..	367		
Perdiccas III.	364		
Philip II.	359		

MACEDONIANS.—This name, given to the Semi-Arians, is derived from Macedonius, a deacon who was made bishop of Constantinople by the Arians, A.D. 341, and was acknowledged as patriarch in 342. When the Arians separated into the Arians and the Semi-Arians, in 359, Macedonius took part with the latter, and he was expelled from the see in 360, after which time the Semi-Arians

were called Macedonians. They were condemned by the second general council, held at Constantinople from May 30 to July, 381.

MACELLUM.—In this castle near Cæsarea, Constantius II. confined Julian and Gallus, nephews of Constantine I., for six years, A.D. 345 to March 5, 351.

MACERATA (Italy), the capital of a province of the same name annexed to the ecclesiastical estates by Charlemagne, was made a bishop's see A.D. 1322. Napoleon I., by a decree dated March, 1807, annexed this province to the kingdom of Italy. It was restored to the Papal States in 1814-15, and formed part of the new kingdom of Italy in 1860.

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES.—This term is applied to the principles advocated in the celebrated work "*Il Principe*," by Niccolò Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman. It was first published at Rome, Jan. 4, 1532.

MACHINE-BREAKING.—By the fourth clause of 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 (June 21, 1827), a person breaking or destroying any machine employed in any manufacture in England, was liable to transportation for seven years, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. If the offender was a male, whipping, either publicly or privately, might be added to the imprisonment. A special commission for the trial of machine-breakers was held in Hampshire in 1830.

MACHYNLETH (Wales).—The Romans had a station at this town. Here the parliament of Wales met and acknowledged Owen Glendower, as prince of Wales, A.D. 1402; and Owen Glendower entered into a treaty in 1403 with the Percies and the Mortimers to restore Richard II., if he could be found alive, to the English throne; or, in case of his decease, to make the earl of March king. This alliance was dissolved by the battle of Hateley Field (*q. v.*).

MACIEJOVICE (Battle).—A Russian army of 12,000 men, commanded by Fersen, defeated 10,000 Poles led by Kosciusko at this place, in Poland, Oct. 4, 1794. Kosciusko was taken prisoner. He was liberated after two years' imprisonment, and died at Soleure, in France, in 1817.

MACKENZIE RIVER (North America) is named after Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who discovered it A.D. 1785, and explored the stream until it discharged itself in the Frozen Ocean, which he reached July 15.

MÂCON (France), the ancient Matisco, was occupied by one of the legions of Julius Cæsar B.C. 52. During the Middle Ages, Mâcon was governed by its own counts. Louis IX. annexed it to France in the 13th century. Mâcon was made a bishop's see in the 5th, and the town suffered severely in the religious wars during the 16th century. Fearful atrocities were perpetrated in the Mâconnais in 1789. The seats of the nobility and several churches were completely destroyed. The French were repulsed in an attack upon an Austrian

detachment at this town, March 11, 1814. An inundation committed great destruction at Mâcon, and in the neighbourhood, in November, 1841. A reform banquet was held at Mâcon on Sept. 20, 1847.

MACON (North America).—This town in Georgia was little more than a village about 1822. The Wesleyan female college was founded in 1839.

MADAGASCAR (Indian Ocean).—The existence of this island off the coast of Africa, then called Magaster, was first made known in Europe by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, A.D. 1298. Tristan de Cunha visited it in 1506, and it was named by the Portuguese St. Lawrence, because rediscovered on that saint's day. The Portuguese founded a colony here in 1508. It was destroyed by the French, who planted a settlement in the island, which they called Isle Dauphine, in 1642. The French and English after this time formed several settlements, which were all abandoned, the French, who maintained their hold the latest, retiring about 1740. The French returned early in the 19th century, and the settlement surrendered to an English force Feb. 17, 1811. The English garrison was captured May 19, but the French again succumbed, and by a treaty with England in 1818, the slave trade was abolished, and Madagascar declared independent. Radama, the most celebrated of the native rulers of Madagascar, began to reign in 1810. He united the two-and-twenty states into which Madagascar is said to be divided, under one central authority. He died in 1828. Christianity, which had been favoured by Radama, was forbidden by a royal edict in 1835. The French sent an expedition against Madagascar in 1829.

MADEIRA (North Atlantic Ocean).—This, the largest of a group of islands, called the Madeiras, is said to have afforded a refuge to an Englishman named Robert Macham, or Machin, who, fleeing from France with Anna d'Arfet in 1346, was cast by a storm upon its coast. From this circumstance the island is said to have been called Machico. This story is, however, generally regarded as an invention, and the real discoverer of Madeira is believed to be Gonzalves Zarco, the Portuguese, who visited it in 1419. The Portuguese soon after formed a settlement, and erected Funchal into a city in 1508. Madeira, with Portugal, passed under Spanish rule in 1580, and again became a Portuguese colony in 1640. A garrison of British troops, under Colonel Clinton, was landed on the island July 24, 1801, in anticipation of an attack from the French; and these having been withdrawn, a second force, commanded by Commodore Hood and Major Beresford, took possession Dec. 24, 1807, and remained till the peace of June 20, 1814. The partisans of Don Miguel seized it Aug. 23, 1828, and it declared for Donna Maria June 10, 1834.

MADISON (North America).—This town of Jefferson county, Indiana, was founded A.D. 1808. A university was established at

another town of the same name, in Wisconsin, in 1851.

MAD PARLIAMENT assembled at Oxford on Barnabas-day, June 11, 1258, and was attended by all the nobility, archbishops, &c., and nearly one hundred barons. It was summoned to effect an accommodation between Henry III. and the barons. The king and the barons respectively elected twelve persons to form a committee of twenty-four, to amend all matters appertaining to the king and the kingdom. The committee required, amongst other things, that the king should observe faithfully Magna Charta, provided that the chief justice, chancellor, and other high officers, should be chosen from year to year, and ordered that three parliaments should be held every year; namely, the first Oct. 6, the second Feb. 3, and the third June 1. These, called the Provisions of Oxford, were received publicly by the citizens of London July 22. Henry III., who refused to abide by them in February, 1261, accepted them in 1262 and again in 1263. They were publicly promulgated at a council held at London, Sept. 8, 1263. The king of France having been appealed to by both Henry III. and the barons, annulled them at a council held at Amiens, Jan. 23, 1264.

MADRAS (Hindustan).—The original designation of this town was Chinna-Puttam, Madras being the name of a village which existed before the present town was founded.

A.D.

1639. March 1. The East-India Company receive permission from the native princes to establish a factory.
1641. Fort St. George is built at Madras.
1652. Fort St. George, Madras, is erected into a presidency.
1687. It is made a corporation.
1702. David Khan, general of Aurungzebe, lays siege to Madras, but without success.
1746. Sept. 14 to 19. It is bombarded and taken by the French, under M. de la Bourdonnais.
1748. Oct. 18. It is restored to England by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. Aug. It is evacuated by the French.
1750. The Company obtain large grants of land near the town.
1756. The fortifications are strengthened.
1758. Dec. 12. The French under Lally lay siege to Madras.
1759. Feb. 17. The garrison is relieved by Admiral Pocock, and Lally is compelled to raise the siege.
1769. April 4. Hyder Ali, having surprised the town, and obtained possession of nearly the whole of it, compels the governor to sign a treaty of peace.
1770. July 26. Sir John Lindsay, the king's commissioner, arrives at Madras, where disputes commence between himself and the president.
1776. Aug. 10. Madras is thrown into alarm by the approach of Hyder Ali. Aug. 24. Lord Pigot, the governor, is imprisoned by the council.
1780. July. The province is thrown into consternation by the arrival of Hyder Ali and 100,000 men. Nov. 5. Sir Eyre Coote takes the command of the Madras army.
1781. Jan. 10. Sir Thomas Rumbold, governor, and four members of the council, are dismissed by the Company. July 1. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Hyder.
1783. General Stuart is arrested by the governor, and sent to England.

A.D.

1784. April 26. Sir Eyre Coote dies at Madras.
1787. The Military Male Orphan Asylum is founded.
1788. The Female Orphan Asylum is founded.
1790. Dec. 12. Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.
1796. A lighthouse is erected.
1800. Dec. 26. Sir Thomas Strange is appointed the first chief justice.
1803. A navigable canal is opened, connecting the Black town with the river Ennore. A fire destroys more than 1,000 houses.
1807. Dec. 9. A violent hurricane does considerable damage.
1809. The sepoy at Madras mutiny.
1811. Much damage is done by a hurricane.
1812. The college for the instruction of young civilians in the native languages is founded.
1817. Feb. Public schools are commenced at Madras.
1818. St. Andrew's bridge is finished.
1820. St. Andrew's church is opened.
1835. Feb. 14. The Rev. Daniel Corrie is appointed first bishop of Madras, pursuant to the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 89 (Aug. 28, 1833).
1844. Jan. 1. The new lighthouse on the Esplanade is opened.
1847. Measures are taken for improving the drainage of the Black town.

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS.

A governor and council were appointed for Madras by 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (Aug. 13, 1784); and Lord Macartney, nominated as the first governor under this act in 1784, arrived at Madras early in 1785.

A.D.

1785. { Lord Macartney.
June 4. Alexander Davidson.
1786. Sir A. Campbell.
1789. John Holland.
1790. { Feb. 13. E. J. Holland.
Feb. 20. Major-Gen. William Medows.
1792. Sir Charles Oakely, bart.
1794. Lord Hobart.
1798. Major-Gen., afterwards Lord Harris.
1799. Lord Clive, afterwards Earl Powis.
1803. Lord William Bentinck.
1807. { Sept. 11. William Pittaro.
Dec. 24. Sir George Hilario Barlow, bart.
1813. Lieutenant-Gen. John Abercromby.
1814. Hugh Elliot.
1820. Sir Thomas Munro, bart.
1827. { July 10. Henry Sullivan Græme.
Oct. 18. Stephen Rumbold Lushington.
1832. Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam.
1837. Lord Elphinstone.
1842. Marquis of Tweeddale.
1848. Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.
1853. James Thomason.
1854. Lord Harris.
1859. Sir Charles E. Trevelyan.
1860. Sir W. T. Denison.

MADRID (Spain).—Some Spanish authorities claim greater antiquity for their metropolitan city than is possessed by Rome, but no mention of it occurs in history until the reign of Ramiro II., about A.D. 931.

A.D.

1083. The Moorish fort of *Majerit*, or Madrid, is taken by Alfonso VI.
1197. It is taken by the Moors.
1212. Alfonso IX. recaptures it.
1451. It is enlarged by Enrique IV.
1473. A council is held at Madrid.
1516. Charles V. makes it a royal residence.
1560. Philip II. declares Madrid the only seat of the Spanish court.
1563. Philip II. founds the Escorial (*q.v.*).
1629. Philip IV. founds the college of San Isidoro.
1688. The hospital of San Fernando is founded.

A.D.

1706. June 24. Madrid is taken by the earl of Galway for Charles III.
 1734. The old palace is destroyed by fire.
 1737. The theatre *de la Cruz* is built.
 1749. The Plaza de Toros is built, and the Academy of Arts is founded.
 1755. Ferdinand VI. founds the Botanical Gardens.
 1806. The theatre *del Principe* is established.
 1808. March 23. Murat arrives at Madrid. May 2. The inhabitants attempt to expel the French, who defeat the effort with great slaughter. July 25. Joseph Bonaparte is proclaimed king of Spain at Madrid, but is compelled to leave the city July 27. Dec. 4. The city again surrenders to the French.
 1812. Aug. 12. Madrid is entered by the English, under the duke of Wellington.
 1842. The museum de la Trinidad is opened.
 1852. Oct. 7. Funeral services are performed in honour of the duke of Wellington.
 1854. July 17. A general insurrection of the inhabitants breaks out, in consequence of the unpopularity of the queen mother.

MADRID, (Treaty,) was concluded between Francis I. of France, and the emperor Charles V., Jan. 14, 1526. Francis I., at that time a prisoner, restored Burgundy and Charolais to the emperor, renounced all claim to the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, to Asti, and Genoa. Other humiliating conditions were extorted, and Francis summoned a secret meeting in his chamber, at which he declared that he did not intend to abide by the conditions of the treaty.

MADRIGAL.—This kind of poem, invented by the Flemings about the middle of the 16th century, was imitated by the Italians. In England, Morley's first book of madrigals was published A.D. 1594. The Madrigal Society, a club of amateurs, was founded in London A.D. 1741. Rimbault's *Bibliotheca Madrigalium* was published in 1847. Hallam remarks that "some of our old madrigals are as beautiful in language as they are in melody."

MADURA (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name, which came into the possession of the East-India Company with the Carnatic, A.D. 1801; sustained several sieges during the 18th century. Captain Calliaud failed in an attempt to capture the town of Madura in May, 1757. A second attack in July of the same year was not more successful.

MÆANDER (Battles).—This river, in Asia Minor, celebrated for its numerous windings, which have rendered its name proverbial, was the scene of a defeat of the Turks by John II., A.D. 1119; and of another by the army of Manuel I. in 1177.

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN STRAIT (South America), the most extensive strait in the world, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was discovered by Ferdinando Magalhaens, incorrectly called Magellan, a Portuguese, who sailed in the Spanish service. He reached the strait in October, 1520, and cleared it Nov. 28.

MAGAZINES.—The following is a list of the principal literary magazines of the United Kingdom, with the dates at which they were first published.

	A.D.
Arminian, afterwards Methodist, Magazine ..	1778
Bath and Bristol Magazine	1776
Biographical Magazine	1776
Blackwood's Magazine	1817
Botanical Magazine	1788
British Magazine	1760
Christian Magazine	1760
Cornhill Magazine	1860
County Magazine	1787
Court Magazine	1761
Dublin University	1833
Edinburgh Magazine and Review	1773
Educational Magazine	1835
European Magazine	1782
Evangelical Magazine	1793
Fraser's Magazine	1830
Gentleman's Magazine	1731
Gospel Magazine	1766
Grand Magazine	1758
Humourists' Magazine	1787
Imperial Magazine	1760
Lady's Magazine	1770
Lawyer's Magazine	1760
Literary Magazine	1735
London Magazine	1732
London Society	1862
Macmillan's Magazine	1859
Magazine of Magazines	1752
Magazine of Zoology	1836
Mechanics' Magazine	1823
Medical Magazine	1774
Metropolitan Magazine	1831
Monthly Magazine	1796
Musical Magazine	1760
New Monthly Magazine	1814
Penny Magazine	1832
Philosophical Magazine	1798
Protestant's Magazine	1761
Royal Magazine	1759
St. James's Magazine	1861
Saturday Magazine	1832
Scot's Magazine	1739
Sporting Magazine	1795
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine	1832
Temple Bar Magazine	1860
Town and Country Magazine	1769
Universal Magazine	1747

MAGDALEN COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by William Waynflete, lord high chancellor of England, July 18, 1458. The great quadrangle was commenced in 1473, and the foundation of the tower was laid in 1492. The foundations of the new buildings were laid in 1733, and the chapel was restored in 1833. James II. recommended Anthony Farmer as president in 1687. The fellows elected Dr. John Hough, April 15, and for this were expelled by the king Dec. 10.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, commenced building Buckingham House on the site of an ancient hostel, A.D. 1519, and this was completed and converted into Magdalene College by Thomas, Lord Audley, lord high chancellor of England, in 1542. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., bequeathed his library to this institution. He died May 26, 1703.

MAGDALEN HALL (Oxford).—This school, erected by William Waynflete, to prepare students for admission to Magdalen College, was called St. Mary Magdalen Hall as early as 1487, and became an independent hall in 1602. The president and fellows of Magdalen College obtained Hertford College by act of parliament in 1816.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (London) was established Aug. 8, A.D. 1758, for the relief and reformation of penitent women.

MAGDALENS.—The first religious association formed for the reformation of fallen women, was established in Germany before A.D. 1215. A similar order of nuns was established in France by Bertrand, a citizen of Marseilles, about 1272. The convent of the Magdalene at Naples was founded by Queen Sancha, of Aragon, in 1324, and that at Metz was established or refounded in 1452. The Paris convent dates from 1492, when Louis, duke of Orleans, gave his hotel for the purpose of providing a nunnery for penitents. The Magdalen at Rome was established by Pope Leo X. in 1515. The Magdalen Hospital at London was opened Aug. 8, 1758.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia), the capital of the province of Saxony, and now one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, was in existence in the 8th century. It was taken by the Austrian general Tilly, the inhabitants mercilessly slaughtered, and the town, with the exception of about 139 houses, burnt to the ground, May 10, 1631. A formidable conspiracy was concocted by the famous Baron Trenck, while a prisoner in the fortress, to release 16,000 captive Austrians, and master the garrison, A.D. 1761. The plot was, however, frustrated. After having been invested fifteen days by the French, under Marshal Ney, Magdeburg capitulated Nov. 8, 1806, and was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807. It was restored by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814. The archbishopric was founded in 968 by the emperor Otho, whose statue, raised in 973, stands in the market-place. The cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, which contains the tombs of Otho and the empress, was erected A.D. 1211—1363, and restored 1825—1834. The church of the Virgin was built in the 11th century, and the French Reformed church in the 17th century.

MAGENTA.—This shade of crimson dye, named after the battle of Magenta (*q. v.*), and prepared from gas tar, was brought out in France in 1860, and thence quickly introduced into England.

MAGENTA (Battle).—The French and the Sardinians, after a desperate struggle, defeated the Austrians near this place, in Lombardy, June 4, 1859.

MAGHAZUL, (Battle), was fought in a field near Toledo, between the Saracenic monarch Abderahaman, grandson of King Abdallah, and the rebel Caleb Aben Hafsun, A.D. 912. The royal troops gained the victory, losing 3,000, whilst the rebels lost 7,000 men.

MAGI were intrusted with the care of religion by Deioeces, and formed one of the six tribes into which he divided the Medes, B.C. 700. They were constituted into a sacred caste or college when the Medes and Persians became united under Cyrus, B.C. 559. Two brothers of the magi, revolted against Cambyzes, and usurped the supreme authority during his absence in Egypt, B.C. 523; but were put to death with such a large

number of their sect that the day was afterwards observed by the Persians as the "Massacre of the Magi," B.C. 522. The primitive religion, which consisted in the worship of Ormuzd, the symbol of light and goodness, having become much debased, was greatly reformed by Zoroaster, about B.C. 555.

MAGIC was originally taught by the magi, who diffused a knowledge of their mysteries through Greece and Arabia, on their expulsion from Persia, about B.C. 500. Smedley (*Occult Sciences*, p. 190) states that "according to the Talmud and the Cabbala, which profess to agree with the Bible, magic is divided into three classes,—the *first*, including all evil enchantments and magical cures, the citation of evil spirits, and the calling forth the dead through the aid of demons,—to be punished, like idolatry, with death; the *second*, including those magical practices which are carried on by the aid of evil spirits, by which man is often led astray and sunk into eternal darkness,—to be punished with scourging; and the *third*, including astrology and all intercourse with the lower spirits, excepted from punishment, but pronounced wrong, as leading from reliance upon God." The council of Laodicea, in 366, condemned all magicians and enchanters, and the ancient laws dealt with them very severely. Trials on charges of having employed magical arts were common in the Middle Ages.

MAGIC LANTERN.—Roger Bacon is said to have invented this instrument about A.D. 1260; but it was not generally known till a much later date. Cellini, who died in 1570, describes optical experiments which apparently depended for their effects on an apparatus of this kind. Kircher, who was born in 1601 and died in 1680, is frequently styled the inventor of the magic lantern. The invention of the Argand lamp in 1789, and of the phantasmagoria in 1802, produced considerable improvements in the construction and operation of the instrument.

MAGIC SQUARE.—This mathematical arrangement of a set of numbers was known at an early period to the Hindoos, Egyptians, and Chinese. Emanuel Moschopolus, who wrote upon them in Greek in the middle of the 15th century, was the first author who refers to the magic square.

MAGNA CHARTA, embodying some of the "good old laws of Edward the Confessor," with numerous provisions, intended to secure the liberty of the subject, was extorted by the barons from King John, and sealed in a field at Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, June 15, A.D. 1215. John violated its stipulations in August, 1215, appealed to the pope Sept. 13, 1215, who annulled the agreement, excommunicated the barons, and suspended Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in December, 1215. It was confirmed by the guardians of the youthful king Henry III. at Bristol, Nov. 12, 1216, and subsequently by other kings so frequently, that Sir Edward Coke counted thirty-two confirmations, additions, or re-

newals about A.D. 1600. From a copy preserved in Lincoln Cathedral, the Board of Commissioners on the Public Records caused a fac-simile to be engraved and published, which is to be found, with a translation, in the first volume of "Statutes of the Realm."

MAGNA GRÆCIA, or MAJOR GRÆCIA (Italy).—This name was applied by Greek writers to their colonies formed on the southern shores of Italy, Cumæ having, by general consent, the precedence in point of antiquity; although the date of its foundation, B.C. 1050, is not to be relied upon. There is much uncertainty as to the precise dates of the various settlements; but the greater number of them were certainly made between B.C. 735 and B.C. 685. Sybaris, B.C. 720, and Crotona, B.C. 710, the two most powerful cities, were founded by the Achæans. Tarentum, a Spartan colony, was established about B.C. 708; Metapontum by the Achæans, B.C. 700—680; and Locri by the Locrians, about B.C. 700. The date of the league between Crotona, Sybaris, and Metapontum, to expel the Ionians from Siris, cannot be fixed with any degree of accuracy. A great change in the political condition of these cities was brought about by the teaching of Pythagoras, who arrived at Crotona about B.C. 530. An army of 100,000 Crotonists took the field against 300,000 Sybarites, and after defeating them on the banks of the Traeis, utterly destroyed the city of Sybaris, B.C. 510. Thurii, founded B.C. 443, and Heracleia, B.C. 432, were the two latest of these settlements. The Italian Greeks having allied themselves against Dionysius of Syracuse, were defeated by him in an important engagement near Caulonia, B.C. 389, and at the same time they were attacked in the north by the Lucanians, with whom they carried on a severe and protracted contest till B.C. 282, when they applied to the Romans for aid. The celebrated expedition of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, whose assistance had been invoked by the Greeks, began B.C. 281. He left them entirely at the mercy of the Romans on his departure, B.C. 274. Nearly all these cities declared for Hannibal after the victory of that general over the Romans at Cannæ, Aug. 2, B.C. 216; but they suffered the penalty of this partisanship when fortune turned in favour of the Romans; the towns were pillaged and the people put to the sword or sold into slavery,—a subjugation from which they never recovered. Cicero describes them in his time, B.C. 106—43, as sunk into utter ruin.

MAGNESIA (Battle).—The two Scipios gained a complete victory over Antiochus the Great, near Magnesia, usually called Magnesia ad Sipylum, in Lydia, and drove him out of Western Asia, B.C. 190. (See MANISSA.)

MAGNESIA AD MÆANDRUM (Greece).—This Æolian city, said to have been founded by Magnesians from Thessaly, was destroyed

by the Cimmerians B.C. 726, and rebuilt by the Milesians B.C. 725. It was assigned to Themistocles by Artaxerxes, to supply him with bread, when he was banished from Athens, B.C. 471; and the inhabitants raised a statue to his honour in the Agora. The Romans incorporated it with the kingdom of Pergamus B.C. 188. A town of Lydia, of the same name, called Magnesia ad Sipylum to distinguish it from the above, is known under the modern name of Manissa (q.v.).

MAGNETISM.—This word is supposed to be derived from Magnes, the name of a Phrygian shepherd, who was detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots, or by his metal crook. Other authorities state that it is derived from the Lydian province of Magnesia, whence the Greeks obtained the loadstone about B.C. 1000.

A.D.

- 1576. Robert Norman discovers the dip of the magnetic needle.
- 1590. Julius Cæsar, a surgeon of Rimini, observes the conversion of iron into a magnet by position.
- 1600. Gilbert publishes his treatise "De Magnete."
- 1650. Bond discovers the true progress of the deviation of the compass about this year.
- 1688. Halley publishes his theory of terrestrial magnetism.
- 1699. Halley constructs the first magnetic chart.
- 1722. Graham discovers the diurnal variation.
- 1746. Dr. Gowan Knight constructs artificial magnets.
- 1750. Michell publishes his treatise on artificial magnets.
- 1756. Canton makes 4,000 observations on the variation of the needle, and ascertains that it is greater in summer than in winter.
- 1780. Coulomb propounds the double-fluid theory of magnetism.
- 1786. Cassini discovers the annual periodical variation of the magnetic needle. Coulomb constructs his balance of torsion.
- 1813. Morichini magnetizes a needle by exposing it to the violet rays of the spectrum.
- 1817. Professor Hansteen, of Christiana, publishes his work on the Magnetism of the Earth.
- 1821. Mr. J. H. Abraham, of Sh-field, receives the large gold medal of the Society of Arts for his magnetic guard, to protect persons engaged in needle-pointing, &c.
- 1825. Christie proves that heat diminishes magnetic force.
- 1830. Haldat produces magnetism by friction.
- 1831. Sir W. Snow Harris improves the mariner's compass, and invents the hydrostatic magnetometer. Faraday produces electricity by means of a magnet.
- 1846. Professor Faraday propounds the laws of diamagnetism.
- 1848. Faraday discovers magneto-crystalline force.
- 1851. General Sabine demonstrates that the terrestrial magnetic force has periods.
- 1856. Professor Tyndall proves the existence of diamagnetic polarity.

(See COMPASS.)

MAGNOLIA, of several varieties, has been introduced into England at different periods. The *Magnolia glauca*, or the deciduous swamp magnolia, was brought from North America A.D. 1688; the *Magnolia grandiflora*, great flowered magnolia, or laurel bay, was introduced from the same country in 1734; and the *Magnolia Yulan*, or *conspicua*, from

China in 1789. The Yulan magnolia has been cultivated in China since A.D. 627.

MAGYARS, called Ugri by the Russians, as being members of the Ugrian race, whence, by corruption, the name Hungary, migrated from the southern part of the Uralian mountains, and settled on the plains of the lower Danube, under Arpad, their leader, A.D. 889. They invaded Bavaria in 900, inspiring such terror by the prowess of their arms and the rapidity of their movements, that walled towns in Europe are said to have had their origin at that period. Defeated in battle by the Saxon prince Henry the Fowler, in 934, and again by Otho the Great in 955, their power was completely broken. Andrew III., who came to the throne in 1290, was the last king of the Arpad family, which became extinct in the male line in 1301.

MAHABULESHWA (Hindostan).—Sir John Malcolm established this station, where a sanatorium has since been erected, A.D. 1828.

MAHADIA (Africa), the capital of the Zeirides, was captured by the Sicilians A.D. 1146.

MAHARAJPORE (Battle).—Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough defeated a Mahratta army of 18,000 men, supported by 100 guns, at this town, in Gualior, Dec. 29, 1843. Sir Hugh had about 14,000 troops and 40 guns. The Mahrattas lost 3,400 men.

MAHE (Hindostan).—This place, on the Malabar coast, was taken by Munro, Feb. 10, 1711, and fell into the hands of the French in 1722. It was captured by the English in 1760; restored by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763; again captured in 1793; and restored to France in 1815.

MAHOGANY, so called from Mahogani, the American name of the tree, was introduced into England A.D. 1595. Sir Walter Raleigh's carpenter is said to have discovered its value in making articles of furniture; but it was brought into notice by Woolaston, a cabinet-maker of Long Acre, who, in 1720, was employed by Dr. Gibbons to make first a candle-box, and afterwards a bureau, with some planks which he had received from the West Indies. The duchess of Buckingham having seen the latter article, begged some of the wood from the doctor, and had one made, which soon brought it into general use.

MAHRATTAS, or **MAHARATTAS**.—The origin of this people of Hindostan is unknown, but the empire bearing their name was founded in the latter half of the 17th century, by Sevajee, who received from the king of Bejapore a jaghire in the Carnatic. He supplanted his father in the jaghire of Poonah A.D. 1647, and was succeeded by his son Sambajee in 1680. From 1689 till 1818 the nominal sovereign of the period was kept a close prisoner, the Peishwa wielding the supreme authority. When the succession of Ragoba was disputed in 1773, he formed a treaty with the English government, by which he was to give them possession of Salsette and Bassein, and they in return were to replace him in office; but as the English obtained the coveted towns

by other means, the treaty was not carried out. Bajeron, the Peishwa, having tried to draw together a confederacy against the English, was compelled to cede a territory worth £340,000 a year in 1815. Having attacked the houses of the British residency, November, 1817, he was defeated in an engagement, and fled. He wandered as a fugitive till he surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in June, 1818. At this time 50,000 square miles of Poonah territory came into British possession, a small principality being assigned to the rajah of Sattara, representative of the founder of the rule. Failing of legitimate heirs, this principality fell to the English in 1848. A battle between the Mahrattas and the British, under Sir Hugh Gough, was fought at Maharajpore, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of fifty-six pieces of artillery, Dec. 29, 1843.

MAIDA, (Battle,) fought between the French, 7,000 strong, commanded by General Regnier, and the English, numbering 4,800, under Sir John Stuart, at Maida, in Calabria, July 4, 1806. The French were defeated with great loss.

MAIDEN, or **HALIFAX GIBBET**, an instrument for putting criminals to death, somewhat similar to the modern guillotine, was in use in England in the 16th century, and was brought into Scotland during the same century; the commonly-received account, that it was introduced into that kingdom by the regent James, earl of Morton, being incorrect. The earl of Argyll, the last who suffered by it, June 30, 1685, declared that it was "the sweetest maiden he had ever kissed." An instrument of this kind is said to have been in use in various Italian towns about the same period.

MAIDS OF HONOUR.—Four ladies bearing this title are mentioned as having formed part of the queen's establishment in the wardrobe account of Edward I. The number is now limited to eight, each of whom enjoys a salary of £400 per annum. Maids of honour were suppressed in France by Madame Montespan in 1673.

MAIDSTONE (Kent), anciently called Caer Meguaid, or Medwig, the city of the Medway, and by the Saxons Medwegestan and Meddestane, was a possession of the archbishops of Canterbury, and is so described in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086. It received charters from Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and George II., and has returned two members to parliament since the time of its first charter. During the Great Rebellion the Kentish men, who had risen for the king, were attacked and defeated at Maidstone by Fairfax, June 1, 1648. The Gothic palace of the archbishops of Canterbury was built in 1348; its parish church, one of the largest in England, was erected in the 14th century, and has been recently restored. A college, founded by Archbishop Courtenay in the reign of Richard II. (1377—1399), was suppressed by Edward VI., the building now

accommodating All Saints' College, founded in 1846. The county gaol was erected at a cost of £200,000 in 1818.

MAIL COACHES.—Mr. Palmer, manager of the Bath and Bristol theatres, submitted to Mr. Pitt, then prime-minister, the first sketch of his plan for the conveyance of letters A.D. 1782, and a second, further developed, in 1783. In July of the same year the post-office authorities furnished government with three volumes of objections to the proposed innovation. In spite, however, of this opposition, the first mail coach was started from London for Bristol Aug. 2, 1784. In 1786 the post-office declared its opinion that the plan was prejudicial to revenue and commerce. Mr. Palmer's original agreement was for 2½ per cent. on the surplus of the net revenue over £240,000, and a salary of £1,500 a year, as comptroller-general of the post-office. An annuity of £3,000 was settled upon him in 1792.

MAILLOTINS.—The name given to the citizens of Paris who revolted on account of the tax of the twelfth denier upon provisions, A.D. 1382. They rushed to the Hôtel de Ville, and finding no weapons but leaden mallets,—hence their name, fell upon the collectors of the tax with these, and killed several. The example set by Paris was imitated by many provincial towns. The dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy, who acted as guardians for their nephew Charles VI., entered into a treaty with the revolted Parisians. The French army, after the battle of Rosebec, or Rosbach, Nov. 17, 1382, marched upon Paris, and the citizens were punished with fines and confiscation in 1383.

MAILS.—An act for the conveyance of mails by railway (2 Vict. c. 98) was passed Aug. 14, 1838.

MAIMING, formerly punished by inflicting a similar injury on the offender, as in the Mosaic economy, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," was afterwards met by fine and imprisonment. By 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 1 (March 6, 1671), malicious wounding and maiming was made a capital offence. This was called the Coventry Act (*q. v.*), and has since been repealed. It was made a capital felony, if the intention to commit murder is proved, or otherwise, punishable with transportation for life, by 1 Vict. c. 85 (July 17, 1837). By 9 & 10 Vict. c. 25 (1846), maiming by fire, gunpowder, or explosive and destructive substances, was declared to be felony.

MAINE (North America) was discovered by one of the Cabots, A.D. 1497. The French visited it soon after, and called the northern part of the country Maine, and the eastern portion Acadie or Acadia. The first settlement was made at Phippsburg in 1607, and several others were formed by the English about 1635. Sir Ferdinand Gorges received a proprietary charter in 1639. Maine united to Massachusetts as the county of Yorkshire in 1652; was purchased from the Gorges family by Massachusetts in 1676. It

was the theatre of the war between France and England from 1702 to 1713, at the close of which Acadia was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, March 30, 1713. In 1820 Maine became an independent state. At the close of the war, in 1814, the settlement of the boundary between Maine and the British province of New Brunswick was, by the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, referred to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the king of England, and the other by the president of the United States. In the event of a disagreement between these commissioners, the matter was to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, whose decision was to be final and conclusive. Disputes arose, and by mutual consent the king of Holland was named arbitrator. He decided in favour of Great Britain, but the United States government refused to be bound by the award. Commissioners were sent out in 1839, to examine the boundary-line claimed by England. In 1841 another commission went to examine the line advocated by America, and they both reported in favour of the English claim. The controversy was at last settled by the Ashburton treaty (*q. v.*), concluded at Washington Aug. 9, 1842, by which the Americans obtained seven-twelfths of the disputed territory.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—This law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain stated purposes, and ordering the arrest and imprisonment of drunkards, was established in Maine, June 2, 1851.

MAIN PLOT, a conspiracy formed A.D. 1603, to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, was called the Main to distinguish it from the Bye, the Surprise, or the Surprising treason (*q. v.*). Isabella Stuart was a cousin of James I., being the daughter of the duke of Lennox, brother to Lord Darnley, the king's father. Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham are said to have been the prime movers in this plot. They were seized in July. Sir Walter Raleigh was indicted on a charge of high treason, Aug. 21, and was tried and condemned at Winchester, Nov. 17, and Lord Cobham Nov. 25. They were both reprieved, the latter on the scaffold, Dec. 9; but Raleigh was kept in the Tower until 1616.

MAIPU, or MAXPU (Battle).—The republican army, led by San Martin, defeated the royalists in a plain bordering on the river Maipu, in Chili, A.D. 1818.

MAITLAND CLUB (Glasgow), named after Sir Richard Maitland, who died March 20, 1586, was instituted March 31, 1828. The object of the association is the publication of works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland.

MAJESTY.—The title of majesty, at first applied amongst the Romans to the dictators, the consuls, and the senate, as the representatives of the power of the people, was appropriated by the emperor Tiberius (A.D. 14-37). It was also adopted by the German emperors, and was introduced into France by Henry II.

about A.D. 1547, though Louis XI. was the first to assume it permanently and officially. Francis I. saluted Henry VIII. with this title at their interview in 1520, and he was the first English monarch to whom it was applied. The French Assembly, in 1791, abolished the title.

MAJORCA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island is the largest of the Balearic group (*q. v.*), and but little is known of its early history. After the final expulsion of the Moors, A.D. 1268, Jayme I., king of Aragon, conferred the islands upon his third son, and they formed a separate kingdom up to 1349. In 1521 the peasants of Majorca revolted against the nobility, and committed great excesses. Majorca declared for Charles in the war of the Spanish succession. The island was captured in June, 1715, and it remained faithful to Spain during the occupation of the Peninsula by the French.

MALABAR (Hindustan).—This tract of country, extending from Cape Comorin to the river Chandragiri, was conquered by a king from above the Ghaut mountains, at a very early period. Vasco de Gama landed here May 20, 1498, and the Portuguese soon after formed settlements. In 1761 Hyder Ali subdued the country, and in 1782 he appointed a deputy. A serious rebellion was provoked by an attempt made by Tippoo Saib to introduce religious changes in 1788. Christianity was introduced at Malabar at a very early period.

MALACCA (Malay Peninsula), the capital of a district of the same name, was founded by a Malay king A.D. 1250. The Portuguese visited the town in 1507, Albuquerque captured it in 1511, and it was made a Portuguese settlement. The Dutch, who failed in an attack in 1605, reduced the place in 1640, and held it till Aug. 17, 1795, when it was taken by the British. It was restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1807, was soon recaptured, and again restored to the Dutch in 1814. The town and a district of 1,000 square miles were exchanged by the king of the Netherlands for the British possession of Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, by a treaty concluded March 17, 1824. The exchange was fixed to take place March 1, 1825.

MALAGA (Sea-Fight).—An allied English and Dutch fleet, consisting of forty-one English and twelve Dutch ships of the line and six frigates, engaged the French fleet, of fifty ships of the line and eight frigates, off Malaga, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1704. The battle lasted till night. It was not renewed on the 14th, and on the 15th the French fleet sailed away. No ships were captured; but the English and Dutch lost nearly 3,000, and the French 4,000 in killed and wounded. Sir George Rooke commanded the allied fleets.

MALAGA (Spain), the ancient Malaca, is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and passed under the sway of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, and the Moors, in rapid succession. Ferdinand and Isabella wrested it from the Moors, after a siege of three months'

duration, Aug. 18, 1487. Sebastian, at the head of a French army, captured Malaga, with 120 pieces of cannon and a quantity of stores, Feb. 5, 1810. The national guard revolted, and proclaimed the Spanish constitution of 1812 in this town, July 25, 1836. The castle, built by the Moors in 1279, shows traces of the effects produced by the Spanish artillery in the siege of 1487. The cathedral, commenced in 1526, was not completed until 1782; and the custom-house, begun in 1791, was finished in 1829. The breakwater was commenced in 1588.

MALAKHOFF (Crimea).—On the invasion of the Crimea by the allied English, French, and Turkish forces, in the autumn of 1854, this small white stone tower, forming one of the defences of Sebastopol, was much strengthened by the Russians, who constructed an immense semicircular mound, mounting thirty guns at its base. As the siege progressed, the defences of the Malakhoff were still further extended, and it became in fact the key of the whole position. It was assaulted June 18, 1855, by the French, who, after a gallant struggle, were compelled to retire. The Russians did everything in their power to render the Malakhoff impregnable, and the result of their labours has been described as "a formidable palisade or abattis of sharpened stakes in front; then an earthen parapet of enormous height and thickness; then a deep and wide ditch; then three tiers of batteries rising one above another, armed with more than sixty guns of large calibre; then sheltered spots at which riflemen might be posted; and, lastly, a *place d'armes* large enough to contain a powerful defensive or offensive body of infantry." The French collected 25,000 men, exclusive of 5,000 Sardinians and the reserves, for the second assault on the Malakhoff, and it was delivered Sept. 8, 1855, with entire success. For six hours the Russians made various unsuccessful attempts to expel the French.

MALDIVE, or **MALEDIVA ISLANDS** (Indian Ocean).—This group, according to some authorities, 40,000 or 50,000, and, according to others, 1,900 or 2,000 in number, are described by two Mohammedan travellers of the 9th century. A Portuguese mariner, wrecked upon them in 1512, found them occupied by Mohammedans.

MALDON (Essex), supposed to be the ancient Camulodunum, is first mentioned in the reign of Edward the Elder, who, A.D. 920, built and fortified the town. The Danes, who attacked it in 921, were repulsed, but they returned and captured it in 933. Queen Mary granted it a charter June 18, 1553. It has sent members to parliament since 1329. The free grammar-school was founded in 1608.

MALEGNANO, or **MARIGNANO** (Battles).—Francis I. defeated an allied German, Italian, and Swiss army, under the command of Maximilian I., at this village, near Milan, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515. After this victory, Bayard was knighted by the French king.

It is sometimes called the battle of St. Donato. In a second battle at the same place, Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists, Feb. 23, 1525. The French, who lost 8,000 men, were compelled to retreat from Italy. This is sometimes called the battle of Pavia. It was after this battle that Francis I. is said to have declared, "All is lost but honour." In a third battle fought here, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, June 8, 1859.

MALIGNANTS. (*See* **ENGAGERS.**)

MALINES, or MECHLIN (Belgium).—This town dates from the 5th century of the Christian æra. It was destroyed by the Northmen in 884, was rebuilt in 887, and fortified in 930. The fine Gothic church of St. Rombaud was commenced in 1220. In 1333 Adolphus de la Marck sold Malines to the counts of Flanders, and it subsequently passed into the power of the dukes of Burgundy. A league against France was signed here by the pope, the emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and Ferdinand of Spain, April 5, 1513. The explosion of a powder-magazine occasioned great loss of life and property in 1546. Malines has been several times sacked,—by the Spaniards in 1572, the prince of Orange in 1578, and the English in 1583. Marlborough took it in 1706, and it was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794, and in 1804 they destroyed the fortifications. The Academy of Painting was founded in 1771. Malines was erected into an archbishopric in 1561. Synods were held here in 1570 and 1607.

MALLICOLO, or MANICOLA (New Hebrides).—This island, one of the largest in the group, was discovered by Quiros, A.D. 1606. Captain Cook landed upon it in July, 1774.

MALMAISON (France).—A castle, near Versailles, the retreat of the empress Josephine after her divorce from Napoleon I., and the scene of her death, May 30, 1814. A decree was passed in 1853, for the erection of a monument to her memory.

MALMESBURY (Wiltshire).—A monastery founded here in the 8th century, was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th. It was restored, destroyed, again restored, and was made a mitred abbey by Edward III. The town was taken by the parliamentary army in 1643.

MALMÖ (Sweden).—A treaty was concluded between Sweden and Denmark at this strongly-fortified seaport town, A.D. 1524. On the death of Frederick I. in 1534, Malmö declared in favour of Christian II., who had then been kept in captivity since 1523. An armistice between the Danes and the army of Sleswig-Holstein was signed at Malmö, Aug. 26, 1848.

MALO-JAROSLAWITZ (Battle).—Napoleon I. with a portion of the French army, having reached this town, Oct. 23, 1812, on the retreat from Moscow, was assailed by the Russians under Doctoroff, Oct. 24, when a series of furious encounters followed. The town, fired in several places, was taken and

retaken seven different times, and was almost entirely destroyed. Though the French finally succeeded in expelling the Russians, their losses were very severe, and at a council of war held the night of the battle, Napoleon I. determined to fall back on the Smolensko road.

MALO, ST. (France).—This seaport town, supposed to have been founded about the 10th century, was attacked by John of Gaunt A.D. 1378. The privateers of St. Malo did so much mischief to English commerce, that in 1693, and again in 1695, the English bombarded the town, but without success. They destroyed a number of privateers and other ships in the harbour of St. Malo, June 8, 1758. Another descent made upon the coast of France at St. Malo, Sept. 16, 1758, terminated in a severe loss, 600 having been killed and wounded and 400 taken prisoners.

MALPLAQUET (Battle).—The duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, with an allied English and German army, defeated the French in this plain, near the river Sart, Sept. 11, 1709. The allies lost 18,000, and the French 15,000 in killed and wounded.

MALT.—A duty on malt was first imposed during the reign of Charles I., and has formed a regular branch of the revenue since 1697. It was made perpetual by 3 Geo. IV. c. 18 (April 3, 1822), and the law was amended by 11 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 29, 1830). New regulations were imposed by 1 Vict. c. 49 (July 12, 1837), and subsequent acts. The question of the repeal of the malt-tax has frequently been debated in the House of Commons. The tax was introduced into Scotland in 1713, and into Ireland in 1783. The imposition of a new malt-tax in Scotland caused serious riots at Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1724.

MALTA (Knights).—This island was conferred by the emperor Charles V. upon the Hospitallers (*q.v.*), for the heroism which they displayed against the Saracens during the siege of Rhodes. They took possession Oct. 26, 1530; and from this time the Hospitallers are frequently called the Knights of Malta.

MALTA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Melita, was first colonized by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians. The Romans laid it waste B.C. 257. The apostle Paul was wrecked here on his voyage from Palestine to Rome, A.D. 59 (Acts xxviii. 1). It fell under the power of the Vandals, and was wrested from them by Belisarius in 533. They retained possession till it was conquered by the Arabs in 870. They were expelled by the Normans, under Count Roger, in 1090, and these new occupants held the island till 1189, when it passed under the sway of the German emperors. It was in the possession of France 1258 till 1282, when it passed to the house of Aragon. The emperor Charles V., who inherited it as king of Aragon, made a grant of it to the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1530. Soliman assailed Malta with a fleet of 159 vessels, carrying 30,000 troops, in 1565. The attack on the castle of

St. Elmo commenced May 24, and the besieged were reduced to the last extremity when relieved by a Sicilian fleet. A new city, called La Valetta, after the grand master, who had defended the place so heroically against the Turks, was commenced in 1566, and completed in 1571. The Turks failed in another attack upon the island in 1601. The French expedition to Egypt arrived off the island June 9, 1798, when the grand master, Ferdinand Hompetsch, surrendered without striking a blow. The inhabitants revolted in 1798, and waged war against the French, in which they were assisted by an English squadron, until Sept. 5, 1800, when the French commander surrendered the whole island to the English. By the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802), England engaged to restore Malta to the Hospitallers, and its independence was to be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Prussia, and Russia. In consequence of the aggressions of Napoleon I. in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and his preparations to carry on war, the English government refused to evacuate the island, and hostilities were renewed. Malta was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

MALVERN (Worcestershire).—Edward the Confessor established a hermitage at this place, which was subsequently erected into a priory, and on the destruction of the monasteries, Latimer earnestly prayed that it might be spared for the maintenance of preaching and hospitality. Henry VII. frequently resided at Malvern; but it owes its modern celebrity to the mineral waters which abound in its vicinity. Dr. Wall wrote a treatise on their efficacy in 1756.

MALWAH (Hindustan).—This extensive province was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1707, and was wrested by them from the Mongol empire about 1732.

MAMELON (Crimea).—This hill, about one third of a mile in advance of the Malakhoff, and about a quarter of a mile from the allied French and English batteries, formed one of the chief defences of Sebastopol during the siege. It was about a mile in circumference at the base, and the sides, consisting of quarries, were steep and rugged. This was fortified by the Russians in February, 1855. The French captured the Mamelon June 8, 1855.

MAMELUKES, or **MEMLOOKS**.—Malek Saleh, the Ayoubite sultan of Egypt, formed some Turkish and Circassian slaves into a body-guard, under this name, the word mameluke signifying, in Arabic, slave, A.D. 1230. They revolted, and placed one of their own body on the throne, in 1250. There were two dynasties of the Mameluke sovereigns; namely, the Baharites, founded by Bayers in 1244; and the Borgites, who supplanted the Baharites in 1381. Tumanbeg, the last sultan of the Mamelukes, was put to death at Cairo, by order of Selim, April 23, 1517. The Mamelukes continued to exist until the remnant of them were massacred at Cairo by Mehemet Ali, March 1, 1811.

MAMERS (France), once a fortified town, was taken by the Normans in the 11th century. The English seized it, and destroyed the fortifications, about A.D. 1428.

MAMERTINES.—Some mercenary bands, who took possession of Messina about B.C. 282, assumed the name of Mamertini, or "children of Mars," from Mamers, an Oscan name of that deity. Hence Messina (*q. v.*) was sometimes called Mamertina.

MANAAR (Manaar Passage).—This island, on the coast of Ceylon, was occupied by the Portuguese A.D. 1560. They were expelled by the Dutch in 1658, and it passed under the rule of the English in 1796.

MANASSAS, or **BULL'S RUN** (Battle).—The Confederates gained a victory over the Federalists, or the Union party, after nine hours' severe fighting, at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, in Tennessee, North America, July 21, 1861. The Federalists, who were in much greater strength than their opponents, were seized with a sudden panic, and, abandoning arms, &c., fled in wild confusion from the field of battle.

MANCHESTER (Bishopric).—An order in council, dated Dec. 12, 1838, passed for the erection of this diocese, did not take effect, and was subsequently repealed by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (July 23, 1847), which established the bishopric upon another footing. Another order in council was issued Aug. 10, 1847, for carrying this act into effect, and the new see was subjected to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the archbishop of York. James Prince Lee was nominated the first bishop, Oct. 23, 1847, and was consecrated Jan. 23, 1848.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire).—The Celts, who migrated from Gaul, established a fort here, called Mancenion, or, 'the place of tents,' about B.C. 38; and it fell into the hands of the Romans A.D. 78, who gave the name of Mancunium to this station. The town was afterwards called Manigceastre, or Mancestre.

A.D.

79. Agricola erects four forts at the British town Mancenion.

446. Manchester is constituted a parish.

620. It is taken by Edwin of Northumbria.

870. It is taken by the Danes.

920. Edward the Elder repairs Manchester.

1301. Thomas de Grelley grants the "Great Charter of Manchester."

1352. The cotton manufacture is introduced by Flemish artisans.

1421. The old church, or cathedral, is founded about this year.

1509. Manchester free-grammar-school is founded.

1552. An act is passed for the improvement of Manchester cottons.

1565. The plague carries off many of the inhabitants.

1578. The College of Manchester is refounded.

1616. An extraordinary flood.

1642. July 15. A broil between the Royalists and the Puritans results in a few deaths, and forms the first occurrence in the civil war.

1643. Jan. 12 to 21. The Puritans, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, occupy Manchester.

1645. The plague rages with fearful violence.

1653. Chetham Library and College are founded.

A.D.

1654. July 19. Manchester sends its first representative to parliament, by order of Cromwell. The town lost the franchise at the Restoration.
1720. Manchester is described as the largest, richest, most populous, and busy village in England.
1745. Nov. 28. Prince Charles Edward and his army enter Manchester.
1752. The *Mercury*, the first Manchester paper of any importance, is established. The infirmary is founded.
1753. June 22. Slight shocks of an earthquake are felt.
1755. The infirmary building is opened.
1760. Cotton goods are first exported.
1761. June 17. The Manchester and Worsley canal is opened.
1779. Oct. 9. Riots against the introduction of machinery take place.
1780. The muslin manufacture is introduced.
1781. The Philosophical Society is founded.
1783. A night-watch is first appointed.
1787. A great flood does severe damage.
1789. June 19. The Queen's Theatre is destroyed by fire.
1792. The workhouse is erected.
1803. The Philological Society is founded.
1806. Broughton bridge is erected. The Portico is built.
1803. May 24 and 25. A dispute between the masters and weavers respecting wages leads to a riot, which is quelled by the military.
1809. The Exchange is opened, and the Manchester and Salford Water Company established.
1811. Hackney coaches are introduced.
1812. April 10. A riotous meeting of the populace is held in the Exchange.
1816. Nov. 4. The first reform meeting is held at Peter's Fields.
1817. Strangeways' bridge is opened. March 10. The "Blanketeers'" meeting is held.
1818. Gas illumination is introduced.
1819. Aug. 16. Contest at Peterloo (*q. v.*).
1820. Aug. 1. Blackfriars bridge is opened. The Chamber of Commerce is established.
1821. Rusholme Road cemetery is formed. The Natural History Society is instituted.
1822. Aug. 19. The town-hall is founded.
1822. The Royal Institution is formed.
1824. The Mechanics Institute is founded.
1825. Jan. 1. Omnibuses are introduced in Manchester.
1826. Owing to commercial distress, numerous riots take place this year. Broughton suspension-bridge and Hunt's Bank bridge are opened this year.
1827. The Botanical and Horticultural Society is founded.
1828. Oct. 7. The first musical festival is held.
1829. May 2. Serious riots take place; a factory is burnt, and numerous provision-shops are robbed. The Manchester Improvement Committee is formed this year. The Phrenological Society is founded.
1830. Sept. 15. The Manchester and Liverpool railway is opened. The building of the Royal Institution is inaugurated. The Concert-hall is opened.
1831. The Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford are opened.
1832. May 14. A tumultuous meeting, in favour of the Reform Bill, is held in Peter's Fields. May 17. The cholera makes its first appearance. June 7. The Reform Bill, which constitutes Manchester a parliamentary borough, receives the royal assent. Aug. 9. The occasion is celebrated by a brilliant "reform jubilee."
1833. The Choral Society is founded.
1834. The Statistical Society is founded.
1835. Manchester is incorporated by the Municipal Reform Act.
1836. March 23. The Blind Asylum is founded.

A.D.

1837. Feb. 1. The Corn Exchange is opened. Harpurhey cemetery is established. The Athenæum is built, and the Architectural Society founded.
1838. May 24. The East Lancashire railway is opened. Oct. 23. Manchester receives a charter of incorporation. The Geological Society is established.
1839. June 20. Victoria bridge, over the Irwell, is opened.
1840. Oct. 5. Manchester College, in connection with London University, is opened. The Victoria Gallery is opened.
1842. The British Association meets at Manchester.
1844. May 7. The Theatre Royal is burnt down. Sept. 26. Albert bridge is opened.
1845. April. The public baths and wash-houses are opened. June 10. The Commercial Schools are founded. Sept. 29. The new Theatre Royal is opened. Dec. 23. A great anti-cornlaw league meeting is held.
1846. Peel Park is opened.
1847. The Exchange is enlarged.
1849. The borough gaol is erected.
1851. Oct. 7. The Queen visits Manchester. Owen's College (*q. v.*) is founded.
1852. Sept. 2. The free library is opened.
1855. June 21. The building for the Mechanics' Institute is founded.
1857. May 5. The Art-Treasures Exhibition is opened by Prince Albert.
1861. The British Association meets at Manchester for the second time.

MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—The idea of holding an art-treasures exhibition at Manchester was suggested by Mr. Deane, the general commissioner of the exhibition, to a meeting held at Manchester March 26, 1856. A guarantee fund of £74,000 having been raised in three weeks, a site was selected at Old Trafford, adjoining the Botanical Gardens, for the erection of the building, which was a parallelogram, of 660 feet by 220 feet, covering an area of 130,000 square feet, at a cost of about £30,000. The arrangement of the art-treasures was placed under the direction of George Scharf, F.R.S. The number of paintings of all kinds, collected in this building, by old masters, was 1,115, and by modern masters, 689. There were, in addition, 969 water-colour drawings; 383 British portraits, 59 cases of enamels, 260 original sketches and drawings by the old masters, 937 engravings in line, 161 in mezzotint, 246 etchings, and 600 photographs. The museum of ornamental art comprised 17,000 articles. It was opened by Prince Albert May 5, 1857, and closed on the 17th of October. During the time it remained open it was visited by 1,335,915 persons; and it was, in all respects, a great success.

MANCHESTER (North America), merely a village in 1840, received a charter in 1846.

MANDATES, OR LETTERS FROM THE POPE, requesting a bishop to confer the next vacant benefice upon some person named therein, were first issued by Adrian IV. (A.D. 1154—1159). The practice was continued by Alexander III. (1159—1181), until Clement IV., in 1266, issued a bull claiming the right of nomination in certain cases. The right of issuing royal mandates to judges, for inter-

fering in private causes, was relinquished as a prerogative of the English crown by Edward I.

MANFREDONIA (Italy), named after King Manfred, who founded it A.D. 1250, was at first named Novum Sipontum, because it stood near the site of that ancient town. A bay in the vicinity is called the Gulf of Manfredonia. The town was taken by the Turks in 1620.

MANGALORE (Hindustan).—This town, supposed to have been colonized by Arabs at a very early period, was taken by Hyder Ali in 1767. The English, who took it Feb. 25, 1768, were compelled to retire early in May of the same year. They recovered it in 1783, the fortress surrendering March 9. Tippoo Saib besieged it May 23, and, having converted the siege into a blockade, the garrison capitulated Jan. 26, 1784. The English restored it at the conclusion of peace in that year; but it came into their possession, with the whole of the Carnatic, after the final overthrow of Tippoo in 1799.

MANGALORE, (Treaty,) was concluded between the British and Tippoo Saib at this town, in Hindostan, March 11, 1784. A restitution of conquests was agreed to on both sides.

MANGANESE was included among iron ores until A.D. 1774, when Scheele, and afterwards Gahn, proved that the metal in this mineral was distinct from iron.

MANGABEVA GROUP. (See GAMBIE ISLANDS.)

MANICHÆANS.—This heretical sect was founded in Persia by Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, about A.D. 261. He endeavoured to engraft Christianity upon the doctrines of the Magi, who believed in the two principles. The heresy spread rapidly through Persia, Egypt, and Palestine, ultimately affecting the whole Roman empire. Mani was burned alive by Varanes I. in 274. Milman (Lat. Christianity, b. ii. c. 4) remarks, "That sect, in vain proscribed, persecuted, deprived of the privilege of citizens, placed out of the pale of the law by successive imperial edicts; under the abhorrence not merely of the orthodox, but of almost all other Christians, were constantly springing up in all quarters of Christendom with a singularly obstinate vitality." It appeared under various disguises, and many of its main features were adopted by the Paulicians (*q. v.*), who sprung up at Samosata. The Manichæans were condemned by several councils, and Pope Leo I. ordered their books to be burned in 443.

MANILIAN LAW.—In the year B.C. 66, Caius Manilius, one of the tribunes, proposed the revival of a law relating to the enrolment of freedmen, which had been carried by the popular party under Carbo, and was afterwards repealed by Sylla. By proposing it suddenly, at a late hour of the day, when the majority of the citizens were absent from the forum, he succeeded in his

object; but it was instantly annulled by the senate, because it had been illegally passed. This is said to have been the origin of the celebrated Manilian law, vesting the sole management of the war against Tigranes and Mithridates in Pompey. It was supported by Cæsar and Cicero, and passed B.C. 65.

MANILLA (Indian Archipelago).—This city, on the island of Luzon, and capital of the Philippines, was founded by the Spaniards A.D. 1571. An expedition, fitted out at Madras, under Admiral Cornish and Colonel William Draper, took the place Oct. 6, 1762; when, to save the rich cargoes that lay in the port, a ransom of £1,000,000 was promised; an arrangement which the king of Spain afterwards refused to ratify. It was restored to Spain by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The royal college for the instruction of youths was founded by Philip IV. in 1645; the bronze statue of Charles IV., standing in the public square, was presented to the town by Ferdinand VII. in 1824. England was allowed to trade here in 1809, a privilege previously withheld from foreigners, and extended to all nations in 1814. An earthquake in 1645 destroyed 3,000 lives; and others in 1762 and 1824 did much damage. A fire, by which 10,000 huts were destroyed, 30,000 persons rendered homeless, and fifty lives lost, occurred March 26, 1833.

MANILLA ISLANDS. (See PHILIPPINES.)

MANISSA (Greece), the ancient Magnesia ad Sipylum, surrendered to the Romans under Scipio, B.C. 190, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when Tiberius granted funds from the treasury to aid in its restoration, A.D. 17. The emperor of Nicæa, Theodore II., died here A.D. 1258, and it fell into the hands of the Turks A.D. 1312.

MANNHEIM (Baden).—Frederick IV., the elector palatine, enlarged and fortified this place, then merely a village, A.D. 1606. It suffered greatly during the Thirty Years' War. The French captured it in 1688, and the fortifications were improved in 1699. The French besieged Mannheim in 1793; but, having retired, returned and captured it Sept. 20, 1795. The French garrison capitulated to the Austrians, Nov. 22 in the same year. Mannheim was again taken by the French, March 2, 1799; and they were expelled by the Austrians, Sept. 18, 1799. One portion of the allied army passed the Rhine at this place in the night of Dec. 31, 1813. Mannheim was made the seat of the electoral court in 1720; and it was removed to Munich in 1778, and the town was assigned to Baden-Baden by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. The palace, founded in 1720, was completed in 1731.

MANOR.—In the feudal times, a manor was a territorial district, with jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites thereto belonging. In England manors were afterwards called baronies, and ultimately lordships. Each lord held a

court, called Court Baron (*q. v.*), for redressing wrongs and settling disputes among the tenants. A writer in the National Cyclopædia remarks: "The modern English manor derives its origin from subinfeudation, as it existed before the modifications of the system of tenures introduced in 1215 by Magna Charta, and the still more important alterations made in 1290, by the statute 'Quia Emptores,' and in 1324 by the statute 'de Prærogativâ Regis,' by which statutes the granting land in fee simple, to be held by the grantee as a tenant or vassal to the grantor, was stopped."

MANRESA (Spain).—A French brigade was cut off near this town by the Spaniards, A.D. 1810. The French captured and destroyed it in May, 1811. The modern bridge over the Carbonero was built in 1804.

MANSION HOUSE (London) was founded A.D. 1739, from the designs of George Dance, city surveyor. The use of the Mansion House, furniture, carriages, &c., and an allowance of £8,000, is granted to the Lord Mayor during the year that he holds the office. It was first occupied in 1753, by Thomas Winterbottom, who died during his mayoralty.

MANS, LE (France), formerly the chief town of Maine, is built upon the site of the Roman Suindinum, which in the 4th century was called Cenomania, from which the present name is derived. Its earlier inhabitants, the Cenomani, joined Vercingetorix against Cæsar, B.C. 52. The church of Notre Dame du Pré dates from the 11th, the church de la Couture from the 12th, and the cathedral of St. Julien from the 13th century. Henry II. of England was born at Le Mans in March, 1133. The church de l'Antienne Visitation was opened in 1737. Le Mans has sustained several sieges. Moreau drove the royalists from this stronghold during the Vendean war, Dec. 13—16, 1793. The Chouans took Le Mans in March, 1799.

MANSURAH, or EL MANSOORAH (Battle).—The Saracens defeated the Crusaders at a great battle near this town, in Lower Egypt, April 5, 1250 A.D. Louis IX. was compelled to purchase peace on very humiliating terms.

MANTES (France).—William I., having marched with an army from Normandy into France, burned this town to the ground in August, 1087. It is in this conflict his horse is said to have set its foot on some hot ashes, and, by plunging violently, bruised its rider on the pommel of his saddle. The injuries William I. received brought on an illness, of which he died at the monastery of St. Gervas, Sept. 9.

MANTINEA, or MANTINEIA (Greece).—This city of Arcadia, said to have been named after Mantineus, son of Lycaon, was founded by the inhabitants of four or five villages at an early period. Mention is made of the city about B.C. 540; and an indecisive battle was fought between Mantinea and Tegea, B.C. 423. The Spartans, under Agis, defeated the combined army of Argives, Mantineians, and Athenians, near this city,

in June, 418 B.C. They were defeated by the Spartans B.C. 335, and compelled to retire from their city, the walls of which were destroyed. They returned after the battle of Leuctra, July, 371 B.C., and began to rebuild their city. Epaminondas, the Theban general, defeated them at the second battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362. The city was taken and pillaged, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves, by Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, B.C. 222. It was rebuilt, and called Antigonea, after Antigonus Doson, and did not resume its former name until the time of Hadrian. In addition to the aforementioned battles, the defeat of Archidamus and the Spartans by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 295; the defeat of the Spartans under Agis, by Aratus and the Achæans, B.C. 242; and the defeat of the Spartans by the Achæan forces under Philopemen, B.C. 207, are all known as battles of Mantinea, because they were fought in a plain near that city.

MAN-TRAPS and SPRING-GUNS.—By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18 (May 23, 1827), any person setting any spring-gun, man-trap, or other engine calculated to destroy life, or inflict grievous bodily harm, was to be guilty of a misdemeanour. The act did not extend to Scotland. By the fourth clause, spring-guns, &c., might be set inside a dwelling-house for the protection thereof, from sunset to sunrise.

MANTUA (Italy).—This city of Northern Italy was founded by the Etruscans at a very early date, but little is known with certainty respecting its ancient history. It passed under the Roman power B.C. 197, and is memorable as having been the birthplace of Virgil, B.C. 70. Its territories were distributed among the veterans of Augustus, B.C. 42; and it was sacked by the troops of Vitellius A.D. 69. In 270 it was pillaged by the Marcomani, and in 403 and 408 was taken by Alaric. After numerous reverses of fortune, Mantua passed into the hands of Louis I. of Gonzaga in 1328; and, under his rule, speedily attained great importance. In 1392 a confederation was signed here with other Italian cities, for the maintenance of the equilibrium of Italy. The town was erected into a marquise in 1433, and into a duchy in 1530. Mantua was besieged and taken by the Imperialists, after an arduous siege, which lasted from April 8 to July 18, 1630. In 1701 it was occupied by the French; and in 1707 was taken by the Imperialists. On the extinction of the house of Gonzaga in 1708, it passed into the power of Joseph I. of Austria; and in 1791 Leopold II. and the Bourbon emigrants organized a coalition here against the French republic. It was taken by Bonaparte, after a siege which lasted from June 14, 1796, till Feb. 2, 1797, and erected into the chief town of the department of the Mincio. The Austrians regained possession July 30, 1799, but it was restored to France in 1800, after the battle of Marengo. It was restored to Austria in 1814. By the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859,

Mantua and Peschiera were the only towns of Lombardy left to the house of Austria. Mantua was erected into a bishopric in 808. Councils were held here in 827, 1053, and 1067.

MAPLE.—The scarlet maple was introduced into England, from North America, before A.D. 1656, and the ash-leaved maple from the same part of the world before 1688.

MAPS.—Anaximander of Miletus is the reputed inventor of geographical maps, about B.C. 568. The first maps engraved from metal plates were used to illustrate an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, published in A.D. 1462; and the first marine charts seen in England were brought by Bartholomew Columbus in 1488. Mercator's projection was invented in 1556, by Gerard Mercator, and improved in 1599 by Wright.

MARATHON (Battles).—A great battle, in which the Greeks, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians and vindicated the independence of Greece, was fought in the plain of Marathon, in Arcadia, B.C. 490. Marathon is mentioned as a place of importance in the Homeric poems.—The Greeks, during the war of independence, defeated 2,000 Turks at Marathon, July 18, 1824 A.D.

MARBACH LEAGUE.—The elector of Mayence, the margrave of Baden, several powerful princes, and many of the free towns, formed a league at Marbach, A.D. 1406, under pretence of redressing various wrongs and abuses, for the destruction of the emperor Rupert. He made some concessions, and the league was dissolved.

MARBLE.—Pliny states that marble was first employed as a material for sculpture by Dipænus and Scyllis, who were born in Crete about B.C. 580. They used the white marble of Pharos in their works. The practice of staining marble commenced during the reign of Claudius.

MARBLE ARCH (London) was erected by George IV. as a gateway to Buckingham Palace, A.D. 1830, and was removed to its present site, at the north-east entrance of Hyde Park, in 1851. The original cost was £80,000, and the expense incurred by the removal amounted to £11,000.

MARBURG (Hesse-Cassel).—The landgrave Philip founded the first Lutheran university at this town A.D. 1527. A conference was held in its castle between Luther, Melancthon, and other German reformers, Oct. 1, 1529. The French captured Marburg June 3, 1759, but were expelled by the Austrians Sept. 11. The French took it again in 1760; and the garrison, assailed by the Austrians without success in 1761, was compelled to surrender in 1762. The church of St. Elizabeth, commenced in 1235, was not completed until 1283.

MARCH.—The third month in the year was named *Martius* by the Romans, after the god Mars. The Anglo-Saxons called it *Hlyd Monath*, i. e. stormy month. The old proverb, "A bushel of March dust is worth

a monarch's ransom," expresses the value formerly attached to a dry March.

MARCHES, or country lying near the marks or boundaries of two kingdoms, often had peculiar rights and customs. The authority of the lords of the marches, called lords marchers,—whence the title marquis, between England and Wales, was abolished by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536). The Court of the Marches of Wales was abolished by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 27 (1689).

MARCHFIELD (Battle).—Rodolph of Habsburg defeated the Bohemian monarch Ottocar II. at Marchfield, near Vienna, Aug. 26, 1278. Ottocar II. fell in the encounter, which took place between Weiden-dorf and Jedensberg.

MARCHIONESS.—The title of marchioness was bestowed upon Lady Anne Rochfort in 1532, and she was invested at Windsor, Sunday, Sept. 1, in the same year.

MARCIONITES, a distinct sect from the Marcionites, were thus named from Marci-anus Trapezita, who, in the time of Justinian I. (A.D. 527—565), observed the Sabbath as a fast.

MARCIANOPOLIS (Mœsia), named after Marciana, the sister of Trajan, who built it in her honour, was the capital of the second Mœsia. The Goths assailed it in the 3rd century, but, on the payment of tribute, retired. It was made the capital of Bulgaria, and was frequently besieged.

MARCIONITES.—A sect of heretics founded by Marcion, son of the bishop of Sinope, and a sailor, about A.D. 150. He held that there were three original principles. His followers were the forerunners of the Manichæans. They admitted no married persons to their baptism, requiring all candidates to be either virgins, widows, bachelors, or divorced persons. Marcion held it lawful to repeat baptism three times for the remission of sins. Tertullian wrote against this heresy in 207.

MARCOMANNI.—The name Marc-o-manni, i. e. March-men, or borderers, was given by the Romans to various tribes on the confines of Germany. Some hordes under this name were driven out of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 58. Marobodnus formed a league amongst these tribes, and concluded a treaty with the emperor Tiberius, A.D. 6. The Cherusci defeated the Marcomanni A.D. 17, and a peace was mediated between them by Drusus. Domitian made war upon them, and was defeated A.D. 90. In alliance with other tribes they invaded the Roman empire in 166, when a war commenced, which was not brought to a close until 180. They ravaged Italy in 270. The last notice of the Marcomanni is in 451, when they formed a contingent of the army with which Attila invaded Gaul and Italy.

MARCOU, St. (English Channel).—These islands, off the coast of France, were taken by the English A.D. 1795. The small garrison repulsed an attack made by a flotilla of French gunboats, May 7, 1798. The English lost one man killed and four wounded,

whilst the French admitted a loss of several hundred in killed and wounded. These islands were restored to France by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

MARDIA (Battle).—Constantine I. defeated his rival Licinius, in this plain, in Thrace, A.D. 315. In consequence of this defeat, Licinius entered into a treaty with Constantine in December, 315. Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt were assigned to Licinius.

MARENGO (Battle).—The Austrian army under Melas was totally defeated by the French at this village, near Alessandria, in Italy, June 14, 1800. The Austrians had defeated their antagonists at all points, and Napoleon was about to order a retreat, when Desaix, who was killed in the moment of victory, counselled further resistance, and Kellermann by a brilliant charge changed the fortunes of the day. A pageant, representing the battle, was held on this plain, in presence of Napoleon I., the empress, and a large assemblage of spectators, in 1805.

MARGARITA (Caribbean Sea).—This island was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1498.

MARGATE (Kent).—The name is said to be derived from Meregate, on account of the hollow between two hills in which the town is situated. Bathing-machines were introduced here about A.D. 1790. The first stone of the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary was laid June 21, 1792, and Trinity church was erected in 1825.

MARGUS, MORGUM, or MURGUM (Battles).—Carinus, who disputed the empire with Diocletian, was defeated and slain near this city of Mœsia, at the confluence of the Margus and the Danube, in May, 285 A.D. —The Goths defeated a Roman army under Sabinian at Margus in 505.

MARIA ISLAND (Pacific) was discovered by Tasman A.D. 1642.

MARIA LOUISA, (Order), was founded A.D. 1792 for ladies only.

MARIAN PERSECUTION commenced in January, 1555, when thirty persons, found using the service-book of Edward VI., were seized and imprisoned. Rogers was burned at the stake in Smithfield, Feb. 4, and Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, at Gloucester, Feb. 9. Justices of the peace were ordered to search for heretics, and many persons were apprehended and executed, thirteen having been burnt at Smithfield, June 27, 1553. Ridley and Latimer, condemned as obstinate heretics, were burned at Oxford Oct. 16. Cranmer suffered in the same manner at Oxford, March 21, 1556. According to the lowest estimate, nearly 500 persons, belonging to the clergy and the laity, suffered during this persecution, which terminated at the death of Mary, Nov. 17, 1558. Above 1,000 persons sought refuge in Germany and Switzerland whilst the persecution lasted.

MARIA THERESA, (Order), was founded A.D. 1757 in Austria.

MARIE-GALANTE (Caribbean Sea).—This island, discovered by Christopher Columbus

A.D. 1493, was settled by the French in 1647.

MARIENBERG (Saxony).—This town, celebrated for its iron and silver mines, was founded by Henry, duke of Saxony, A.D. 1519.

MARIENBURG (Prussia).—The grand master and the knights of the Teutonic order removed their seat from Venice to this town A.D. 1309. A league of Prussian cities, called the Convention of Marienburg, was formed in 1436. The Teutonic knights compelled the Prussians to dissolve this league. The Poles having assailed the castle unsuccessfully in 1410 and in 1420, captured it in 1457. The castle, which had fallen into decay, was restored by the king of Prussia, in 1815.

MARIENWERDER (Prussia).—The Prussian cities of the province having formed a league against the Teutonic knights, A.D. 1440, transferred their allegiance to the king of Poland in 1454. Near the capital, of the same name, Prince Eugene was surprised by the forces of Wittgenstein, and suffered a severe defeat, Jan. 12, 1813.

MARIETTA (North America) was founded by colonists from New England, A.D. 1788, and was named after Marie Antoinette. The college was founded in 1832.

MARINER'S COMPASS. (See **AMALPHI** and **COMPASS**.)

MARINES are first mentioned, according to Grose, A.D. 1684. In the reign of William III. the soldiers on the navy establishment seem to have been put in training as seamen. Six regiments of maritime soldiers were raised in 1702. On the recommendation of Lord Anson, 130 companies were raised and placed under the control of the Admiralty in 1755. The title "Royal" was bestowed upon the corps by George III., May 1, 1802, as a mark of approbation for their services during the war.

MARINO, SAN (Italy).—A hermit named Marinus, who had been a mason, came from Dalmatia, and settled in this locality A.D. 469, and at his death a church was built, and a village gradually formed. It had become a walled town, and was called Plebs Santi Marini cum Castello, in the 10th century; and in the 12th century the commune of San Marino purchased some neighbouring lands from the lords of Urbino. In the civil wars between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, the people sided with the latter, for which they were excommunicated by Innocent IV. (1243—1254). Called upon to pay taxes to the papal government about the end of the 14th century, they refused, and on reference of the dispute to a judge of Rimini, decision was given in their favour; from which period San Marino has been acknowledged as an independent state. This independence was respected by Napoleon I., and confirmed by the pope on his restoration in 1814.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE. (See **ABERDEEN**.)

MARK.—An old gold coin in England, value 13s. 4d., bore this name. The silver

mark seems to have originated in Denmark, and was long current on the continent, especially amongst the northern nations. James VI. of Scotland coined a two-mark piece, a balance-mark, and a half-mark, in silver. Previous to his accession to the British throne, he had two sets of thistle-marks, so named from the thistle on the reverse, and half-marks struck. These seem to have been the last coins of this name struck in Great Britain.

MARKETS, held in former times chiefly on Sundays and holidays, as the people then assembled for divine service, were forbidden to be held in churchyards by 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1285). By 27 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1448), Sunday markets, except on the four Sundays in harvest, were prohibited; and by 29 Charles II. c. 7 (1677), markets were declared illegal on any Sunday.

MARKE'S, St. (Venice), considered to be the finest Byzantine church in Western Europe, was built A.D. 977—1043, the original church having been destroyed in 976. The foundation-stone came into possession of Mr. Douce in 1834, and is now preserved in the Doucean Museum, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. Howell, in his letters, mentions a huge iron chest as tall as himself, which he saw in the treasury, with a crevice for receiving the gold, bequeathed to the saint, A.D. 1619. The emperor Frederick I. and Pope Alexander III. met here, when a proclamation of peace was made with much ceremony, July 24, 1177.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE (London).—This house was built by Sir Christopher Wren for the great duke of Marlborough, in 1709 and 1710, and was bought by the Crown as a residence for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1817. The queen dowager Adelaide was the last resident of Marlborough House, and after her death, in 1849, the queen allowed it to be used for the Vernon gallery of paintings. The prince of Wales will reside here on attaining his majority.

MARLBOROUGH (Wiltshire) received its first charter A.D. 1205. A parliament met here Nov. 18, 1267, in the reign of Henry III., when the statutes of "Marleberg" were made, which have since been constantly received as the law of the land. The college, for the education of 500 pupils, sons of clergymen and others, was incorporated in 1843.

MARMANDE (France).—This ancient town is said to have been occupied by the Goths, and was destroyed by the Saracens in the 8th century. It was rebuilt and captured by Simon of Montfort in 1212, and by Amaury of Montfort in 1219. The English took it in 1427, and Henry IV. of France besieged it in 1577.

MARONITES.—Gibbon (ch. xlvii.) asserts: "In the style of the Oriental Christians, the Monothelites of every age are described under the appellation of *Maronites*, a name which has been insensibly transferred from an hermit to a monastery, from a monastery

to a nation. Maron, a saint or savage of the 5th century, displayed his religious madness in Syria; the rival cities of Apamea and Emesa disputed his relics, a stately church was erected on his tomb, and 600 of his disciples united their solitary cells on the banks of the Orontes." The subject is involved in obscurity; but the truth appears to be, that John Maro, or Maron, a monk, founded several convents on Mount Lebanon during the 5th century. He maintained the independence of his followers, and assumed the title, "Patriarch of Antioch." His followers became infected with the Monothelite doctrine in the 7th century, and were from that time called Maronites, and regarded as a distinct sect. They renounced the Monothelite doctrine in 1182, and were readmitted into the Roman Catholic church. They yielded, however, only a modified obedience to Rome, and have frequently been subjected to severe persecutions. A large number of the Maronite Christians were massacred by the Druses (*q. v.*) in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and Lebanon, in May and June, 1860, and from 1,000 to 2,000 were killed in the streets of Damascus July 9. The remarks of Gibbon hold good, that "the humble nation of the Maronites has survived the empire of Constantinople, and they still enjoy, under their Turkish masters, a free religion and a mitigated servitude."

MAROONS.—When Spain was dispossessed of Jamaica by the English, May 3, 1655, the slaves belonging to the Spaniards betook themselves to the mountains, and, recruited by runaways, soon became formidable under the name of Maroons. General Trelawney succeeded in making an arrangement by which they were confined to certain localities, in 1738. A rebellion broke out amongst them in 1795, which was suppressed; and 600 of the insurgents were transported to Nova Scotia in 1796, 350 of whom were removed to Sierra Leone in October, 1800, at a cost to the government of £5,903. 19s. 8d.

MAROUA (Battle).—The Roman army, led by Julian, on their retreat from Assyria, defeated the Persians at Marouga A.D. 363.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS.—The first of these tracts, under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate, was printed at a movable press, and appeared A.D. 1588. A letter, instructing the archbishop to find out and commit to prison the authors and printers, was issued by the council November, 1588. Henry Penry, a Welshman, executed in 1593 for writing a pamphlet, was suspected of having assisted in the preparation of these libels upon the prelacy. They have also been attributed to Throgmorton, to Udal, and to Fenner.

MARQUESAS, or **MENDANA ISLANDS** (South Pacific Ocean), were discovered by Mendaña de Neyra, A.D. 1595, who named them in honour of the marquis of Mendoza, viceroy of Peru. Hood's Island, one of the group, was discovered by Captain Cook,

April 6, 1776, and several others by the Americans in 1797. With the exception of three—Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora—they were placed under the protectorate of France, June 19, 1847.

MARQUIS.—The title of marquis is derived from the lords marchers, appointed to guard the marches, or boundary-lands, who were suppressed by 7 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536). In the time of Edward III. a foreign nobleman, the marquis of Juliers, was made an English peer, with the title of earl of Cambridge; and Richard II. created Robert de Vere marquis of Dublin, A.D. 1385, he being the first English peer who bore the title. The marquis of Huntly and the marquis of Hamilton, created A.D. 1599, were the first who bore the title in Scotland. The practice of granting it as a second title to a dukedom was adopted after 1689.

MARRIAGE.—The institution of marriage is usually referred to Gen. ii. 21—25, which relates that God, in the garden of Eden, gave Eve to Adam as his wife. This view of the subject is confirmed by the answer given by Christ to the Pharisees, A.D. 29 (Mark x. 6—10). Among the ancient Greeks the nuptials were celebrated with various ceremonies; but no record was kept of their solemnization, and the only proof of their having taken place was afforded by the guests who were present at the wedding feast. The social position of wives among the Greeks was extremely low, sterility being esteemed in some states a sufficient cause for separation. Among the Romans no forms were requisite, though certain ceremonies were usually observed. The *Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa*, passed B.C. 18 and A.D. 9, placed certain restrictions respecting the parties between whom marriages might be contracted. Roman wives were treated with great consideration. They presided over the education of the children, conducted the household, and shared in the honour and respect shown to their husbands.

A.D.

- 325. The council of Nice prohibits ecclesiastics from marrying after their ordination.
- 366. Marriage during Lent is prohibited by the council of Loadicea.
- 450. Numerous synods discountenance the marriage of the clergy about this time.
- 692. Bishops are prohibited from marrying.
- 721. The council of Rome defines the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is unlawful.
- 868. May 16. The Canons of Worms totally prohibit the clergy from marrying.
- 1073. Priests are compelled to take the vow of celibacy.
- 1100—1200. Matrimony first mentioned as a sacrament.
- 1199. Innocent III. orders the marriage ceremony to take place in churches.
- 1533. Bishops are empowered to grant licences for marrying without banns.
- 1538. A proclamation is issued in England enforcing clerical celibacy.
- 1545—1563. The council of Trent includes marriage amongst the seven sacraments.
- 1549. The marriage of the clergy is permitted by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21.
- 1554. The married clergy who do not separate from their wives are expelled.

- 1695. May 1. A duty is imposed upon marriages by 6 & 7 Will. III. & Mary, c. 6, on a somewhat similar scale to that adopted in the tax upon births (*q. v.*).
- 1753. Clandestine marriages are prohibited by Lord Hardwicke's act (26 Geo. II. c. 33).
- 1772. The Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 2) prohibits the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, from contracting any marriage without the royal consent, until they attain the age of twenty-five years. After that age the consent of parliament is necessary.
- 1808. July 2. By 48 Geo. III. c. 149, a stamp-duty of 10s. is imposed upon every licence for marriage, and of £4 for every special licence.
- 1822. July 22. The act of 1753 is amended by 3 Geo. IV. c. 75, which limits the right of granting licences to the archbishops of Canterbury and York. Certain provisions of this act are repealed by 4 Geo. IV. c. 17 (March 26, 1823).
- 1823. July 18. Former laws are repealed by 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which insists on a religious ceremony as essential to the marriage contract.
- 1836. Aug. 17. Marriages are permitted to be solemnized without a religious ceremony, by registrar's certificate, or in dissenting chapels, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85. They are ordered to be registered by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86.
- 1837. June 30. The marriage acts are amended by 1 Vict. c. 22.
- 1840. Aug. 7. Provisions are made for solemnizing marriages near the residence of the contracting parties, by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72.
- 1856. July 29. The marriage and registration acts are amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119. (*See DIVORCE.*)
- 1858. July 2. The bill for authorizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister passes the Commons. July 23. It is rejected by the Lords.

MARRUCINI.—This nation, of Sabine origin, frequently in alliance with the Marsi and Peligni, became allies of the Romans B.C. 304. During the Social war, however, they revolted, and about the close of B.C. 89 they were defeated and their territory ravaged by Sulpicius, Pompey's lieutenant, and they were afterwards reduced to submission by Pompey himself, B.C. 52. They revolted against Antonius B.C. 43.

MARSALA (Sicily), the ancient Lilybæum (*q. v.*), was restored by the Saracens, who esteemed its harbour so highly that they called it Marsa Alla, *i. e.* the port or harbour of God. In the 16th century the harbour was blocked up with a mound of sunken rocks, by order of the emperor Charles V., to protect it from the Barbary corsairs.

MARSEILLAISE.—This celebrated republican hymn was composed by Rouget de Lille, a French officer of engineers, whilst quartered at Strasburg, in February, 1792. It was called the Marseillaise, because a body of troops on their march from Marseilles entered Paris in July, 1792, playing the tune, at that time little known in the capital. The author, who had fallen in love with the daughter of Dietrich, mayor of Strasburg, composed the verses in a single night, and repeated them the following morning to the young girl, to whom he was passionately attached. Alison calls the Marseillaise hymn the "Rule Britannia" of the revolution.

MARSEILLES (France), the ancient Massalia, called by the Romans Massilia, was founded by a colony of Greeks from Phocæa, in Ionia, B.C. 600.

B.C.

542. A second colony settles at Massalia.

218. Massalia assists the Romans in the second Punic war.

154. The people call in the aid of the Romans against the Deceates and Oxybii.

49. Massalia refuses to admit Julius Cæsar within her gates, and is in consequence besieged and taken.

A.D.

470. Euric, king of the Visigoths, takes Marseilles.

839. It is plundered by the Saracens.

1190. Richard I. of England embarks at Marseilles for the Holy Land.

1214. Marseilles is erected into an independent republic.

1251. It passes under the dominion of the counts of Provence.

1423. It is sacked by Alfonso of Aragon.

1481. It is reunited to the French crown.

1524. The inhabitants repel an attack by the constable of Bourbon.

1596. Marseilles submits to Henry IV.

1660. Louis XIV. takes away its franchise.

1720. The plague carries off about 40 000 persons.

1789. April 30. The inhabitants of Marseilles join in the revolution.

1793. Aug. 25. Marseilles is taken by the republicans, for having assisted the Girondins.

1855. The new harbour of La Joliette is completed.

1858 to 1860. The Exchange is erected.

MARSHAL, or **MARESCHAL**.—This term was first applied to an officer who had the care or command of horses. The word is derived by Nicod from *polemarchus*, and by Matthew Paris from *Martis senescallus*. Napoleon I. created eighteen marshals of the empire in 1804.

MARSHALSEA COURT. (See **BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH**, and **PALACE COURT**.)

MARSI, or **MARSIIANS**, a nation of central Italy, first mentioned in Roman history B.C. 340, at which time they were on friendly terms with the Romans, against whom they leagued with the Samnites, B.C. 308. They concluded a treaty with the Romans 304 B.C., but again took up arms B.C. 301, when they were defeated, and were compelled to purchase peace by the cession of part of their territory. They became faithful allies of Rome, and were among the first to offer volunteers to the fleet and army of Scipio, B.C. 205. In the Social, sometimes called the Marsic war, B.C. 91, they took a prominent part, and gained several victories over the Romans; but in the next campaign, B.C. 89, after repeated defeats, they were compelled to sue for peace. The Marsi received the full rights of Roman citizens, and from that time disappeared from history as a separate nation.

MAR'S INSURRECTION.—The earl of Mar invited the gentry to meet at a hunt, Aug. 27, 1715, and raised the Pretender's standard at Brae-mar, in Aberdeenshire, Sept. 6. His force had gradually increased from about 50 to 5,000 men, when he entered Perth, Sept. 28. Mar remained some time inactive, and was defeated at Sheriff-muir, near Stirling, Nov. 13. Mar escaped with

the Pretender from Montrose, Feb. 4, 1716, whence they proceeded to France; but some of the chiefs of the insurrection were captured and executed.

MARSTON MOOR, (Battle,) was fought between the royalists under Prince Rupert, and the parliamentary army under Lord Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, at Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, July 2, 1644. It commenced about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the left wing of the king's army totally routed the right wing of the parliamentarians; but Cromwell with his "Ironsides" managed to gain a victory over the king's right wing. After a severe struggle, victory declared in favour of the parliamentarians, the royalists losing all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage.

MARTABAN (Pegu).—This fortress was captured by the English during the Burmese war, April 5, 1852.

MARTA, St. (New Granada).—This city, founded A.D. 1525, was made the seat of an archbishopric in 1529.

MARTIAL LAW.—Power exercised by the king of dispensing with ordinary law proceedings in time of war, and proceeding by his own absolute authority. By a clause of the Petition of Rights, 3 Charles I. c. 1 (1627), commissions for proceeding by martial law were declared illegal, and prohibited; but parliament was itself compelled to issue similar commissions in 1644. Martial law, signifying military law, is regulated by court-martial (*q. v.*).

MARTINESTI (Battle).—An allied Austrian and Russian army, commanded by Prince Coburg and Suwarrow, defeated the Turks at this place, in Wallachia, Sept. 22, 1789. No less than 5,000 Turks fell in the battle, and 2,000 in the pursuit. It is also called the battle of Rimnik, from the name of the village near Martinesti, where it was fought.

MARTINICO, or **MARTINIQUE** (Atlantic Ocean), called by the natives Madiana, erroneously supposed by some writers to have been discovered by the Spaniards A.D. 1493, was in reality discovered by Christopher Columbus, June 15, 1502, during his fourth voyage. It was settled by some French colonists from St. Christopher's in 1635. The Dutch assailed it in 1674, and were repulsed with great loss. Admiral Penn failed in an attempt to capture it in 1695. The principal fortifications were assailed by an English squadron Jan. 24, 1759, and after doing considerable damage, the expedition withdrew. The island surrendered, Feb. 16, 1762, to an English force, which had landed Jan. 16; and it was restored to the French by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. It was retaken Feb. 5, 1781, and restored at the peace of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. The English again effected a landing Feb. 5, 1794, and after gaining several battles, the whole island capitulated March 23, 1794. The French failed in an attempt to recover it Dec. 7, 1795, and it was restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802. An English fleet landed 10,000 troops on the

island, Feb. 3, 1809. It surrendered Feb. 24, and was restored to France at the general peace in 1814. The slaves rebelled in 1833, and a number of them were killed, and several taken prisoners, in a battle fought Dec. 24. An earthquake did serious damage to Fort Royal, and caused the death of about 700 persons, Jan. 11, 1839. The cultivation of the coffee-plant was introduced in 1727.

MARTINMAS, MARTLEMASS, MARTILMASS, or St. MARTIN'S DAY, Nov. 11, was formerly observed as a day of feasting and jollity. It was instituted in honour of St. Martin, the son of a Roman military tribune. He was born in Hungary, A.D. 316, settled in the neighbourhood of Poitiers, and was bishop of Tours in 374. He died in 400. His festival was instituted in 650. Moeresin refers the festivities practised on this day to an ancient Athenian festival in honour of Bacchus.

MARTIN'S (St.) HALL (London).—The first stone of this edifice, built from designs by R. Westmacott, was laid June 21, 1847; and it was opened Feb. 11, 1850. It was seriously damaged by fire Aug. 26, 1860, and has since been restored.

MARTYR.—Since the martyrdom of Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost (Acts vi. 5), chosen A.D. 37 to be one of the seven deacons first appointed, the Christian church has furnished a long succession of martyrs, who have freely given up their lives in the defence of the truth. Stephen the protomartyr was stoned at Jerusalem (Acts vii. 58—60) in May, 37 A.D. Polycarp, the last of the Apostolic Fathers, suffered death in 167. Eusebius, who wrote in the beginning of the 4th century, is the first writer who gives an account of the early martyrs.

MARY, queen of England, the only child of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine that arrived at maturity, was born at Greenwich, Feb. 18, 1516, was proclaimed queen in London, July 19, and entered the city Aug. 3, 1553. Although Jane (*q. v.*) was acknowledged queen for a few days, the accession of Mary is reckoned from the day on which Edward VI. died, July 6, 1553. Mary was crowned Oct. 1, 1553, and was married at Winchester to Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554. They had no children, and Philip became king of Spain on the abdication of his father, the emperor Charles V., in January, 1556. Mary died at St. James's, broken-hearted from grief, caused by the negligence of her husband and the loss of Calais, Nov. 17, 1558, and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, Dec. 13. She was called Bloody Queen Mary from the severity with which she persecuted the Reformers. According to the lowest estimate, one archbishop, three bishops, several clergymen, and about three hundred of the laity, perished at the stake, whilst numbers died in prison during her reign.

MARYLAND (North America).—The first English province created in America was named Maryland, after Henrietta Maria,

queen of Charles I., who granted the absolute proprietary of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, A.D. 1632. The first colonists were chiefly Roman Catholic gentlemen and their families, sent out from England under the charge of Lord Baltimore's brother, in 1634. A house of assembly was established in 1639; it was divided into two houses in 1650,—the one consisting of members chosen by the proprietary, and the other chosen by the freemen. In 1645 Cleyborne succeeded in stirring up an insurrection, the governor was obliged to flee to Virginia, and peace was not restored till 1646. Parliamentary commissioners took possession of the government in 1652, but restored it to the governor in 1658. In 1689 an association, formed for the defence of the Protestant religion, overthrew the proprietary government. A governor was sent out in 1692, and the province remained in the hands of the Crown till 1715, when it was restored to the heir of the proprietary. In 1765, on the passing of the Stamp Act, riots occurred, and the house of the stamp-master was destroyed. A provincial congress assembled in 1774, and took the government into its own hands, and a constitution was adopted in 1776, declaring it a free state. In 1814 a British fleet landed troops under General Ross, who routed the Americans at Bladensburg (*q. v.*), Aug. 24.

MARYLAND COLONY (Liberia), near Cape Palmas, was founded A.D. 1834 by free coloured emigrants sent from the state of Maryland, in America;—whence the name.

MARYLEBONE (London).—The manor of Marylebone was obtained by Henry VIII. in exchange for certain crown lands, A.D. 1544. In 1646 the park was assigned by Charles I. as security for debts contracted by him during the civil war. Marylebone Street was built about 1679, and received this name because it led from Hedge Lane to Marylebone. The gardens, which were a favourite resort of Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, were situated at the back of the old manor-house. Admission to this fashionable place of amusement was free until 1737, when a shilling was charged. They were finally closed in 1778. The manor-house was pulled down in 1791.

MARY MAGDALENE (St.) COLLEGE (Cambridge).—Henry, duke of Buckingham, who was executed for high treason, May 17, 1521, founded this institution, and named it Buckingham College, in 1519. Baron Audley, of Walden, endowed it, and changed its name to St. Mary Magdalene College soon after. It is generally known as Magdalen College (*q. v.*).

MARY OF MERTON, St. (Canons of).—Regular canons of the order of St. Austin settled at Merton, in Surrey, A.D. 1117. In 1121 Henry I. made a grant to them of the whole town, and they erected a church and priory in honour of the Virgin.

MARY (St.) HALL (Oxford).—This hall was conferred by Edward II. on Oriol College A.D. 1325. In 1333 it was made a separate place of education, and it subsequently

became an independent academical hall. Thomas Dyke bequeathed funds towards the support of four scholars at this hall in 1667.

MASCARA (Algeria), the ancient Victoria, was at one time the residence of Abdel-Kader. The French seized it in December, 1835, and again in 1841; and on the last occasion annexed it to their colony in Algeria.

MASKS.—The kings and priests of Egypt wore, upon certain occasions, masks of papyrus, representing the heads of hawks, lions, and other birds and animals, and from them the knowledge of masks passed to the Greeks and Romans, by whom they were employed in dramatic exhibitions. The tragic masks of the Greek stage were frequently very beautiful; but in comedy a grotesque effect was produced by representing the mouth opened and the features distorted. The custom of the use of masks by public executioners is mentioned A.D. 1295. They were first worn by English ladies during the reign of Elizabeth. In the time of Charles II. they were always worn by ladies in the theatre, and in the time of Anne they were used on horseback, being suspended to the side by a string.

MASOURAH (Battle). (See **MANSURAH**.)

MASQUERADES.—Dramatic masques were introduced into this country about A.D. 1340. The masked ball, or masquerade, originated in Italy towards the commencement of the 16th century, and was introduced into England by Henry VIII. in 1513. The bishop of London preached a sermon against them, Jan. 6, 1724; in consequence of which, orders were issued that no more should take place than the six subscribed for at the beginning of the month.

MASS.—The word *missa*, or mass, was first employed in religious ordinances A.D. 394, when it signified the particular services specially appropriated to different persons, who left the church when the portion of the service which concerned them was concluded. It was, indeed, the general name for every part of divine service. It sometimes signified the lessons, sometimes the collects or prayers, and sometimes the dismissal of the people. The Roman Catholic mass was introduced into England in 680. The term was afterwards applied to the elements of the Eucharist, and a decree, ordering all to bow down at the elevation of the host, or mass, was published in 1201.

MASSACHUSETTS (North America).—This state was first settled by the Puritans, at Plymouth, U.S., in 1620. Salem and Charlestown were founded in 1628, and Boston in 1630; and in 1692 the colonies were united under the Indian name of Massachusetts. A charter for Massachusetts Bay was obtained from the crown in 1629. Its first constitution was formed in 1780, and was amended in 1820. Slavery was abolished by law in 1783, and the constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788.

MASSA DI CARRARA (Italy), the chief town

of a duchy of the same name, which was, A.D. 1829, united to Modena, and was, with it, incorporated in the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. It is also called *Massa Ducale*.

MASSAGETÆ.—An invasion of Persia by a tribe of Scythian barbarians compelled Sapor to relinquish the third siege of Nisibis (q.v.), A.D. 350. They drove the Cimmerians from the Araxes B.C. 635, and penetrated into Media B.C. 632, whence they were expelled by Cyaxares, B.C. 609. Cyrus was killed in battle against them, B.C. 529. Alexander the Great defeated them B.C. 328. Ammianus Marcellinus calls the Alani "the ancient Massagete." Niebuhr considers them Mongols, and Humboldt assigns them to the Indo-European family.

MASS-BOOK, "**MISSALE**," or **MISSAL**, the ritual used by the Roman Catholic church, was compiled by Gelasius, and improved by Gregory the Great. The services were translated into English for the Church of England in 1549, and by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10 (1549), the use of missals was abolished.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—Various statutes are in existence for the regulation of the law between master and servant. By 32 Geo. III. c. 56 (1792), a master knowingly giving a good character to a bad servant is liable to a fine of £20, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The payment of certain classes of servants is required to be made in money by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831).

MASTER-GENERAL OF THE MILITARY.—Constantine I. (A.D. 306—337) instituted two masters-general, one for the cavalry and one for the infantry. Before the end of the reign of Constantius, their number had increased to four. A master of the military was elected annually at Venice, A.D. 737—742, instead of a doge.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.—The official master of the ceremonies at the English court was instituted by James I., A.D. 1603, for the purpose of introducing foreign ambassadors, &c., to the sovereign. Sir Lewis Lewkenor was appointed to the office, with a salary of £200 per annum. The first person who assumed the title to signify his supremacy in the ball-room was Captain Webster, who preceded Beau Nash in the office at Bath. He became master of the ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of Queen Anne, in 1703.

MASTER OF THE REVELS.—The following list of persons who held this appointment was communicated to *Notes and Queries* by Mr. E. F. Rimbault. It was copied from the handwriting of Sir Henry Herbert, one of the last to hold the office:—

Sir Richard Guilford	....Not on record
Sir Thomas Cawerden	....[1541] 36 Henry VIII.
Sir Thomas Beneger	....Not on record.
Sir John Fortescue	.....Not on record.
Edmund Tilney, Esq.	....July 24 [1578], 21 Eliz.
Sir George Buck	.....June 23 [1603], 1 Jac.
Sir John Astley	.....[1612] 10 Jac. I.
Benjamin Johnson	.....[1617] 15 Jac. I.
Sir Henry Herbert, and	....Aug. 21 [1629] 5 Car. I.
Simon Thelwall, Esq....	....

To these may be added the following :—

Thomas Killegrew 1673 | Charles Henry Lee... 1725
Charles Killegrew 1683 | Solomon Dayrolle... 1744

The ancient jurisdiction of the master of the revels was transferred in 1737 to the "licenser of the stage," who, with the deputy licenser, performed all the duties of the office; and on the death of Solomon Dayrolle, no successor was appointed.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—The rolls of the exchequer commence in the reign of Henry I., the earliest extant being that of his thirty-first year (1131). The title of master or keeper of the rolls of chancery does not occur till the year 1286, when it was conferred upon John de Langton, although the office no doubt existed before that date. The duties of this officer are defined by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 94 (Aug. 28, 1833). His salary is regulated by 1 Vict. c. 46 (July 12, 1837). The master of the rolls is a patentee officer and a privy councillor. He may sit in parliament, and administer justice in the Rolls Court; but his decrees are not valid until signed by the chancellor. By virtue of his office he is chief of the masters in chancery and of the Petty-Bag Office.

MASTER OF THE WARDROBE.—This office existed in very early times, and received from Henry VI. important privileges, which were enlarged by James I. The salary attached to the office was £2,000 per annum, and there were, in addition to the master, many inferior functionaries. They were all abolished by 22 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782), which transferred the duties of the wardrobe establishment to the lord chamberlain's department.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.—Foss considers that masters or clerks in chancery existed as early as the reign of Richard I., and that they were appointed to attend the king in his progresses, when they assumed the title of vice-chancellor. Sir Christopher Hatton, who was made chancellor April 29, 1587, always had masters in chancery present when he sat in court, to assist him in his decisions. The office was abolished by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80 (June 30, 1852).

MASULIPATAM (Hindustan).—This city was mentioned by Marco Polo, A.D. 1298, and was conquered by the Bhamenee sovereigns of the Deccan in 1480. In 1751 it was taken and fortified by the French, who were expelled by the British, under Colonel Forde, April 6, 1759; and Masulipatam was ceded to the East-India Company in 1765.

MATAMORAS (Battle).—The Americans, under the command of General Taylor, defeated the Mexican army at this place, in Mexico, May 8, 1846.

MATARO (Spain).—This place was elevated to the rank of a *ciudad* A.D. 1701. It was sacked by Duhesme, under circumstances of great cruelty, June 17, 1808. The church of St. Maria was founded in 1675, the college in 1737, and it was incorporated with the university of Cervera in 1829. The railroad to Barcelona, the first constructed in Spain, was opened in October, 1848.

MATCHES.—Friction matches were invented by Mr. John Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, in April, 1827. Mr. Reuben Partidge obtained a patent for the manufacture of wooden splints for lucifer matches in March, 1842. Sturge's improved lucifer matches were patented in 1853. The preparation and use of these are not attended with the same diseases and risks which are inseparable from ordinary matches. Hochstaetter's safety matches were patented in 1859.

MATCHIN (Bulgaria).—The Turks constructed a camp here, which was destroyed by the Russians Oct. 20, 1771. The Russians obtained an advantage over the Turks in an encounter near this town, July 9, 1791. The Turks defeated the Russians in an engagement here, Dec. 24, 1853.

MATHEMATICS.—This term, which anciently signified all knowledge calculated to strengthen the mental powers, is now applied to algebra, arithmetic, geometry (*q.v.*), and kindred sciences.

MATURINES, or TRINITARIANS.—This order of friars was founded in France for the redemption of captives, by St. John de Matha and Felix de Valois, about A.D. 1197. It was introduced into England in 1224, and received the lands, revenues, and other privileges of the decayed order of the Holy Sepulchre. The Maturine friars possessed about twelve houses in this country. They were governed according to the rule of St. Augustine.

MAUBEUGE (France).—This town was founded in the 7th century, and was for a considerable period the capital of Hainault. It was taken by the French in 1649, and was ceded to them by the treaty of Nimueguen, in 1678. Vauban erected the fortifications in 1680; and in 1793 it was besieged by the prince of Coburg, who was compelled to retire by Marshal Jourdan. It has sustained several sieges, and surrendered to the Prussians in June, 1815. Its manufactory of arms was founded by Louis XIV. in 1704.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, the day before Good Friday, is so called because on this day it was usual to distribute to the poor, bread and other gifts, contained in *maunds* or baskets. St. Augustine is the earliest who is known to have practised it. The first English monarch who distributed alms to the poor on Maundy Thursday was Edward III., in 1363. The day was sometimes called "Shere Thursday," because people used to shear or cut their hair and beards for the occasion. It was so named in 1511.

MAURA SANTA (Ionian Islands). (*See* LEUCADIA.)

MAURETANIA, or MAURITANIA (Africa).—This country was unknown to the inhabitants of Europe until B.C. 202, when the Romans fought in Africa against Hannibal. Julius Cæsar confirmed Bogudes and Bocchus, as joint kings of Mauretania, B.C. 49, and the kingdom was erected into a Roman province B.C. 46. Augustus conferred it upon Juba II., B.C. 25, and on his death it passed to his son Ptolemy,

who was slain by Caligula A.D. 41. In 42, Claudius divided the kingdom into the two provinces of Mauretania Tingitana, and Mauretania Cæsariensis. In 256 the country was invaded by a horde of Frankish invaders from Spain, and in 429 it was conquered by Genseric the Vandal. The Arabs first appeared in the country in 667, and completed its conquest in 709. (*See MOROCCO.*)

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (Indian Ocean).—This island was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1505. In 1598 it was seized by the Dutch, who called it Mauritius in honour of their stadtholder, Maurice; but they formed no settlement till 1644. They abandoned the colony in the 18th century, and it was neglected until the French formed a settlement in 1715, and took possession of the island in 1721. It was captured by the British Dec. 2, 1810, and has remained in their possession ever since the peace of 1814.

MAUR, ST.—This celebrated congregation of the Benedictines was first established at this town, in France, A.D. 1618.

MAUSOLEUM.—On the death of Mausolus, king of Caria, B.C. 353, his wife Artemisia testified her affection by erecting at Halicarnassus a magnificent building to his memory, which received the title of the Mausoleum, and ranked as one of the seven wonders of the world. Hence all sepulchral edifices of more than usual magnificence are styled mausolea. The ruins of this edifice were used by the Knights of Rhodes in the erection of their castle of St. Peter in 1484 and 1522. In 1846 the British government arranged with the Porte for the purchase of the remaining ruins; and in 1856 Mr. Charles Newton was appointed vice-consul at Mitylene, with full powers to transmit the acquisitions to England. He formed a valuable collection, including the colossal statue of Mausolus; and the whole arrived in this country in July, 1857, and was deposited in the British Museum.

MAUVE.—In 1848 Dr. Stenhouse announced the possibility of extracting purple dyes from lichens by macerating them in lime-water. This discovery was applied and extended by M. Marnas, of Lyons, who produced in 1857 the fashionable dye known as *mauve*.

MAXIMIANISTS, a branch of the Donatists, so named from Maximinus, their leader. They arose in the Donatist community in Africa towards the close of the 4th century.

MAY.—This month derives its name either from Maia, the mother of Mercury, or from its having been dedicated by Romulus to the Roman *maiores*, or senators. It was the second month in the old Alban calendar, the third in that of Romulus, and the fifth in that of Numa Pompilius. The Saxons termed it *Tri-Milchi*, because during this month pasture was so plentiful that they were able to milk their cows thrice during the day.

MAY-DAY.—From the earliest periods it has been customary to hail the return of spring with peculiar sports. The Romans had their *Floralia*, held on the 4th of the calends of May. The earliest circumstance

known respecting the celebration of May-day in England is, that the Druids were accustomed to assemble on the night of the last day in April and light large bonfires to hail the return of spring. Chaucer alludes to the universality of its observance in his time, and as late as the reign of Elizabeth, the queen and court joined in the sports. May Fair was abolished in London in 1708.

MAYENCE, or MENTZ (Hesse-Darmstadt), originated in the Roman fort of Moguntiacum, which Drusus erected on the site of the present city B.C. 13. It was destroyed by the Vandals A.D. 406, and was rebuilt by Dagobert II. Printing is said to have been invented in this city by John Guttenberg in 1440. In 1631 Mentz was taken by the Swedes, and in 1644 and 1688 by the French, who lost it in 1689. It was again seized by the forces of the republic in 1792, but was taken by the Prussians in 1793. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, and erected into the chief town of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and in 1814 it was ceded to the grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The university, founded in the 15th century, was suppressed in 1802. The bronze statue of Guttenberg was erected in 1837.—The archbishopric of Mayence was founded by Boniface A.D. 747. Councils were held here in 752 or 753, 829, 847, 848, 852, 857, 860, 1023, 1049, 1069, 1051, 1055, 1071, 1080, 1085, 1094, 1131, 1159, 1225, 1233, 1239, 1259, 1261, 1310, 1387, 1439, and 1441.

MAYENNE (France).—The earl of Salisbury captured this ancient town A.D. 1424. Charles IX. made it a duchy in 1544. The Vendéans took it in 1793.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland).—The Roman Catholic college of St. Patrick at Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, was founded A.D. 1795, according to the provisions of an act of the Irish parliament, for the education of persons destined for the Roman Catholic priesthood. It was built at a cost of £32,000, and is supported by an annual parliamentary grant. A lay college was opened in 1802, dependent on voluntary subscriptions. By 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25 (June 30, 1845), the college was placed on a new footing, and permanently endowed for the maintenance and education of 500 students and twenty senior scholars. A commission was appointed to inquire into the operation of the institution, Sept. 19, 1853.

MAYO (Ireland), forming part of Connaught, was granted by Henry II. to William Fitz-Adelm de Burgho, A.D. 1180. William de Burgho, earl of Ulster, was assassinated in 1333, and about this time Mayo was made a county. For two centuries it remained in a very unsettled state. The native chiefs submitted to Elizabeth in 1575, but the supremacy of the English was not acknowledged until 1586. The old families took part in the rebellion of 1641, and the French attempted an invasion in 1798.

MAYOR.—This office dates from the reign of Richard I., who appointed a mayor as

chief officer of the city, in place of the bailiffs of London, A.D. 1189, and the precedent was copied by King John, in respect to the bailiff of King's Lynn in 1204.

MAYOR OF THE PALACE.—An important officer of the French court during the Merovingian reigns. His duty was originally to supervise the royal funds, and to regulate the government of the household. Afterwards the mayors acquired political influence, and acted as regents during the minority of the sovereign, until ultimately the whole power of the kingdom devolved upon them. In 614 the mayor of Burgundy induced Clotaire II. to grant that in future the office should be conferred by the great proprietors, not by the king, and held during life. The office became hereditary in 687.

MAYOTTA ISLAND (Indian Ocean).—This volcanic island, which forms one of the Comoro group, was avoided by Europeans until 1840. In 1841 it was ceded to the French, who commenced their occupation June 13, 1843.

MAY-POLE.—The custom of rearing the May-pole is traced to the Roman Floralia, but nothing is known respecting the period at which it was introduced into this country. Du Cange speaks of a charter of the year 1207, which states that May-poles were taken by grant, and erected in the streets and at the houses of great men. The old May-pole in the Strand, London, was taken down in April, 1718.

MAZARINS. (See FRONDEURS.)

MEAL-TUB PLOT.—This was a fictitious plot fabricated by a known criminal named Dangerfield, and ascribed by him to the Presbyterians. He directed the revenue officers to search the lodgings of Colonel Mansel, where they found a number of seditious documents, which were afterwards proved to be forgeries. He was accordingly committed to Newgate, where he acknowledged that he had been bribed by the Papists to forge these papers, and that proofs of the truth of his confession were deposited in a *meal-tub* in the house of a Mrs. Cellier, a Roman Catholic and his mistress, where they were in fact found. This took place in 1679. Dangerfield was put in the pillory, and also whipped, and was again convicted of libel, May 30, 1685.

MEASURES.—The English measure of Winchester was made the general standard by a law of King Edgar, A.D. 974. The first standard ell was established from the length of Henry I.'s arm in 1101, and the measure for cloth was made uniform throughout the kingdom by 18 Hen. VI. c. 16 (1439), which established the yard and the inch as the standards. Public standards of measures were ordered to be deposited in all the principal towns by 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1494); and the capacity of the bushel was regulated by 12 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1496). The length of the statute mile was regulated by 35 Eliz. c. 6 (1593). Charles I. issued a proclamation ordering a uniform measure for every com-

modity throughout the kingdom in 1636. Parliament attempted to introduce uniformity of measure in 1759, but without success. By 10 Geo. III. c. 39 (1770), a standard Winchester bushel of eight gallons was ordered to be kept in every market-town. The various laws on the subject were amended by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63 (Sept. 9, 1835), which abolished heaped measure, and ordered inspectors of measures to be appointed.

MEATH (Bishopric).—This Irish bishopric is composed of several minor sees which were anciently distinct. The most important appears to have been Clonard, which was founded by St. Finian A.D. 520. Eugene was the first prelate who assumed the title of bishop of Meath in 1174.

MEATH (Ireland) formed one of the kingdoms into which Ireland was divided in early times. Richard Strongbow subjected Meath to the English A.D. 1171, and Henry II. conferred it as a county palatine on Hugh de Lacy. For nearly a century and a half it was the theatre of continual warfare; and in the reign of Henry VIII. the ancient county was divided into East Meath and West Meath.

MEAUX (France).—This town is supposed to be identical with the Roman *Latinum*. The cathedral was commenced in the 12th century. It obtained a charter in 1179, and was taken by the English in 1419. The French recovered it in 1439; in 1587 it joined the League; and in 1594 submitted to Henry IV. The bishopric of Meaux was founded in 375, and a council was held here June 17, 845. The prisoners were massacred here by the republicans Sept. 5, 1792. The Russians attacked Meaux Feb. 26, 1814, and the allies passed the Marne, at Meaux, March 28, 1814.

MECCA (Arabia).—This town is celebrated as having been the birthplace of Mohammed in April, 570 A.D., by whom it was taken Jan. 11, 630. In 692 it was captured by Abdelmelik, and in 929 it was plundered by the Carmathians. Renaud de Châtillon failed in an attempt upon Mecca in 1184. In 1803 it was seized by the Moslem sect of the Wahabees, from whom it was taken in 1818 by Ibrahim Pasha.

MECHANICS.—The ancients were no doubt acquainted with the application of the mechanical powers from time immemorial, but the principles on which their action depends were not known till a comparatively late period. Aristotle (B.C. 384 to 322) is the first author who wrote on mechanics, and Archimedes (B.C. 287 to 212) is the most eminent of ancient mechanicians.

- A.D.
1577. Stevinus, of Flanders, discovers the true theory of the inclined plane.
1592. Galileo is said to have written his treatise "Della Scienza Meccanica" this year.
1634. Galileo publishes the work "Della Scienza Meccanica."
1638. Galileo publishes his dialogues on motion, and Castelli writes on the motions of fluids.

- A.D.
1661. The laws of percussion are simultaneously discovered by Huyghens, Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren.
1670. Wallis publishes his treatise "De Motu."
1687. Newton publishes his "Principia," and Varignon his "New System of Mechanics."
1695. La Hire publishes a treatise on mechanics.
1736. Euler describes rectilinear and curvilinear motion.
1743. D'Alembert makes important discoveries in dynamics.
1750. The *preservation of areas* is discovered simultaneously by Euler, Daniel Bernoulli, and the Chevalier D'Arci, about this year.
1752. Euler, D'Alembert, and Clairaut, solve the problem of the *three bodies*.
1788. La Grange publishes the "Mécanique Analytique."
1798. La Place commences the "Mécanique Céleste."
1823. Professor Whewell publishes his treatise on dynamics.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. — The first mechanics' institute was established in London by Dr. Birkbeck, at Southampton Buildings, Holborn, Dec. 2, 1823.

MECKLENBURG (Germany). — This ancient duchy was originally peopled by the Heruli and the Vandals, who were expelled by the Obotrites A.D. 782. Charlemagne failed in his attempts to reduce this tribe to subjection; but in 1159 Henry the Lion subdued their chief, Niclot, and seized his territories. The two lines of Mecklenburg and Werle were founded by John the Theologian and Niclot, on the death of their father, Henry-Burwin II., in 1236. The latter became extinct in 1436. The entire duchy was conferred upon Wallenstein by the emperor, March 4, 1628; but in 1631 it was restored to Adolphus Frederick and John Albert, the then existing representatives of the lines of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Gustrow. The present division of the duchy between the great branches of Strelitz and Schwerin was adopted March 8, 1701. In 1815 the dukes assumed the title of grand-dukes. The two governments assembled at Schwerin, in 1848, to consider the adoption of a new constitution, which was agreed to by the grand-duke of Schwerin. Owing to the opposition of the nobility, he was compelled to rescind his determination in 1850.

MEDALS. — This term, properly speaking, only commences in the Middle Ages. The medallions of the Roman empire were large metal pieces, presented by the emperors as tokens of esteem, or by the mint-masters to the emperors as specimens of workmanship. These were not common until after the accession of Hadrian, A.D. 117; but after that they seem to have continued in frequent use until the close of the Western empire. It is a contested point whether or not they were current as pieces of coin. The earliest modern medal is one in gold, of David II. of Scotland, thought to have been struck between 1330 and 1370. A medal of John Huss, dated 1415, is of questionable authenticity. The German medals commence in 1453, the Papal medals in 1464, the Danish in 1474, the English in 1480, the Spanish in 1503, and the Venetian in 1509.

MEDIA (Asia). — This province revolted from Assyria and became an independent kingdom B.C. 711. Authorities differ respecting the actual time at which many of the following events occurred.

- B.C.
711. The Medes obtain their independence, and establish a republican form of government.
709. Deioeces becomes the first independent king of Media.
656. Invasion of Media, and defeat and death of King Deioeces.
634. Phraortes, king of Media, with his entire army, perishes before the walls of Nineveh.
632. Media is invaded by the Scythians.
609. The Scythians are expelled from Media.
603. The Lydian war is commenced.
593. Birth of Cyrus.
584. May 28. The Lydian war is concluded by the battle of Halys (*q. v.*).
560. Cyrus deposes Astyages, and raises Cyaxares II., or Darius the Mede, to the throne in his stead.
551. Cyrus, king of Persia, becomes king of Media.
547. Larissa and Mespila, cities of Media, revolt against Cyrus, but are reduced to submission.
538. Cyrus takes Babylon, and marries the daughter of his uncle Cyaxares, thereby uniting the royal families of Media and Persia. (*See PERSIA.*)

KINGS OF MEDIA.

	B.C.		B.C.
Deioeces.....	709	Cyaxares	634
Phraortes, or Arphaxad.....	656	Astyages	594

MEDIEVAL OR MIDDLE AGES, according to Hallam, comprised about one thousand years, from the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII., 1494. Dowling, in his "Introduction to the Critical Study of Ecclesiastical History," fixes the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, as the commencement, and the revival of classical literature in the 15th century as the end, of the period. G. T. Manning, in "Outlines of the History of the Middle Ages," makes them extend from A.D. 400 to 1500, divided into the following periods:—

	A.D.
First period	400 to 800
Second period	800 to 964
Third period	964 to 1066
Fourth period	1066 to 1300
Fifth period	1300 to 1500

Fleury makes them commence with the fall of the Western empire, in 476, and terminate with the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, May 29, 1453.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. — This council was established by the act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 2, 1858). Sir Benjamin Brodie was elected the first president of the council, in November, 1858.

MEDICINE. — A writer in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (xiv. p. 450) remarks that "the earliest historical development of scientific medicine is everywhere traced from a priesthood." The Egyptians were the earliest medical practi-

tioners. With them medicine was under the control of the state, and doctors who departed from the prescribed methods of treatment were guilty of a capital offence, in the event of their patient's decease. The earliest work on medicine is the Hindoo Ayur Veda, which is supposed to have been written about B.C. 1400. The worship of Æsculapius, the god of medicine, was introduced into Greece about B.C. 1200; but the profession of physic was restricted to the priesthood until about B.C. 500. Hippocrates, born about B.C. 460, is the father of the Greek system of medicine, which declined about B.C. 336, and was succeeded by the Alexandrian school B.C. 332. The epistle of Diocles on the Preservation of Health was written about B.C. 312, and continued in high repute for about 400 years. Herophilus, who flourished B.C. 285; Erasistratus, B.C. 260; and Serapion, B.C. 235, were the most eminent practitioners of the Alexandrian school. The medical became a distinct profession at Rome about B.C. 200. It was at first practised exclusively by slaves or freedmen, and was not regarded with much interest until after the great pestilence which depopulated the city B.C. 187. Asclepiades, B.C. 90; Themison, B.C. 60; Thessalus, A.D. 55; and Galen, A.D. 165, are the most eminent of Roman physicians; and after the death of the last-named, medical science suffered a serious decline. The Greek system was revived at Constantinople in 328, and flourished under Oribasius in 360; Aëtius in 525; and Paul of Ægina in 640. The Arabian physicians attained celebrity in the 7th century, the most important being Ebu Sina, or Avicenna, whose great work, the "Almalecus," was written about 980. Mondini, who became professor of medicine at Bologna in 1316; Guy de Chauliac, who flourished in 1350; and the celebrated painter Leonardo da Vinci, were all eminent medical practitioners, and contributed greatly to the advance of the science. The medical profession in Britain owes its rise to Thomas Linacre, who founded the College of Physicians at London in 1518. Harvey published his work on the circulation of the blood in 1628; Pecquet discovered the anatomy of the lacteal vessels in 1647; Malpighi demonstrated the relation of the pulmonary tissue to the circulation in 1661; and Mayow obtained advanced views on the subject of respiration in 1668.

MEDINA (Arabia) is celebrated as having been the asylum of Mohammed when he fled from Mecca, A.D. 622, and the scene of his death in 632. The celebrated mosque containing the tomb of the Prophet was totally destroyed by fire in 1508. It was restored by Kayd Beg, king of Egypt, in 1514. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1803, but was recovered from them by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO (Spain).—During a revolt in Spain, A.D. 1520, this town was taken by the royal troops, under Antonio

de Fonseca, who treated the inhabitants with great cruelty.

MEDINA DE RIO SECO (Spain), supposed by some authorities to be the ancient Tola, was the scene of a victory gained by the French army, under Bessières, over the Spaniards, July 14, 1808, when the town of Rio Seco was taken and pillaged. The Spaniards defeated the French here Nov. 23, 1809; but were, in their turn, defeated and dispersed Nov. 26, and the French entered the town Nov. 27.

MEDINA SIDONIA (Spain) was taken by Abderahman I. A.D. 764, and surrendered to Alfonso X. in 1254.

MEDIOLANUM (Italy), the capital of Cisalpine Gaul, was taken by the Romans from the Insubres, whose chief town it was, B.C. 222. A battle between the Romans and the allied Insubrians and Boians, in which the Gauls lost several thousand men, took place here B.C. 194. It probably submitted to the Romans with the other towns of the Insubres about B.C. 190. Under the Romans it became a municipium, and rapidly grew in importance. The usurper Aureolus was besieged here A.D. 268 by the emperor Gallienus, who was killed by the hands of his own soldiers in the course of the siege (March 20). The place subsequently surrendered to Claudius. About A.D. 303 its importance was enhanced by the residence here of the emperor Maximian, who thus made it the capital of Northern Italy. For a century it was the residence of successive emperors. Attila ravaged it in 452, and it was selected as a residence by the Gothic king Odoacer in 476. Belisarius having taken the place, it was recovered by the Goths in 539, after a protracted siege, which was characterized by great barbarity on the part of the besiegers. They put the male inhabitants, 300,000 in number, to the sword, and reduced the women to slavery. (*See MILAN.*)

MEEANEE (Battle).—Fought during the campaign in Scinde, when Sir Charles Napier, with a force amounting only to 2,600 men, assailed the Belooches, who mustered 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, with fifteen guns. They were strongly posted, their wings resting on large woods extending on each side the plain, with a natural ravine in front of their position. After a fierce contest of three hours' duration, the Belooches gave way, leaving their artillery, stores, &c., in the hands of the victors. This battle was fought Feb. 17, 1843.

MEERUT (Hindustan), an ancient city of Delhi, is mentioned as one of the first conquests of Mahmoud of Ghizni, A.D. 1018. In 1240 it resisted the forces of Turmacerin Khan; but in 1399 it surrendered to Timour. Together with the rest of the district in which it is situated, Meerut passed into the possession of the British in 1803, and it was selected as the seat of a judicial and revenue establishment in 1809.

MEGALOPOLIS (Greece), or the "Great City," once the capital of Arcadia, was

founded B.C. 370. It was besieged by Poly-sperchon, who failed in the attempt to take it, B.C. 318, and it joined the Achaean League B.C. 239. It was captured B.C. 222 by Cleomenes III., who laid a great part of the town in ruins. The town was rebuilt, but never regained its former importance.

MEGARA (Greece), according to some authorities, was founded by Car, son of Phoroneus, while others attribute its origin to Pandion, in the reign of Pylas. At a very early period the city was conquered by the Dorians, and in the 7th century B.C. was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece. The Megarians formed an alliance with the Athenians B.C. 455, and surrendered to Philip of Macedon after the battle of Chæroneia (*q. v.*). Demetrius Poliorcetes declared it a free city B.C. 307.

MEHURDPORE (Battle).—Sir Thomas Hislop defeated Holkar and the Mahratta army at this town, in Hindostan, Dec. 21, 1817.

MEININGEN (Germany) was made the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen in 1651.

MEISSEN (Saxony).—Founded A.D. 922, or, according to some authorities, in 928, by the emperor Henry I., who built a castle, long the residence of the ancient Saxon princes. The cathedral, founded by Otho I. (936—972), contains some antique monuments, and some paintings by Albert Durer and Cranach. Frederick I. founded the prince's chapel in 1425. The castle was almost entirely rebuilt in 1471, and in 1710 the manufacture of the celebrated china, known as Dresden, commenced here. Frederick II. of Prussia entered Meissen, on the retreat of the Austrians, Dec. 6, 1745, and 1,400 Prussians surrendered to the Austrians at this place, Dec. 3, 1759. A part of the Prussian army attacked the French at the bridge of Meissen, in order to give Blücher an opportunity of crossing the Elbe at another point, Oct. 1, 1813.

MEISTERSINGERS, or MASTERSINGERS.—A corporation of German citizens, formed for the cultivation of poetry in the 13th century. They are said to have originated at Mentz, from which town they spread to Augsburg, Nuremberg, Strasburg, and other cities. The emperor Charles IV. incorporated them in 1378, and they attained great celebrity in the 16th century. They had rules like other corporations, and the members were obliged to submit to an apprenticeship. The most celebrated poems of this school are, "The History of Reynard the Foxe," translated into English in 1481, and the "Owle Glass," published in London in 1709. Hans Sachs, the shoemaker of Nuremberg, who wrote much between 1530 and 1538, was a celebrated Meistersinger.

MELAZZO, or MILAZZO (Battle).—The royalist forces were defeated near this town, the ancient Mylæ (*q. v.*), by Garibaldi, June 20, 1860. The royalists having taken refuge in the town, capitulated on the following day.

MELBOURNE (Australia), named after

Lord Melbourne, at that time prime minister of England, is the capital of Victoria, and is seated on the river Yarra. It was colonized from Van Diemen's Land, A.D. 1835, and was officially recognized and designated in 1837. Melbourne was made a municipality in 1843, and the seat of a bishop in 1847. It has increased rapidly since the discovery of gold in its vicinity in 1851. It became the seat of the legislative assembly in 1852. The hospital was founded in 1846.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.—Owing to some disagreement respecting the Irish Coercion Bill, then under the consideration of Parliament, Viscount Althorp resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer, July 7, 1834, and Lord Grey, the prime minister, following his example, resigned July 9. After certain negotiations, Viscount Melbourne kissed hands as prime minister, July 16. Several members of the Grey administration remained in the cabinet, which was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Viscount Melbourne.
Lord Chancellor.	Lord Brougham.
President of the Council.	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal.....	Earl of Mulgrave.
Chancellor of Exchequer.....	Viscount Althorp.
Home Secretary	Viscount Duncannon.
Foreign Secretary	Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. S. Rice.
Admiralty	Lord Auckland.
Board of Control	Mr. Charles Grant.
Postmaster-General	Marquis of Conyngham.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.
Paymaster of the Forces.	Lord John Russell.
Chief Secretary for Ire- land	Mr. E. J. Littleton.

The death of Lord Spencer, Nov. 10, rendered new arrangements respecting the chancellorship of the exchequer necessary, as Viscount Althorp succeeded to his father's title. Viscount Melbourne went to Brighton Nov. 14, 1834, to make certain propositions to the king, who informed him that he should not require him to complete the arrangements, and the first Melbourne Administration was dissolved. (*See* PEEL (first) ADMINISTRATION.)—The second Melbourne administration was formed on the resignation of the first Peel administration, April 8, 1835, and was announced in both houses of Parliament, April 18. The cabinet consisted of

Treasury	Viscount Melbourne.
President of the Council.	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Lord Duncannon.
Chancellor of Exchequer {	Mr. Spring Rice, created Lord Monteagle Aug. 27, 1839.
Home Secretary	Lord John Russell.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	{ Mr. Charles Grant, made Baron Glenelg May 4, 1835.
Admiralty	Lord Auckland.
Board of Control	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
Secretary at War	Viscount Howick.
Board of Trade.....	{ Mr. Poulett Thomson, created Baron Syden- ham Aug. 10, 1840.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	Lord Holland.

The great seal was placed in commission.

The earl of Minto succeeded Lord Auckland at the Admiralty Sept. 19, 1835. Sir C. C. Pepys, with the title of Baron Cottenham, was made lord-chancellor Jan. 19, 1836. Mr. Francis Thornhill Baring became chancellor of the exchequer Aug. 26, 1839; the marquis of Normanby became colonial minister Feb. 20, 1839, and Lord John Russell succeeded him Aug. 30, 1839. The earl of Clarendon became privy seal Jan. 15, 1840. Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay became secretary at war Sept. 27, 1839; Mr. Henry Labouchere was made president of the board of trade, in place of Mr. Poulett Thomson, Aug. 29, 1839; and the earl of Clarendon took the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster Oct. 20, 1840. Ministers only obtained a majority of five in committee on the Jamaica Suspension bill, May 6, 1839, whereupon they immediately resigned, and Sir Robert Peel, aided by the duke of Wellington, undertook the task of forming an administration. He obtained the co-operation of Lord Lyndhurst, the earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn; but the Queen refused to dismiss the ladies of the bedchamber, May 10, and Sir Robert Peel resigned the task, the Melbourne administration being reinstated in office. A vote of want of confidence in ministers, introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, was carried June 4, by 312 to 311, whereupon ministers dissolved parliament. After the recess, a vote of want of confidence, introduced in both branches of the legislature, was carried against ministers in the House of Lords by 168 to 72, and in the House of Commons by 360 to 269; and on the 30th of August the resignation of the ministry was announced in both houses. (*See* PEEL'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.)

MELETIANS, the followers of Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis, in Thebais, who was deposed by Peter, bishop of Alexandria, at a council at Alexandria, A.D. 301. The Meletians afterwards made common cause with the Arians. The council of Nicæa, June 19—Aug. 25, 325, in vain attempted to heal the breach. They were numerous about 306. Mosheim, who states that the cause of his deposition is involved in uncertainty, says that the Meletian party was still in existence in the 5th century.

MELFI, or **MELPHI** (Italy).—This ancient town, made the capital of the Norman states of Apulia A.D. 1042, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake Aug. 14, 1851. The cathedral and all the principal buildings were overwhelmed, and about 600 persons were killed.

MELITENE (Battle).—The Persian monarch, Chosroes I. (Nushirvan), fought a great battle at this place, the modern Malathiah, in Lesser Armenia, A.D. 577. Chosroes I. retreated the day after the battle, burning the town of Melitene as he retired.

MELLINGEN (Battle).—The French defeated the Swiss at the passage of the Reuss, at Mellingen, A.D. 1798.

MELODICA.—This keyed instrument was invented by Stein, at Augsburg, A.D. 1770.

MELODICON.—This keyed instrument was invented by Peter Riffelsen, of Copenhagen, A.D. 1803.

MELODRAMA.—A dramatic entertainment, first introduced into this country by Thomas Holcroft, who was born in London Dec. 10, 1745 (O.S.), and died March 23, 1809. His first comedy appeared in 1781.

MELORA, or **MELORIA** (Sea-fight).—The Genoese defeated the Pisans in this naval battle, fought Aug. 6, 1284.

MELOS (Ægean Sea), one of the Cyclades, is said to have been colonized by the Phœnicians, and at a later period to have received a colony of Lacedæmonians. It was invaded by the Athenians, under Nicias, B.C. 426, and was again invaded by a large force B.C. 416. The city was besieged by sea and land, but held out for several months. Two successful sallies were made by the Melians, but at length their provisions became exhausted, and they surrendered at discretion. The victors put all the men capable of bearing arms to death, and sold the women and children for slaves, 500 Athenian settlers being sent to form a new colony. A Peloponnesian squadron, under Antisthenes, defeated the Athenian navy here B.C. 412. The Lacedæmonians, under Lysander, having defeated the Athenians, their colony was recalled, and the captive Melians restored to their country, B.C. 404. It subsequently became part of the Roman empire, and was finally conquered by the Turks, under Soliman II. (1520—1565). It is now called Milo, and is included in the modern kingdom of Greece.

MELRICHTSTADT (Battle).—An undecided battle between Rodolph of Swabia and the emperor Henry IV. was fought at this place, in Franconia, A.D. 1078.

MELROSE (Scotland).—This site was occupied by a Culdee house, founded A.D. 635. It was superseded by an abbey for Cistercian monks, founded in 1136 by David I., and completed in 1146. In 1322 it was destroyed by Edward II. In 1326 it was rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and completed in the reign of James IV. It was again destroyed by the English in 1545.

MELTON MOWBRAY (Leicestershire), called Medeltune and Meltone Mowbray, received the name of Mowbray from its ancient lords, by command of Henry I. (1154). In 1613 the town was considerably damaged by fire, and in 1637 the plague raged with great violence. A battle was fought here between the royalists and the parliamentary troops, the latter, 2,000 strong, being routed with great slaughter, in 1645. In 1736 the church, a handsome and spacious structure with lofty towers, was struck by lightning, and fragments of the south and north-east pinnacles, weighing from 5 cwt. to 6 cwt., were precipitated through the north transept.

MELUN (France), the ancient Melodunum, was captured by Henry V. of England A.D. 1420. Henry had several conferences with

the queen of France at this town in July, 1419. It was recovered by the French in 1435. Councils were held here in 1216; Nov. 8, 1225; and Jan. 21, 1301.

MEMEL (Prussia).—This town was built A.D. 1279, and fortified in 1312. It was greatly damaged by fire in 1323, and came into the possession of the Teutonic knights, who settled in Prussia, in 1328. Large portions of the town were destroyed by fires in 1379, 1457, 1540, 1678, and again Oct. 4, 1854. It was taken by the Russians in 1757, and again occupied by them in December, 1813. The king and queen of Prussia concluded a convention with Napoleon I. at this town in 1807.

MEMMINGEN (Germany) was ceded to Bavaria by arrangements definitively concluded Feb. 25, 1803. It was fortified by Mack in 1805, was taken by the French Oct. 9, and the Tyrolese occupied it in 1809.

MEMPHIS (Egypt).—Herodotus ascribes the foundation of this place to Menes, first king of Egypt, B.C. 3893, according to Lepsius; B.C. 3643, according to Bunsen; B.C. 2412, according to Hales; and B.C. 2320, according to Wilkinson. Some fix as the date of its foundation B.C. 2188; and Diodorus Siculus ascribes it to Uchoreus, one of the successors of Osymandyas, king of Thebes, B.C. 2100. In order to reconcile the discrepancy in these statements, some historians ascribe its foundation to Menes, and its completion and extension to Uchoreus, who first made it a royal city. Memphis was taken by the Persians under Cambyzes, B.C. 525, when many of its temples and palaces were destroyed. Alexander the Great, who wintered here B.C. 332, quite destroyed the ancient importance of the place by founding Alexandria in the same year. Memphis was taken by Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 171, and was visited and restored by Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. In the 7th century it passed under the dominion of the Arabs, and gradually fell into decay. The Arabian traveller Abdallatif visited it in the 12th century. The ruins were discovered and excavated by M. Mariette, between 1850 and 1854. It is the Noph of the Old Testament. The most celebrated of its sacred buildings were, the temple of Ptah, or Hephæstos,—the elemental principle of fire,—said to have been coeval with the foundation of the city, and improved and beautified by several monarchs; the temple of Proteus, said to have been founded by the Phœnicians about the era of the Trojan war; the temple of Isis, founded at an early period, and completed by Amasis B.C. 564; and the temple of Apis, called the cathedral of Egypt, founded by Psammetichus. Memphis ceased to be the metropolis of Egypt on the foundation of Alexandria. It soon after fell into obscurity, and of this celebrated city, which, according to Diodorus, was seven leagues in circumference, and contained a multitude of beautiful temples, not one stone remains,—even the site on which it stood being disputed.

MENAI STRAIT (Wales).—The Romans

crossed this strait, separating Caernarvonshire from the island of Anglesey, to attack the Druids in their last stronghold, A.D. 59. A ferry-boat was lost, containing fifty persons, Dec. 4, 1785. A suspension-bridge over the strait, 100 feet above the level of high water, was commenced by Mr. Telford in 1818, and completed in 1825, at a cost of £120,000. The bridge was opened Jan. 30, 1826. The Britannia tubular bridge, 101 feet above the level of high water, was completed by Stephenson March 5, 1850, at a cost of £621,865.

MENDE (France).—This town, fortified by Bishop Adalbert, A.D. 1151, was frequently besieged during the religious wars of the 16th century; and Henry IV. of France destroyed its citadel in 1597.

MENDICANTS, or **BEGGING FRIARS**, religious orders in the Romish church, supported by charitable contributions, were established A.D. 1215, by Pope Innocent III. They increased rapidly in numbers, and became a great burthen not only to the people but to the Church. In 1272 Gregory X. reduced the mendicant orders to four; viz., Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Dominicans and Franciscans obtained great power both in church and state. Their influence began to decline sensibly at the commencement of the Reformation in the 16th century.

MENDICITY SOCIETY (London).—This society for the suppression of mendicancy was founded in 1818. It was established for the purpose of checking the practice of public begging, by putting the laws in force against impostors who adopt it as a trade, and by affording prompt and effectual assistance to those whom sudden calamity and unaffected distress may render worthy of the attention of the benevolent.

MENDOZA (South America), the capital of a province of the same name, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, March 20, 1861. The city, situated on the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, was in one moment reduced to a mass of ruins. The calamity occurred at about a quarter to nine p.m. Out of a population of 12,000 souls, 10,000 were buried, and of these 2,000 were rescued, many of them having sustained severe injuries. The same night a fire broke out among the ruins of one of the largest buildings in the city, and about 600 persons were actually burned alive. An eye-witness remarks, "This earthquake is probably the worst on record; never was destruction so complete."

MENEHOLD ST. (France).—This ancient town was captured by the English A.D. 1436, and afterwards sustained several sieges. The Spaniards, who took it in 1652, were expelled in the following year.

MENES (Æra).—The æra of Menes, the first king of Egypt, is placed by Lepsius B.C. 3893; by Bunsen, B.C. 3643; by Hales, B.C. 2412; by Wilkinson, B.C. 2320; and by Prichard, B.C. 2214.

MENIN (Belgium).—The allied army took

possession of this town A.D. 1706, and it was captured by the French in June, 1744.

MENNONITES.—A sect of Anabaptists founded by Menno, surnamed Simonis, A.D. 1536. He was born at Witmarsum, in Friesland, in 1505, and commencing life as a Roman Catholic, became a convert to the Anabaptists. He was allowed to settle in the United Provinces by William I., prince of Orange, towards the close of the 16th century. Menno died in Holstein in 1561. In 1630 and 1649, conferences of the Anabaptists of Germany, Flanders, and Friesland were held at Amsterdam, when the rigorous laws of their founder were mitigated. During the 17th century they obtained toleration in England, Holland, and Germany.

MENSA ET THORO.—This partial kind of divorce *à mensa et thoro* (from table and bed), effected by a sentence of the ecclesiastical courts, but not annulling the marriage, was superseded by a decree for a judicial separation, under the 7th clause of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857).

MENSURATION.—The origin of this science is uncertain, though it is generally ascribed to the ancient Egyptians. Euclid, B.C. 1280, a mathematician of Alexandria, was the first who embodied the leading principles into a regular system. Archimedes, B.C. 250, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, made great discoveries in this science. Cavalierius, an Italian mathematician, who died at Bologna A.D. 1647, invented, and applied to this science, the celebrated doctrine of indivisibles. This, however, was superseded by Newton's (born 1642, died March 20, 1726) still more celebrated method of fluxions.

MENTZ. (See MAYENCE.)

MENU (Institutes of).—A code of Indian civil and religious law, named after Menu, son of Bramah, by whom it is supposed to have been revealed. Its origin is ascribed to the period between Homer, B.C. 962, and the Twelve Tables of the Romans, B.C. 448. According to Schlegel, it was seen by Alexander the Great B.C. 356—323. In 1794 it was translated into English by Sir William Jones, and in 1830 into French by Des Longchamps.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—This name is given to the act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 14, 1850), which provides for the engagement of merchant seamen, for sanitary measures during voyages, for naval courts, log-books, desertions, wages, and other matters connected with the merchant service. It was amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 7, 1851).

MERCARA (Hindustan).—This fortress, built by Hyder Ali A.D. 1773, was taken possession of by the East-India Company's forces in 1834, and annexed to their dominions.

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.—This method of geographical projection, employed in the construction of nautical maps, is said to have been invented by Gerard Mercator, whose real name was Rauffman, born at Rùppelwonder, in East Friesland, March 5,

1512 A.D. He died at Doesburg, Dec. 2, 1594. Edward Wright first investigated the principles, and applied them to purposes of navigation.

MERCERS' COMPANY can be traced back as a metropolitan guild to A.D. 1172. It was incorporated by letters patent (17 Rich. II.) in 1394. Richard II. was a free brother, and Queen Elizabeth a free sister, of the Mercers' Company. It ranks first amongst the twelve great livery companies of London, and is governed by a prime and three other wardens, and forty assistants, with 232 liverymen. There is scarcely a single mercer in the company.

MERCHANTS.—By Magna Charta (1215) foreign merchants were allowed to come, go, and stay in England for the exercise of their calling without being subject to unreasonable imposts. By 27 Edw. III. (1353) it was enacted that if any difference should arise between the king and a foreign state, the alien merchant was to have forty days', or longer, notice to leave the country. By 5 Rich. II. (1382) English merchants were exempted from this statute, which restrains English subjects from leaving the kingdom without a licence. By 8 Hen. VI. (1429) none were allowed to sell to merchant strangers but for ready money. In 1561 the number of merchants in London was 327. During the threatened Spanish invasion, 300 met weekly to practise the art of war. In 1588 some of these held commands at Tilbury. From time to time companies of merchants were established in London for foreign trade. The Barbary merchants were incorporated in the reign of Henry VII., and the Levant or Turkey Company was established in 1581. Their success originated the old East-India Company, which had a monopoly of the traffic until a new company was incorporated, 9 Will. III. (1698), on condition of their lending the government £2,000,000. Both companies were subsequently united. In France, Louis XIV. passed two decrees, in 1669 and 1701, allowing the nobles to trade by land and sea without derogating from their nobility. An attempt made in 1711 to exclude merchants from the House of Commons failed.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.—This celebrated commercial company, said to have originated in the London Mercers' Company, obtained privileges from John of Brabant A.D. 1296, and established themselves at Antwerp under the title of the Brotherhood of St. Thomas Becket. In 1358 they were encouraged by Louis, count of Flanders, who permitted them to form an establishment at Bruges; and in 1406 they received their first charter from Henry IV. of England. Edward IV. granted a new charter in 1466. Their importance was much increased by the celebrated treaty known as the *Intercursus magnus*, which was concluded between Henry VII. and Philip, archduke of the Netherlands, Feb. 24, 1496; and in 1497 the company began to assume the title of the Merchant Adventurers. Henry VIII. granted

them a charter in 1513; * Queen Elizabeth granted them a charter in 1560, and a second, dated July 8, 1564, confirming all former charters and privileges. Owing to the opposition of the Hanse towns, they were temporarily expelled from Germany in 1597, but they were soon invited to return. James I. granted them a charter in 1617, and their privileges were confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. They settled at Dort in 1647, and made Hamburg their principal staple about 1651. After 1661 Hamburg became their only foreign station. In 1765 the company published a report, wherein they stated that their trade had been long declining.

MERCHANT TAILORS.—This company, anciently called Tailors and Linen Armourers, was incorporated by Edward IV. A.D. 1466. As many of the members were great merchants, Henry VII. re-incorporated them in 1503, under the title of Merchant Tailors. In 1607, June 7, a great banquet was given to James I., which cost above £1,000. This company ranks more royal and noble personages among its members than any of the city companies. The Merchant Tailors' School was founded Sept. 24, 1561.

MERCIA (England).—This ancient kingdom is supposed to have been founded by the Angles, under Crida, A.D. 586. It was conquered by the Northumbrians in 655, and soon after regained its independence.

MERCURY.—The transit of this planet over the sun was first observed by Gassendi, A.D. 1631.

MERCY (Order).—The order of Mercy was established A.D. 1218 by James I. of Aragon, in the city of Barcelona, for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives in the power of the Moors. It is sometimes called St. Eulalia, from the name of the patron saint of the principal church in that city. A dispute between the knights and priests of the order about the election of a master, decided in favour of the priests by Pope John XXII. (1316—1334), led to the withdrawal of the knights, and the society from that time has been composed entirely of priests. In 1688 the duchess of Dudley bequeathed £100 per annum for the liberation of English captives.

MERGUI (Hindustan).—This town, in Tenasserim, was taken by the English A.D. 1824, and was ceded to England by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

MERIDA (Mexico) was founded by the Spaniards on the site of a Mexican city, A.D. 1542. The "Cozumel Cross," supposed to have been originally worshipped by the natives of Cozumel, is preserved at Merida.

MERIDA, or EMERITA AUGUSTA (Spain), the ancient metropolis of Lusitania, a town

of great antiquity, was built by the legate Publius Carisius, B.C. 24. The Moors, under Musa, took it A.D. 712; but they allowed the inhabitants to retain their temples, creed, and bishops. It was taken from the Moors by Alfonso, Nov. 19, 1229, from which time it began to decline. Philip II. in 1580 ordered drawings to be made of the ruins, which in 1734 were burnt in the palace at Madrid. The French took Merida June 8, 1811. At Aroyo des Molinos, near this town, the English, under General Hill, defeated the French, under Girard, Oct. 28, 1811. Merida was wrested from the French by the British in April, 1812.

MERINES, or MERINIDES.—This Moorish tribe appeared in the north-west parts of Africa A.D. 1213. They made themselves masters of Fez, and before 1268 had established their supremacy throughout Morocco. Under their king, Abu Juzef, they entered Spain in 1274, and withdrew in 1294.

MERINO SHEEP were first brought into England from Spain, A.D. 1788, and a second flock was imported in 1791. Some authorities believe that the merinos are descended from English sheep imported into Spain. Edward IV., in 1464, sent a score of Costal ewes and four rams to John, king of Aragon. When Catherine, daughter of John of Gaunt, was espoused to Henry III., in 1390, she took a flock of sheep with her as her dowry. Merino sheep were introduced into the German states in 1765, into Hungary in 1775, and into France in 1786.

MERMAID CLUB (London), called by Hallam "the oldest, perhaps, and not the worst of clubs," was established at the Mermaid (whence the name) tavern, Friday Street, by Sir Walter Raleigh at the beginning of the 17th century. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Selden, Donne, Camden, Beaumont, and Fletcher, were members of this celebrated association.

MEROË (Africa).—This ancient kingdom of Central Africa is considered to have been formed by the military caste which removed from Egypt during the reign of Psammetichus (B.C. 658—614). The ruins of the ancient capital of this kingdom were discovered by Caillaud between A.D. 1819 and 1822.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of the kings of France, who reigned from A.D. 418 to 752. The name Merovingian is derived from Meroveus, the third king, who began to reign in 451. The French monarchy was founded in 487 by Clovis, the fifth of the Merovingian race. (See FRANCE.)

MERRY ANDREW.—Hearne is of opinion that this term originated from Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the time of Henry VIII. He says, "'Twas from the doctor's method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in after-times those that imitated the like humorous, jocose language, were styled Merry Andrews, a term much in vogue on our stages."

MERSEBURG (Battles).—Henry the Fowler, emperor of Germany, defeated the

* Their first charter of incorporation was dated Feb. 6, 1554, in which they were described as "The Merchant Adventurers for the Discoveries of Lands, Countries, and Isles, &c., not before known or frequented by the English."

Hungarians at this town, in Saxony, A.D. 934. The Hungarians are said to have lost 40,000 men. This extended plain, between Merseburg and Leipsic, became the scene of numerous battles in later times. During the contention between the emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII. a great battle was fought here between the papal and the imperial forces. Henry IV. having invaded Saxony, was defeated here in 1080. Rodolph of Swabia died in the encounter, and Henry IV. took the city of Merseburg soon after.

MERSEY ISLAND (Essex).—The Danes assembled here A.D. 895, and made excursions up the rivers Lea and Thames.

MERTHYR TYDVIL (Wales).—This place derives its name from Tydvil, daughter of Brychan, prince of Brycheiniog in the 5th century. The first congregation of dissenters in Wales was formed here in 1620. The Glamorganshire canal, connecting Merthyr Tydvil with Cardiff, was completed in 1796. Serious riots occurred amongst the workmen at the iron-works, June 3, 1831, when several lives were lost.

MERTON (Surrey) was anciently called Meretun. Cynewulf, king of Wessex, was murdered here A.D. 784. Ethelred and his brother Alfred, afterwards king, fought a great battle with the Danes at this place, in the spring of 871. The English, at first victorious, were eventually compelled to withdraw. The priory, built of wood in 1115, was rebuilt in stone in 1130.

MERTON COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded at Malden, in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, Jan. 7, 1264, and was removed to Oxford in 1274. The library was built in 1376 by William Rede. The outer court was rebuilt in 1589.

MERTON STATUTES.—A council assembled at the abbey of Merton, Jan. 23, 1236, when various enactments were made that have since formed part of the statute law of England, and are known as the Statutes of Merton.

MERT, or MERV (Asia), is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and having been destroyed, was rebuilt by Antiochus I., who gave it the name of Antiochia Margiana. Here Orodes I., or Arsaces XIV., of Parthia, settled the soldiers of Crassus, whom he had made prisoners, B.C. 53. It was a favourite residence of many of the Persian monarchs, and was destroyed by the Uzbek Tartars A.D. 1786.

MESMERISM.—The foundation of this theory was laid by Friedrich Anton Mesmer, A.D. 1766, in his treatise "De Planetarum Influxu." In 1778 he settled in Paris, where he was received with curiosity, and opened an establishment for the cure of diseases by his magnetic process. In consequence of the alleged success of his attempts, the French government in 1784 appointed a committee of inquiry to examine the truth of the system, and the result was a report stating it to be a complete imposture. Mesmer was, in consequence, compelled to leave France. He lived in retirement in England until

1799, when he published a new explanation of his theory. He returned to Germany, and, sinking into poverty, died at Marsburg in 1815. In 1817 the Prussian law prohibited the practice of mesmerism to any except members of the medical profession; and the council of University College, London, passed a resolution to prevent its introduction into their hospitals, Dec. 27, 1838. An ingenious correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, July 3, 1852, quotes from Apuleius an early allusion to mesmerism; and Glanvil, in his "Scepsis Scientifica," published in 1665, refers to some doctrine analogous to modern mesmerism.

MESNE PROCESS is defined by Wharton as "all those writs which intervene in the progress of a suit or action between its beginning and end, as contradistinguished from primary and final process." Arrest on mesne process, where the debt or cause of action was under £20, was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 70 (July 2, 1827). The change, which did not extend to Scotland and Ireland, was applied to the last-mentioned country by 10 Geo. IV. c. 35 (June 4, 1829); and arrest on mesne process in civil actions was abolished, except in certain specified cases, by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110 (Aug. 16, 1838).

MESOLONGHI, or MESSOLONGHI. (*See MISSOLOGHI.*)

MESOPOTAMIA (Asia).—This country was called, in the Old Testament, Aram Naharaim, or Syria between the two waters (*i.e.* the Tigris and the Euphrates), and Padan Aram, *i.e.* Syria of the Plain. It passed successively under the sway of the Babylonians, the Medians, and the Persians. After the battle of Issus, in October, 333 B.C., it fell into the power of the Macedonians. The Romans obtained possession of Mesopotamia A.D. 165. Jovian surrendered it to the Persians in 363. The Carmathians overran it in 902, and the Turks conquered it between 1514 and 1516.

MESSALIANS. (*See EUCHITES.*)

MESSENE (Greece), the capital of Messenia (*q.v.*), in the Peloponnesus, was founded by Epaminondas B.C. 369, and maintained its independence until it was conquered by the Romans, B.C. 146.

MESSENIA (Greece).—The earliest inhabitants of this country are said to have been the Leleges. Polycæon named the country Messene, in honour of his wife, B.C. 1499. At the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnesus, Cresphontes obtained Messenia. Numbers of the inhabitants left their country and settled in various parts of Greece, Italy, &c., at the close of the second Messenian war (*q.v.*), B.C. 668. Those that remained were reduced to the condition of helots, and the whole of Messenia was incorporated with Sparta. For nearly 300 years, Messenia ceased to exist as an independent country. After the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, in which the Spartans were totally defeated, Epaminondas determined to restore Messenia, and he built the town of Messene

(*q. v.*), B.C. 369, inviting back to their country the exiles from Italy, Sicily, and Africa. Under the protection of Thebes, Messenia maintained its independence. Its people fought with the Achæans at the battle of Sellasia, B.C. 222. The Messenians having made war against the Achæan League, were defeated, and their chief city was captured B.C. 183. Messenia, with the rest of Greece, lost its independence, and was incorporated with the Roman empire B.C. 146.

MESSENIAN WARS.—The first of these wars, between Messenia and Sparta, lasted twenty years, from B.C. 743 to B.C. 723. The former were obliged to submit. The second began B.C. 685, and lasted to B.C. 668, terminating in the conquest of the Messenians. Taking advantage of the devastation caused by the great earthquake at Sparta, the Messenians again revolted; and the third Messenian war commenced B.C. 464, and ended in their entire overthrow B.C. 455.

MESSINA (Sicily), the ancient Messana, was originally called Zancle, said to be derived from a Siculian word, signifying a sickle. It was thus named on account of the peculiar formation of the port. The date of its foundation cannot be ascertained with accuracy, though it is generally believed to have derived its origin from a colony of Naxos, which city was not founded until B.C. 735. The Samians obtained possession of Zancle B.C. 493, and were expelled about B.C. 478 by Anaxilas of Rhegium, who called it Messene, from the Grecian city of that name, from which his ancestors came. From that time it was generally known as Messene or Messana. The inhabitants regained their independence B.C. 461, but were compelled to surrender their town to the Athenians, B.C. 426. They joined the Syracusans B.C. 425, again became independent, and enjoyed great prosperity until their city was taken and completely destroyed by the Carthaginians under Himilcon, B.C. 396. Messana, gradually restored, again became an important city, and was captured by Agathocles B.C. 312. Some time after his death, probably about B.C. 280, the city fell a prey to the Mamertines (*q. v.*), who endeavoured to change its name to Mamertina. Having been assailed by Hieron of Syracuse, one portion of the citizens desired to seek the assistance of the Carthaginians, and another, that of the Romans. The latter prevailed, and this appeal to Rome (B.C. 264) led to the first Punic war. Messina flourished under Roman protection, and became a station for their fleets. Cassius, in command of Pompey's fleet, destroyed Cæsar's squadron here, B.C. 48. The Saracens captured Messina A.D. 829, and they were expelled by the Normans under Count Roger in 1072. Richard I., during the third crusade, landed here with his army, Sept. 14, 1190, and embarked for the Holy Land April 10, 1191. In 1672 the inhabitants revolted against the Spaniards, and made an alliance with the

French; but their city was taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 17, 1678, and was ceded to Austria, Feb. 17, 1720. The plague carried off nearly 50,000 persons in 1743. Messina has suffered severely from earthquakes. It was almost entirely destroyed by one in 1693. Others occurred in 1780 and 1783, and on the last occasion the magnificent quay and many beautiful edifices were destroyed. A revolution broke out Jan 12, 1848, but it was soon suppressed. A general rising took place in Sicily, March 15, 1860, and several persons were arrested in Messina, May 2. The revolution was, however, successful; the connection with Naples was severed, and Messina now forms part of the kingdom of Italy.

METALLURGY.—Tubal Cain was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron" (Gen. iv. 22). According to Hallam, Agricola, a native of Saxony, acquired a perfect knowledge of the processes of metallurgy from the miners of Chemnitz, and perceived the immense resources that might be drawn from the abysses of the earth. "He is the first mineralogist," says Cuvier, "who appeared after the revival of science in Europe." The names of the principal metals, with the date of their discovery, are as follows:—

Metals.	Discovered by	Date.
Aluminium ..	Wöhler	A.D. 1828
Antimony	Basil Valentine	1490
Arsenic	Brandt	1738
Barium	Davy	1808
Bismuth	Agricola	1530
Cadmium	Stromeyer	1817
Calcium	Davy	1808
Cerium	Hisinger	1803
Chromium	Vauquelin	1797
Cobalt	Brandt	1733
Columbium	Hatchett	1801
Copper	Known to the Ancients.	
Didymium	Mosander	1840
Erbium	Ditto	1840
Glucinium	Wöhler	1828
Gold	Known to the Ancients.	
Iridium	Tennant	1803
Iron	Known to the Ancients.	
Lanthanium	Mosander	1839
Lead	Known to the Ancients.	
Lithium	Arfwedson	1817
Magnesium	Bussy	1829
Manganese	Gahn and Scheele	1774
Mercury	Known to the Ancients.	
Molybdenum	Hielm	1782
Nickel	Cronstedt	1751
Niobium	H. Rose	1845
Osmium	Tennant	1803
Palladium	Wollaston	1803
Pelopium	H. Rose	1845
Platinum	Wood	1741
Potassium	Davy	1807
Rhodium	Wollaston	1803
Ruthenium	Klaus	1844
Silicium	Berzelius	1824
Silver	Known to the Ancients.	
Sodium	Davy	1807
Strontium	Ditto	1807
Tellurium	Müller	1782
Terbium	Mosander	1840
Thorium	Berzelius	1829
Tin	Known to the Ancients.	

Metals.	Discovered by	Date.
		A.D.
Titanium	Gregor	1791
Tungsten	D'Elhuiart	1781
Uranium	Klaproth	1789
Vanadium	Sefström	1830
Yttrium	Wöhler	1828
Zinc	Paracelsus	1530
Zirconium ..	Berzelius	1824

METAMORPHISTS.—Certain sacramentarians, who affirmed that Christ's body was wholly deified, arose about A.D. 1450.

METAPHYSICS, or the "science of the principles and causes of all things existing," was first treated of by Aristotle (B.C. 384 to 322). The title was applied to the series of works which followed his "Physics" and were in consequence styled "*μετὰ τὰ φυσικά*," or "after the physics."

METAPONTUM, or **METAPONTIUM** (Magna Græcia).—The foundation of this city, assigned to various persons and periods, was doubtless the work of an Achæan colony. The Metapontines joined Athens against Sicily B.C. 414. Hannibal occupied Metapontum from B.C. 212 to B.C. 207, and on retiring took with him all the inhabitants who dreaded lest the Romans should punish them for their alliance with the Carthaginians.

METAURUS, (Battle,) was fought upon the banks of this river, in Italy, B.C. 207, between Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, and the Roman consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius. Hasdrubal was slain in this contest, and the Carthaginians were totally defeated.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, or the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, was long supposed to have been derived from the Egyptians. It appears, however, to have existed in Greece, in some form or other, before any intercourse existed between Egypt and Greece. Pythagoras, who died B.C. 507, first gave the doctrine that settled form it long assumed in ancient Greece. Empedocles, who flourished B.C. 455, held that plants had souls, and that into plants, as well as into animals, the vital principle passed after death. It was a favourite doctrine of the Hindoos.

METEOROLITE.—The theories respecting the nature of these phenomena are four in number; viz., that they are stones projected by lunar volcanoes; stones from terrestrial volcanoes; that they are the result of gaseous combinations in the air; and that they are asteroids which are drawn by the earth as they come within the force of its attraction. The last theory receives support from the fact, that since 1833 showers of meteorolites have fallen in various parts of Europe and America annually on the 12th, 13th, or 14th of November.

B.C.

654. Livy mentions a shower of stones which fell on the Alban mount.

467. A large stone falls near Ægospotami, in Thrace.

B.C.

56. Pliny mentions the fall of an *aërolite* in Lucania.

46. Cæsar states that a stone fell at Accilla this year.

A.D.

1492. Nov. 7. A large stone falls at Ensishheim.

1510. A shower of stones falls in Lombardy.

1620. A large stone falls in the Hindoo province of Lahore.

1627. Nov. 27. Gassendi witnesses the descent of a large *aërolite* on Mount Vaision.

1668. Two large stones fall near Verona.

1753. Sept. Two stones fall at Liponas and Pin, in France.

1760. Sept. 15. A stone falls near the Château de Chevabrie, in Bavaria.

1768. Nov. 20. A stone weighing 38 lb. falls at Mauerkirchen, in Bavaria.

1790. July 24. A stone falls near Juillac.

1794. June 16. A meteorolite falls at Sienna.

1798. March 12. A stone falls near Villa Franca.

1803. April 26. A remarkable shower of stones falls near L'Aigle, in Normandy.

1841. Sept. A shower of many millions of stones falls in Hungary.

METEOROLOGY.—The Meteorological Society of London was established in 1823, and began to publish its Transactions in 1839.

METHODISTS.—John Wesley, and some of his friends, at the university of Oxford, formed themselves into an association for the more strict observance of their religious duties, about A.D. 1729, and received, amongst other nicknames, that of Methodists, in allusion to the Methodici, or physicians in ancient Rome, mentioned by Celsus. The Methodists practised self-denial, visited the poor and the sick, and spent much time in meditation and prayer. John Wesley formed his followers into a regular society, May 1, 1738. Such was the origin of what are termed the Wesleyan Methodists. Their first meeting-house was founded at Bristol, May 12, 1739. George Whitfield separated from the Wesleys, and founded the Whitfieldites, or Whitfieldians (*q. v.*), in 1741. The first watch-night of the Methodists was held in London, April 9, 1742; the rules of the society were first published May 1, 1743, and the first conference was held in 1744. A further separation occurred in 1797, when the Methodists divided into two sects, called the Old Methodists, and the New Connexion. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists arose in 1785, and various Methodist sects have since sprung into existence.

METHONE (Macedonia) is said to have been settled by some Eretrians about B.C. 730. Philip I. besieged it B.C. 353, captured it B.C. 352, and razed it to the ground. During the siege, Philip was wounded in the eye by an arrow, having, according to tradition, a label with these words, "Astor to Philip's right eye." This Bowman had offered his services to the king, declaring that he could bring down a bird in its flight with his arrows. "It is well," said Philip, "I shall make use of thee when I wage war with starlings."

METHONE (Messenia), called Pedasus by Homer, was given to the inhabitants of Nauplia by the Spartans, B.C. 662. The

Athenians were defeated in an attempt to regain possession of Methone, B.C. 431. It was captured by Agrippa about B.C. 31. Trajan made it a free city. (See MODON.)

METHUEN TREATY was concluded between England and Portugal, by the English ambassador at Lisbon, Paul Methuen,—whence its name, A.D. 1703. It regulated the commerce between the two countries, and was annulled in 1834.

METONIC CYCLE, so called from its inventor Meton, an astronomer of Athens, is a cycle of nineteen years, or 6,940 days, at the end of which time the new moons fall on the same days of the year, and the eclipses return in nearly the same order. It commenced July 15, 432 B.C. Calippus, who lived about B.C. 330, discovered and corrected its error, and invented the Calippic Period (q.v.).

METRONOME.—This ingenious instrument for determining the movement, i.e. the quickness or slowness of musical compositions, was invented by John Maazel, civil engineer and mechanic to the emperor of Austria, A.D. 1814.

METROPOLITAN.—A term applied to the prelate who resided in the capital city of each province, the clergy and the other bishops of the province being subject to his authority. The establishment of metropolitans originated at the end of the 3rd century, and was confirmed by the council of Nicæa. Mosheim believes the prerogatives of metropolitans to have originated in the councils first summoned in the 2nd century. The first metropolitan or archbishop of Canterbury was Augustine, created by King Ethelbert, on his conversion to Christianity, in 598. Paulinus, the first metropolitan of York, was appointed by Pope Gregory in 622. Patrick Graham, made bishop of St. Andrew's in 1466, was the first metropolitan in Scotland.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (Aug. 14, 1855), an act for the better local management of the metropolis. The first meeting took place Dec. 22, 1855, when Mr. J. Thwaites was elected chairman. The powers of the board were extended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), by which the purification of the Thames and the main drainage of the metropolis were placed under their direction.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET (London).—By 14 & 15 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 1, 1851), power was given to certain commissioners to provide a new cattle-market for the metropolis. It was called the Metropolitan Market Act. In pursuance of such powers, a new cattle-market was prepared in Copenhagen Fields, in the north of London, and it was opened June 13, 1855, Smithfield having been closed June 11. The sales commenced June 15.

METZ (France) was called Divodurum by the Romans, and was the chief town of the Mediomatrici. In the 5th century it was called Mettis. The inhabitants in a time

of peace were massacred by the army of Vitellius, A.D. 70, and Metz was destroyed by the Huns in 452. In the Middle Ages it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, sometimes called the kingdom of Metz, and was used by the German emperors as a barrier against France. Charles VII. besieged it in 1444, and it only preserved its freedom by the payment of 100,000 crowns. Henry II. obtained possession of Metz in 1552; and, although the emperor Charles V. besieged it with 100,000 men, after ten months he was obliged to raise the siege, Jan. 1, 1553. The town continued in the possession of the French, and was formally secured to France by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. The cathedral, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Europe, founded in 1014, was not finished till 1546. Its fortifications were planned by Vauban and continued by Marshal Belleisle. The fort *Belle-Croix*, commenced in 1731, is a masterpiece of military construction. Metz was made a bishop's see at an early period, and councils were held here in October, 590; in 753; May 28, 859; in June, 863; Sept. 9, 869; and in 888.

MEXICO (North America).—The earliest inhabitants of Mexico of whom we possess any information, are the Toltecs, who, having been expelled from their own country, A.D. 472, travelled southward and settled in Mexico, where they established a kingdom in 667. In consequence of a terrible famine and pestilence, this people migrated from the country about 1051, and were succeeded, after a lapse of about a century, by the Chichimecs. The Aztecs settled in the country about 1216, founded the city of Mexico in 1325, and established their monarchy in 1352. Mexico was made known to Europeans by Hernandez de Cordova in 1517.

A.D.

- 1519. April 21. Hernando Cortes lands in Mexico.
- 1521. Aug. 13. He takes the city of Mexico.
- 1522. Oct. 15. Charles V. constitutes Cortes governor of the conquered territory, which is called New Spain.
- 1530. Charles V. establishes a viceregal government for New Spain.
- 1535. Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.
- 1547. Dec. 2. Death of Cortes at Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Seville.
- 1553. The university of Mexico is founded.
- 1609. An insurrection of negro slaves is suppressed by the viceroy.
- 1624. The province is involved in civil strife, owing to the attempt of the viceroy to obtain a monopoly for the sale of corn.
- 1629. June 20. The city of Mexico is overwhelmed by an inundation, which continues for five years.
- 1653. A formidable insurrection of the Indians is suppressed.
- 1659. The first *auto-da-fé* at Mexico is celebrated by the Inquisition. Fifty victims suffer.
- 1692. June 8. An insurrection breaks out in the city of Mexico, and the palace of the viceroy is burnt by the mob.
- 1767. June 25. The Jesuits are expelled from Mexico.
- 1808. Sept. 15. The Mexicans arrest the viceroy Iturrigaray, and send him prisoner to Spain.

A.D.

1810. A plot for the overthrow of the Spaniards is detected and suppressed.
1811. July 27. The priestly rebel Miguel Hidalgo is executed.
1815. Dec. 22. The soldier-priest Morelos is shot for raising an insurrection.
1817. April 15. Xavier Mina lands in Mexico, and goes to the assistance of the revolutionists. Nov. 11. He is shot as a rebel.
1821. Feb. 24. Agustín de Iturbide proclaims the "Plan of Iguala," the principles of which were, "Independence, the maintenance of Roman Catholicity, and Union."
1822. Feb. 24. The first Mexican congress assembles. May 18. Iturbide is proclaimed emperor. Nov. Generals Garza, Santa Anna, and Echavari declare against the emperor.
1823. March 8. Iturbide abdicates. Oct. Congress sanctions a federal constitution.
1824. July 19. Iturbide is shot for an attempt to recover his authority. Oct. 4. A federal constitution, founded on that of the United States, is adopted by Congress.
1825. April 15. Guadalupe Victoria is sworn into office as president.
1829. March 20. Congress decrees the expulsion of the Spaniards. July 5. A Spanish expedition for the recovery of Mexico sails from Havana. Sept. 11. It surrenders to General Santa Anna. Sept. 15. The president Guerrero publishes a decree abolishing slavery. Dec. 23. Guerrero is deposed, and is succeeded by Bustamante.
1832. The Texans revolt.
1833. May 11. Santa Anna is elected president.
1836. April 21. Santa Anna is defeated by the revolted Texans, under General Houston.
1838. Nov. 30. War is declared against France.
1839. March 9. Peace is concluded with France at Vera Cruz.
1844. April 12. The Texans conclude a treaty with the United States for annexation to the Union.
1845. Jan. 4. Fall of Santa Anna, who is arrested on a charge of treason. June 4. War is declared against the United States on the Texas question.
1846. May 8. The Mexicans are defeated by the United States army, under General Taylor, at Palo Alto. May 9. They lose the battle of Matamoros. Aug. 18. General Kearney takes Santa Fé. Sept. 24. General Taylor takes Monterey.
1847. Jan. 19. The American inhabitants of New Mexico are massacred by the Mexican population. Jan. 28. General Price defeats the Mexicans at El Embudo. General Taylor defeats the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, at the battle of Angostura, or Bueno Vista. April 18. General Scott defeats Santa Anna at Cerro-Gordo. Aug. 20. Scott defeats the Mexicans at Contreras. Aug. 23. A truce is agreed upon. Sept. 8. Hostilities recommence. Sept. 15. Scott takes the city of Mexico.
1848. Feb. 2. The preliminaries of peace are signed at Guadalupe-Hidalgo. May 19. Peace is ratified with the United States.
1852. Sept. 13. A revolution breaks out in the provinces of Jalisco and Guadalupe.
1853. Jan. 6. General Arista abdicates the presidency. Feb. 7. Santa Anna is recalled. March 17. Santa Anna is elected president. Dec. 16. He is made dictator for life.
1855. Aug. 9. Santa Anna abdicates the dictatorship. Sept. 12. Martín Carrera, his successor, also abdicates, and is succeeded by Alvarez. Dec. 8. Alvarez abdicates, and is succeeded by Comonfort.
1856. March 22. Comonfort suppresses the insurrection of Haro y Tamaz. March 31. The property of the ecclesiastics is confiscated.

A.D.

1858. Jan. 11. A revolution breaks out under General Zuloaga. Jan. 21. Comonfort quits Mexico, and is succeeded by Zuloaga. Shortly afterwards Benito Juárez is declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz, and the country is in consequence ravaged by civil war.
1859. Jan. 6. Zuloaga is deposed, and a junta elects Miramon as his successor. Jan. 26. Miramon restores Zuloaga. Feb. 2. Zuloaga abdicates. April 11. Miramon enters Mexico, and assumes the presidency. July 13. The constitutional president Juárez confiscates the ecclesiastical property. Sept. 24. A conspiracy against Miramon is suppressed. Dec. 26. Miramon defeats the liberal general Colima.
1860. March 13. Miramon bombards Vera Cruz. March 21. He raises the siege. May 1. Zuloaga issues a decree, in which he assumes the presidency, and deposes Miramon. May 9. He is arrested by Miramon. May 10. The *corps diplomatique* ceases to hold official communication with Miramon. Aug. 10. Miramon is defeated at the battle of Siloa, by General Degollado. Dec. 25. Miramon being defeated in several engagements, the victorious army of Juárez enters Mexico.
1861. Jan. 19. Juárez is president. Jan. 21. A new ministry is formed. June 30. Congress appoints Juárez president of the republic and absolute dictator.

MEZIÈRES (France), the chief town of the department of the Ardennes, was besieged by an Austrian and Spanish army A.D. 1521. The Chevalier Bayard took the command of the garrison, and compelled the Imperialists to retire in confusion.

MEZIÈRES-EN-BRENNÉ (France).—This town, in the department of Indre, is celebrated for its church, dedicated to St. Marie-Madeleine A.D. 1339.

MEZZOTINTO, or MIDDLE-TINT.—A style of engraving, the invention of which is ascribed to Prince Rupert by Evelyn in his "Sculptura," published A.D. 1662. The discovery, however, is really due to Louis von Siegen, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who engraved a portrait of the queen of Bohemia in this style about 1643. Theodore de Furstenberg practised the art in 1656, and he and Rupert are believed to have been pupils of Siegen. The earliest work by Prince Rupert is the "Executioner of St. John," completed in 1658.

MICHAELMAS.—The feast of St. Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September, was instituted A.D. 487. Michaelmas-day was formerly marked by the display of great hospitality, and many curious customs were connected with it. Michaelmas term was altered by 16 Charles I. c. 6 (November, 1640), and by 24 Geo. II. c. 48 (1751). The common tradition attributing the origin of the Michaelmas goose to the fact that Queen Elizabeth was eating a goose on that day when she received the news of the defeat of the Spanish armada, is incorrect: public thanksgiving for the victory had been offered in London Aug. 20, 1588. The practice, moreover, existed in England in the reign of

Edward IV., and appears to have been an imitation of a custom observed on the continent of eating a goose on St. Martin's day, or Martinmass, Nov. 11. The goose is called amongst several continental nations St. Martin's bird.

MICHAEL'S (St.), MOUNT (Cornwall).—This island, lying off the coast, is supposed by some writers to be the Ictis mentioned by Diodorus Siculus. This, however, is a disputed point. It received the name from a supposed appearance of the archangel St. Michael about A.D. 495. In the 5th century it was an object of religious veneration, and Edward the Confessor founded and endowed an abbey or priory of Benedictines here before A.D. 1044. It was annexed by Robert, earl of Morton, and made subject, in religious matters, to the abbey of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, and remained in this condition till the French wars in 1414, when the statute passed in 1380 for suppressing alien priories was put in force. Henry V. or VI. gave this alien priory to Syon Abbey, Middlesex, under which rule it continued until 1533, when it was dissolved. In 1542 the abbey was given to Henry VIII., who granted the revenues to Humphrey Arundell. After his death, in 1550, it was sold to Job Milton. The mount was fortified in the Middle Ages, and the earl of Oxford (John de Vere), a Lancastrian, surprised it in September, 1473, and it was wrested from him by the Yorkists in February, 1474. The Cornish rebels seized it in 1549, and the parliamentarians in 1646. The pier was rebuilt in 1726, and Queen Victoria visited the mount Sept. 6, 1846.

MICHAEL, St.—Louis XI. of France instituted the order of St. Michael A.D. 1469, and a similar order was introduced into Germany in 1618.

MICHIGAN (North America).—The French penetrated into this country early in the 17th century, and formed a settlement at Detroit A.D. 1647; Michigan passed into the hands of the English in 1763, and was not entirely relinquished by them to the United States until 1796. Michigan was erected into a territory in 1805, and was admitted into the Union as a distinct state in 1836.

MICROMETER.—This instrument, applied to telescopes and microscopes, for measuring very small distances, was first constructed by Gascoigne, an Englishman, A.D. 1640, and used by him for measuring the diameters of the sun and moon. Gascoigne, who perished in the civil wars in 1644, published no account of his invention. Richard Townley preserved one of the instruments, and it was improved by Hooke. Without any knowledge of these inventions and improvements, Auzout and Picard, in 1666, published an account of a micrometer invented by them. Christian Huygens effected further improvements, and to each of the afore-mentioned persons at some period or other has this invention been attributed.

MICROSCOPE.—Single microscopes, in the

form of glass globes containing water, were in use amongst the ancients. Lacyard found a magnifying lens of rock crystal in the ruins of Nineveh. The invention of the compound microscope has been attributed to Jansen and Galileo, A.D. 1609, and to Cornelius Drebbel in 1620. It is now generally believed to have been invented by Zacharias Jansen, assisted by his father, Hans Jansen, spectacle-makers at Middleburg, about 1590. They presented one to Prince Maurice in 1617. Prichard perfected the diamond microscope Dec. 1, 1824. It was the first in which this precious stone had been used, and it was found greatly superior to glass in power. Professor Riddell, of the university of New Orleans, in 1851 constructed a binocular microscope, for rendering both eyes serviceable in microscopical observations.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETIES.—The Microscopical Society was instituted at London Sept. 3, 1839, for the promotion and diffusion of improvements in the optical and mechanical construction; for the communication and discussion of observations and discoveries; for the exhibition of new or interesting microscopical objects and preparations; for submitting difficult and obscure microscopical phenomena to the test of various instruments; and for the establishment of a library of standard microscopical works.—The Dublin Microscopical Society, for promoting a knowledge of the minute structure of organic beings, was founded in that city in October, 1840.

MIDDLE AGES. (See MEDIEVAL AGES.)

MIDDLEBURG (Holland).—The prince of Orange wrested this strongly-fortified town, in the province of Zealand, from the Spaniards, after a two years' siege, Feb. 19, 1574. In 1581 a religious sect, called the Brownists (*q. v.*), from their founder Robert Brown, settled at Middleburg. Disunion soon appeared in their ranks, and Brown left them and returned to England in 1589.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The Convocation of Oxford university passed a statute authorizing middle-class examinations, June 18, 1857, and the first commenced at Oxford June 21, 1858.

MIDDLESEX (England), before the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, formed part of the territories of the Trinobantes, the first British tribe who submitted to the Romans. Julius Cæsar invaded it B.C. 54, and it passed under the dominion of Rome in the time of Claudius, A.D. 43. It formed part of the kingdom of Essex, established in 527.

MIDDLE-TEMPLE HALL (London) was built A.D. 1570. It contains an equestrian picture of Charles I., supposed to be a genuine Vandyke; and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I., and George II. New buildings were erected in 1831, and the new library, completed in 1861, was opened by the prince of Wales Oct. 31 in that year.

MIDDLETON (Lancashire).—The parish was granted, A.D. 1513, to Sir Richard Assheton for his bravery at Flodden Field,

and was only a small village in 1775. In 1812 it was the scene of rioting by discontented workmen. The church was built by Sir R. Assheton in 1524; the grammar-school was founded by royal charter, Aug. 11, 1572; and Samuel Radcliffe founded two scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1643.

MIDDLETOWN (North America).—This city of Connecticut, called Mattabesick by the Indians, was settled A.D. 1650. The Wesleyan university was founded in 1831.

MIDHURST (Sussex) is supposed to have been the Roman Miba, or Mida, described in the Chorography of Ravenna, as existing in the south of Britain. Its free grammar-school was founded A.D. 1672. Cowdry House, the seat of the Montagues, near this town, built in the reign of Henry VIII., was destroyed by fire in 1793.

MIDIANITES, deriving their name from Midian, the son of Abraham by Keturah, were early engaged in trade between the East and the West. Joseph was sold by his brethren, B.C. 1728, to a party of Midianites carrying spices, the produce of the East, into Egypt (Gen. xxvii. 28). They were utterly destroyed by the Israelites B.C. 1451 (Num. xxxi.).

MIDNAPORE (Hindustan).—This district and town of Orissa were ceded to the British by Cossim Ali Khan, A.D. 1761. In 1770 it was devastated by a terrible famine, which carried away nearly half of the population. A similar disaster, but of less severity, occurred in 1799.

MIDWIFERY.—In ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome, the obstetric art was exclusively professed by females, male physicians only being called in when the life of the mother was considered in great danger. The first printed book on the subject was published by Eucharius Roesslin, A.D. 1513. The practicability of the Cæsarean operation on the living mother was proved by Francis Rousset in 1581; and the science was permanently established on a firm foundation by the treatise of Francis Maurice, in 1668. The invention of the forceps was made by Dr. Chamberlen in 1672. Male accoucheurs were first employed by ladies of the highest rank in France. A school for midwives was established in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris in 1745.

MIES (Battle).—The Hussites defeated a Saxon army, near Mies, July 21, 1426.

MILAN (Duchy).—The struggle maintained for several years by various Lombard cities to secure their independence was brought to a successful close by the treaty of Constance (*q. v.*), A.D. 1183. Quarrels between the different cities, and internal feuds amongst the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, kept Italy for many years in constant ferment. Visconti took Milan from Napoleone della Torre in January, 1277, and the citizens saluted him "Perpetual Lord of Milan." Gian Galeazzo Visconti obtained the title of duke of Milan by purchase in 1395. His descendants ruled as dukes until 1447, when Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of Philip Vis-

conte, the last of the line, obtained the duchy. He was acknowledged duke in 1450, and on the extinction of the Sforza line, in 1535, the duchy was annexed to the Spanish crown.

MILAN (Italy).—This city, the ancient Mediolanum (*q. v.*), once more rose from its ruins, and regained some of its former importance in the 9th century. Many of the inhabitants of Pavia, after its capture in 924, settled in Milan, and Otho I. was crowned king of Italy at Milan in 961. Conrad II. laid siege to it in 1037, and retired in 1038 without achieving his object. Councils were held at Milan in 346, 347, 355, 380, 390, 451, 679, 1009, 1103, in February 1117, and Sept. 12, 1287.

A.D.

- 1041. The people expel the nobles.
- 1042. The city is blockaded by the expelled nobles.
- 1044. Peace is restored between the nobles and the people.
- 1107. Milan becomes a republic.
- 1127. The people of Milan make war upon other Italian cities, and destroy Lodi and Como.
- 1154. The Milanese are defeated in a sanguinary battle by the people of Pavia, and they submit, but with reluctance, to the emperor Frederick I.
- 1158. Frederick I., with an army of 100,000 men, besieges Milan, which is reduced by famine and pestilence.
- 1161. The Milanese having rebelled, Frederick I. again lays siege to their city.
- 1162. March 1. The consuls and chief citizens solicit the clemency of the emperor at Lodi. March 4. They deliver up the keys to Frederick I., who enters the city March 26, and destroys the fortifications.
- 1169. The Lombard cities form a league for their defence, and Milan is restored.
- 1187. The citizens choose Uberto de' Visconte, of Placentia, their Podestà.
- 1259. Struggles between the nobles and the people recommence.
- 1327. The government of Milan is remodelled, and twenty-four nobles, subject to an imperial vicar, are made rulers.
- 1395. Milan is erected into a duchy. Gian Galeazzo Visconte having purchased the title of duke of Milan from Wenceslaus, king of the Romans.
- 1499. Milan is occupied by the French.
- 1513. It is again occupied by the French.
- 1535. Charles V. seizes Milan.
- 1540. It is given to Philip of Spain, by his father Charles V.
- 1639. Philip IV. signs the treaty known as the Capitulation of Milan.
- 1700. Milan is seized by the Austrians.
- 1707. March 13. The French sign a treaty at Milan, resigning all their conquests in Lombardy.
- 1733. Dec. 29. The citadel surrenders to the French.
- 1796. It is taken by the French. May 16. A treaty between France and Venice is concluded at Milan.
- 1798. June 28. The convention of Milan is signed between France and Sardinia.
- 1799. May 24. It is taken by the Austrians, under General Hohenzollern.
- 1800. The French again take Milan.
- 1805. May 28. Napoleon I. is crowned king of Italy, with the iron crown of Lombardy, at Milan.
- 1807. Nov. 25. Napoleon I. publishes the Milan decree prohibiting the nations of the continent from holding intercourse with the English.
- 1815. April 20. Insurrections break out at Milan.
- 1848. March 18. The Milanese revolt against the Austrians, and expel them from the city. Aug. 5. The Austrian forces re-enter the city.

- A.D.
 1849. Aug. 6. Peace is concluded here between Austria and Sardinia.
 1853. Feb. 6. The Milanese revolt from Austria, but are speedily reduced to order.
 1857. Jan. 15. The emperor of Austria visits Milan.
 1859. June 8. The emperor of the French and Victor Emanuel, of Sardinia, enter Milan.
 1860. Feb. 15. Victor Emanuel is enthusiastically received at Milan.

MILESIAN WAR, waged by the inhabitants of Miletus (*q. v.*) in defence of their liberties against the Lydians, lasted from B.C. 623 to B.C. 612. The Milesians were defeated in two engagements by Sadyattes, king of Lydia. The war was continued by his successor Alyattes, who was taken ill, in consequence, it was believed, of his troops having burnt a temple in the territory of Miletus, and he at once made peace with the Milesians.

MILETUS (Asia Minor).—This city, supposed to have been peopled by Carians at an early period, passed through the hands of several tribes, and was seized by the Ionians, who massacred all the women. The inhabitants carried on war against the Lydians B.C. 623–612. They rose against the Persians B.C. 500, and, after sustaining several defeats, their city was taken B.C. 494, and the inhabitants were carried to Ampe, on the banks of the Tigris. Miletus regained its independence after the battle of Mycale (*q. v.*), B.C. 479, and soon after joined the Athenians. Alexander the Great took the city by assault B.C. 334. It was visited by the apostle Paul (Acts xx. 17), who summoned the elders of the church of Ephesus to meet him here in April, 56 A.D., and it was an early see of the Christian church.

MILFORD (Wales).—This town, founded A.D. 1790, is connected with London by the South Wales Railway. The church was erected in 1805. The naval establishments were removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales) is an arm of the sea, with deep water and excellent anchorage, capable of sheltering the whole of the British navy. Here Richard II. embarked on his expedition to Ireland in May, 1399. A French fleet, carrying troops intended to assist Owen Glendower in his opposition to Henry IV., arrived here in 1407. The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who sailed from Harfleur Aug. 1, 1485, landed at Milford Haven Aug. 7. Two lighthouses were erected on St. Ann's Head in 1800. The *Great Eastern* wintered in Milford Haven in 1860, and returned for repairs, after having been disabled in a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1861.

MILITARY ASYLUM (London) was founded at Chelsea, June 19, 1801, by the duke of York.

MILITARY FRONTIER (Austria).—This tract of country, so named because it is placed under a purely military government, extends from the Adriatic Sea to Transylvania, and was originally intended to form a barrier against the Turks. The system was introduced by Ferdinand I., who reigned

from 1558 to 1563. He planted military colonists in Croatia. It was further extended in the 17th and 18th centuries, the system in existence at present having been established in 1807.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. (*See* CHAPEL, Knights of the.)

MILITIA.—The national force, denominated the Fyrd, which existed in this country in the Anglo-Saxon period, was improved and extended by Alfred. Henry II. issued an ordinance commanding all persons to provide themselves with arms in 1181. By 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1285), the scale of arms for different ranks was revised. Hallam, with reference to the changes that occurred in the system of national defence, remarks (*Middle Ages*, chap. ii. pt. 2), "The feudal military tenures had superseded that earlier system of public defence which called upon every man, and especially every landholder, to protect his country. The relations of a vassal came in place of those of a subject and a citizen. This was the revolution of the 9th century. In the 12th and 13th another innovation rather more gradually prevailed, and marks the third period in the military history of Europe. Mercenary troops were substituted for the feudal militia." The first commission of array (*q. v.*) for the defence of the kingdom, of which any record remains, was issued in 1323, and the last in 1557. The modern system was introduced by 13 Charles II. c. 6 (1661), by which the sole right of commanding the militia by sea or land was vested in the crown. Further provisions were made by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 3 (1662), and by 15 Charles II. c. 4 (1663); and the various regulations already in force were amended by 1 Geo. I. c. 14 (1714). Measures were taken for the better ordering of the militia by 30 Geo. II. c. 25 (1757), which was explained and amended by 31 Geo. II. c. 26 (1758). All the laws in force were consolidated by 2 Geo. III. c. 20 (1762). Protestant dissenting ministers and schoolmasters were exempted from service in the militia by 19 Geo. III. c. 44 (1779). The militia laws were amended and consolidated by 26 Geo. III. c. 107 (1786). The supplementary militia act, 37 Geo. III. c. 3 (Nov. 11, 1796), provided for an augmentation of the militia, and the laws relating to the subject were again amended by 42 Geo. III. c. 90 (June 26, 1802). The acts of the Irish parliament respecting the militia in Ireland were amended and consolidated by 49 Geo. III. c. 120 (June 19, 1809). Police constables are exempted from serving in the militia by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93 (Aug. 27, 1839). The militia laws were again amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50 (June 30, 1852), by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 133 (Aug. 20, 1853), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 13 (May 12, 1854).

MILKY WAY.—Democritus, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, was the first who taught that this luminous trail in the heavens, called the milky way, consisted of a confused multitude of stars, about 428 B.C. Soon

after the discovery of the telescope, Galileo announced that he had resolved the whole of the milky way into stars.

MILL.—A machine of some kind or other for grinding corn is mentioned in Scripture, and was in use amongst all ancient nations. The time when the mortar, probably the earliest instrument used for the purpose, was superseded by the hand-mill, cannot be ascertained. Moses threatened Pharaoh with the destruction of all the first-born of Egypt, "even unto the first-born of the maid-servant that is behind the mill" (Exod. xi. 5), B.C. 1491, and he commanded the Israelites not to pledge a mill of this kind (Deut. xxiv. 6), B.C. 1451. Cattle-mills were introduced at an early period. Water-mills were invented in Asia Minor, and appear to have been introduced in the time of Julius Cæsar. Floating mills were invented in 536. Windmills were used in Hungary before 718, and were introduced into England about 1040. Mills for draining water off land first occur in Holland 1408.

MILLENARIANS, or CHILIASTS, a name given to those who believe that the saints will reign on earth with Christ a thousand years. These opinions, grounded on the 20th chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, arose in the 2nd century, and have existed, with various changes and modifications, since that period. Papias, bishop of Hierapolis and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, was the first who held these views, and they were warmly supported by Justin Martyr. In the 4th century the millenarians held the following tenets:—that the city of Jerusalem would be rebuilt; that Christ would come down from heaven and reign upon earth with his servants; and that the saints during this period would enjoy all the delights of a terrestrial paradise. According to Mosheim, Cerinthus, in the 1st century, held opinions of a similar character. (See FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN.)

MILLENARY PETITION.—This address to James I., drawn up by the Puritans A.D. 1603, was called the millenary petition because they pretended that it bore the signatures of a thousand ministers, though some hundreds were wanted to complete that number. Hallam says it was signed by 825 ministers from 25 counties. The Puritans met the king on his journey from Scotland to take possession of the English throne, and presented this address. The universities declared against it June 9, 1603; but it was discussed at the Hampton Court conference, Jan. 14, 1604.

MILLENNIUM.—The ancient tradition, that Christ and his saints should reign upon earth for 1,000 years, was revived in the 10th century, when the people were taught that the millennium was at hand, that Satan would be set free, that the reign of Antichrist would commence, and that after a short season of triumph the last judgment would take place. Multitudes, as the eventful year approached (about 950), forsook their

homes, making over their property to the Church. (See MILLENARIANS.)

MILLIDUSE (Battle).—General Paskievitch, at the head of a Russian army, stormed the Turkish camp at this place, near Erzeroum, July 2, 1829. The victors captured 30 pieces of cannon, 19 standards, and 1,500 prisoners.

MILTON (Kent).—This town, anciently called *Midletun* and *Middleton*, formed part of the demesnes of the Saxon kings. Hosting, the Dane, built a fort here A.D. 893, and it was burnt by Earl Godwin about A.D. 1052. The fee of the manor remained vested in the crown till the reign of Charles I.

MILWAUKEE (North America) was founded A.D. 1835.

MINCIO (Battles).—The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians on the banks of this river, in Lombardy, May 29, 1796. The French were defeated here by the Austrians, Dec. 26, 1800. Eugene Beauharnais gained a victory over them Feb. 8, 1814. In 1848, on the outbreak of the revolution in Italy, the Austrian general Radetsky retreated to the Mincio, April 2. He was followed by Charles Albert, who forced the passage of the river April 8. Charles Albert, after losing the battle of Valeggio, was compelled, July 26, to retrace his steps and abandon the line of the Mincio. The Austrians retreated to the left bank after the battle of Magenta, in June, 1859, and recrossed it July 23, to fight the battle of Solferino (*q. v.*). The allied French and Sardinians followed them across the river Aug. 1, and found the Austrians had taken shelter in the lines of the Quadrilateral.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO (Philippine Islands).—The Arabians at an early period visited this island, the largest of the group, and Magelhaens took possession of it A.D. 1521. The Mohammedan population are governed by a native ruler, and the Spaniards possess only a small portion of the island.

MINDEN, (Battle), was fought Aug. 1, 1759, between the allied army, composed of English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French, under Marshal De Contades. The allies, who gained a complete victory, lost 2,000 men, whilst the French lost 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

MINERAL WATERS.—Boyle, in 1663, and again in 1678, seems to have been the first who used tests to detect the ingredients in mineral waters. Gregory, in 1707, procured the solid ingredients by evaporation; and Bouldoc, in 1726, employed alcohol to separate the saline substances. After the discovery of carbonic acid by Dr. Black, in 1778, more attention was paid to the analysis of mineral waters.

MINERALOGY.—Agricola of Saxony is stated by Cuvier to have been the first mineralogist after the revival of science in Europe. He flourished from A.D. 1494 to 1555. Becker's "*Physica Subterranea*" was published in 1669, and Kircher's "*Mundus Subterra-*

neus" in 1662. Woodward is the founder of scientific mineralogy in this country. His "Natural History of the Earth" was published in 1695. Wallerius published his celebrated system in 1747. Cronstedt's great work, "Försög til Mineralogie," appeared in 1758, and commenced a new æra in the history of the science. Werner's system was founded in 1774, and Häüy's "Traité de Minéralogie" was published in 1801. The Mineralogical Society was established in 1801.

MINERVE.—This stronghold of the Cevennes was captured during the crusade against the Albigenes, A.D. 1210. A hundred and forty of the inhabitants cast themselves headlong into the flames July 23, to escape the fury of their persecutors.

MINES.—The Phœnicians and Egyptians were acquainted with the art of forming subterranean shafts and galleries in their pursuit of metallic ores, although they chiefly depended on what are called *stream works*. The Athenians worked silver-mines at Laurium in Attica in the 4th century B.C., and the Romans obtained quicksilver from Almaden in Spain at an early period. The art of mining was known in Britain prior to the arrival of the Romans, but was much neglected after their departure. It was for a long time chiefly practised by Jews. The king, by his royal prerogative, has a right to all mines containing gold and silver. By 1 Will. III. & Mary, c. 30 (1688), copper or tin mines in which gold is found are not to be deemed royal mines. Gunpowder was first employed in mines in 1620. The company of Mine Adventurers was formed in 1690 for the purpose of working the lead and copper mines of South Wales. A mania for mining speculations raged in England in 1824 and 1825, in consequence of the opening of Mexico to British intercourse. Numerous statutes have been passed for the management of mines. By 10 Geo. II. c. 32 (1737), it was declared a capital offence to set fire to any mine, and by 9 Geo. III. c. 29 (1769), the destruction of any apparatus connected with mines rendered the offender liable to seven years' transportation. To damage the roads leading to mines was made a misdemeanour by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 77 (July 9, 1800), and to steal from mines was made larceny by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 37 (June 21, 1827). The employment of women in mines was prohibited by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842). New rules for the government and inspection of mines were imposed by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151 (Aug. 28, 1860). The French Ecole des Mines was founded in 1783. The London School of Mines was opened with an inaugural address by Sir Henry T. De la Beche, Nov. 6, 1851.

MINGRELIA (Asia).—This principality in the Caucasus was well known in ancient times under the name of Colchis (*q.v.*). The Turks took possession of the country, leaving the government in the hands of native princes, during the 15th century; and it remained in their power until, by the

treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, July 10, 1774, between Russia and Turkey, Mingrelia was declared independent. The Russians obtained an ascendancy over the princes of Mingrelia in 1812; and by the treaty of Gulistan (*q.v.*), Oct. 12, 1813, the Turkish government renounced all claim to this province.

MINIÉ RIFLE was invented at Vincennes by M. Minié in 1833. The Minié principle, with certain modifications, was adopted in the English service in 1851. The Minié rifle has been superseded by the Enfield and Whitworth rifles.

MINING.—Long before the invention of gunpowder it was customary to undermine besieged places, and support the roofs of the excavations by wooden props, which being consumed by slow fire, the roof fell in, and a breach was effected. The first theory of mines since the invention of gunpowder appears in a MS. of George of Sienna, A.D. 1480, and it was first put into practice by the Genoese at the siege of Sazanella A.D. 1487. The plan failed, and was not resumed till 1503, when mines were successfully employed by the Neapolitans against the French. Candia was defended against the Turks by 1,173 mines during the siege that terminated in 1669.

MINISTER OF WAR.—The direction of colonial affairs and of war was vested in one person until 1854, when a separation was made, the duke of Newcastle retaining the war department, and Sir G. Grey being appointed to preside over the colonial office.

MINNESINGERS, or Love-singers, flourished in Germany during the 12th and 13th centuries. Henry VI., emperor of Germany A.D. 1190, was a minnesinger, as was also the emperor Conrad in 1264. When Rodolph of Habsburg ascended the throne in 1273, the minnesingers began to decline. One of the most celebrated minnesingers was Walther von der Vogelweide, who lived 1190—1240. He went to the crusades in 1197. Whilst a child he wrote many "lays," one a song of triumph on the coronation of Philip at Mentz in 1198. He assisted as a principal at the famous contention of minnesingers, or poetic battle of Wartburg, in 1207.

MINNESOTA (North America) was erected into a territory March 3, 1849, the portion west of the Mississippi having previously formed a part of the territory of Iowa, and that east of the Mississippi a part of Wisconsin. In 1850 it was divided into nine counties.

MINORCA, or **MENORCA** (Mediterranean), the second in size of the Balearic Isles (*q.v.*), colonized by the Phœnicians at an early period, passed successively under the sway of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Arabs. In 1229 it was conquered by Don Jayme of Aragon; and in 1287 by Alfonso, his grandson, who reduced the Moors to slavery. The British under the earl of Stanhope captured it Sept. 30,

1708, and held possession, in which they were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht, April, 11, 1713, till June 29, 1756, when it capitulated to the French. It was restored to the English at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The French and Spaniards took it Feb. 5, 1782, and the English recaptured it Nov. 15, 1798. It was finally ceded to Spain at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

MINSTRELS, described by Percy as "an order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp, verses composed by themselves or others," were the real successors of the ancient bards, and were called by the monkish historians, *joculatores*, *mimi*, and *jestours*. Richard I. was a great patron of the minstrels, and his exploits furnished themes for their lays. It is recorded that in 1374, six minstrels performed at Winchester on the anniversary of Alwyne the bishop. John of Gaunt, in 1380, had a court of minstrels at Tutbury, and Henry V. was accompanied on his voyage to France in 1415 by eighteen minstrels. An ordinance was passed in 1456 for the impressment of youths to supply vacancies by death amongst the king's minstrels. They found free access amongst all classes as late as the reign of Henry VIII. A Welsh minstrel was executed for singing a prophecy against the king, July 1, 1541. They afterwards became neglected, and when Elizabeth was entertained at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, the appearance of a minstrel excited much wonder. By some authorities the decline of the minstrel's art is attributed to the statute 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597), which included minstrels amongst rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and adjudged them to be punished accordingly.

MINT.—The honour of first establishing a system of metallic currency is ascribed to the Greeks, about the 8th or 9th century before Christ. At Rome, the mint operations were carried on in the temple of Juno Moneta, or the Adviser. The mint officers formed a corporation. It was worked, in the time of the republic by public slaves; but freedmen were employed by Cæsar. The Gothic kings of Rome improved the status of the superior officers. In 274 A.D. the workmen rose in rebellion because Aurelian introduced some reforms in the management, and the lives of 7,000 of the Roman soldiery were sacrificed in putting down the disturbance. The mints of the Anglo-Saxons were superintended by "moneyers." Barons and bishops were permitted the privilege of issuing coins, and provincial towns of importance were likewise allowed to establish mints. In 1279 the various mints in England were placed under one master. Many privileges, granted by Edward I. and his successors to the officers of the mint, have been gradually withdrawn, and are now abolished. In 1643 a mint was established at New-Inn Hall, Oxford, where the plate of the colleges was coined to enable Charles I. to provide the means of carrying on hostile opera-

tions against the parliament. In 1695 there were mints at York, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, and Norwich. The management of the mint was entirely remodelled by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 9 (April 21, 1837). The new building was completed in 1811.

MINUET.—This dance, said to have been invented in the province of Poitou, in France, was introduced from that country into England in the 18th century.

MIRANDOLA (Italy).—This small town, in Modena, was captured by the papal forces, after a short siege, Jan. 20, 1511.

MIRRORS. (*See* LOOKING-GLASSES.)

MIRZAPORE (Hindustan).—Part of this district, belonging to Oude, was ceded to the East-India Company by a treaty signed May 21, 1775 A.D., and the remainder by another treaty of Nov. 14, 1801.

MISENUM (Bay of Naples).—This promontory, said to have derived its name from Misenus, the trumpeter of Æneas, became a favourite site for the villas of the wealthy Romans towards the close of the republic. It was made a station for the Roman fleet B.C. 27. Pliny the Elder was stationed here A.D. 79, when he was induced to visit the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in which he perished. Romulus Augustulus, the last emperor of the West, was confined here, in the villa of Lucullus, A.D. 476. It was taken by the Saracens in 845, and destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1538.

MISRULE (Lord of).—This officer was, in former times, appointed with great ceremony to preside over the Christmas festivities. Stow says:—"There was in the king's house, wheresoever he was lodged, a lord of misrule, or master of merry disports, and the like had ye in the house of every nobleman of honour or good worship, were he spiritual or temporal; amongst the which the mayor of London, and either of the sheriffs, had their several lords of misrule, ever contending, without quarrel or offence, who should make the rarest pastimes to delight the beholders. These lords, beginning their rule on Alhallow-eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of Purification, commonly called Candlemas Day." The lord of misrule went under different titles in other countries (*see* ABBOT OF FOOLS, &c.), and is not heard of in England after 1640.

MISSALS. (*See* MASS-BOOK.)

MISSIONARY and **MISSION**.—In accordance with the command given by our Saviour to his disciples when he appeared to them after the resurrection (Mark xvi. 16), "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," Christian missionaries were sent forth during the 1st century. St. Paul, and John the beloved disciple, who flourished about A.D. 52, were amongst the first Christian missionaries. In the 2nd century Eusebius declares that the followers of the apostles went forth into distant lands to preach the Gospel; and in the 3rd and 4th centuries missions spread rapidly. St. Patrick visited Ireland in the

5th century; and Gregory the Great sent a number of Benedictine monks as missionaries to Britain in the 6th century. Marco Polo introduced Christian missionaries into China in 1275. The Portuguese in 1490 and subsequent years sent missionaries to Abyssinia; and on the discovery of America, missions were sent to all the different European settlements. During the 16th century the Romish church made great exertions for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion; and in 1549 Xavier sailed to Japan, and founded a mission there. Other Roman Catholic missionaries penetrated into Chili and Peru in 1580. The Dutch, in 1621, sent missions to Amboyna. In 1622 Gregory XV. established a congregation of cardinals, for the purpose of forwarding the missionary work; and in 1627, Urban VIII. added a college in which missionaries were taught the languages of the countries to which they were to be sent.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—The first missionary society established in London was made a corporation, under the name of "The President and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and the parts adjacent in North America," by an ordinance of parliament, passed July 27, 1649. The following lists contain the date of the establishment of the principal missionary societies in England and on the continent.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

	A.D.
Baptist Missionary Society	1792
British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews	1842
Chinese Evangelization Society	1850
Church of England Missionary Society	1793
General Assembly of the Church of Scotland	1825
General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland	1843
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland	1840
General Baptist Missionary Society	1816
Glasgow Missionary Society	1796
London City Mission	1836
London Missionary Society	1795
London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews	1809
Methodist Missionary Society	1786
Methodist New Connexion	1796
Naval Missionary Society for the Looehoo Islands	1845
Patagonian Missionary Society	1844
Presbyterian (Free) Church in England	1844
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	1842
Scottish Missionary Society	1796
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	June 16, 1701
United Presbyterian Synod	1835
Welsh Foreign Missionary Society	1840

CONTINENTAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

	A.D.
Berlin Missionary Society	1833
Berlin Missionary Union for China	1850
Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society	1836
German Missionary Society	1821
Gossner's Missionary Society	1836
Netherlands Missionary Society	1797
North German Missionary Society	1836
Norwegian	1842
Paris Society for Evangelical Missions	1822
Rhenish Missionary Society	1828
Royal Danish Mission College	1714

Swedish Missionary Society (Stockholm)	A.D. 1835
Swedish Missionary Society (Lund)	1846
United Brethren	1732

MISSISSIPPI (North America).—De Soto was the first who traversed this region, A.D. 1542; and La Salle visited it in 1681. The French made the first settlement in 1698, under Iberville, on Ship Island; and in 1700 some Jesuit missionaries were found here. The northern portion of Mississippi was ceded to England by France in 1763. With Alabama it was formed into a territory in 1800. A separation ensued in 1817, when Mississippi was admitted to the Union as an independent state.

MISSOLONGHI, or MESOLONGHI (Greece).—This small town became celebrated for the sieges it sustained against the Turks during the war of Greek independence. The Greeks having carried it by storm Nov. 1, 1821, the Turks laid siege to it in Oct. 1822. Their assault, six times renewed, was repulsed, Jan. 5, 1823, and they were compelled to retreat Jan. 27. The Turkish army returned April 17, 1825, and commenced the bombardment May 7. They received a considerable reinforcement July 10; but after making the most extraordinary efforts, were compelled to suspend operations in October. The blockade was renewed in November, and another bombardment commenced Jan. 25, 1826. The garrison, driven to extremities, boldly cut their way through the besieging forces, and the town was captured April 22. Lord Byron died here April 19, 1824. The Greeks wrested it from the Turks in 1829, and it was included in the new kingdom of Greece.

MISSOURI (North America).—The French worked the Missouri lead-mines A.D. 1720; but no permanent settlement was made before 1755, when St. Genevieve was founded. The region now called Missouri was formerly known as Upper Louisiana. Louisiana, on its cession to the United States in 1803, was divided into two governments, i. e., Louisiana and Louisiana territory. In 1812 the latter name was changed into Missouri. Application was made in 1817 for its admission as a state into the Federal union. This met with serious opposition on account of its slaves, and it was not admitted until 1821, and then only on the condition that slavery should be recognized in Missouri, but in no other state north of latitude 36° 30'.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE, drawn up by Mr. Clay, enacted that slavery should not exist, except in Missouri, north of latitude 36° 30', and passed the United States congress in February, 1820. This compromise, after having existed above thirty years, was repealed in 1854, when the inhabitants of every state were left free to regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

MISSOURI RIVER (North America) was explored to its sources by Lewis and Clarke in 1804-6.

MISTLETOE, or MISLETOE.—This parasitical plant, which grows upon the oak and other trees, was regarded with peculiar veneration by the Druids (*q. v.*). Mistletoe was found growing upon an oak at Ledbury, in Herefordshire, A.D. 1829; and a specimen on an oak-branch was exhibited at the Horticultural Society in London April 4, 1837. This established the fact, long doubted, that the mistletoe grows upon the oak as well as upon other trees.

MITHRIDATE, a preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Damocrates, physician to Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, B.C. 70; whence its name.

MITHRIDATIC WAR.—Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, having defeated the Roman armies in Asia, commanded all the Romans to leave the country; but before they could do so 80,000 of them were massacred by the inhabitants, B.C. 88. This led to the struggle known in history as the first Mithridatic war, which lasted four years. After many battles, Mithridates VI. was obliged to sue for peace, B.C. 84. The second Mithridatic war broke out B.C. 75. The Romans, under Lucullus, defeated Mithridates VI. at Cabira, B.C. 71, and again in B.C. 69; but in consequence of a mutiny among his troops, Lucullus was deprived of the fruits of his victories. Mithridates VI. collected another army, but the war was soon brought to a close. Mithridates VI. was totally defeated by the Romans, under Pompey, on the banks of the Euphrates, B.C. 66, and, unwilling to fall into the hands of the enemy, he put an end to his life, B.C. 63.

MITRE, the episcopal crown, or head-dress, is supposed to have been first worn by bishops about the 7th century. Cardinals wore mitres until 1245, at the council of Lyons, where they were exchanged for hats. The English bishops wore mitres from the time of the Saxons till the Reformation.

MITTAU (Russia), the capital of the province of Courland, an ancient town, was captured by Charles XII. of Sweden, A.D. 1701. Peter the Great seized the town Sept. 14, 1705, and the citadel surrendered on the same day. The castle was erected in 1739. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1788.

MITYLENE (Sea-fight).—During the war of independence, the Turkish and Greek squadrons fought a battle off Mytilene, Oct. 7, 1824, on which occasion the Turks were defeated and their fleet was destroyed.

MITYLENE, or LESBOS (Ægean Sea).—Lesbos is said to have been peopled by the Pelasgians, who were followed by the Ionians and the Æolians. Lesbos was made a Roman province about B.C. 48; and during the Middle Ages received the name of Mytilene, from its chief city (*q. v.*). Mohammed II. conquered it and annexed it to the Turkish empire, A.D. 1462.

MITYLENE, or MYTILENE, the chief town of the island of Mytilene, or Lesbos, is first mentioned in history during the struggle

between the Æolians and the Athenians, for the possession of Sigeum, B.C. 606. It afterwards played an important part. The Venetians captured it A.D. 1185, and the Turks in 1256.

MNEMONICS, or MNEMOTECHNY, [the science of artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, B.C. 477. Richard Grey, rector of Hinton in Northamptonshire, wrote a celebrated work on the subject, entitled "Memoria Technica, or a New Mode of Artificial Memory." It was published in 1730.

MOABITES.—The descendants of Moab, the offspring of Lot's incestuous connexion with his eldest daughter (Gen. xix. 37), B.C. 1897, dwelt in the land of Ar, from which they expelled the Emims, a race of giants (Deut. ii. 9—11). The Israelites occupied part of the country, and Eglon, king of the country, oppressed them for the space of eighteen years (Judges iii. 12, &c.) B.C. 1343. David subdued the Moabites (2 Sam. viii. 1) B.C. 1040.

MOBILE (North America).—A town with this name was founded at the mouth of Dog river, by Bienville, A.D. 1702. It was almost destroyed by inundations, and the present town, at the mouth of Mobile river, was founded in 1711. Mobile was ceded to England by the French at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The Spaniards captured it in 1780, and it was ceded by them to the United States in 1813.

MÖCKERN (Battle).—Blücher, at the head of the Prussians, with some Russian and German allies, defeated the French commanded by Ney at this place, near Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813. This was one of the combats in the great battle of Leipsic.

MODELS.—The Greeks attributed the invention of the art of modelling to a potter of Sicyon, named Dibutades. They relate that his daughter, on the eve of parting from her lover at Corinth, remarked the shadow of his profile projected on a wall, and traced its outline, thereby producing the first attempt at portrait-painting. Her father conceived the idea of filling in the design with clay, and submitting the result to the action of his furnace, and thus the first model in relief was obtained. This production is said to have been destroyed at Corinth when the city was sacked by Mummius, B.C. 146. The Roman sculptor Arcesilaus, who flourished B.C. 65, was celebrated for the excellence of his models from the human figure.

MODENA (Duchy).—The territory constituting the duchy of Modena was, about the end of the 9th century, in the possession of Adalbert. The emperor Henry V. made himself master of it in 1115. Modena acquired a certain independence in 1125, and after many years of internal struggles, Obizzo II. of Este became lord of Modena in 1289. After undergoing various revolutions, it fell under the rule of Obizzo III. in 1336. Borso received the title of duke of Modena and Reggio in 1452. Leo X.

purchased the duchy from the emperor Maximilian I., into whose hands it had fallen a short time previous, for 40,000 ducats, in 1514, and Alfonso I. delivered it from the papal yoke in 1527. The French annexed Modena to the Cisalpine republic in 1796, and in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy. The duchy was given to Francis II. of Austria in 1815. On the breaking out of the war between France and Sardinia against Austria, Francis V., who had succeeded to the duchy on the death of his father, Jan 21, 1846, took refuge at Mantua, June 14, 1859. The treaty of Villa-Franca, July 11, 1859, provided for the return of the duke; but this provision was never fulfilled, and the duchy of Modena was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

MODENA (Italy), anciently called Mutina, or Mutinum, a city of Etruscan origin, was in the possession of Rome B.C. 218. The Romans established a colony here B.C. 183. The Ligurians seized the town B.C. 177, but were soon expelled. During the civil war it sustained a siege of four months against the troops of Marc Antony, B.C. 43. Modena was besieged and taken by Constantine I. A.D. 312, and was laid waste by Attila in 452. It fell into a state of total decay after the conquest of the Longobards, but recovered much of its former importance under the Countess Matilda, A.D. 1076—1115. The Hungarian partisans of Pope Innocent VI. plundered the town in 1360; and it was seized by Pope Julius II. in 1510. Alfonso I. made himself master of it A.D. 1527. An engagement between the French and Austrians, in which the forces of the latter were put to rout, took place under its walls, June 12, 1799. The cathedral, with a marble tower, was commenced in 1099. The palace, commenced in the 17th century, contains a fine library of 90,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts, founded by Francis II. about the end of the 17th century.

MODON (Greece), the ancient Methone (*q. v.*), was captured by the Venetians A.D. 1124, and was annexed by them in 1204. The Turks took Modon in August, 1500; the Venetians recovered possession in 1686; and it again fell into the hands of the Turks in 1715. Ibrahim Pasha landed here Feb. 24, 1825, and defeated the Greek army in the neighbourhood April 19. The Greeks, however, avenged themselves by destroying, by means of fire-ships, a large portion of the Egyptian fleet anchored under the walls of Modon, May 13. The Turks surrendered to a combined English and French force in September, 1828. The French garrison re-embarked in July, 1833, and Modon forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece.

MÆSIA (Europe), corresponding to the modern Bulgaria and Servia, became the seat of a Gallic tribe B.C. 277. The Romans penetrated into Mæsia B.C. 75, and it was subjugated by them about B.C. 29. The Goths invaded the country A.D. 250, and

defeated the Romans at an obscure town, Forum Trebonii, in 251, on which occasion the emperor Decius and a large portion of his army perished in a morass. The Visigoths overran Mæsia in the 4th century. The people, who received the name of Bulgarians, were, according to the best authorities, of Turkish origin, being in fact the remnant of the Huns, who, after the death of Attila (453), retired beyond the Euxine. They invaded the Eastern empire in 559, and were repulsed by Belisarius. In the 7th century they advanced into Mæsia, and founded the first Bulgarian kingdom, which lasted from 640 to 1018, when it was subjected to the Greek empire.

MOGADOR (Morocco) was founded A.D. 1760. It was bombarded by the French in 1844.

MOHACZ (Battles).—Soliman II., at the head of a Turkish army, defeated the Hungarians near the town of Mohacz, in Hungary, Aug. 29, 1526. Louis II. was killed, and 30,000 Christians fell in the battle. The duke of Lorraine and the Imperialists gained a victory over the Turks at the same place in 1687.

MOHAMMEDANISM.—Mohammed was born at Mecca, A.D. 569, and began to preach there in 609. In 613 his views were opposed by the Koreishites, who, in 622, compelled him to quit Mecca and seek an asylum at Medina. This flight to Medina fixes the Moslem æra of the Hegira (*q. v.*). Being made the prince of Medina, he was enabled to declare war against such as refused to credit his statements, and in the battles of Beder and Ohud in 623, and of the Nations or the Ditch in 625, he defeated his Koreishite opponents. In 629 he recaptured Mecca, where he was installed as prince and prophet, and in 630 he completed the conquest of Arabia. He died at Medina, June 7, 632. The doctrines of Mohammed include a belief in one God and a future state, and permit the practice of polygamy. The sacred book is the Koran (*q. v.*). Comrooder Tyabjee, a Hindoo Mohammedan, was admitted in London as an attorney, Nov. 25, 1858.

MOHILEF, or **MOHILOW** (Russia).—This ancient town, taken by Charles XII. of Sweden in July, 1708 A.D., was recovered by Peter the Great in 1709. The French defeated the Russians at this town, July 23, 1812.

MOHOCKS.—Under the name of Mohocks, Mohawks, or Hawkabites, some villains went about London, at night, in 1712, assaulting persons whom they met. They frequently cut off the ears of their victims, slit their noses, and committed other cruelties. A proclamation offering a reward of £100 for any person who should discover one of these offenders was published March 17, 1712.

MOLD (Wales).—A castle erected on Bailey Hill, near this town, was during the 12th and 13th centuries frequently besieged by the contending English and Welsh armies. Owen Gwyneth took it A.D. 1145. The

English captured it soon after, and it was retaken by the Welsh in 1201.

MOLDAVIA (Europe), one of the Danubian principalities, was subjected to great devastations by the various hordes who invaded the Byzantine empire. About the middle of the 13th century it was re-colonized by descendants of Roman settlers, under a chief called Bogdan. Hence the country was called by the Turks Bogdania. In 1536 the country submitted to the protection of the Turks. The voyvode was to be elected by the principal clergy and nobles, whose choice was to be confirmed by the sultan. He was not, however, to interfere in their local affairs, nor were the Turks to settle in Moldavia. In 1711 the Turks abolished the privilege enjoyed by the people of electing the voyvodes. Peter the Great made an unsuccessful attempt, in 1710, to obtain possession of Moldavia. In 1739 the Russians occupied Moldavia, but evacuated it at the peace of Belgrade. By the 10th article of the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, July 10, 1774, Russia obtained the right of interceding with the Porte in favour of the principalities. By the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812, the eastern portion of Moldavia was ceded to Russia. An insurrection broke out in Moldavia, March 6, 1821; and the Turks withdrew Nov. 23, 1824. A Russian general administered the provinces from 1832 to 1834, when Michel Sturdza was elected hospodar of Moldavia, and governed till April, 1848. Upon his resignation in June, 1849, Gregory Ghika, a native Boyard, was elected hospodar. The Russians occupied Moldavia in 1853; but, on the approach of the allied forces, retired in 1854. The Austrians held the country from that year until 1856. By the 22nd article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, the principalities of Wallachia (*q. v.*) and Moldavia, under the suzerainty of the Porte, were guaranteed in all their privileges and immunities by the great powers of Europe.

MOLINISTS.—This sect was founded by Louis Molina, born at Cuenca, in New Castile, A.D. 1535. He joined the society of Jesus, and published his "De Concordiâ Gratia et Liberi Arbitrii," at Lisbon, in 1588, in which he endeavoured to show that the doctrines of predestination and grace are consistent with free will. The Dominicans assailed him, and Clement VIII., who attempted in vain to put a stop to the controversy in 1594, referred it to a council in 1598. It decided in 1602 against the Molinists. The dispute was still raging at the death of Molina, which took place in 1600. His antagonists were called Thomists, because they upheld the opinions of Thomas Aquinas. Paul V. in 1609 forbade both the Jesuits and the Dominicans from reviving the controversy.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS (Asiatic Archipelago).—This group was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1511. The Spaniards, under Magelhaens, seized them in 1519, and the Portuguese returned in 1521.

Sir Francis Drake landed in the Moluccas in 1579, and the Dutch made a permanent settlement in 1596. These islands, taken by the British in 1796, were restored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802. They were again occupied by the British in 1810, but were finally restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Paris, May 14, 1814.

MOLWITZ (Battle).—The Prussians defeated the Austrian army in the plain of Molwitz, in Silesia, April 10, 1741. At the commencement of the battle the Austrians were victorious, and Frederick II. was carried along by his retreating cavalry to Oppeln, where he took refuge in a windmill. This circumstance gave rise to the remark that in this battle Frederick had covered himself with glory and with flour. A writer says: "On this occasion he rode a horse called 'Tall Grey,' which carried him sixty-five English miles without food or resting. Ever after the battle he was called 'Molwitz Grey,' and survived to the year 1760."

MOLYBDENUM.—This metal was discovered about A.D. 1782, by Hielm.

MOMBAS, or MOMBAÇA (Africa).—Vasco de Gama visited this port A.D. 1498. It was captured and burned by Almeida in 1505, and having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by the Portuguese in 1528. The Portuguese held it until 1720, when it fell under the sway of the Imam of Muscat. The inhabitants obtained their independence in 1824. The castle was built by the Portuguese in 1635.

MONA. (See **ANGLESEY**.)

MONACO (Italy).—This small principality, the ancient *Portus Herculis Monæci*, or *Monæci Portus*, founded by Greeks of Massilia, passed into the hands of the Genoese house of Grimaldi, about A.D. 968, and was placed under the protection of France in 1641. The male branch of the Grimaldis becoming extinct in 1731, the state passed, by marriage, to the house of Matignon, which assumed the name of the original family. In 1815 Monaco passed under the protection of the king of Sardinia, who seized the communes of Mentone and Rochebrune, and incorporated them with his own territories in 1840. They were ceded to France by a treaty concluded Feb. 2, 1861.

MONAGHAN (Ireland).—Henry II. bestowed this part of Ireland upon De Courcey A.D. 1177. The native chieftains carried on a struggle against the English with little cessation until the reign of Elizabeth. Monaghan was made a shire in 1568. Its chief town, of the same name, was called in ancient times *Muinechan*, *i. e.*, the town of monks.

MONASTERY. (See **ABBEY**.)

MONÇON (Treaty).—The Valteline was secured to the Grisons by a treaty concluded between France and Spain, at Monçon, A.D. 1626.

MONCONTOUR (Battle).—The Huguenots were defeated by the Roman Catholic army near this place, in Poitou, A.D. 1569. Coligny,

who commanded the Huguenots, with difficulty saved the wreck of the army.

MONDOVI (Italy).—Here Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, April 22, 1796. The Piedmontese took Mondovi in May, 1799; but it was recaptured by the French Nov. 2 in the same year.

MONEY.—The earliest mention of money as a medium of exchange, is the purchase of the cave of Machpelah from the sons of Ephron the Hittite, by Abraham, for 400 shekels of silver (Gen. xxiii. 16), B.C. 1859, when the money was no doubt uncoined, and regulated by weight. The invention of coined money is attributed to the Lydians. (See COIN.) The name is derived from the temple of Juno Moneta, that served the Romans as the mint for their silver coinage, which commenced B.C. 269. The term sterling was first applied to money about A.D. 1216. The importation of base foreign money into this kingdom was prohibited by the statute *De falsâ monetâ*, 27 Edw. I. (1299). Various materials have been used for money. (See COPPER MONEY, GOLD COINAGE, &c.) In 1360 leather was used in France. Tin was coined in England in 1684.

MONGOLS, or MOGULS.—It is said that nearly all the wandering tribes of Asiatic barbarians that desolated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century, were of Mongolian origin. Under their leader Zenghis Khan (A.D. 1206—1227) they ravaged Asia, invading China in 1210, and Persia in 1218. They invaded Russia in 1235, reached Siberia in 1242, and completed the conquest of the empire of the caliphs in 1258. The death of Cazan, May 31, 1304, put an end to the Mongol supremacy in Persia; but under the great Tamerlane (1370—1400) they reconquered that country, and subdued Hindostan and other parts of Asia. His successors in India took the name of the Great Mogul, which was first assumed by Baber in 1525.

MONMOUTH (Monmouthshire), the ancient Mongwy, so named from its situation on the rivers Mon and Wye, was a Roman station. The Saxons erected a fortress, which, after the Conquest, was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, whose sons assumed the surname of Monmouth. In 1240 two hospitals were founded by John de Monmouth, and in 1257 John, lord of Monmouth, rebuilt the castle on a larger scale. It suffered so severely from siege by the earl of Leicester in 1265, that it had to be rebuilt. It then passed into the hands of John of Gaunt. Henry V. was born here Aug. 9, 1388. The present parish church occupies the site of an alien priory for black monks of the Benedictine order, founded in the reign of Henry I. Monmouth was incorporated in 1550, and had its charter renewed in 1557 by Queen Mary; in 1606 by James I.; and in 1666 by Charles II.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (England) was occupied by the Silures, who were expelled by the Romans, A.D. 78. They held the county

until 408. It was annexed to the Oxford circuit in the reign of Charles II. and remained partly under the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers' court, until its abolition in 1689.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION.—The duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., was born at Rotterdam in 1649, and educated in France. In 1683 he was banished from England for his share in the Rye-House Plot. He landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685, was proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20, and attacked the king's army at Sedgemoor (*q. v.*), near Bridgewater, July 6. After fighting three hours, the rebels gave way, having sustained a loss of 1,500 men. Monmouth, who was discovered in a ditch covered with fern, July 8, was tried and beheaded on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685.

MONOPHYSITES.—This sect of heretics originated in the 5th century, and maintained that the divine and human natures of Christ were so united as to constitute but one nature. They were the followers of Eutyches, and branched into several sects. In Egypt and the East they are called Jacobites (*q. v.*).

MONOPOLY.—Justinian I. made the sale of silk a monopoly, A.D. 532, and the privilege, which, as Gibbon remarks, checked the fair competition of industry, prevailed extensively in the Roman empire. In 1597 and 1601, the Commons complained of the injury inflicted upon the community by patents of monopoly, and in the last-mentioned year Elizabeth returned a message, promising to abolish them. Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell were degraded from knighthood, fined, imprisoned, and eventually banished, for abusing the power granted to them of a monopoly for licensing alehouses and inspecting inns, and manufacturing gold and silver thread, in 1621. Monopolies were declared contrary to law, and all such grants void, by 21 James I. c. 3 (1624).

MONOTHELITES.—This heretical sect was founded by the emperor Heraclius, who endeavoured to reconcile the Monophysites to the Catholic church, A.D. 630, by publishing an edict asserting the existence of a human and divine nature, but only of one will, in Christ. The heresy was condemned by several councils.

MONROE DOCTRINE.—James Monroe, president of the United States from 1817 to 1824, announced the determination of his government to resist any European interference in the affairs of the independent governments of South America. This resolution has in consequence been termed the Monroe Doctrine.

MONROVIA (Africa), the capital of the Liberian republic, was founded A.D. 1821.

MONS (Belgium).—About A.D. 653 a hermitage, and then a chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built on the site now occupied by this town. Alberic, count of Hainault, made it a place of residence, and in 804 Charlemagne made it the capital of Hainault.

About the end of the 10th century it sustained a siege against Hugh Capet. In 1290 the city was enlarged; but in 1436 it fell into the hands of the duke of Burgundy. Under Charles V. Mons attained the highest degree of prosperity, which was cut short by the exactions of the duke of Alva in 1569. Mons was invested by the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, in 1678, and again in 1691, under Louis XIV., when the walls were destroyed. It remained in their hands till the peace of Ryswick, Oct. 30, 1697. The French took it again in 1701, but were driven out by Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, Oct. 20, 1709. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Mons was restored to Austria. The French captured it, after a siege of sixteen days, June 27, 1746, and again Nov. 7, 1792. It was annexed to France in 1794, and was restored to the Netherlands in 1814.

MONSELICE (Italy).—This town was captured by an allied French and imperial army A.D. 1510, after an obstinate resistance.

MONTANISTS, or CATAPHRYGIANS, the followers of Montanus, a Phrygian, who lived about A.D. 171. He declared himself to be a prophet of God, sent to complete the Christian scheme. Tertullian joined the sect A.D. 204. They were distinguished for their austerity, and existed in the time of Augustine and Jerome. The latter wrote against their doctrines.

MONTARGIS (France).—This town was besieged by the English A.D. 1426, but without success; and its castle was destroyed in 1809. The allied Austrian and Russian army took possession of Montargis in 1814. The allies evacuated it the same year, after the battle of Montereau (*q. v.*).

MONTAUBAN (France).—Count Alfonse of Toulouse founded this town A.D. 1144. The Huguenots fortified it, and the Roman Catholic forces, led by Morluc, failed in an attempt to capture it in 1580. It resisted another siege in 1621, but was taken in 1629, and its fortifications were soon after destroyed. An insurrection occurred here in 1790.

MONTBELLARD (France).—This town, which at one time formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, passed to the Würtemberg family A.D. 1395. The French, under Marshal Luxembourg, took it in 1647, and Louis XIV. having captured it in 1674, destroyed the fortifications. The French took it in 1723, and with the kingdom of Würtemberg it was annexed to France in 1796.

MONT BLANC, the highest mountain in Europe, was first ascended by Horace de Saussure, a Genevese, Aug. 3, 1787. The second ascent was not made until Aug. 18, 1822, by Mr. F. Clissold. Since that time various ascents have been made.

MONT DE PIÉTÉ was established as a charitable institution in Italy in the 15th century. Paul III. (A.D. 1534–1549) sanctioned one at Rome, and these establishments were afterwards introduced into other

countries of Europe. The Mont de Piété at Padua, founded in 1491, is the oldest on record. The French plundered these establishments during their occupation of Italy, in 1796 and 1797.

MONTEBELLO (Battles).—The Austrians were defeated at this village, in Piedmont, by the French under Lannes, June 9, 1800. The French general took the title of duke of Montebello from this victory. The French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, after a struggle which lasted five hours, May 20, 1859.

MONTE CASINO (Italy).—Benedict founded his celebrated monastery on the site of a temple to Apollo, A.D. 529. The Saracens destroyed it in 883, but it was restored, and greatly extended in 1065. Markwald besieged it for eight days in 1198, when it was delivered, according to monkish legends, by a miracle. Milman terms it "that great model republic, which gave its laws to almost the whole of Western Monasticism."

MONTELEONE (Italy).—A colony from Locri Epizephyrii, established a town here, which was taken by Dionysius of Syracuse, B.C. 389. The Carthaginians restored the inhabitants B.C. 379, but the town was taken by the Brutians, and afterwards by the Romans, who planted a colony B.C. 192.

MONTELORO (Battle).—Francis Sforza defeated the forces of his rival, Nicholas Piccinino, in this engagement, Nov. 8, 1443.

MONTEM. (*See* ETON MONTEM.)

MONTENEGRO, or ZERNAGORA (Turkey), formed part of the ancient Illyricum, and was conquered by the Turks A.D. 1526. The Montenegrins rebelled in 1700, massacred all the Turks, and declared themselves independent. Some Montenegrin tribes joined Russia against Turkey in 1712. The temporal and spiritual authority previously vested in the Vladika was separated by Prince Daniel in 1851. The Turks invaded Montenegro in 1853, and, after gaining a few barren victories, retired.

MONTENOTTE (Italy).—Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at this place, April 12, 1796. Soult was driven from his position at Montenotte by the Imperialists in March, 1800. Montenotte, with the surrounding district, was made one of the three departments into which the Ligurian republic was divided on its annexation to France in June, 1805.

MONTE OLMO (Battle).—Francis and James Piccinino were defeated at this place, in Italy, by Sforza, Aug. 19, 1444, when Francis, the elder brother, was made prisoner.

MONTEREAU (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated the allied Russian and German army at this town, seated at the confluence of the Yonne and the Seine, Feb. 18, 1814. The French took possession of the town, which had been occupied by their opponents, Feb. 6.

MONTREY (Battle).—This town, the capital of New Leon, in Mexico, was taken by the American army, after an assault that lasted three days, Sept. 24, 1846.

MONTÉ VIDEO (South America), called also San Felipe de Monte Video, the capital of Uruguay, was built by a colony from Buenos Ayres in 1723. It was taken Feb. 3, 1807, by the English, who withdrew July 7. When Monte Video shook off the Spanish yoke, the Brazilians took possession of the town; but it was retaken, after a long siege, in 1814. The Brazilians recaptured it in 1821. By the treaty of 1828 it was made the capital of a republic of the same name.

MONTFERRAT (North Italy).—The ancient marquisate of Montferrat was created by Otho the Great A.D. 967, in favour of Alderan. In 1187 the titles of marquis of Montferrat and of Tyre were united in the person of Conrad, who was assassinated April 29, 1192; and by the marriage of Yolande, daughter of William V., with the Greek emperor Andronicus Palæologus in 1284, the succession to the marquisate became hereditary in their line. In 1414 the emperor Sigismund bestowed upon Theodore II. the title of the "Imperial Vicar in Italy." On the extinction of the male line in 1533, the succession was contested by Frederick II., Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, Louis II., marquis of Saluces, and Charles III., duke of Savoy. Charles V. decided the case in favour of the marquis of Mantua, Jan. 5, 1536. In 1574 it was erected into a duchy; and in 1613 it was taken by Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, who was soon compelled to relinquish his conquest. His son, Victor Amadeus, obtained the cession of part of the country in 1631; and in 1708 the whole of Montferrat was annexed to his dominions. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic; in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy; and in 1815 it was given to the king of Sardinia.

MONTGOMERY (Alabama) was founded A.D. 1817.

MONTGOMERY (Wales).—One Baldwin built a castle here A.D. 1067. It was taken by Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, in 1090, and from him received the name it now bears. The Welsh took the castle and put all the garrison to the sword in 1095.

MONTIEL, (Battle), was fought March 23, 1369, at Montiel, in Spain, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother, Henry of Trastamare, aided by French knights. Peter was killed, and his army totally defeated in this battle.

MONTIGLIO (Battle).—Boniface II. of Montferrat defeated the people of Asti at this place, in Piedmont, June 19, 1191.

MONTHERY (Battle).—Louis XI., during the civil war excited by the League for the Public Good, encountered the rebellious nobles at this place, July 16, 1465. Victory was claimed for both armies. This is the last occasion in which the oriflamme was displayed in the French army.

MONTMIRAIL (France).—The kings of France and England, Louis VII. and Henry II., with a large assembly of retainers, met at this town, Jan. 6, 1169, where Becket was to throw himself on the mercy of

Henry II. This, however, he refused to do, and the meeting broke up in confusion. The French, under Napoleon I., defeated the allied Prussians and Russians here, Feb. 11, 1814.

MONTPELLIER (France).—This town was built in the 8th century, to replace the episcopal town of Mauguellonne, destroyed by Charles Martel. It passed to the house of Aragon in 1202, and afterwards to the kings of Majorca, from whom it was purchased by Philip VI. of France, in 1350. In 1371 it was conferred on Charles le Mauvais, king of Navarre, in exchange for certain lordships in France, but in 1378 it was re-united to France. The bishopric of Mauguellonne was transferred here in 1538. Montpellier came into the hands of the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III., and after enduring a long siege, it surrendered in 1622 to Louis XIII., who issued an edict for the restoration of peace between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots. The Foundling Hospital was built in 1180, and the Jardin des Plantes, the first botanical garden established in France, in 1558. Councils were held at Montpellier, May 17, 1162; in Dec. 1195; Jan. 8, 1215; Aug. 21, 1224; and Sept. 6, 1258.

MONTREAL (Canada), founded by French settlers A.D. 1642, and called Ville Marie, was taken by the English Sept. 8, 1760. It was seized by the Americans Nov. 12, 1775, but the English regained possession, June 15, 1776. It suffered severely from cholera in July, 1832. A serious collision between the civilians and the military in garrison took place Sept. 29, 1833. Alarming riots broke out, in which the partisans of Papineau ranged themselves against the supporters of the government, Nov. 6, 1837; and a recurrence of the tumults was experienced when the royal assent was given to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill. The houses of parliament on this occasion were burnt to the ground, and the library with the archives of Canada was destroyed April 25, 1849. The Hôtel Dieu was founded about the time when the colony was settled, the patients being tended by the nuns of St. Joseph de la Flèche; the general hospital, attended by the Grey nuns, was established by Madame D'Youville in 1747. Montreal College was founded by the priests of St. Sulpice about A.D. 1760. McGill College was founded by a merchant of that name, who died in 1813. The Roman Catholic parish church, erected at a cost of £80,000, with a fine chime of bells, one of which weighs 25,000 lb., was opened in 1829.

MONTREUIL-SUR-MER (France).—This town received a charter A.D. 1189. It was ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360, but was soon after restored to France. Charles V. took it in 1537, and it again surrendered to the Spaniards in 1544. Napoleon I. formed a camp here for the contemplated invasion of England in 1804 and 1805.

MONTROSE (Scotland) received its first

charter from David I. early in the 12th century. Here John Balliol resigned the crown and sceptre of Scotland into the hands of Edward I., July 10, 1296; from this port Sir James Douglas, bearing the heart of King Robert Bruce, embarked for the Holy Land A.D. 1330; and the Pretender, with a few of his followers, sailed hence on their return to France, Feb. 4, 1716.

MONTROUGE CLUB.—Established during the French revolution, A.D. 1789, and so called from a place near Paris, where its meetings were held. Mirabeau, Sièyes, La-touche, and the Chevalier Laclos were members of this association. They conspired against the throne, and at one time favoured a project of supplanting the elder Bourbons by the Orleans branch of the family.

MONTSERRAT (Spain), a fortress in Catalonia, composed of the ancient convent of our Lady of Montserrat, was stormed by Suchet A.D. 1811. The French were speedily compelled to retire, and the fortress, having been taken and retaken, was destroyed in July, 1812.

MONTSERRAT (West Indies).—This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus, A.D. 1493. A settlement was formed by some Irish Roman Catholics in 1632. The French captured it in 1664, and it was restored to England by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667. The colony obtained a constitution in 1689. It again fell a prey to the French in 1782, but was restored to England by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

MONUMENT (London) was erected on Fish-Street Hill to commemorate the great fire of 1666. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and the column, commenced in 1671, was completed in 1677. In consequence of numerous persons committing suicide, by precipitating themselves from the top, an iron fence was placed round the gallery in 1839.

MOODKEE (Battle).—The Anglo-Indian army, under the command of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir John Littler, defeated the Sikhs at this small town, on the Sutlej, in Hindostan, Dec. 18, 1845. Seventeen guns were captured.

MOOLTAN, or MOULTAN (Hindostan), the capital of a province of the same name, in the Punjaub, is supposed to be identical with Malli, described A.D. 1582 as one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan. Runjeet Sing captured it in 1806, and again in 1818. He appointed Sawun Mull governor in 1821, and by him Mooltan was fortified and made the strongest city in that part of India. Moolraj, his eldest son, having succeeded, expressed a wish to resign the government of Mooltan, which had come under the sway of the British after the death of Runjeet Sing; whereupon Mr. Vans Agnew, a Bengal civilian, and Lieutenant Anderson, were sent with an escort of 1,400 Sikhs, to receive the fortress. These gentlemen were murdered by his orders April 19, 1848. This barbarous act roused the indignation of the British authorities, and after the battles of Kenyree, June 18,

and Suddoosam, July 1, in both of which Moolraj was defeated, Mooltan was invested by General Whish, Aug. 18, and was upon the point of falling into his hands, when the whole of the Sikh troops deserted and joined Moolraj, and Whish was compelled to raise the siege. It was resumed Dec. 27, under the command of Lord Gough, and Mooltan was carried by storm Jan. 2, 1849. Moolraj shut himself up in the citadel; but was obliged to surrender unconditionally Jan. 22.

MOORE, (Treaty,) was concluded between France and England, Aug. 30, 1525. The integrity of the French kingdom was guaranteed against the emperor Charles V.

MOORS.—The origin of the inhabitants of ancient Mauretania is unknown. They assisted the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, under Genseric, A.D. 429, and were defeated by the Roman forces of the eunuch Solomon in 535. In 543 they revolted against the Romans, and slew Solomon at the battle of Tibeste. For some years they opposed the domination of the Arabian Moslems, by whom they were finally subdued in 709. Yahye Ben Aly introduced them into Spain, to assist him against his brother Alcasim Ben Hamud, in 1019, and after a series of conquests they established their supremacy in the country in 1031. In 1063 Roger Guiscard defeated them in Sicily, and in 1070 they founded the city of Morocco (*q.v.*). The Moors in Spain revolted against their rulers in 1143, and were opposed by the united forces of all the Christian princes of the peninsula in 1193. In 1238 they established their kingdom of Granada (*q.v.*), which continued to flourish till 1492. The severity of Cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros in employing the Inquisition against them, produced an insurrection of the Moors of the Alpuxarras, which lasted from 1500 to 1502, when they were compelled to become Christians, and from that time obtained the name of Moriscoes. In 1516 they founded the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis, in Africa. The emperor Charles V., at the instigation of Clement VII., ordered that all the Moors in Spain should be baptized before Dec. 8, 1525, or leave the country by Jan. 1, 1526. They offered 50,000 crowns for a respite of five years; but Charles ordered that those who were not baptized by Jan. 15, should forfeit their goods, and be sold as slaves. Many took refuge in the mountains of Valencia, but eventually submitted, and even purchased the privilege of retaining some of their customs for 80,000 ducats. In 1563 they rebelled against the government of Philip II. in Spain. Large numbers of them left that country in 1571, and in 1609 they were expelled by order of Philip III.

MOORSHEDABAD (Hindostan), also called Muksoosabad, the chief town of a district of the same name, which, at the commencement of the 13th century, was invaded by the Patan Mussulmans, and finally subjugated by Akbar in 1584. In 1742 the Mahrattas plundered the city of Moorshedabad,

which was the capital of Bengal until 1757. Its ruler, Surajah Dowlah, was defeated in 1757 by Clive at Plassey, and Jaffier Khan was declared nabob. The English deposed him in 1760, and raised Cossim Ali Khan in his stead; but he engaged in war against them, and was in turn deposed and Jaffier Khan reinstated. Moorshedabad was ceded to the East-India Company in 1765.

MOPSUESTIA (Cilicia).—The origin of this town is traced to the soothsayer Mopsus by some writers. The emperor Constantius built a bridge here across the river Pyramus. In the Middle Ages it was called Mamista, and is now known under the name of Messis or Mensis. A council was held here A.D. 550.

MORADABAD (Hindustan).—The province, with chief town of the same name, was ceded to the East-India Company by the sovereign of Oude, A.D. 1801.

MORAT, or MURTEM (Battle).—Charles the Bold of Burgundy was defeated by the Swiss at Morat or Murtem, in the canton of Freiburg, in Switzerland, June 22, 1476.

MORAVIA (Austria).—This province was inhabited by the Quadi until A.D. 407, when it was seized by the Heruli, who retained it till its conquest by the Longobardi in 548. A kingdom of Great Moravia was subsequently formed, which received Christianity in 856. In 908 the kingdom was dissolved and divided between Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia; and in 1056 the whole was incorporated with Bohemia. It became a margraviate in 1086, and was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1526. Moravia was the chief theatre of the war between the French and allied Austrian and Russian armies in 1805.

MORAVIANS, or UNITED BRETHREN.—The Bohemian Brethren dissented from the Calixtines (*q. v.*), a branch of the Hussites, A.D. 1433. They sent envoys to Luther in 1522, and, having been expelled from Bohemia in 1547, took refuge in Poland and at Marienwerder, in Prussia. Maximilian II. granted them toleration in 1564, and many of them congregated at Fulnek, in Moravia, from which they received the name of Moravians. Their settlements in Bohemia and Moravia were destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Count Zinzendorf permitted them to settle at Herrnhut, on his estate of Bethelsdorf, in 1722. Several changes were at this time made in the constitution of the sect, and its followers received the name of the United Brethren. One of their principal objects is to send out missions to the heathen. They were first established in England about 1738.

MOREA (Greece).—Finlay (Greece and Trebizond, p. 29) states that "the Morea must have come into general use, as the name of the peninsula (the Peloponnesus), among the Greeks after the Latin conquest." This took place in 1205, when the country was formed into the principality of Achaia (*q. v.*). In 1262, Misithra and other fortresses were ceded to the Byzantines, who

established a despotism in 1349. The following are the Byzantine despots of the Morea:—

- A.D.
- 1349. Manuel Cantacuzenos.
- 1388. Theodore Paleologus I.
- 1407. Theodore Paleologus II.
- 1428. Constantine XI., emperor of Constantinople.
- 1430. Thomas.
- 1450. Demetrius.

MORELLA (Spain).—The French captured this ancient town Dec. 17, 1707. Cabrera having surprised it in 1838, it was twice assailed without success, and the siege was raised Aug. 18.

MORETON BAY. (See QUEENSLAND.)

MORGARTEN (Battle).—The Swiss defeated an Austrian army at this place, on the borders of Zug and Schwytz, Nov. 16, 1315.

MORICE, or MORRIS DANCE.—This dance is said to have been introduced by the Moors into Spain, whence it was brought into England by John of Gaunt, A.D. 1332. It was but little practised, however, until the reign of Henry VII., when it became a frequent entertainment at the May-games and weddings. The characteristic peculiarity of the morris was that bells were attached to the legs of the performers. Petrarch exhibited his skill as a morris dancer on the occasion of his coronation at Rome in 1341.

MORLAIX (France).—This ancient town, at one period strongly fortified, was taken by the earl of Surrey A.D. 1522, and the fortifications were destroyed towards the end of the 16th century.

MORMONITES. (See LATTER-DAY SAINTS.)

MOROCCO (Africa).—This empire, the ancient Mauretania (*q. v.*), was formed by the union of several small kingdoms under the Arabs.

- A.D.
- 829. The city of Fez is founded by Edris.
- 1030. The Almoravides invade Morocco.
- 1055. Abu Bekr assumes the title of sovereign of Morocco.
- 1097. The emperor of Morocco invades Spain, at the invitation of the Spanish Moors.
- 1121. Morocco is invaded by the Almohades.
- 1202. The province of Fez asserts its independence.
- 1270. The Merinides invade Morocco.
- 1413. English ships first trade to Morocco.
- 1415. The Portuguese invade Morocco, and take Ceuta.
- 1508. The Portuguese authority extends over a considerable portion of Morocco.
- 1516. The Sherifs establish their supremacy, and establish the dynasty which still reigns in Morocco.
- 1578. Aug. 4. Sebastian, king of Portugal, perishes, with his whole army, in battle against the Moors, at Alcazar.
- 1585. An English company is formed for trading to Morocco.
- 1662. Tangiers is ceded to the British.
- 1774. The emperor of Morocco fails in an attempt to expel the Spaniards from his territories.
- 1815. The inhabitants rise in insurrection.
- 1844. Aug. 6. The French, under the prince de Joinville, bombard Tangiers. Aug. 14. Marshal Bugeaud defeats the imperial forces on the banks of the Isly. Aug. 16. De Joinville takes Mogador. Sept. 6. Peace is concluded with France.

- A.D.
 1851. March 26. The French bombard Salée.
 1852. March 23. Peace is again concluded with France.
 1859. Oct. 22. Spain declares war against Morocco. Nov. 18. The Spanish troops land on the coasts of Morocco.
 1860. Jan. 1. The Spaniards, under General Prim, gain the battle of Castillejos, and advance upon Tetuan. Feb. 4. The Spaniards take Tetuan, after a severe battle. Feb. 16. A truce is agreed upon. Feb. 23. Hostilities are resumed. March 23. The Spanish gain the battle of Gualdras. March 29. The queen of Spain agrees to preliminaries of peace, the emperor undertaking to pay 20,000,000 piastres as indemnity, and to leave Tetuan in the hands of the Spanish until the payment is completed.

MOROCCO (Morocco).—This city, the chief town of the empire of the same name, was founded A.D. 1070, by Moorish adventurers from Spain. In 1121 it was besieged by the Almohades, who were compelled to retire; but in 1148 they again attacked the city, which surrendered to their leader Abdelmumin. In 1673 it was taken from Muley Achmet by Muley Ismael. The plague carried off many of the inhabitants in 1678.

MORPHINE, or MORPHIA.—This alkaloid of opium, named after Morpheus, on account of its effect as a narcotic, is mentioned by Ludwig, A.D. 1688. It was obtained from opium by Sertuerner, a German chemist, in 1803.

MORTARA (Italy).—Charlemagne defeated the Lombards near this town A.D. 774. Edgar Mortara, aged seven years, the son of Jewish parents residing at Bologna, was forcibly removed from his home by order of the Inquisition, June 23, 1858. The alleged reason for the abduction was that the boy had been secretly baptized by a maid-servant during a serious illness which he had suffered two years before.

MORTARS.—The Chinese are said to have constructed guns to throw stones of twelve pounds 300 paces, as early as A.D. 757. When Algeiras was besieged by Alfonso XI., king of Castile, in 1343, the Moorish garrison threw against him "certain thunders" through long mortars. A mortar is still shown at Venice with its marble shot used at the siege of Chioggia in 1385. The Arabian authors say that gunpowder was first used in mortars, which were at that time cylinders excavated in a rock, during one of the early sieges of Alexandria. In 1771 an experiment was tried at Gibraltar, for discharging stones from a mortar of this kind, called a rock mortar. The excavation, four feet long, was carefully polished, and fifteen hundredweight of stones were put in, some of which were thrown a distance of 500 yards. Mortars were first made in England in 1543, and they were in general use in 1588.

MORTELLA TOWERS, sometimes misspelt Martello Towers, are said to have received this name from the Mortella tower in Mortella Bay, commanding the entrance to St. Fiorenzo, in the island of Corsica, which was assailed by a furious cannonade, that lasted

three hours, from two British men-of-war, the *Fortitude*, 74, and the *Juno*, 32-gun frigate, February 7th, 1794. The tower only mounted two 18-pounders and one 6-pounder, and the garrison consisted of thirty-three men, yet it sustained no damage, while the *Fortitude* caught fire, and was saved with difficulty. A height in the neighbourhood had been occupied by 1,400 men, and the garrison was compelled to surrender to this force on the same day. The duke of Richmond gave the plan for the first erected in England about 1805. They extended during the French war from Hythe in Kent to Seaford in Sussex, altogether about seventy-four in number. Though these circular buildings may have derived the name by which they are known in England from the Corsican fortress, yet some such mode of defence was adopted at a much earlier date. Robertson, in his *Life of Charles V.*, relates that the Spaniards in the 16th century were compelled to erect watch-towers at regular distances along the coasts, and to keep guards constantly on the alert, to protect the population on the sea-coast from the descents of the pirates of Algiers.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, (Battle,) was fought near Wigmore, in Herefordshire, between the rival factions of York and Lancaster, Feb. 2, 1461. The earl of Pembroke commanded the Lancastrian forces, which were defeated with great slaughter.

MORTMAIN.—Purchases made by corporate bodies are said to be purchased in *mortmain*, or *dead hand*; the reason for the title, according to Blackstone (book i. c. 18), being that such purchases were "usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law; land, therefore, holden by them might, with great propriety, be said to be held *in mortua manu*." In order to check the increasing importance of the Church, the giving of land in mortmain was prohibited by 9 Hen. III. c. 36 (1225), which was enforced by 7 Edw. I. st. 2 (1279), and extended to all guilds and corporations, lay or ecclesiastical, by 15 Rich. II. c. 5 (1391). These prohibitions were repealed by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 8, s. 51 (1554), which was repealed by 1 Eliz. c. 1, s. 2 (1558). The king was empowered to grant licences to purchase in mortmain by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 37 (1696). Gifts in mortmain by will were restrained by 9 Geo. II. c. 36 (1736), which took effect June 24, 1736. It was repealed, as far as it related to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by 45 Geo. III. c. 101 (July 10, 1805).

MOsaICS.—The invention of mosaic painting is ascribed to the Persians, by whom it was practised at a very early date. The Greeks excelled in it, and transmitted it to the Romans about the reign of Augustus; and during the reign of Constantine it became the principal means of decorating the Christian temples. Venice was the principal seat of the mosaic art from the

11th to the 16th century. Mosaic-work was much improved in the 17th century by the application of enamel, to express the finer gradations of tint.

MOSCOW (Russia).—This ancient capital, founded A.D. 1147, continued to flourish until 1383, when it was taken by the Tartars, and nearly destroyed. The city was, however, rebuilt, and had attained some degree of prosperity, when it once more fell a prey to the Tartars in 1571. The Poles captured it in 1608, and it was wrested from their grasp in 1610. The French, under Napoleon I., entered Moscow September 14, 1812. The great conflagration commenced Sept. 15, and raged with fury till Sept. 20. The Kremlin (*q.v.*) was rebuilt in 1816, and has since been greatly enlarged. The church of the Assumption of the Virgin was founded in 1326; those of St. Michael and of the Transfiguration were founded in 1328, and rebuilt in 1527; and the Pokrovskoi Cathedral was built in 1554. It was originally constructed of nine separate churches; eleven have since been added; making twenty places of worship joined together. The Beloi Gorod, or White Town, contains the university, which was almost totally destroyed in the French invasion; the founding hospital, erected in 1763; the excise office, built in 1817; and the great military hospital, founded by Peter the Great. The great bell was cast in 1736, but fell, in consequence of a fire, in 1737. The railroad to St. Petersburg was opened in 1851.

MÖSKIRCH (Battle).—Moreau, at the head of a French army, defeated the Austrians at this village, after a sanguinary contest, May 5, 1800.

MOSQUITO COAST, or MOSQUITIA (Central America), was discovered by Christopher Columbus A.D. 1502, and called by him Cariay. The Spaniards formed several settlements, and it became one of the favourite haunts of the bucaniers. The first English settlement was formed in 1730. A commission, despatched by Trelawney, governor of Jamaica, took formal possession of the country, in the name of the king of Great Britain, April 16, 1740; and an order in council was issued, sending a number of troops in 1744, and another in 1748. Spain took umbrage at these movements, and England agreed to demolish her fortification here by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. A convention, by which the English consented to evacuate the territory, signed July, 1786, was confirmed by the treaty of Madrid, Aug. 28, 1814. A British protectorate was established, and two vessels of war occupied the harbour of San Juan in January, 1848. This led to negotiations with the United States, and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty (*q.v.*) was concluded April 19, 1850.

MOSS TROOPERS.—Freebooters dwelling on the borders of England and Scotland, whose ravages are mentioned as early as the reign of Edward I., when they carried off a wealthy

citizen of Newcastle, and demanded a heavy ransom as the price of his liberty. In 1529 James V. of Scotland marched against them with 8,000 men, and put large numbers to death, the celebrated Johnie Armstrong being one of his victims. Measures were taken for their suppression by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 22 (1662), which compelled the inhabitants of the Border to apprehend them wherever they were known to exist. They were deprived of benefit of clergy by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666). These acts were renewed by 6 Geo. II. c. 37 (1733).

MOSUL, or MOZUL (Asiatic Turkey), the ancient Mespila, was the seat of the Hamadanids of Mesopotamia A.D. 892. Zenghi, the atabek or ruler of Mosul, asserted his independence in 1121. The town was taken by Saladin in 1183, and fell into the hands of the Persians in 1625. Amurath IV. recovered Mosul in 1639. Botta, the French consul at Mosul, commenced his explorations at Nineveh in 1843, and Layard arrived here in 1845, in order to pursue his excavations on the site of Nineveh, which is on the opposite side of the Tigris.

MOTTA (Battle).—The Hungarians were defeated at this place by the Venetians, under Malatesta, Aug. 24, 1412.

MOTYA (Sicily).—This Phœnician colony passed under the rule of the Carthaginians, and was made a naval station by them, B.C. 407. Dionysius of Syracuse captured it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, B.C. 397. The Carthaginians regained possession B.C. 396; but it never recovered its former importance.

MOULMEIN (Hindustan).—This town was ceded to the East-India Company by the Burmese by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

MOUNT ATHOS (Greece), called by the Franks Monte Santo, and by the Greeks Agion-oros, both terms implying "Holy Mountain." It has received this appellation from its numerous monastic establishments. According to the monkish tradition, no female has set foot upon the Holy Mountain. Xerxes cut a passage for his fleet through the isthmus that connects the peninsula to the mainland, on his invasion of Greece, B.C. 480. From documents still extant, it appears that convents existed on this mountain as early as A.D. 961.

MOUNT HÆMUS.—The ancient name of the range of mountains extending from the Adriatic Sea to the Euxine, and now known as the Balkan.

MOURNING.—Pulleyn (Etymological Compendium, p. 215) states that "the colours of the dress, or habit, worn to signify grief, are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is *black*; in China, it is white, a colour that was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies; in Turkey, it is blue, or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple. Every nation gave a reason for their wearing the particular colour of their mourning; *black*, which is the priva-

tion of light, is supposed to denote the privation of life; white is an emblem of purity; yellow is to represent that death is the end of all human hopes, because this is the colour of leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade; brown denotes the earth, to which the dead return; blue is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys; and purple, or violet, is supposed to express a mixture of sorrow and hope." White was the original colour of mourning in Spain, the last occasion on which it was used being on the death of Don Juan, heir of Castile, in 1495. In consequence of the serious injury done to trade by protracted public mournings, George III. reduced their duration to half their previous length, by an order issued from the chamberlain's office, Jan. 12, 1768.

MUSQUETAIRES, or **MUSQUETEERS**, a body of cavalry, attached to the persons of the French monarchs, and having some resemblance to our household troops, was abolished A.D. 1775 by Count Germain, war minister to Louis XVI.

MOZAMBIQUE (Africa).—This part of the eastern coast was discovered by Vasco de Gama, A.D. 1493, and the chief town was taken by Albuquerque in 1506. The city of Mozambique, on an island of the same name, was founded in 1763, and incorporated in 1813. By decrees of the Portuguese government, issued in June, 1854, custom-houses were ordered to be established on the Mozambique coast.

MUFF.—This protection for the hands was invented in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and was introduced thence into England during the reign of Charles II. They are mentioned as being worn by gentlemen in 1683. Muffs made of feathers were fashionable during the reign of George III.

MUGGLETONIANS.—An English sect, followers of Ludowicke Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who in 1651 set up as a religious teacher, declaring that he and his companion John Reeve were the "two witnesses" mentioned in Revelations xi. 3—7. In 1656 a book was published, entitled "The Divine Looking-Glass," containing a statement and defence of their principles. William Penn replied in "The New Witnesses proved Old Hereticks," published in 1672. Muggleton was tried at the Old Bailey for blasphemy, and convicted, Jan. 17, 1676. He died March 14, 1697. An edition of the works of Reeve and Muggleton was published in 3 vols. 4to, in 1832.

MÜHLBERG (Battle).—The emperor Charles V. defeated the Saxons and their Protestant allies at Mühlberg, or Mulhausen, on the Elbe, April 23, 1547.

MÜHLDORF (Battle).—Louis of Bavaria took Frederick of Austria prisoner, and defeated his army at this battle, fought Sept. 28, 1322.

MÜHLHAUSEN (Prussia).—Munzer the Anabaptist made his head-quarters at Mühlhausen A.D. 1524. It was a free and

imperial city until 1802, when it was annexed to Prussia.

MULBERRY TREE, a native of Persia, was brought to England before A.D. 1548. Its introduction to this country is ascribed to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who planted mulberry-trees in Kent. Its longevity is remarkable, extending in some known cases to three centuries. The white mulberry was introduced from China before 1596, the red mulberry from North America before 1629, and the paper mulberry from Japan before 1751.

MULE, or **MULE JENNY**, a machine employed in spinning cotton, invented about 1777, by Samuel Crompton, was in general use about 1786. In 1812 Crompton found on investigation that there were between four and five million spindles at work on the principle of his invention, although, from his not having taken out a patent, he received no pecuniary benefit therefrom. Parliament voted him £5,000 as an acknowledgment of his merit in promoting the manufactures of the country.

MULHOUSE, or **MÜLHAUSEN** (France), is the chief town of a small republic, which entered into an alliance with the Swiss cantons, A.D. 1514. It declared in favour of annexation to France in 1793, and this was accomplished by treaty in 1798.

MULTIPLYING.—The craft of multiplying gold and silver, or alchemy, was declared felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1404). This statute was repealed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 30 (1690).

MUMMY.—The use of mummy as a drug commenced either in 1100 or in 1300, and was very common during the 16th and the early part of the 17th century. For details respecting mummies, see **EMBALMING**.

MUNDA (Spain).—Cn. Scipio defeated the Carthaginians near this town, B.C. 216. Julius Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey at the same place, March 7, 45 B.C., when Munda was captured and destroyed. Cn. Pompey was wounded in the battle, and having been pursued, was killed.

MUNDANE ÆRA OF ALEXANDRIA.—The creation of the world was fixed by this æra B.C. 5502. This computation was continued until A.D. 284, and ten years were deducted from it in 285, making what was the year 5787 by the previous mode of computation, 5777.

MUNICH (Germany) was a walled town in the 13th century, and was made the imperial residence by Louis I., who restored and extended it in 1327. It was made the capital of Bavaria in the 15th century, and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1327, and by the French general Moreau July 2, 1800. Napoleon I. visited Munich Oct. 12, 1805, and again Jan. 14, 1806, on the marriage of Eugene Beauharnais. The Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1759, was re-organized in 1827. The public library contains 400,000 volumes, 22,000 MSS., and extensive natural history and scientific collections. The university, origin-

ally established at Ingoldstadt in 1472, was removed to Munich in 1826. The paper manufacture was established in 1347. The old palace is said to have been built from Vasari's designs, at the close of the 16th century. The cathedral was commenced in 1368, and St. Michael's Church in 1583. St. Peter's was built in 1370, and restored in 1607.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—The Romans, at the conclusion of the Social War, B.C. 90, brought the towns of Italy under their government, but permitted them to retain their local administration, which was carried on by a municipal constitution. Charters of incorporation existed in France as early as A.D. 974. Our municipal corporations, most probably of Saxon origin, are believed to have existed before the Norman Conquest. Charters of incorporation were frequently given to towns by the Norman sovereigns, one of the earliest being that of London, which was granted by Henry I. in 1101. The making of statutes by bodies corporate was regulated by 19 Hen. VII. c. 7 (1503). By the Corporation and Test Act, 13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1 (1661), no one was permitted to hold any office in a corporation unless he had previously received the sacrament according to the rites of the Established Church. This act was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 9, 1828). Roman Catholics are permitted to hold lay offices by 10 Geo. IV. c. 7 (April 13, 1829). Corporations in Ireland are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 10, 1840). (*See MUNICIPAL REFORM ACT.*)

MUNICIPAL REFORM ACT.—By 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (Sept. 9, 1835), certain corporate towns and boroughs therein specified were placed under a new constitution.

MUNSTER (Ireland) existed as a kingdom at an early period. Brian, surnamed Boru, usurped the sovereignty of Ireland in the 11th century, and was killed by the Danes at Clontarf (*q. v.*), April 23, 1014. Henry II. subdued Munster A.D. 1172. The whole of Munster, with the exception of Clare, was divided into counties during the reign of Henry VIII. Clare formed part of Connaught until 1601, when it was added to Munster.

MÜNSTER (Prussia) was founded about A.D. 700, under the name of Meiland, which was afterwards changed to Miningerode. Charlemagne, after taking the town, created it a bishopric in 780, which continued to be its form of government till 1803. John of Leyden, leader of the Anabaptists, with a number of his followers, held the town from 1534 till June 25, 1535, when it was taken by storm. The treaty of peace closing the Thirty Years' War was signed here Oct. 24, 1648. It was evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the duke of Brunswick, in 1758. The French general d'Armenières captured it after a short siege, July 25, 1759, and it was retaken by General Imhoff Oct. 20 following. By a treaty concluded at Paris, it was ceded to Prussia May 23, 1802;

but was again given up July 9, 1807, and released from the French yoke by the allies in 1813. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1765. The church of St. Leger was built in the 12th, and the cathedral in the 13th century.

MURAL CIRCLE.—This instrument, which superseded mural arcs and quadrants, was invented by Edward Troughton, A.D. 1812.

MURCIA (Spain).—This province was colonized by the Carthaginians, about B.C. 200, and passing successively under the sway of the Romans and the Goths, came by conquest into possession of the emperor Justinian, A.D. 552. It was recovered by Suintila, the Gothic king, in 624, and was subjugated by the Moorish invaders in 712. The califs of Cordova held it till 1144, when the kings of Granada seized upon the province, which was, however, restored to its former owners A.D. 1221. In 1239 it was erected into a kingdom tributary to Castile, and the Moors were finally dispossessed in 1266.

MURCIA (Spain), capital of the province of that name, and supposed to be the Vergilia of the Romans, was made one of their seven chief cities by the Moors, A.D. 787. On the approach of Prince Alfonso with a powerful army, the inhabitants offered unconditional submission, A.D. 1239. On two occasions during the Peninsular war, in 1810 and 1812, it suffered from the depredations of the French army. An earthquake caused much damage to the city March 21, 1829. The cathedral, commenced A.D. 1353, has since received additions and renovations at various times, the belfry tower having been built between A.D. 1522—1766, and the façade of Corinthian columns in 1737. The episcopal palace, commenced in 1748, was finished in 1752. The seminary of San Fulgencio, now in decay, was founded in 1592; the institute of secondary instruction in 1837, and a normal school in 1844.

MURDER.—The first murderer was especially preserved from death in consequence of his crime, by the divine protection, Gen. iv. 15. After the Deluge the law of blood for blood was established, Gen. ix. 6 (B.C. 2347), and was confirmed by the Levitical law. Murder was a capital crime among the Egyptians, and also among the Greeks, who established the court of Ephetes for its suppression, B.C. 1179. It was also made capital by the Roman laws, by the code of Justinian, by the laws of the Visigoths in Spain, and by those of the ancient Germans. The Anglo-Saxons compounded for it with a fine, and the same principle was continued by the Normans. The murder of a master by a servant, a husband by his wife, or a priest by his subordinate, was judged *petit treason* by 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 2 (1350). Benefit of clergy was taken away from murderers by 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1512). The various statutes relating to murder were amended by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1828), which ordered the execution of murderers to take place the day next but one after the sentence, and the

bodies of convicts to be dissected or hung in chains. The dissection clause was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75 (Aug. 1, 1832), the hanging in chains by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26 (July 25, 1834), and the limitation of interval between sentence and execution by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30 (July 14, 1836).

MURET (Battle).—Simon of Montfort defeated Peter II. of Aragon, and the Albigenses, near this town, in France, Sept. 12, 1213. Peter II. fell in the action. Pope Innocent III. in a letter dated Jan. 17, 1214, celebrates this as a great triumph over the heretics.

MURSA, or MURSIA (Pannonia).—Hadrian founded a colony at this place, called Mursa Major, to distinguish it from another town of the same name, about twelve miles distant. Constantius II. obtained a signal victory over Magnentius, near this town, Sept. 28, 351 A.D. Constantine I. made it the seat of a bishopric, A.D. 338. Esseek (*q. v.*), the capital of Slavonia, is built upon its site.

MUSEUM.—The first institution with this name was founded at Alexandria, about B.C. 280, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was enlarged by the emperor Claudius. It was set apart for the worship of the Muses and the cultivation of science. (*See BRITISH MUSEUM.*)

MUSIC.—In Scripture we learn that Jubal, the son of Lamech, was "the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ," Gen. iv. 21 (B.C. 3874). The mythical Orpheus is said to have flourished B.C. 1260. The Greeks and Romans were the only ancient people who possessed a knowledge of musical characters. Lasus of Hermione, in Argos, who flourished B.C. 548, was the first who wrote on the theory of music, and Aristoxenus (B.C. 335) is the most ancient author on the subject whose works are extant.

- A.D.
- 374. St. Ambrose introduces the Ambrosian chant.
- 600. Gregory the Great introduces the Gregorian chant about this year.
- 886. Alfred the Great is said to have appointed a musical professorship at Oxford.
- 1024. Guido Aretinus invents a scale of six notes, and introduces the use of clefs.
- 1083. Franco, of Liege, invents metrical music.
- 1463. Doctors and bachelors of music are first mentioned at Cambridge university.
- 1495. The art of printing music is introduced into England.
- 1515. Music-printing from metal types is invented by Ottavio de Petrucci.
- 1550. The Common Prayer of the Church of England is first set to music by John Marbeck.
- 1565. The Accademia degli Filarmonici is established before this year, at Vicenza.
- 1600. Jacopo Peri invents recitative about this time.
- 1604. James I. incorporates the Musicians' Company of London.
- 1605. Ludovico Viadana invents thorough bass.
- 1650. The use of bars in music becomes general, and sonatas are introduced.
- 1653. A Venetian lady named Barbara Strozzi invents the Cantata.
- 1669. June 28. Louis XIV. sanctions the establishment of a French Royal Academy of Music.

A.D.

- 1710. George Frederick Handel first visits England. The Academy of Ancient Music is founded at London.
- 1741. The Madrigal Society is founded at London.
- 1764. Young Mozart visits London.
- 1785. The Royal Society of Musicians is founded.
- 1791. Haydn visits London.
- 1822. The Royal Academy of Music of London is founded.
- 1860. June 5. The Society of Arts' committee to decide on a uniform musical pitch present their report.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—The festival of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, was instituted A.D. 1724, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of those dioceses. The Birmingham festivals commenced in 1778. Similar meetings were held at York and Chester in 1791. A festival was held at Norwich in 1811, and at Edinburgh in 1815. (*See HANDEL COMMEMORATIONS.*)

MUSK.—The duty on this article, used both as a perfume and in medicine, was reduced in 1832, and altogether repealed in 1845.

MUSKETS, or pistols with locks, were first made at Nuremberg, in 1517, and introduced into England in 1521. The fusil, a lighter kind of musket, was invented in France, in 1630, and marksmen armed with a musket were employed by the earl of Albemarle in 1646. A brass musket or gun, called the fancy gun, was invented in 1712. Experiments were made before the king of Sweden at Aggerhaus, April 8, 1845, in which a new kind of musket was used with a smooth barrel, against a breech-loading rifle. This established the immense superiority of the rifle over the best muskets.

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called from Mosul, in Asia, where it was originally manufactured, was first imported from India into England A.D. 1670. Considerable quantities were manufactured in France and England in 1690.

MUSTARD was first prepared for use at table, in its present form, in 1720, by Mrs. Clements, of Durham,—whence the name Durham mustard.

MUTA, or MUTAH (Battle).—The Mohammedans first encountered the Romans, whom they defeated, at Muta, a village near Damascus, A.D. 629.

MUTINA, or MUTINUM (Battle).—During the civil wars, Mark Antony was defeated under the walls of Mutina, the modern Modena (*q. v.*), April 27, 43 B.C., and was compelled to abandon the siege.

MUTINY ACT.—The act renewed every year for punishing officers or soldiers who are guilty of mutiny or desertion, was first passed by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 5 (1688).

MYCALE (Battle).—The Persian army, under Tigranes and Mardontes, was defeated at this Ionian city of Asia Minor, by the Greeks, under Leotycheides, king of Sparta, and Xanthippus, in September, B.C. 479. But few of the vanquished survived the contest; and the Greeks, after burning the Persian

fleet and camp, retired with their booty to Samos. The battles of Mycale and Platea were both gained by the Greeks on the same day.

MYCENE, or MYCENE (Greece).—This town, the name of which was derived by the ancients from Mycene, daughter of Inachus, is said to have been built by Perseus. The Argives, anxious to bring the whole district under their sway, laid siege to Mycene, B.C. 468. They turned the siege into a blockade, and the inhabitants were compelled by famine to capitulate.

MYCOLE (Sea-fight).—The corsairs of Narenta defeated the Venetian fleet off this bay, near Zara, and slew the doge, Pietro Sanudo, A.D. 887.

MYLÆ (Sea-fights).—The Roman fleet, commanded by C. Duillius, defeated the Carthaginians near this promontory, in Sicily, B.C. 260. Near the same place, Agrippa, with the fleet of Octavian, defeated Sextus Pompey's squadron, B.C. 36.

MYLÆ (Sicily).—The date of the foundation of this city, the modern Melazzo (*q. v.*), is uncertain. Siefert fixes it as early as B.C. 716. It was most decidedly in existence before Himera, founded B.C. 648. The Athenian fleet, under Laches, captured Mylæ B.C. 427. This city is again noticed during the war of Timoleon in Sicily, B.C. 315. In its neighbourhood the Mamertines were defeated by Hieron of Syracuse, B.C. 270.

MYRIOKEPHALON (Battle).—The Greek emperor Manuel II. was defeated in a narrow defile near this castle, by Kilidsch Arslan II., sultan of Iconium, in September, 1176.

MYRRH is first mentioned (Gen. xxxvii. 25) among the wares the Ishmaelites, to whom Joseph was sold by the Midianite merchantmen, were carrying into Egypt, B.C. 1728. It was used by the Egyptians for embalming their dead. The Greeks, Romans, and other ancient people, employed it as a medicine.

MYRIA (Asia Minor) was inhabited by various tribes of Phrygians, Trojans, Æolians, and Mysians; but little is known of the people or their institutions. They are mentioned by Homer as allies of Priam. Mysia was successively subject to Lydia, Persia, Syria, and Rome; and, under the last-mentioned, formed part of the province of Asia.

MYSORE (Hindustan).—This province, also called Mahesura and Maisoor, was invaded by the Mohammedans A.D. 1310, and was for many years governed by rajahs, who traced their descent from the same tribe of which the god Krishna was a reputed member; but the earliest sovereign on record is Cham Raj, whose reign commenced A.D. 1507. The public career of Hyder Ali commenced at Mysore in 1749, and he assumed the sovereignty of the province in 1760. Seringapatam, the capital, was stormed and taken by the English May 4, 1799, when the whole district passed under the control of the British. In 1818 military means were successfully

employed to rid Mysore of the banditti tribes by which it had previously been infested.

MYSTERIES.—The pagan mysteries originated in Egypt, where Isis and Osiris were worshipped with secret rites at a very early period. The earliest mysteries practised by the Greeks were those of the Cabiri, which were celebrated at Samothrace. The mysteries of the Curetes, who existed as early as B.C. 1534, and of the Corybantes, rank next in point of antiquity; but the most celebrated were the Eleusinian mysteries, which were introduced at Eleusis, in Attica, by Eumolpus the Hierophant, B.C. 1356. This festival was sacred to Ceres, and was observed with such strict secrecy that death was the penalty for intruding during the ceremonies without initiation. It was introduced at Rome in the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117—138), and ceased in 396.

MYSTERY PLAYS.—The origin of these mediæval dramatic entertainments has been referred to the pilgrims who journeyed to the East in the 11th century. They are first mentioned in England, the earliest performance on record being one noticed by Matthew Paris, as having taken place at Dunstable in the early part of the 12th century. The oldest extant is the "Harrowing of Hell," which is ascribed to the reign of Edward III. Hallam, from internal evidence, believes it not later than 1350. Warton refers the Chester mysteries to 1327, but Hallam considers this at least a century too early. The French mysteries commenced in the 14th century, and exceeded the English in the magnificence of their appointments. (*See DRAMA.*)

MYSTICS.—This sect of Christians originated towards the end of the 3rd century, and maintained that primary reason is an emanation from the Godhead, and that solitude and mortification of the natural man are the most effectual means of promoting its reception and development. During the 4th and 5th centuries they greatly increased in number, and in the severity of the self-imposed austerities they practised. Mystic theology was introduced into the Western empire, where it made many converts, in 824. The mystics vigorously opposed the schoolmen in the 13th century, and were very numerous in Europe in the 14th, when John Tauler of Strasburg, who died in 1361, Henry Suso of Ulm, who died in 1365, and John Ringsbroech, prior of Grosenthal, in Brabant, who died 1381, flourished.

MYTHOLOGY, or the "science which treats of the *mythes*, or various popular traditions and legendary tales current among a people, and objects of general belief," has been ascribed to three origins. The first is that which asserts the real existence of all mythic persons at some remote period; the second, known as the philosophic theory, regards mythology as the poetic guise of human science; and the third, or theologic theory, considers it as the theology of polytheism. The origin of mythology is of course un-

known, but there is no doubt that the system in vogue in Greece and at Rome was derived from the Egyptians.

IN.

NAARDEN (Holland).—Don Frederick of Toledo summoned this small town, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee, to surrender, Nov. 22, 1572. The inhabitants refused to abandon the cause of the prince of Orange, and Don Frederick invested the place Dec. 2, when it was taken, and an inhuman massacre perpetrated. The Spanish soldiers committed fearful atrocities. Louis XIV. took Naarden in 1672, and the stadtholder, William III., regained possession the following year.

NAAS (Ireland), in early times was the residence of the kings of Leinster, and some remains of their ancient palace are still to be seen. A priory was founded here in the 12th century, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. It was destroyed in 1316, when the town was sacked by the Scots, but was soon afterwards restored. A convent for Dominican Friars was founded in 1355; a parliament was held here in 1419; and a convent for Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine was founded in 1484. Queen Elizabeth granted Naas a charter in 1569. A party of insurgents in 1577 burnt between 700 and 800 houses on the night of a festival. James I. confirmed and extended the charter of Elizabeth in 1609, and Charles I. granted a new charter in 1628; but the town has always been governed by the charters of Elizabeth and James. It was garrisoned by the earl of Ormond in 1648, and after many vicissitudes, was taken by the parliamentarians in 1650. It was attacked by the insurgent Irish, who were repulsed with a loss of 150 men, May 24, 1798.

NABONASSAR (Æra).—Nabonassar, the founder of the kingdom of Babylon, was the author of this æra, which commenced Wednesday, Feb. 26, B.C. 747. It included a period of 424 Egyptian years, from the commencement of Nabonassar's reign to the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323; and was brought down to the reign of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138—161.

NACHITSHEVAN (Asia).—This province of Persia was ceded to Russia by the peace of Tourkmanchai, Feb. 22, 1828, and soon afterwards was, with the province of Erivan, formally annexed to the Russian empire, under the title of the province of Armenia. The town of Nachitshevan was captured by the Russians in 1827.

NACHITSHEVAN (Russia).—Catherine II. founded this town on the Don A.D. 1780. The majority of the inhabitants are Armenians.

NACOLIA (Phrygia).—The emperor Valens defeated the usurper Procopius near this town in May, 366 A.D. Procopius, deserted by his troops, wandered amongst the woods and mountains of Phrygia, until he was at

length betrayed and put to death, May 28. The Gothic garrison at Nacolia revolted against the emperor Arcadius.

NÄFELS (Battle).—The Swiss defeated the Austrians at this place, in Switzerland, A.D. 1388. Occupying the heights, the Swiss hurled large stones and masses of rock upon the antagonists, and threw them into confusion. The small town of Näfels was burned by the invaders the night before the battle.

NAGASAKI, or **NANGASAKI** (Japan), one of the five imperial cities of the empire, was made the site of a settlement, through Portuguese influence, A.D. 1566. It became the scene of frightful massacres during the persecution of native Christians in 1622. The port was visited by the British frigate *Phaeton*, under the command of Captain Pellew, who detained as prisoners some Dutchmen coming on board, an act which led to the suicide of the Japanese governor, A.D. 1808. Two English merchantmen, the *Charlotte* and *Mary*, succeeded, by a ruse, in getting cargoes of copper in 1813; but a similar attempt failed in 1814. A British squadron, under Admiral Stirling, by the aid of threats, obtained supplies of such provisions as they required, Sept. 7, 1854. Another squadron, with the steam-yacht *Emperor* as a present from Queen Victoria to the tycoon of Japan, entered this port Aug. 3, 1858; and it was opened to British subjects by the treaty of Jeddo, July 1, 1859.

NAGPORE (Hindustan).—Near this town, then capital of a province of the same name, an English army was, in time of peace, attacked by the rajah of Nagpore's troops, Nov. 26, 1817. After a conflict of eighteen hours' duration, the English obtained a victory and captured the town, which, with the province, was incorporated with the English empire in the East Indies on the death, without issue, of the last descendant of Rajagee, Dec. 11, 1853.

NAG'S-HEAD CONSECRATION.—The Roman Catholic writers promulgated a story that Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 1559 to 1576, had been consecrated at the Nag's Head tavern, in Cheapside. The official register shows that he was consecrated at Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1559, by Bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins, suffragan of Bedford; and the malignant invention scarcely deserved the deliberate refutation which it received.

NAHUM.—The festival of Nahum, one of the minor prophets, who, B.C. 720, foretold the destruction of Nineveh and the overthrow of the Assyrian empire, which events occurred B.C. 625, according to some authorities, and B.C. 606, according to others, is held on the 24th of December.

NAILS.—The earliest nails known were made of copper; and flat-headed nails of iron have been found in British barrows. The first machine for making nails was invented by French, of Wimborne, in Staffordshire, A.D. 1790. In 1810 a machine was

invented in America by which the manufacture was greatly facilitated. Since that year, numerous improvements have been effected. Much controversy has been excited respecting the number of nails used in the crucifixion. Nonnus and Gregory Nazianzen (A.D. 326—390) affirm that only three were used; and Curtius, who wrote a treatise "De Clavis Dominicis," at the commencement of the 17th century, contends for four. Other writers have argued in support of different numbers, some being in favour of as many as fourteen.

NAISSUS (Moesia).—Claudius II. defeated the Goths in a great battle near this town A.D. 269. Constantine the Great was born here in 274. Having been destroyed by Attila and the Huns in 411, it was restored by Justinian I. The modern Nissa occupies its site.

NAJARA (Battle).—The Black Prince, having espoused the cause of Pedro the Cruel of Castile, defeated his opponents at Najara, April 3, 1367, and re-established him upon the throne.

NAMES.—Among the Hebrews names possessed a specific meaning, and were not inherited from parents to children. The Greeks had only one name, which frequently received a patronymic for distinction, as Achilles, son of Peleus; but the Romans usually had three names,—the *prænomen*, denoting the individual; the *nomen*, indicating the *gens* or clan of which he was a member; and the *cognomen*, specifying the particular branch of the clan. A fourth name,—the *agnomen*, was sometimes added as an honour; and it was usually derived from the incidents for which it was conferred. Africanus, Coriolanus, &c., were names of this class. The practice of bearing hereditary names commenced about the 13th century A.D. The first pope who changed his name on his elevation to the chair of St. Peter was Peter di Bocca Porca, who assumed the title of Sergius II., in 844, because he deemed himself unworthy to bear the same name as his apostolic predecessor. Some authorities state that the custom was introduced by Octavian, who became John XII. in 956. Monks and nuns frequently adopted new names on taking their vows, in token that they renounced everything connected with their former mode of life.

NAMPTWICH, or NANTWICH (Cheshire).—This town is mentioned in Domesday-book under the name of Wick. Here Fairfax defeated the royalist army brought from Ireland to support the cause of Charles I., Jan. 25, 1644 (N.S.). George Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle, was captured in this battle. Lambert defeated the royalists, who formed a league to overthrow the authority of Cromwell, at Nantwich, Aug. 19, 1659. A mob endeavoured to rescue some poachers who had been imprisoned, and caused a riot, which was quelled by the military, Feb. 9, 1829. The free grammar-school was founded in 1561.

NAMUR (Belgium).—Thistown was founded in the 7th century. Don John seized the citadel in 1577, and it was taken by the French, under Louis XIV., July 1, 1692. It was besieged by the English, under William III., July 3, 1695, and attacked with such fury that the French garrison of 14,000 men, under Marshal de Boufflers, capitulated Aug. 4. The citadel held out, and was besieged Aug. 12. An attempt to carry it by storm was repulsed with great slaughter, Aug. 30; but the garrison surrendered Sept. 1. The count of Nassau assailed it without success in 1704. Namur was ceded to Austria in 1713; garrisoned by the Dutch in 1715; and taken in 1746 by the French, who restored it to Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, 1748. The fortifications, demolished by Joseph II. of Austria in 1784, were afterwards restored. Namur was taken by the French, under Dumouriez, Dec. 7, 1792, and having been evacuated by them in March, 1793, was retaken in 1794. The allies captured it in Jan., 1814, and it was the scene of an obstinate battle between the Prussians and the French in 1815.

NANCI (France).—No record of the old town exists previous to the 11th century, and the new town dates from A.D. 1603. The church of the Cordeliers, built in 1484, contains the tombs of several dukes of Lorraine. Charles the Bold of Burgundy, who took Nanci in November, 1475, was killed here by René II., duke of Lorraine, Jan. 4, 1477. Nanci was wrested by the French from the duke of Lorraine in 1633. The fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV. on the restoration of the town to the dukes of Lorraine. In 1790, the French army stationed here revolted against the National Assembly. Bouillé marched on the town with 3,000 infantry and 1,400 horse, and took it after a short resistance. It was captured by Blucher in January, 1814.

NANKIN (China) was made the capital of the empire A.D. 420, and continued to occupy this position till the end of the 13th century. The removal of the imperial residence and the subsequent transfer of the six great tribunals to Peking, caused it to decline. In 1842 the British army forced a passage up the river, and the troops landed Aug. 9, with the intention of storming the city. The Chinese submitted, and the treaty of Nankin was concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger, Aug. 29. The Taeping rebels took Nankin, March 19, 1853. They committed fearful ravages and destroyed the celebrated Porcelain Tower, one of the principal objects of interest in Nankin, in 1856.

NANTES (France), the ancient *Condivicnum*, or *Condivineum*, mentioned by Ptolemy as the capital of the Nannetes, or Namnetes, from which is derived the modern name Nantes. In 445 it withstood a siege of sixty days from the Huns; in the 9th century it was almost entirely destroyed by the Normans, and in 992 it was taken by the duke of Brittany. The greater part of the town

was reduced to ashes by an accidental fire in 1118. It passed into the hands of Louis XII. on his marriage with Anne of Brittany in 1498. The celebrated edict of Nantes, issued here by Henry IV. April 13, 1598, was revoked by Louis XIV. Oct. 22, 1685. The royalists made an unsuccessful attack on the town in June, 1793, when it became the scene of the atrocious cruelties of Carrier; no less than 18,000 persons having perished by the guillotine or drowning during his administration. In 1799 the Vendéans defeated the republican army here. An outbreak of the working classes, arising from distress and the spread of socialist doctrines, took place in 1848, and was suppressed by the military, but not without serious loss of life. Nantes was made a bishopric at an early period, and councils were held here in 660, 1127, July 1, 1264, and April 23, 1431.

NANTUCKET (Massachusetts).—This town, on a small island of the same name off the coast, was the first place in America which engaged in the whale fishery. It was almost totally destroyed by fire July 13, 1846.

NAPHTHA.—This highly-inflammable fluid, which oozes out of the ground in Persia, Italy, and other countries, is supposed by Gibbon to have formed the basis of the Greek fire, used with such effect in sieges during the Middle Ages. Gibbon calls it "liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil." It is supposed to have secured the deliverance of Constantinople when besieged by the Arabs, A.D. 668—675 and A.D. 716—718.

NAPIER'S RODS, OR BONES.—This contrivance to facilitate the multiplication and division of large numbers was invented by John Napier, baron of Merchiston. The invention was first explained in his "Rabdologie, seu Numeratio per Virgulas," published at Edinburgh in 1617, and would perhaps have been more used but for his discovery of logarithms. Napier was born at Merchiston Castle in 1550, and died there April 3, 1617.

NAPLES (Italy) was made a duchy, subject to the Byzantine empire, in the 6th century.

A.D.

- 1084. The Norman conquest of Naples is completed by Robert Guiscard.
- 1250. Pope Innocent IV. pronounces Naples part of the Holy See.
- 1130. Roger II. rules both Naples and Sicily.
- 1139. Naples and Sicily are united into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by papal investiture.
- 1194. Henry VI. of Germany succeeds to the throne of Naples and Sicily.
- 1266. Feb. 26. Manfred is defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou at Grandella.
- 1268. Aug. 23. Charles of Anjou defeats the rightful heir, Conradin, at Tagliacozzo. Oct. 29. Conradin is beheaded at Naples.
- 1282. Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples at the revolution known as the Sicilian Vespers (*q. v.*).
- 1309. The Neapolitan crown is disputed by Robert the Good and Caribert, king of Hungary, and is allotted by the pope to the former.
- 1345. Sept. 18. Andrew of Hungary, king consort of Joanna I., is murdered.

A.D.

- 1347. Louis of Hungary invades Naples, and expels the queen.
- 1349. Joanna I. is restored.
- 1382. Joanna I. is strangled by order of Charles Durazzo.
- 1403. Ladislaus resists the encroachments of the duke of Anjou.
- 1404. He invades Rome.
- 1408. Ladislaus again invades Rome.
- 1413. He attacks Rome a third time.
- 1420. Joanna II. adopts Alfonso of Aragon as her successor.
- 1423. She revokes the adoption, and nominates Louis III., duke of Anjou, as her heir.
- 1434. Death of Louis of Anjou.
- 1435. Death of Joanna II., who bequeaths the crown to René of Anjou. His claim is contested by Alfonso V. of Aragon.
- 1442. Alfonso secures the crown.
- 1453. René of Anjou invades the kingdom.
- 1459. John, duke of Calabria, son of René, invades Naples.
- 1462. He is defeated by Ferdinand, at Troia.
- 1495. Naples is invaded and conquered by Charles VIII. of France.
- 1501. Naples is conquered by the French and Spaniards, who expel king Frederick II.
- 1503. The French are expelled, and the kingdom is again annexed to the crown of Aragon.
- 1510. The Jews are expelled from the Neapolitan territories.
- 1524. The French, under Stuart, duke of Albany, unsuccessfully invade Naples.
- 1526. The pope invades Naples in vain.
- 1527. The French, under Lauter, ravage Naples.
- 1565. The Inquisition is prohibited in Naples.
- 1615. Ossuna is viceroy in Naples.
- 1620. Ossuna fails in an attempt to become sole ruler of Naples.
- 1647. June 6. Masaniello, a fisherman of Amalfi, rouses the Neapolitans to insurrection. July 16. He is assassinated by his colleagues, and the revolt is quelled. Aug. 21. The Neapolitans again revolt, and are assisted by the duke of Guise.
- 1648. April 4. Spanish supremacy is restored.
- 1702. A conspiracy to establish an Austrian government fails.
- 1706. Prince Eugene expels the French from Naples.
- 1713. April 11. Naples is ceded by Spain to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht.
- 1720. Victor Amadeus cedes Sicily to Austria in exchange for Sardinia.
- 1734. May 10. The infant Don Carlos enters the Neapolitan kingdom, with a force of 30,000 men. May 27. His generals defeat the Austrian imperialist forces at the battle of Bitonto, which puts an end to the Austrian dominion in Naples.
- 1735. July 3. Don Carlos is crowned king of the Two Sicilies at Palermo, with the understanding that the crowns of Spain and the Two Sicilies are never to be united.
- 1738. Institution of the order of St. Januarius.
- 1743. Naples is constrained by England to preserve neutrality in the war of the Austrian succession.
- 1759. The king of Naples succeeding to the throne of Spain, resigns the crown of the Two Sicilies to his son Ferdinand.
- 1768. The Jesuits are expelled.
- 1782. The Inquisition is abolished in Naples.
- 1784. Many monasteries are suppressed.
- 1785. Baronial service is abolished.
- 1788. Naples ceases to be in feudal subjection to Rome.
- 1793. Sept. 3. War is declared against the French republic.
- 1796. Oct. 11. Peace is concluded at Paris between Naples and France.
- 1798. Nov. 29. Ferdinand, having published a manifesto against the French, marches against them in Italy, and enters Rome.

- A.D.
1799. Jan. 4. The French take Gaeta. Jan. 14. On the approach of the French, Ferdinand deserts his capital, and the Parthenopean republic is established. June 26. Nelson takes Naples from the French, and hangs Prince Caracciolo, an act which Southern states demands "severe and unqualified condemnation." July 12. Fort St. Elmo surrenders to Captain Troubridge. Aug. 12. The Neapolitans take Rome.
1801. March 28. Peace is concluded with France by the treaty of Florence.
1805. July 26. An earthquake destroys 20,000 lives.
1805. Sept. 21. A treaty with France is concluded at Paris, by which Naples agrees to maintain neutrality in the Italian wars, and Napoleon I. consents to withdraw his troops from the Neapolitan states. Dec. 27. The king is dethroned.
1806. Feb. 8. The French enter Naples. Feb. 15. Joseph Bonaparte is crowned king. July 4. Sir John Stuart defeats the French at Maida.
1808. July 15. Joachim Murat is made king.
1810. July 20. The English take a Neapolitan squadron.
1814. Jan. 11. Murat concludes an alliance with Austria. Feb. 3. A truce is concluded with the English.
1815. April 10. Austria declares war against Naples. May 2 and 3. Murat is defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino. May 16. Murat flees from Italy. June 17. King Ferdinand is restored. Oct. 8. Murat lands at Pizzo, in Calabria, with thirty friends, and attempts to recover his throne. Oct. 15. He is taken, tried, and then shot.
1816. A treaty is concluded with Great Britain.
1820. July 13. General Pepe heads an insurrection of the Carbonari, and compels the king to grant a new constitution.
1821. The Austrians invade Naples. March 7. They defeat Pepe at Rieti. March 19. Pepe flees to Barcelona. March 23. A convention is signed for the occupation of Naples by the Austrians, and a provisional government is appointed. May 15. Ferdinand re-enters his capital.
1825. Jan. 4. Death of King Ferdinand. The Austrian army of occupation is diminished in number.
1827. June. Destructive inundations take place.
1828. An insignificant insurrection of the Carbonari is suppressed. Aug. 23 to 29. A Neapolitan squadron bombards Tripoli without success.
1838. June. The king of Naples grants the monopoly of all the Sicilian sulphur to a private company, in opposition to the treaty of 1816.
1840. April 17. In consequence of the king's refusal to discontinue the monopoly, the English commence hostilities. May. The monopoly is abolished, and peace is restored.
1847. Sept. Insurrections are frequent in Calabria and Sicily.
1848. Jan. 28. The king promises to grant a constitution. May 15. Terrible riots occur in Naples, in which the lazzaroni assist the military against the revolutionists.
1849. Sept. 4. The pope visits the king of Naples at Portici.
1856. Oct. The French and English ambassadors are recalled from Naples, owing to the king's refusal to attend to the remonstrances of their governments on his oppressive government. Dec. 8. Milano attempts the king's life.
1857. June 25. The *Cagliari* steamer sails from Genoa. It is seized by the passengers. They compel the captain to steer for the isle of Pouza, where they release some state prisoners, who accompany them to Sapri. The steamer, being restored to its officers at this place, returns to Naples; but is seized by a Neapolitan vessel during the voyage.

- A.D.
1857. Jan. 29. The crew, with two English engineers, Watt and Park, are imprisoned. They were subsequently released. Dec. 16. A dreadful earthquake destroys about 10,000 lives.
1858. Dec. 27. A political amnesty is granted.
1859. March 7. Baron Poerio, with sixty-eight Neapolitan exiles, arrives at Queenstown, Ireland. May 22. Death of Ferdinand II. June 16. Another amnesty is proclaimed. July 7. Revolt of the Swiss troops at Naples.
1860. March 26. The foreign ambassadors at the Neapolitan court present an address to the king, stating the necessity of consenting to political reforms. May 14. Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship of Sicily (*q. v.*). June 7. The emperor Napoleon III. refuses to mediate between the king and the Sicilian revolutionists. June 26. The king proclaims a general amnesty, promises a liberal ministry, agreement with Sardinia, the adoption of the national flag, and a vice-regal and liberal government for Sicily. June 27. The French ambassador, Baron Brenier, is wounded by the mob. June 28. A liberal ministry is formed, Naples is declared in a state of siege, and the queen-mother flees to Gaeta. July 10. The troops attempt a revolt against the constitution, and proclaim Count Trani king, as Louis I. Aug. 10. Prince Lucien Murat asserts his claim to the throne of Naples. Aug. 17. The Neapolitan provinces rebel. Aug. 19. Garibaldi lands in Naples, and occupies Reggio. Aug. 21. The fort of Reggio surrenders to him. Aug. 27. Garibaldi accepts the title of dictator of the Two Sicilies. Sept. 6. The king leaves Naples for Gaeta. Sept. 7. Garibaldi enters Naples. Sept. 15. He expels the Jesuits, and declares the estates of the crown national property. Sept. 19. He defeats the royalists at Cajazzo. Oct. 1 and 2. The Neapolitans are defeated at the Volturmo. Oct. 6. The Sardinian government announces that its army is about to enter the Neapolitan territory. Oct. 17. Defeat of the Neapolitans at Isernia. Oct. 18. Garibaldi publishes a decree stating that Naples ought to be incorporated with the Italian kingdom. Oct. 21. The people vote in favour of annexation to Sardinia, the numbers being 1,310,266 *pro*, and 10,102 *contra*. Nov. 2. Capua surrenders to the Sardinians. Nov. 3. The siege of Gaeta commences. Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel of Sardinia enters Naples. Nov. 13. The English legation is suppressed. Nov. 14. A reaction in favour of Francis II. commences in the provinces. Nov. 27. The army of Garibaldi is disbanded. Dec. 8. Francis II. addresses a conciliatory proclamation to the Neapolitans.
1861. Jan. 3. Prince Carignan is named governor-general. Jan. 15. The Bourbon army, under General Lovera, defeats the Sardinians near Tagliacozzo. Feb. 14. Gaeta surrenders to General Cialdini, and the king and queen retreat thence to Rome. April 5. Francis II. protests from Rome against Victor Emanuel's assumption of the title of "king of Italy." June. Numerous movements are made throughout the kingdom for the restoration of Francis II.

RULERS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

COUNTS OF APULIA.

	A.D.		A.D.
William I.	1043	Robert Guiscard ..	1054
Drogo	1046	Roger I.	1085
Humfrey	1051		

COUNTS OF SICILY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Roger I.	1072	Roger II.	1101

KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Roger II.	1130	Frederick I.	1197
William I.	1154	Conrad I.	1250
William II.	1166	Conrad II., or Con-	
Tancred.	1189	radin.	1254
William III.	1194	Manfred.	1258
Henry.	1194	Charles of Anjou. .	1266

KINGS OF NAPLES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Charles of Anjou. .	1282	Alfonso I., king of	
Charles II.	1285	Naples, Sicily, and	
Robert.	1309	Aragon.	1435
Joanna I.	1343	Ferdinand I.	1458
Charles III. of Du-		Alfonso II.	1494
razzo.	1382	Ferdinand II.	1495
Ladislaus.	1386	Frederick II.	1496
Joanna II.	1414		

KINGS OF SICILY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Peter I., the Great	1282	Martin II., the Elder	1409
James I.	1285	Ferdinand I., king	
Interregnum.	1295	of Aragon.	1410
Frederick II.	1296	Alfonso I., king of	
Peter II.	1337	Sicily, Aragon,	
Louis I.	1342	and Naples.	1416
Frederick III.	1355	John of Aragon. .	1458
Mary.	1377	Ferdinand II., the	
Mary and Martin I.	1391	Catholic, of Spain	1479
Martin I.	1402		

KINGS OF NAPLES, SICILY, AND SPAIN.

	A.D.		A.D.
Ferdinand III. of		Philip III.	1621
Naples, II. of		Charles II.	1665
Sicily.	1503	Philip IV.	1700
Charles I.	1516	Charles III. of Au-	
Philip I.	1556	stria.	1707
Philip II.	1598		

KING OF NAPLES.

	A.D.
Charles III.	1713

KING OF SICILY.

	A.D.
Victor Amadeus of Savoy.	1713

KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY, AND EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

	A.D.
Charles III. (VI. of Germany)	1720

KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

	A.D.
Charles III., Don Carlos.	1735
Ferdinand IV. of Naples, III. of Sicily.	1759

KINGS OF NAPLES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Joseph Bonaparte. .	1806	Joachim Murat. . .	1808

KING OF SICILY.

	A.D.
Ferdinand III.	1806

KINGS OF THE TWO SICILIES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Ferdinand I. (late		Francis II.	1859
IV.)	1815	Victor Emanuel,	
Francis I.	1826	king of Italy.	1861
Ferdinand II.	1830		

NAPLES (Italy).—This city was founded by
586

a colony of Cumæans, by whom it was termed Parthenopes, about B.C. 1030. About B.C. 416, its inhabitants separated into two communities, who occupied different quarters of the city, distinguished as Palæopolis, or the old town, and Neapolis, or the new town. From the latter designation is derived the modern title of the city. In consequence of the piracies of the Palæopolitans, the Romans besieged and took the city B.C. 326, and from that period the name Palæopolis disappears from history. Neapolis, on the contrary, was admitted to Roman protection, and became a dependency of the republic. Pyrrhus threatened the city B.C. 280, and it was sacked by the partisans of Sylla B.C. 82. The poet Virgil was buried here B.C. 19, and the city became a favourite summer watering-place of the wealthy Romans. The emperor Nero made his first appearance as an actor at Naples, A.D. 64. Theodoric the Goth took the city in 493, and it was captured by Belisarius, after a long siege, in 536. Totila retook it in 543, but it surrendered to Narses in 553, and was definitely united to the Eastern empire. In 572 it became a duchy, and in 1139 was made the capital of the kingdom of Naples. Naples was taken by Manfred in 1250, and by Louis of Hungary in 1347; it was retaken by John I. in 1348. Louis I. of Anjou seized it in 1383; René of Anjou in 1438; Alfonso of Aragon in 1442; and Charles VIII. of France in 1495. It was also taken by the French in 1501, and by the Spaniards in 1503. The French general Lautrec was compelled to raise the siege of Naples in 1528. In 1647 the city was the scene of Masaniello's insurrection, and it was much injured by an earthquake Sept. 8, 1694. It was taken by the Austrian general Daun in 1707, submitted to Don Carlos in 1734, and was made the capital of the French Parthenopean republic in 1799. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the emperor, made his entry into Naples in 1806, and resided here till he went to ascend the Spanish throne in 1808. Ferdinand IV. re-entered the city as king in 1815. Naples was again the scene of insurrections in 1848. It was declared in a state of siege June 28, 1860. The king quitted Naples Sept. 6, and it was entered by Garibaldi the following day. Victor Emanuel made his official entry Nov. 7, but on the 14th popular demonstrations were made in favour of the deposed king. Victor Emanuel returned to Turin Dec. 27. Among the most important public buildings at Naples are, the university, founded by the emperor Frederick II. in 1224; the cathedral, commenced in 1272, and completed in 1316; the Castel Nuovo, built by Charles I. in 1283; the Museo Borbonico, founded as cavalry barracks in 1586, and converted to its present purpose in 1790; the royal palace, begun in 1600, burnt down in 1837, and since rebuilt and greatly enlarged; the Teatro Reale di San Carlo, which was opened in 1737, and burnt and rebuilt in 1816. The railway to Nocera was opened in 1839. The bishopric of Naples is said to have been founded by Saint Asper-

nus, who was consecrated by Saint Peter, A.D. 44. It became metropolitan in 966. Councils were held at Naples in 1565, 1568, and 1576. A treaty between Austria and the king of Naples was signed here Oct. 3, 1759; an alliance between Great Britain and Naples, July 12, 1793; another alliance between the same powers, Dec. 1, 1798; a convention between the French republic and the king of Naples, June 25, 1803; and an alliance between Austria and Murat, Jan. 11, 1814.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA (Greece), the ancient Nauplia, founded by an Egyptian colony, was taken by the Argives in the 7th century B.C. It grew into importance during the crusades, and was taken by the Franks A.D. 1205, and made the capital of a duchy. The Venetians took it in the 14th century, and ceded it to the Turks in 1540. The Venetians regained possession in 1686, and it was stormed by the Turks July 4, 1715. The Greeks, who failed in an attempt to take it by escalade, Dec. 15, 1821, having been compelled to withdraw, returned and captured it, Dec. 12, 1823. The seat of government, transferred to Napoli-di-Romania June 24, 1824, was removed to Argos in 1829. Capo d'Istria was assassinated here Oct. 9, 1831.

NARBONNE (France), the ancient Narbo Martius, was the second colony founded by the Romans beyond the Alps, B.C. 118. Some of Cæsar's tenth legion settled here, and it was then called Decumanorum Colonia. It fell into the hands of the Visigoths A.D. 462, who made it the capital of their kingdom; and it was captured by the Saracens in 720, from whom it was taken by Pepin le Bref in 759 and annexed to the Frankish monarchy. In 1272 the cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, was founded. In 1310, 30,000 of its inhabitants perished by the plague. It was successfully defended by Aymeri III., viscount of Narbonne, against the attacks of the Black Prince in 1355, and it was annexed to the crown of France in the beginning of the 16th century. In the religious wars of this century, Narbonne sided with the League, but in 1596 submitted to Henry IV. Councils were held here Nov. 1, 589; June 27, 791; March 27, 947; in 990; March 17 and Aug. 8, 1043; in 1054; Oct. 1, 1055; March 19, 1091; in January, 1211; in 1227; in 1235; and in April, 1374.

NARCEIA.—Pelletier produced this alkali from opium, A.D. 1832.

NARVA (Russia).—This town, founded A.D. 1213, and sold to the Teutonic knights in 1346, was taken by the grand-duke Ivan Wassiliewitch in 1553. The Swedes recaptured it in 1581. Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8,000 men, attacked the intrenched camp of the Russian army (which had been besieging Narva), and gained a complete victory, Nov. 30, 1700. No less than 18,000 Russians fell in the battle, and 30,000 surrendered themselves prisoners on the following day. The Swedes lost only 600 men. The town was taken by storm by

Peter the Great, Aug. 20, 1704, and it has since remained in the hands of the Russians.

NASEBY, (Battle,) was fought at this village, near Market-Harborough, in Northamptonshire, June 14, 1645, between the royalists and the parliamentary army. The latter gained a complete victory, taking 500 officers and 4,000 men prisoners, with all the king's artillery and ammunition.

NASHVILLE (North America), the capital of the state of Tennessee, contains a university, founded in 1806. Nashville, occupied by the Confederates in 1861, was captured by the Federalists in March, 1862.

NASSAU (Germany) derives its name from the castle of Nassau, built in the beginning of the 12th century. In 1255 Walram I. and Otho, the sons of Henry the Rich, shared the territory between them. The former became the founder of the present family of Nassau, and the descendants of Otho were the founders of the house of Orange-Nassau, of which William III. of England was a member. In 1605 Lewis II. became possessed of all the lands belonging to the elder branch of the family. On his death in 1625, the family was divided into three branches, which, however, had been reunited into one when Napoleon I. founded the confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and bestowed the title of duke upon Frederick William.

NATAL (Africa).—The Portuguese discovered this country A.D. 1498, and gave it the name of Natal, because they landed on Christmas-day. The native races were swept away by the Zulu Caffres in 1810, and the English formed a settlement in 1824. They were joined by some Dutch boers, who left Cape Colony in 1836, and obtained by treaty some land from Dingaan, chief of the Zulu tribes. Several of the boers were massacred by Dingaan in 1838. They removed to Port Natal, and renounced their allegiance to Great Britain in 1839. A small British force was sent in 1842 from the Cape, which the boers permitted to land, but afterwards commenced hostilities. The British maintained their position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the boers were defeated and driven out of the territory. It was recognized as a British colony in 1845, and was made a bishopric in 1853.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.—Much controversy has been excited respecting the authorship of "God save the King." For many years it was attributed to several persons, the general opinion being in favour of Dr. Bull. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (2nd series, vii. 64), who favours the claim of Anthony Young, organist of All-Hallows, Barking, in the reign of James II., draws the following conclusions:—"1. The tune, being in Bull's MSS., is of the time of James I. 2. That A. Young united it to a "God save the King" in the time of James II. 3. That it slept until George II., 1745. 4. That Young's grand-daughter received a pension for its composition; and 5. That her grand-daughter, in 1789, received £100, the proceeds thereof." Another view is, that both the

words and the music were composed by Dr. Henry Carey, in honour of a birthday of George II., and were performed on such an occasion at a dinner given by the Mercers' Company in London. Henry Carey was a natural son of the marquis of Halifax, and was born in 1696. He died Oct. 4, 1743.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES.—A national assembly which commenced its sittings at Berlin, May 22, 1848, after coming in collision with the crown, was dissolved by force, Nov. 13. The deputies continued to meet, and the assembly was finally dissolved by royal proclamation, Dec. 5. The old German Diet at Frankfort passed a resolution, March 30, 1848, summoning a German national assembly, which met at Frankfort in April, 1848. Its sittings were removed to Stuttgart, in Würtemberg, May 30, 1849, and the assembly was dissolved by the police June 16.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (France).—This title was assumed June 17, 1789, by the States-general of France, which had assembled at Versailles May 5. The hall of the Assembly was closed by order of the king June 20, upon which the members adjourned to the Tennis-court Hall, and took an oath not to dissolve until they had prepared and voted a constitution. Admission to the Tennis-court having been afterwards refused to them, the members met at the church of St. Louis, June 22. Louis XVI. reopened the Assembly June 23. The mob broke in Oct. 5, and both the king and the Assembly removed to Paris Oct. 6. The Assembly held its first meeting after the removal to Paris in the hall of the archbishop's palace, Oct. 19, 1789, from which place it was transferred to the Riding-school Hall in 1790. Mirabeau, one of the most celebrated leaders of the Assembly, was made president Feb. 1, 1791. It declared its sittings permanent July 17, 1791; but having entered into an agreement with the king, was dissolved Sept. 29, 1791. A new chamber, under the name of the National Legislative Assembly, met Oct. 1, 1791, and was dissolved in August, 1792. (*See NATIONAL CONVENTION.*) After the expulsion of Louis Philippe, the provisional government issued a decree summoning a national assembly for April 20, 1848. By a subsequent decree the elections were fixed for April 23, and the meeting was postponed till May 4. The Government decided in favour of a presidency, and a single chamber consisting of 750 members, both to be elected by universal suffrage. A motion for its dissolution, May 19, 1849, was carried Feb. 14, 1850, and the new elections were fixed for May 4. The new assembly met May 28, and was dissolved Dec. 2, 1851, by Louis Napoleon, who introduced a new constitution.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (France) was formed at Paris, by the extreme democratic party, in 1831. The members bound themselves, on their life and honour, to combat the stranger and the Bourbons by all pecuniary and personal sacrifices, and to

come to no accommodation with them, to whatever extremities the country might be reduced.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, formed under the auspices of Lord Brougham, first met at Birmingham Oct. 12—16, 1857. Its objects are, "To aid the development of the social sciences, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of the law, the advancement of education, the prevention and the repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, the establishment of due sanitary regulations, and the recognition of sound principles in all questions of social economy." The annual meetings have been held at

Liverpool	Oct. 12, 1858
Bradford	Oct. 10, 1859
Glasgow	Sept. 24, 1860

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.—In consequence of the bull of Pius V. against Queen Elizabeth, April 25, 1570, absolving all her subjects from allegiance to her, several Roman Catholic zealots believed that in taking her life they would perform a meritorious act. Her life was in constant danger, and a national association, formed in London about A.D. 1582, to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, or to revenge her death, was legalized by 27 Eliz. c. 1 (1584), entitled "An Act for provision to be made for the surety of the queen's most royal person, and the continuance of the realm in peace." After the discovery of the Assassination Plot (*q.v.*), a similar association was formed in London, Feb. 27, 1696. The subscribers bound themselves to do their utmost to preserve the life of William III., or to avenge his death. Lord Keeper Somers removed from the commission of the peace all magistrates who refused to sign it. The association was embodied by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 27 (1696), by which the signature of all persons holding civil or military appointments was rendered imperative. A similar document was signed by the Irish parliament Dec. 2, 1697.

NATIONAL CONVENTION (France), substituted for the National Legislative Assembly, met in one of the halls of the Tuilleries, Sept. 21, 1792. Its sittings were afterwards transferred to the Riding School. Its first act was to declare royalty abolished, and to proclaim a republic. By another decree it was ordered that the old calendar should be abandoned, and that all public acts should be dated from the first year of the French republic. This era began Sept. 22, 1792. The convention sent Louis XVI. and his queen to the block, and having involved Europe in war, was dissolved Oct. 26, 1795. "The destruction of human life," says Alison, "which took place during its government, in civil dissension, was unparalleled; it amounted to above a million of human beings.

NATIONAL DEBT.—A few insignificant

long annuities created by Charles II. are too unimportant to be regarded as forming part of the English national debt, which was commenced by William III. in 1692. The following table exhibits its most important fluctuations.

A.D.	Principal.	Interest.
1689. At the Revolution ..	£664,263	£39,855
1702. Queen Anne's Accession	16,394,702	1,310,942
1714. Accession of George I. 54,145,363	3,351,353	
1727. Accession of George II. 52,092,238	2,217,551	
1763. Peace of Paris	138,865,430	4,852,051
1775. Commencement of American war....	128,583,635	4,471,571
1784. Conclusion of American war	249,551,628	9,500,907
1793. Commencement of French war	239,350,148	9,311,630
1817. Conclusion of French war	840,850,491	32,015,941
1859. March 31. Total debt and charge	805,078,554	28,612,207

(See AIDS, BENEVOLENCES, and FUNDS.)

NATIONAL GALLERY (London).—In the year 1823 Sir George Beaumont expressed his willingness to present his collection of paintings to the nation, so soon as the formation of a national gallery should be decided upon. This led to the purchase of the Angerstein collection in April, 1824, by the government for £57,000. It was opened in Pall Mall, May 10, 1824, and the Beaumont pictures were added in 1825. The Rev. W. Howell Carr bequeathed his collection of pictures to the National Gallery in 1831; Mr. Robert Vernon presented his in 1847; Turner bequeathed some pictures in 1851, and Mr. Sheepshanks presented his valuable collection in 1857. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the National Gallery in 1854, and the institution was reconstituted by a Treasury minute dated March 27, 1855. The building in Trafalgar Square, commenced in 1833, was completed and opened to the public in 1838.

NATIONAL GUARD (France), a kind of citizen militia, was first formed in Paris by the Committee of Public Safety in July, 1789. This force became so popular that in 1790 it was generally established throughout the kingdom, and was reorganized in 1795. The command was offered, in 1796, to Napoleon Bonaparte and refused by him. It was reorganized in 1805, 1813, and 1814; was disbanded by Charles X. April 13, 1827, and was re-established by the constitution of 1830. The defection of the National Guard from Louis Philippe in 1848 was one of the principal causes of his overthrow. The National Guard throughout France was reconstructed by a decree dated Jan. 11, 1851.

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT ASSOCIATION was founded A.D. 1824, for the establishment of life-boats and rocket-mortars at all the dangerous parts of the coast.

NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION (London).—This political association, formed for the purpose of giving unity to the proceedings

of the various political unions throughout the country, held its first meeting in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, under the presidency of Sir Francis Burdett, Oct. 31, 1831. A resolution to resist the payment of taxes until the reform bill was made the law of the land was passed May 9, 1832.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (London) was established by a warrant of the Treasury Dec. 2, 1856, when a board consisting of thirteen trustees was appointed. The first meeting was held Feb. 9, 1857, and by a Treasury warrant dated Feb. 28 in that year, George Scharf, F.S.A., was appointed secretary and keeper. Temporary apartments were taken at 29, Great George Street, Westminster, and the collection was opened to the public, by tickets only, Jan. 15, 1859. The use of tickets was dispensed with Feb. 25, 1860. The number of visitors were

A.D.	
1859	5,305
1860 { With tickets	228
{ Without tickets	6,164
1861	10,907

NATIVITY.—There are three ecclesiastical festivals so called. The first is to commemorate the birth of the Saviour (*see CHRISTMAS*); the second in order of appointment is the nativity of St. John the Baptist, which was instituted A.D. 488, and is celebrated June 24; and the third is the nativity of the Virgin Mary, which is observed by the Roman Catholic church Sept. 8, and was appointed by Pope Sergius I. (687—701).

NATURAL HISTORY.—"Solomon," says the sacred narrative, "spake of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes" (1 Kings iv. 33); B.C. 1000. The subject was treated of by Aristotle (B.C. 384—322), Theophrastus (B.C. 394—287), Dioscorides (A.D. 40—70), and by Pliny (A.D. 24—79). Otto Brunfels of Strasburg published a work on botany A.D. 1530; and a professorship thereof was founded at Padua in 1533. Turner, an Englishman, who became dean of Wells, published at Cologne a work on birds A.D. 1548. The first part of Gesner's important work, "The History of Animals," appeared in 1551; a history of fishes was published by Salviani in 1553; Ray's work on ornithology came out in 1676; Robert Morison of Aberdeen, who is styled by Hallam "the founder of classification," published his "Historia Plantarum Universalis" in 1672; and Tournefort his "Elémens de la Botanique" in 1694. Grew, who discovered the sexual system in plants, published his physiological theory in 1682.

NATURALIZATION.—Children born abroad were, under certain restrictions, entitled to inherit as if born in England, by 25 Edw. III. st. 1 (1351). This statute was renewed by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1541). The laws relating to aliens were amended by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66

(Ang. 6, 1844). The law for naturalization in a British colony is regulated by 10 & 11 Viet. c. 83 (July 22, 1847).

NATURE-PRINTING, an invention for obtaining an exact reproduction of natural objects, so that numerous impressions may be taken, was perfected in the imperial printing-office in Vienna, by Andrew Worsing, about 1852. Knipphoff, of Erfurt, produced something of the kind in a crude form in 1761, and Kyhl, of Copenhagen, in 1833. The process was introduced into England by Henry Bradbury in 1856.

NAUMBURG (Prussia).—The Hussites besieged this old town A.D. 1482, but retired without securing its capture. A treaty was concluded here in 1554, between Augustus, elector of Saxony, and John Frederick, the deposed elector. It played an important part during the Thirty Years' War, and was taken by the French in 1806. Napoleon I. advanced to this town April 29, 1813. The cathedral was completed in 1249.

NAUPACTUS (Greece).—The Athenians settled the Messenians at this town B.C. 455, but they were expelled B.C. 405 by the Locrisians, who retained possession. It frequently changed owners, and having been given by Philip to the Ætolians, was by them defended against the Romans for two months. B.C. 191. The modern Lepanto (*q. v.*) occupies its site.

NAUVOO (North America).—This town, in Illinois, was founded by the Mormons A.D. 1840. Their temple was destroyed in 1848, when the Mormons were expelled, and sought refuge in Utah.

NAVAL ASYLUM (London).—The Royal Naval Asylum, instituted in 1801, was removed to Greenwich, and incorporated with the hospital in 1821.

NAVAL BATTLES. (*See SEA-FIGHTS in Index.*)

NAVARINO (Greece) takes its name from a fortress built in the Middle Ages, and called Paleó-Avarino, which stood on the ruins of a fort built by the Athenians on the site of the ancient Pylus, B.C. 424. The name Avarino is derived from the Avars, who settled here in the 6th century of the Christian era. The modern town, Navarino, called by the Greeks Neokastoro, or Neocastro, is built at a short distance from the ruins of the old fort, now called Old Navarino. The Turks took Navarino A.D. 1500; it was wrested from them by the Venetians in 1686, and it was retaken by the Turks in 1718. The Turkish garrison capitulated to the Greeks Aug. 9, 1821. The Turks recaptured the place after a short siege, May 18, 1825, and evacuated it after the battle of Navarino (*q. v.*), by a convention signed Sept. 7, 1828. The French troops, which were sent to the assistance of the Greeks, and entered Navarino Oct. 6, 1828, withdrew from the fortresses of Navarino, Modon, and Cronon, in July, 1833.

NAVARINO, (Sea-fight,) a combined British, French, and Russian fleet, engaged and completely defeated the Turkish and Egyptian

squadrons, under Ibrahim Pasha, in the Bay of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. The forts on the coast took part in the engagement, and inflicted much damage on several vessels belonging to the allied fleet. The action, fought to secure the independence of Greece, resulted in the annihilation of the naval power of Turkey. It lasted four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has rarely been witnessed. Of the Turkish fleet, which at the commencement of the action consisted of seventy sail, no less than sixty-two were burnt, sunk, or driven on shore complete wrecks; and from a statement of the Turkish admiral, it appears that on board of two line-of-battle ships, each having a crew of 850 men, 650 were killed in one ship, and 400 in the other.

NAVAREE (France), called Lower or French Navarre, was a portion of the Spanish kingdom of Navarre assigned to John d'Albret A.D. 1515, on the extinction of the old kingdom of Navarre. Henry (afterwards Henry IV. of France) became king of Navarre, June 10, 1572, and on his accession to the French throne, July 31, 1589, Navarre was annexed to France. The formal incorporation took place in 1620.

NAVAREE (Spain).—This part of Spain, called by Prescott "the little kingdom of Navarre, embosomed within the Pyrenees," was inhabited at an early period by the Vascones, who were expelled by the Romans. It was seized by the Visigoths A.D. 470, invaded by the Saracens early in the 8th century, and fell under the sway of Charlemagne in 778. It became an independent state in 858. Ferdinand conquered it in 1512. The estates of Navarre took the solemn oath of allegiance to him March 23, 1513, and it was incorporated with Castile by a solemn act in the cortes of Burgos, June 15, 1515. The French, who invaded it in 1516, were defeated March 25, and Cardinal Ximenes ordered the principal fortresses to be destroyed. Francis I., of France, invaded Navarre in 1521. His army having sustained a severe defeat at Esquiro, June 30, 1521, was compelled to retire.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVAREE.

	A.D.		A.D.
Garcia I.	885	Jeanne I.	1274
Sancho I.	891	Louis of France ..	1305
Garcia II.	925	John of France ..	1316
Sancho II.	970	Philip of France..	
Garcia III.	1035	Charles I. of France	1322
Sancho III.	1054	Jeanne II. and Philip	1328
Sancho IV. of Ara-	1076	of Evreux ..	
gon		Charles II.	1349
Pedro I. ditto ..	1094	Charles III.	1387
Alfonso I. ditto ..	1104	Blanche and John	1425
Garcia IV.	1134	of Aragon ..	
Sancho V.	1150	Francis Phœbus ..	1479
Sancho VI.	1194	Catherine	1483
Thibault I.	1234	Ferdinand of Ara-	1512
Thibault II.	1253	gon	
Henry	1270		

NAVIGATION.—The earliest intimation of this art is in connection with the Deluge,

when God commanded Noah to build the ark (Gen. vi. 14), B.C. 2468; which was completed, and received the patriarch and his family, with all its other inmates, B.C. 2348. In the early period of their history the Egyptians carried on maritime traffic with India, Sesostris being represented as the first who sailed in "long ships," B.C. 1416—1353; although the ships of the Phœnicians had visited the principal parts of the known world B.C. 1800. The famous expedition of the Argonauts indicates the state of this art among the Greeks at that time, B.C. 1263. In their wars with the Carthaginians, the Romans found it necessary to supply themselves with a navy, B.C. 260. Venice began to assume importance on the seas about A.D. 600; and the Genoese about A.D. 1000. In modern times the art has attained a high degree of perfection by the aid of logarithms, invented A.D. 1614, and the quadrant, in 1731.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—Foreign ships were prohibited from fishing and trading on the British coasts by 5 Eliz. c. 5 (1562). The Act of Navigation of the republican parliament, passed Oct. 9, 1651, prohibited all importation into the British territories, except in ships owned and manned by English subjects, and these restrictions were confirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18 (1660), which is sometimes styled the *Charta Maritima*. Several acts of similar import were afterwards passed, which were consolidated and amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (Aug. 28, 1833). Most of these restrictions were repealed by the act to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of *British* shipping and navigation, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29 (June 26, 1849), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1850. Steam navigation is regulated by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 7, 1851), which took effect Jan. 1, 1852. Further provisions were made by the Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 131 (Aug. 20, 1853). Foreign ships were admitted to the coasting trade by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 5 (March 23, 1854).

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS (Pacific), also called the Samoan Islands, a group consisting of three larger and five smaller islands, were visited by missionaries from Otaheite in 1830.

NAVY.—A writer in *Notes and Queries* (xi. p. 424) asserts that this term, as applied to a railway labourer, is a corruption of the word navigator, the name by which men employed in constructing navigable canals were designated. Navy took the place of the more appropriate term, excavator. Towards the end of 1854, a number of navvies were sent to the Crimea to construct a line of railway between Sebastopol and Balaklava, which place they reached in February, 1855.

NAVY (English).—The ancient Britons made use of boats rudely formed of wicker-work, and covered with skins. It was not, however, until the reign of Alfred that a fleet was constructed.

B.C.

53. The use of boats of various sizes, for warlike as well as for commercial purposes, is common amongst the early Britons at this time.

A.D.

897. Alfred the Great causes a fleet of "long ships" to be built to resist the Danes.
964. Edgar, in a charter of doubtful authenticity, asserts his authority over the ocean lying round Britain.
973. Edgar, with all his marine force, makes a triumphal procession on the river Dee, his own barge being rowed by eight tributary kings.
- 978 to 1016. The laws of Ethelred order ships of war to be prepared annually after Easter.
1008. Ethelred orders ships to be built throughout the kingdom, and prepares a large fleet.
1012. Ethelred hires forty-five ships from the Danes, and levies the "heregeld" to defray the expense of his navy.
1052. Edward the Confessor abolishes the heregeld, "wherewith the people were manifoldly distressed."
1066. Harold II. assembles a large fleet at Sandwich. Sept. 8. He is compelled to dismiss it for want of provisions. Sept. 27. The fleet with which William the Conqueror embarks for England is variously estimated. Thierry states that it numbered 400 ships and more than 1,000 transport boats. Other writers mention different numbers, ranging from 636 to 3,000 vessels.
1171. Henry assembles a large fleet to convey his army to Ireland, and lands at Waterford Oct. 18.
1181. Henry II. prohibits the sale of British ships to foreigners.
1189. Richard I.'s fleet for the invasion of Palestine numbered 100 ships and 14 busses; viz., "vessels of great capacity, very strongly and compactly built." Sir Harris Nicolas states that the reign of Richard I. forms the first great epoch in the naval history of England.
1191. Richard I.'s fleet is scattered by storms in the Mediterranean.
1200. King John is stated, on doubtful authority, to demand that all ships whatever should lower their sails, as a token of respect, when they met his fleet at sea.
1294. Edward I. divides the navy into three squadrons, stationed at Yarmouth, Portsmouth, and in Ireland and the West.
- 1303 to 1307. A document which asserts the right of England to the sovereignty of the narrow seas was signed some time between these years.
1320. Oct. A treaty is concluded with the Flemings, in which they admit the English sovereignty of the narrow seas.
1340. June 24. Edward III. defeats the French fleet at Sluys.
1346. July 11. The fleet in which Edward III. invades France is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,600 vessels; but this is regarded as an exaggeration.
1373. Jan. 8. Edward III. hires galleys and seamen from the Genoese.
1413. Henry V. causes larger ships to be built than were before known, and throughout his reign evinces a great desire for the improvement of the navy.
1415. Aug. 10. Henry embarks for France with a fleet of 1,500 ships.
1488. Henry VII. builds the *Great Harry*, the first ship of the royal navy.
1500. The king's ships form a distinct class, exclusively devoted to warlike purposes, about this year.
1512. Henry VIII. establishes the Trinity House for the encouragement of navigation.
1515. Henry VIII. builds the *Henry-Grace-à-Dieu*.
1546. The royal navy consists of 58 ships, amounting to 12,455 tons, with 8,546 sailors.

- A.D.
 1553. The *Great Harry* is burnt at Woolwich. English merchants fit out ships for voyages of discovery and trade.
 1588. The English navy defeats the Spanish armada (*q. v.*).
 1603. The English navy consists of 42 ships, 27,055 tons, with 8,346 sailors.
 1626. The navy is divided into rates.
 1637. The *Sovereign of the Seas* is launched.
 1649. The *Constant-Warwick*, the first British frigate, is built.
 1674. Feb. 9. The Dutch yield the honour of the flag to the English navy.
 1688. The English navy consists of 173 ships, of 101,892 tons, with 42,003 sailors.
 1703. Nov. 26 to Dec. 1. The great storm rages, in which 12 ships belonging to the royal navy, with 1,500 men, were lost.
 1714. The jurisdiction of the comptroller and commissioners of the navy is defined by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 25.
 1747. A naval uniform is established.
 1749. The Articles of War are established by 22 Geo. II. c. 33.
 1822. The *Comet*, the first steamer constructed for the royal navy, is built.
 1840. The *Dwarf* screw steamer is employed in the service of the Admiralty.
 1845. Screw steam ships of war are introduced into the navy.
 1853. Aug. 15. The Admiralty are empowered to raise a body of naval coast volunteers, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73.
 1854. March 10. The Queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead.
 1856. April 23. A naval review of unprecedented magnitude takes place at Spithead before the Queen and the members of both houses of parliament.
 1859. Aug. 13. A reserve volunteer force of seamen is established by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA** (Archipelago), one of the largest of the Cyclades, is said to have received its name from Naxos, who planted a colony of Carians in the island. The Persians having assailed it without success B.C. 501, conquered it B.C. 490. The Athenians reduced the inhabitants to subjection B.C. 471. Marco Sanudo, a Venetian, took possession of Naxos, and founded a state called the duchy of the *Ægean Sea*, A.D. 1207. It lasted 360 years, and was overthrown by the Turks in 1566. Naxos now forms part of the modern kingdom of Greece. It was made the seat of a bishop in the 5th century, and its first bishop, Barachus, was present at the council of Chalcedon in 451.

NAXOS, or **NAXUS** (Sicily).—This, the most ancient of the Greek colonies in Sicily, was founded B.C. 735, and is said to have been thus named because among its first settlers were some people from the island of Naxos. Hippocrates of Gela conquered it about B.C. 495, and it was subject to Hieron of Syracuse B.C. 476. Dionysius of Syracuse seized it B.C. 403, sold the inhabitants to slavery, and destroyed the city. (*See TAUBOMENIUM.*)

NAZARENES.—This term was applied to the Jewish Christians as a term of reproach (Acts xxiv. 5), A.D. 56, and also to the early Jewish Christians, who maintained that they were bound to observe the Mosaic law. The Nazarenes afterwards held peculiar notions on the divinity of Christ, and are mentioned as heretics by Epiphanius in the 4th century.

These heretics are said to have sprung up in the 2nd century. Some authorities contend that the Christians recognized this name till the heresy of the Nazarenes broke out, and that in consequence they adopted the appellation of Christians (Acts xi. 26), A.D. 41. Of course these writers affix a much earlier date than that usually accepted for the origin of the heresy.

NAZARETH (Galilee).—From this city, where the Saviour passed the commencement and the greater portion of his human existence, His followers were called Nazarenes. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., wrested this town from the Saracens in May, 1271, during the last crusade.

NEAPOLIS. (*See NAPLES.*)

NEAPOLIS (Palestine), the ancient Sichem, or Shechem (*q. v.*), the modern Nablous, or Nabulus, received the name of Neapolis when restored by Vespasian about A.D. 69.

NEBRASKA (North America) formed part of Louisiana when purchased by the United States government A.D. 1803, and was separated from Kansas and made a distinct territory by act of congress in 1854.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.—The theory that nebulae are planetary or solar bodies in course of formation, and hence that the universe was derived from nebulae, was originated by Sir William Herschel, who read a paper on the subject to the Royal Society June 20, 1811.

NECTARINE.—This fruit-tree was introduced into England from Persia about A.D. 1562.

NEEDLES, though introduced into England from Germany, were at first called Spanish needles, from the fact that the manufacture originated in Spain. Needles were first made in England about 1565; and the art having declined, was re-introduced in 1650.

NEEMUCH (Hindustan).—The native officers at this town swore on the Koran and on Ganges water that they would be true to their salt, June 2, 1857; but on the 3rd they violated their oath, joined in the mutiny, and massacred several of the Europeans. The rebels expelled the Europeans, and obtained entire possession of the town, June 10.

NEERWINDEN, or **NERWINDEN** (Battle).—The Imperialists, commanded by the archduke Charles, defeated the French republicans, under Dumouriez, at this village, near Tirimont, March 18, 1793. (*See LANDEN.*)

NEGAPATAM (Hindustan) was a small village until fortified by the Portuguese colonists. The Dutch captured it in 1660, under whose rule it became a place of importance. They improved the fortifications, and made Negapatam the capital of their colonies on the coast of Coromandel. The English took it after a siege of four weeks' duration, Nov. 12, 1781; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783.

NEGAPATAM (Sea-fights).—Admiral Pock, with seven ships of the line, defeated a French fleet off this port, April 28, 1758. The English vessels received considerable damage, but their opponents fled. Another

naval action between De Suffren with a French, and Sir Edward Hughes with an English, fleet, took place off this port, July 6, 1782. The former lost 168 killed and 601 wounded, and the latter 77 killed and 233 wounded, and the French fleet escaped.

NEGRAIS (Bay of Bengal).—The English formed a settlement on this island A.D. 1687, but it was soon after abandoned. It was occupied by an English force in 1751, and was ceded in 1757 by the Burmese, who attacked it and slaughtered all the inhabitants in 1759. The English captured it during the Burmese war in 1824, and it was ceded to the East-India Company by the fourth article of the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

NEGROPONT (Ægean Sea), the ancient Chalcis (*q. v.*), in the island of Eubœa, also called Negropont, fell under the rule of the Venetians A.D. 1204, and was wrested from them by the Turks A.D. 1470. The Venetians failed in an attempt to regain possession in 1688. During the insurrectionary war, the pasha was besieged in the fortress, which was relieved by the Turkish fleet March 17, 1823. A reinforcement of 3,000 men enabled the Turks to resume the offensive in June, 1824.

NEGUS.—This beverage, consisting of wine mixed with water, was named after Colonel Francis Negus, commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse during the reign of George I. During a quarrel, in which high words were used between some Whigs and Tories, he recommended them to dilute their wine as he did, and from this circumstance wine and water was nicknamed *negus*.

NEILGERRIES (Hindustan).—This range of mountain territory, in the presidency of Madras, remarkable for its salubrity, came into the possession of the English A.D. 1799. Ootakamund, the first sanitary station on the northern mountains, was founded in 1822.

NEISSE (Prussia) is said to have been built A.D. 966, but was not fortified before 1594. Frederick II. took it in December, 1741, and he laid the first stone of Fort Preussen in 1743. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1758. The episcopal palace is an ancient building, and here in 1769 a celebrated meeting took place between Frederick II. and the emperor Joseph II. The French under Vandamme laid siege to Neisse Jan. 17, 1806. General Kleist, with 4,000 men, attempted to relieve it during the night, April 20, 1807, but was defeated by the arrival of Jerome Bonaparte with a powerful reinforcement. It capitulated June 6, 1807, when this large fortress, with 320 pieces of cannon and 5,000 men, fell into the hands of the French. The library, containing 10,000 volumes, was burnt in the siege of 1807.

NELSON (New Zealand) was settled A.D. 1843. Extensive coal-fields were discovered in 1852, and gold was found in the vicinity in 1856.

NEMEAN GAMES were celebrated at Nemea (whence their name), a village in Argolis. According to the legend, they were insti-

tuted in memory of Ophelles, or Archemorus, who was killed by a dragon while Hypsipyle, his nurse, was gone to show the seven champions, on their way to attack Thebes, the nearest well. They were first celebrated B.C. 1230, and are said to have been revived by Hercules B.C. 1226. Philip of Macedonia was made president of the Nemean games by the Argives B.C. 208. Having fallen into neglect, they were restored by the emperor Julian A.D. 362, and were solemnized for the last time in the reign of Hadrian, about 396.

NEMOURS (France).—The old castle, formerly the seat of the dukes of Nemours, contains a library of 10,000 volumes. An edict issued here by Henry III. of France, in 1585, revoked all concessions made to the Huguenots. The title of duke was first borne by the Armagnac family, descended from Caribert, son of Clotaire II., who died A.D. 630. Louis, the last duke of that family, was killed at the battle of Cerignola, in Apulia, April 28, 1503. Gaston de Foix was made the next duke by Louis XII., and he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. The title was given to Philip of Savoy by Francis I. in 1528, and continued in his line until 1659. It is borne by the second son of the late Louis Philippe.

NEO-PLATONISTS.—This name is given to the philosophers of the school of Alexandria who endeavoured to combine the doctrines of Plato and Christianity into one system. The sect was founded by Ammonius Saccas, who died A.D. 243, and numbered Plotinus, who flourished in 254, and Porphyry, who died about 305, among its most distinguished members.

NEPAUL (Hindustan) is said to have been conquered A.D. 1323 by Hurr Singh, prince of Oude. The Ghoorkas completed the conquest of Nepaul in 1763. A treaty of commerce was concluded between the British government and Nepaul, March 1, 1792, and by the treaty of Dinapoor, concluded Oct. 1801, political relations were established between the two governments. This alliance was dissolved in 1804, and, until 1812, little intercourse took place. The repeated remonstrances of the British against border invasions were neglected, and, Nov. 1, 1814, war was declared. It was carried on with great vigour, and the Nepaulese, after numerous defeats, were obliged to sue for peace. The treaty of Segoulee was signed Dec. 2, 1815. The signature of the rajah having been withheld, the British again took the field, and the Nepaulese, after having sustained several severe defeats, sued for peace, and the unsigned treaty of 1815 was duly ratified, March 4, 1816. Jung Bahadoor sent a contingent of Ghoorka troops to the aid of the British during the mutiny of 1857.

NEPHALIA.—Festivals celebrated in Greece in honour of various deities were so called because no wine was used during the festivities. They were instituted at Athens B.C. 613.

NEPHTHALITES, EPHTHALITES, or WHITE
2 Q

HUNS, a branch of the nation of the Huns, from whom the present Turcomans are probably descended, emigrated to the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, after their conquest by the Sienpi Tartars, A.D. 100. Having extended their conquests from that point to the centre of India, an expedition was undertaken against them by Firouz, king of Persia, who encountered the cavalry of the Huns supported by a line of 2,000 elephants, and lost both his army and his life, A.D. 488. They were subdued by the Turks about A.D. 545.

NEPTUNE.—The planet Uranus, discovered by the elder Herschel A.D. 1781, had deviated so much from its primary position, that in 1830 the longitudinal error amounted to half a minute of space. This deviation could only be accounted for by the disturbing action of an undiscovered planet, which was discovered and called Neptune by Mr. Adams, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 1, 1845. About the same time M. le Verrier, the famous French astronomer, made a similar discovery.

NERCHINSK, or **NIPCHOO**, (Treaty,) was concluded between Russia and China, settling the boundaries of these respective empires, Oct. 21, 1721. It provided for a Russian resident at Peking, and permitted 200 merchants to trade in China once in three years. In consequence of Catherine's death, it was not ratified until June 14, 1728.

NERESHEIM (Battle).—An indecisive action was fought at this place, in Germany, between the French, commanded by Moreau, and the Austrians, led by the archduke Charles, Aug. 10, 1796.

NERI. (See **BIANCHI**.)

NERVII.—This people of Belgica are first mentioned by Cæsar B.C. 57, when he defeated them in a great battle on the banks of the river Sambre. They rose again in arms B.C. 54, when they joined the Eburones in an unsuccessful attack upon the camp of Quintus Cicero. They were finally subdued by the Romans B.C. 53. At a meeting of the Gallic states, B.C. 52, the Nervii sent 5,000 men as their contingent to the relief of Alesia.

NESBIT MOORE, (Battle,) was fought May 7, 1402, between the Scotch, under Sir P. Hepburn, of Hailes, and the English, under the earls of Percy and March. The Scotch were defeated, their leader and most of his knights were slain, and the rest taken prisoners.

NESTORIANS.—This heretical sect at first consisted of the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (A.D. 428–431), who taught that the Virgin should not be worshipped as the mother of God, and that the divine and human natures were not so united in Christ as to form but one person. His views were condemned, and he himself deposed, by the council of Ephesus (the third general council) in 431; and after leading the life of an exile in Arabia, he died in Egypt about 439. Barsumas, bishop

of Nisibis, established the doctrines in Persia in 440, and founded the school of Nisibis, which subsequently carried Nestorianism into Egypt, Syria, Arabia, India, Tartary, and China. Babacus, archbishop of Seleucia, held a council in 499, at which the whole Persian church professed Nestorian views, and made regulations prohibiting celibacy in the priesthood. A separate patriarchate, which was established about the same time at Seleucia, was transferred to Bagdad in 752, and afterwards to Mosul. When the Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, arrived on the Malabar coast in 1498, they found upwards of 100 churches belonging to the Nestorian Christians. The inquisition was established at Goa to repress the heresy, and in 1807 the churches had dwindled to fifty-five. The Nestorians reject image-worship, and regard the Scriptures as the only source whence true doctrine is to be derived.

NETHERLANDS, or **LOW COUNTRIES**.—Names often applied to the territories of which Holland (*q. v.*) and the modern kingdom of Belgium (*q. v.*) are composed.

NEUBURG (Bavaria).—The French seized this town, in the circle of Swabia, A.D. 1702. They abandoned it on the approach of Marlborough, July 7, 1704.

NEUCHÂTEL, or **NEUFCHÂTEL** (Switzerland), was a fief of the old kingdom of Burgundy, and had its line of counts till A.D. 1288. It was admitted into the Swiss confederation in 1398, and the county of Valendis having been joined to it in 1579, the counts changed their title to that of Prince of Neuchâtel. On the death of William III. of England, on whom the title had devolved, it passed to his nephew, Frederick I. of Prussia, in 1702. Napoleon I. compelled the king of Prussia to surrender it in 1806, and gave it to General Berthier; but it was restored to Prussia in 1814. A republican government was established in 1848, since which time the king of Prussia's authority has been but nominal. An attempt was made, Sept. 2, 1856, to re-establish the authority of the king of Prussia. It proved unsuccessful, and complications having arisen, the great powers at last mediated between the contending parties in a conference assembled at Paris March 25, 1857, and a treaty was signed at Paris May 26, by which the king of Prussia resigned his sovereignty, retaining only the title of Prince of Neuchâtel.

NEUHAUSEL (Hungary).—This fortress, taken by the Turks A.D. 1663, was wrested from them by the duke of Lorraine in 1685.

NEUSTRIA (France).—On the death of Clovis at Paris, Nov. 27, 511, his kingdom was divided, when Soissons and its territory, afterwards called Neustria, or West France, was allotted to his son Clotaire I., who reigned from 511 to 561.

SOVEREIGNS OF NEUSTRIA.

	A.D.		A.D.
Chilperic I.	561	Clovis II.	638
Clotaire II.	584	Clotaire III.	636
Dagobert I.	628	Thierry III.	670

	A.D.		A.D.
Glovio III.....	691	Thierry IV.	720
Childebert III.	695	Chilperic III.	742
Dagobert III.	711	Pepin	752
Chilperic II.	715	Carloman	768

Carloman died Dec. 3, 771, and his brother Charlemagne became sole king of France. Louis I., in 837, allotted Neustria to his youngest son, Charles the Bald, who in 840 became king of France, and the first of the Carolingian line.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.—The plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Paris, in order to establish a uniform system respecting the relations between belligerents and neutrals, agreed to the following points:—The abolition of privateering; the right of a neutral flag to carry enemy's goods, unless contraband of war; the freedom of neutral goods, not being contraband of war, from capture when under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. The declaration embodying these resolutions was signed at Paris, April 16, 1856. (See ARMED NEUTRALITY.)

NEVA (Battle).—Alexander I. of Russia defeated the Swedes and the Danes on the banks of the Neva A.D. 1241, and took the surname of Newski in commemoration of the event.

NEVA (Russia).—Inundations of the Neva occurred in 1728, 1729, 1735, 1740, 1742, and 1777; but the most extensive and disastrous happened Nov. 19, 1824, when the river rose to the first story of the houses in St. Petersburg. Carriages and horses were swept away, and a regiment of carabineers, who had climbed to the roofs of their barracks, were drowned. At Cronstadt a 100-gun ship of the line was left in the middle of the marketplace, more than 10,000 lives were lost, and property to the amount of many millions was destroyed by this terrible calamity.

NEVAHEND, (Battle,) called by the Arabs "the victory of victories," because it subjected the Persians to their sway, was fought A.D. 640, and Persia became a Saracen province.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, (Battle,) was fought at this place, near Durham, between the Scotch, under David II., and the English, under Philippa, queen of Edward III., and her general Lord Percy, Oct 12, 1346. The Scotch were defeated with the loss of 15,000 men killed. Their king was taken prisoner, and brought to London, where he remained in captivity eleven years.

NEVIS (Atlantic Ocean), one of the Leeward Islands, discovered by Columbus, and named after the mountain Nieves, in Spain, was first colonized by the English A.D. 1628. It was taken by the French Feb. 14, 1782, and restored by the treaty of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. It rose to great importance; but since the emancipation of the slaves, Aug. 1, 1834, has declined. The Wesleyans founded a mission here in 1789.

NEW ALBANY (North America).—This

city, on the Ohio, in Indiana, was founded A.D. 1813.

NEW AMSTERDAM (Berbice).—This town was commenced by the Dutch A.D. 1796.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire).—The castle of Newark was built A.D. 1125 by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, who, having rebelled against King Stephen in 1139, was taken and sent prisoner to his own castle. Here King John died, Oct. 19, 1216, and Cardinal Wolsey was a guest after his fall in 1530. Edward VI. granted its first charter of incorporation, which was extended by Charles II. Newark was given up to the Scotch army May 8, 1646. In 1775 the wooden bridge over the Trent was replaced by one of brick.

NEW BRITAIN (Pacific Ocean).—William Dampier discovered this island, separated from New Guinea by a narrow strait, Feb. 27, 1700.

NEW BRUNSWICK (North America), originally formed a part of Nova Scotia, at that time called Acadia, or New France. The first attempt to colonize it was made A.D. 1639, and a number of French emigrants settled in the country in 1672. It was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. In 1764 the first British colonists landed, and in 1785 the country was separated from Nova Scotia and named New Brunswick. A great conflagration occurred in this colony in 1825, when a district of more than 100 miles in length, including many towns, was destroyed.

NEWBURN (Battle).—The Scotch defeated some of the adherents of Charles I. at this place, upon the Tyne, near Newcastle, Aug. 27, 1640.

NEWBURY (Battles).—The royalist army, commanded by Charles I., attacked the parliamentarians at this village in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643. The cavalry were completely defeated by the royalists, but the infantry stood firm, and Essex was enabled to retire in good order. Lord Falkland fell in this encounter. A second battle was fought at Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644, when the parliamentarians, commanded by Waller and the earl of Manchester, failed in their attack upon the king's forces, and afterwards withdrew into winter quarters.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean).—Captain Cook discovered this island Sept. 4, 1774, and landed upon it and named it the following day.

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION.—The death of Mr. Pelham, at that time prime minister, occurred March 6, 1754, and his brother, the duke of Newcastle, a few days afterwards, was appointed the head of the government. The cabinet consisted of,—

Treasury	Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Chancellor	Earl of Hardwicke.
President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Privy seal	Lord Gower.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. H. Bilson Legge.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Holderness.
Admiralty	Sir Thos. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham.
Board of Trade	Lord Anson.
	Earl of Halifax.

The duke of Marlborough superseded Lord Gower as privy seal, Jan. 8, 1755; and Sir George Lyttleton, bart., afterwards Lord Lyttleton, became chancellor of the exchequer, Nov. 22, 1755. Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, succeeded Sir Thomas Robinson as one of the principal secretaries of state, Nov. 25, 1755. The duke of Newcastle resigned office Nov. 11, 1756. (*See DEVONSHIRE ADMINISTRATION.*)

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, also called Chatham (First) Administration. The Devonshire Administration was dissolved April 5, 1757, and after negotiations that extended over nearly three months, the earl of Newcastle returned to the Treasury, June 29, while William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, was the actual head of the government. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Keeper.....	Sir Robert Henley.
President of the Council.....	Earl Granville.
Privy Seal	Earl Temple.
Chancellor of Exchequer.....	Mr. H. Bilson Legge.
Principal Secretaries of State	{ William Pitt, afterwards Earl Chatham.
Admiralty	Lord Anson.
Ordnance	Duke of Marlborough.
Board of Trade	Earl of Halifax.

George II. died suddenly Oct. 25, 1760, but the Newcastle and Pitt Administration retained office, though certain changes followed in a short time. Lord Keeper Henley was made lord chancellor Jan. 16, 1761. Viscount Barrington became chancellor of the exchequer March 12, 1761. Mr. Charles Townshend took the Ordnance March 18, 1761. Lord Sandys succeeded the earl of Halifax as president of the Board of Trade, March 21, 1761. The earl of Bute succeeded the earl of Holderness as one of the principal secretaries of state, March 25, 1761. Pitt having obtained information of a secret treaty between France and Spain, urged upon his colleagues to declare war against Spain. This they refused to do, whereupon he resigned, and the earl of Egremont was appointed in his place, Oct. 9, 1761. His relative, Earl Temple, followed his example, and the privy seal was intrusted to the duke of Bedford, Nov. 27, 1761. The ministry struggled on without its real head until May, 1762, when the earl of Newcastle resigned. (*See BUTE ADMINISTRATION.*)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE occupies the site of the Pons Ælii, a fortress of the Romans built about A.D. 120. The Saxon kings had a residence here called Ad Murum, and in the year 653 it was the scene of the baptism of two royal converts—Penda, king of the Mercians, and Sigibert, king of the East Angles. The Danes destroyed all the monasteries and churches of Newcastle, and murdered their inmates, in 876. At the time of the Conquest it was called Monkchester, from the number of monks. The castle which gives its name to the town was built

in 1080 by Robert Curthose, the eldest son of William I. It was seized in 1135 by David I., king of Scotland. The Scotch held it till 1157, when it was restored to Henry II. Balliol, king of Scotland, did homage for that crown to Edward I. in the hall of the castle, in 1292. In the war between Charles I. and his parliament, Newcastle embraced the king's cause, but was besieged by the earl of Leven, and, after a gallant resistance, was taken, Oct. 29, 1644. Newcastle was the head-quarters of the king's army in the rebellion of 1745. St. Nicholas' Church, built in 1091, and destroyed by fire in 1210, was rebuilt in 1359. St. Andrew's Church was built in the 12th century. All Saints' Church, commenced in 1786, and completed in 1796, stands on the site of an old edifice that existed in 1234. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1793, and the new lecture-room in 1802. The assembly-room was founded in 1766, and the dispensary in 1777. St. Thomas's Church, commenced in 1828, was opened in 1830. The town gaol was built in 1827; and the theatre, built in 1788, was pulled down in 1835, and was re-opened in 1837. The Newcastle and Darlington Railway was opened April 15, 1844. A fire broke out about 12 a.m. Oct. 6, 1854, in Gateshead, and, having spread to Newcastle, many lives were lost, and property estimated at more than a million sterling was destroyed.

NEW COLLEGE (London) was founded at St. John's Wood, A.D. 1850, for the education of dissenting ministers.

NEW COLLEGE (Oxford), at first called St. Mary of Winchester, was founded by William of Wykeham, who was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, A.D. 1324. The foundation-stone was laid March 5, 1380, and the building was completed in six years, the society taking possession April 14, 1386. William of Wykeham died Sept. 27, 1404, and was buried in the chantry of Winchester Cathedral. James I., his queen, and the prince of Wales, were entertained in the hall of New College, Aug. 29, 1605. The garden-court was built in 1634, and the chapel was restored by Wyatt in 1789.

NEW ENGLAND (North America).—The Puritans gave this name, A.D. 1620, to their settlements in Massachusetts Bay and the surrounding districts of North America.

NEW EXCHANGE (London), founded in the Strand June 10, A.D. 1608, was removed in 1737.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire) was formed by order of William I., A.D. 1079. William of Malmesbury says that William I. destroyed the towns and churches for more than thirty miles, for the purpose of forming this forest; and others affirm that he levelled fifty-two churches to the ground. William Rufus, while hunting in this forest, was killed by an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrell, Aug. 2, 1100. In 1788 a survey was taken of the New Forest, when the amount of land was estimated at 92,362 acres. The timber was found to be rapidly decaying in the reign of Charles II.; and John

Norton, woodward of the New Forest, was ordered to inclose 300 acres as a nursery for young oaks, Dec. 13, 1669. A hurricane swept over the New Forest in November, 1703, when no less than 4,000 of the best oaks were destroyed.

NEWFOUNDLAND (Atlantic Ocean) was visited by Norwegians about A.D. 1000, and re-discovered by John Cabot June 24, 1497. A settlement was attempted in 1536 without success; and a charter for the colonization of Newfoundland was granted May 2, 1610. Three settlements were afterwards made, viz., by Lord Baltimore, in 1623; by Lord Falkland, in 1633; and by Sir David Kirk, in 1654. Squabbles between the French and English settlers led to hostilities in 1696, and again in 1702; but by the peace of Utrecht it was declared to belong to England, April 11, 1713. An act was passed prohibiting the Americans from fishing, March 30, 1775; but by the treaty of Versailles this was withdrawn, Sept. 3, 1783. The representative assembly was established in 1832, and Newfoundland was made a bishopric in 1839.

NEW FRANCE (North America).—A French expedition, under Verazzano, sent out by Francis I., took possession of a large extent of territory on the north-east coast of America, and gave it the name of New France, A.D. 1524. It is called Canada (*q.v.*).

NEWGATE (London), mentioned as a prison as early as A.D. 1207, was burnt in the great fire of 1666, and was afterwards rebuilt. It was pulled down in 1778, and the new edifice was nearly completed when the Gordon rioters attacked it, June 6, 1780, liberated the prisoners, and set it on fire. It was rebuilt, and ceased to be a debtors' prison in 1815. Mrs. Fry commenced her labours for improving the condition of the female prisoners in Newgate in 1808. She states that the usual amusements were swearing, gaming, and fighting; and that some were destitute even of clothing, while others enjoyed delicacies sent in by their friends. An attempt was made to classify prisoners in 1811; and the inspectors of prisons, in their annual reports of 1836, 1838, and 1843, called attention to the serious evils arising from gaol association. The interior of the prison was repaired in 1851.

NEW GEORGIA (Pacific Ocean).—Vancouver bestowed this name upon the various groups of islands in Nootka Sound, A.D. 1792. The term is sometimes restricted to Solomon's Islands, discovered by the Spaniard Mendana in 1567.

NEW GRANADA (South America) was discovered by Ojeda A.D. 1499. The first settlement in the country was made by the Spaniards A.D. 1510. The people proclaimed their independence in 1811, united with Venezuela in 1819, and with other South American states in 1823. The union was dissolved in 1831; New Granada became an independent republic, and General Santander was installed president, April 1,

1833. It has been the scene of numerous revolutions.

NEW GUINEA (Pacific Ocean). (*See PAPUA.*)

NEW HAMPSHIRE (North America) was first settled A.D. 1623, and placed itself under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1641. It was made a separate province by act of parliament in 1679, and the first congress assembled in 1776. A constitution was drawn up in 1784, and amended in 1792.

NEW HARMONY (North America).—The German Socialists removed to this town, in Connecticut, A.D. 1814. They sold the place to Robert Owen in 1824, but his attempt to establish a communist town resulted in a failure.

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut), was first settled A.D. 1633, by a colony of English under Theophilus Eaton, the first governor, and C. Mather, the first minister, called the Moses and Aaron of the settlement. It was united by royal charter to Connecticut in 1665, and in 1784 New Haven was constituted a city. The most important institution in this city, and the oldest and most extensive in the United States, is Yale College, founded in 1701 at Killingworth, and removed to New Haven in 1717. New Haven was taken by the British in July, 1779. The constitution of the United States was adopted by New Haven, Jan. 9, 1783.

NEW HEBRIDES (Pacific Ocean).—One portion of this extensive group was discovered by Quiros, A.D. 1605, and was proved to be islands by Bougainville in 1768. Captain Cook explored the group, giving it the name of the New Hebrides, in July, 1774. Captain Bligh discovered the most northern portion of the group in 1789.

NEW HOLLAND.—The name given by the Dutch to Australia (*q.v.*).

NEW INDEPENDENTS.—This sect was founded by John Robinson, a Norfolk divine, in 1616. They maintain that every congregation of Christians has, according to the New Testament, full ecclesiastical power over its members, and hence they are called New Independents. The Scottish Independents, also called New Independents, and Haldanites, or Haldanite Independents, from their founder, Robert Haldane, arose in 1797.

NEW INN (London) was founded A.D. 1485, and is attached to the Middle Temple.

NEW INN HALL (Oxford).—A collection of houses called Trilleck's Inns A.D. 1349, from John Trilleck, bishop of Hereford, were inherited in 1391 by William of Wykeham, who granted them to New College, and they received the name of New Inn Hall. An additional range of building was added in 1836.

NEW IRELAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered and named by Carteret, A.D. 1767.

NEW JERSEY (North America) was first colonized by the Dutch from New York, between A.D. 1614 and 1620. A colony of Swedes and Finns settled here in 1627. Charles II. in 1664 granted this territory to

his brother the duke of York, who sold the patent to Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret. The Dutch in 1673 regained possession, but resigned it in 1674. Great confusion having arisen in regard to the appointment of governors, the proprietors, Lord Berkeley, &c., in 1702 surrendered the government to the crown. New Jersey formed part of the state of New York until 1736, when a separation ensued. It published its constitution July 2, 1776, and was one of the original states of the Union.

NEW LANARK (Lanarkshire) was founded by David Dale, A.D. 1783. Robert Owen endeavoured to establish communism here in 1801.

NEW LONDON (North America).—This town, in Connecticut, founded A.D. 1644, was taken and burned by Arnold, Sept. 8, 1781.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire).—The earliest mention of this town is in A.D. 1227, when it is supposed to have derived its name from a market removed hither from Exning on account of the plague. James I. erected a hunting-seat, afterwards called the King's House. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt by Charles II., who was a great patron of horse-racing. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire March 22, 1683, during the races, and a large portion of the town fell a sacrifice to the devouring element on the same occasion.

NEW MEXICO (America).—This territory of the United States was formed Sept. 9, 1850, out of the country ceded by Mexico after the war with the Americans.

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana) was founded by Bienville, the French governor of Louisiana, A.D. 1717. The colony was conveyed to Spain in 1762, and restored to France in 1801. Napoleon I. sold it to the United States in 1803. The battle of New Orleans took place Jan. 8, 1815, between the Americans, under General Jackson, and the English, under General Pakenham, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 3,000 in killed and wounded. The university of New Orleans was founded in 1849.

NEW PHILIPPINES (Pacific Ocean), more properly called the Carolines, were named from La Carolina, a term applied to one of those islands visited by the Spaniard Lazeano A.D. 1686. An attempt was made by the Jesuits of Manila to establish missions here about 1600. The small-pox committed terrible ravages among the natives in 1854.

NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).—The parish church was built A.D. 1172; and the grammar-school was founded in 1619. In the school-room of the town negotiations were opened between Charles I. and the parliament, Sept. 18, 1648, and closed, the king having agreed to some of the demands, Nov. 27, 1648. The coffin of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., was discovered in the church in 1793.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire).—Edward III. granted this town its first charter, which was confirmed by James I. Of the old castle, supposed to have been founded by Robert

Fitzroy, earl of Gloucester, only a square tower and a part of the great hall now remain. A handsome stone bridge was built over the river Usk in 1800. This town was the scene of serious Chartist riots, Monday, Nov. 4, 1839. The rioters, led by one John Frost, a retired draper of Newport, amounting to 10,000 in number, armed with guns, &c., met in front of the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates were assembled, with about 30 soldiers and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the hotel, and fired upon the inmates. The soldiers succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the city, leaving about 20 dead, and many dangerously wounded. Frost and several of his associates were apprehended on the following day, tried at Monmouth Dec. 31, and found guilty of high treason, Jan. 5, 1840. Their sentence was subsequently commuted into transportation for life.

NEW RIVER (London).—In 1605 the lord mayor and citizens of London were empowered to bring a stream of fresh water to the north parts of the city of London, from Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, but nothing was done till Hugh Middleton offered, March 28, 1609, to begin the work within two months, and to make and finish the river, provided the common council would transfer to him the powers vested in them by two acts of parliament. This was agreed to, and the New River was completed as far as the basin at Islington, Sept. 29, 1613.

NEWRY (Ireland).—A Cistercian abbey was founded here A.D. 1157, by Maurice Mac Loughlin, king of Ireland, and a castle was built by John De Courcy. It was destroyed in 1318, and rebuilt in 1480. Marshal Bagnal restored the castle, rebuilt the town, for which James I., in 1613, granted him the entire lordship in fee to him and his heirs for ever, and peopled it with Protestant settlers. After the Restoration, the town continued to flourish till 1689, when it was burned by the duke of Berwick in his retreat from Duke Schomberg. The custom-house was built in 1726. A very considerable trade was carried on with the West Indies in 1758.

NEWS-BOOKS, or pamphlets of news, the forerunners of the modern newspaper, were first issued from the English press in the 16th century. They merely treated of some political event, either foreign or domestic, and did not appear at stated periods, or even under the same title. A proclamation against certain "bookes printed of newes, of the prosperous successes of the king's majestie's arms in Scotland," was issued in 1544. A collection, commencing in 1579, is preserved in the British Museum. The news-books continued to appear until the close of the 17th century. Burton remarks, in the "Anatomy of Melancholy," of which the first edition was published in 1614, "If any read now-a-days, it is a play-book, or pamphlet of newes." (See NEWS-PAPERS.)

NEWS-LETTERS were used in this country

as a medium for the circulation of intelligence before the printed news-book (*q. v.*), the forerunner of the modern newspaper, made its appearance. A writer in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" remarks (xvi. 180), "Their first journalists were the writers of 'news-letters.' Originally the dependents of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired, the duty grew at length into a calling. The writer had his periodical subscription list, and, instead of writing a single letter, wrote as many letters as he had customers. Then one, more enterprising than the rest, established an 'intelligence-office,' with a staff of clerks." News-letters, giving an account of events that happened during the Wars of the Roses, are given in Sir John Fenn's collection of the "Paston Letters."

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND ISLES (Pacific Ocean). — The group, consisting of twelve islands, was discovered by Captain Smith A.D. 1819.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Australia). — The eastern coast of Australia, from Cape Howe to Cape York, was discovered by Captain Cook, A.D. 1770. He took possession of it in the name of the king, calling it New South Wales, and he named the island in which he performed the ceremony, Possession Island. The first convicts arrived Jan. 20, 1788, and the settlement formed at Botany Bay was transferred to Sydney (*q. v.*) in 1789. The colony received a new constitution in 1855.

NEWSPAPERS. — The Romans possessed publications agreeing in some respects with the modern newspaper. These manuscript journals, called *Acta Diurna*, were, as the title denotes, simply records of daily occurrences. They were issued by government authority as early as B.C. 691. The privilege was withdrawn about B.C. 40. During the wars carried on between the state of Venice and the Turks, the *Gazzetta*, in manuscript, was published at Venice, of which the first number appeared, it is believed, A.D. 1536, and was continued monthly. Stations were appointed where the people might come to hear them read, and thirty volumes are preserved in one of the libraries of Florence. The earliest in the British Museum library is a printed copy, dated 1570. *Gazzetta*, the name of the coin paid by the auditors for hearing the news read, was transferred to the newspaper. Offices were established about this time in France, on the suggestion of the father of Montaigne, the essayist, for receiving intimations that any person wished to make public. These were copied out and posted on the walls, and eventually gave rise to regularly published advertising sheets. The "news-letters" (*q. v.*) were introduced during the reign of Henry VI. In these the gossip of the town was collected by "correspondents," and posted to their employers in the country, at a salary of a few pounds a year. The collection of newspapers in the

British Museum contains seven numbers—four in manuscript and three in Roman type—of the "English Mercurie," the first dated July 23, 1588. For many years this was considered to be the earliest printed English newspaper; but, in 1839, Mr. Watts showed that it was a forgery. The same collection contains what must be considered as the first regularly published newspaper in England, bearing the title of "Weekly Newes," the first number being dated May 23, 1622. The "Daily Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament," from Nov. 3, 1640, to Nov. 3, 1641, in two volumes, was the first systematic account of the kind laid before the public. It was followed by "Diurnal Occurrences," brought out weekly; and this was succeeded by the host of "Mercuries," including the famous "Mercurius Britannicus," from 1642 to 1654. During the residence of the court of Charles II. at Oxford, on account of the plague that devastated the metropolis, the first number of the "Oxford Gazette" appeared, Nov. 13, 1665. It was transferred to London with the court, and took the title of "London Gazette," Feb. 5, 1666. Amongst the earliest commercial papers was the "City Mercury," with which L'Estrange was connected, commenced Nov. 4, 1675. The first gratuitously circulated paper was "Domestic Intelligence," in 1679. The forerunner of literary journals is the "Mercurius Librarius," first published April 9, 1680. The "Daily Courant," the first morning paper, appeared March 11, 1702. Archbishop Laud's licensing decree, aimed at the newspaper press, came into operation July 11, 1637; the restriction being renewed at intervals by act of parliament, till it expired in 1693. A stamp duty of one penny was proposed in the House of Commons in 1701, but abandoned. An act (10 Anne, c. 19) was, however, carried imposing the stamp for a period of thirty-two years, Aug. 1, 1712. The bill for the abolition of the stamp duty (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27) received the royal assent June 15, 1855. A duty of one shilling on advertisements had been originally charged, which was raised in time to three shillings; and on the 31st of May, 1815, the chancellor of the exchequer imposed an additional sixpence. This tax was abolished by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853). The first newspaper published in Scotland, printed by order of the Protector, was called "Mercurius Politicus," and it appeared Oct. 26, 1653. It was for the use of his troops in garrison at Leith, and the publication was transferred to Edinburgh in November, 1654. The first number of the "Mercurius Caledonius" appeared Dec. 31, 1660. The "Caledonian Mercury" was first issued April 28, 1720. "Pue's Occurrences," a daily paper, made its appearance in Ireland in 1700, and was probably the first in that country; the second, also daily, being "Falkener's Journal" in 1728. The press in India originated with "Hicking's Gazette," published at Calcutta Jan. 29, 1781.

The "Calcutta Gazette" was brought out by the government March 4, 1784. The "Bengal Hurkaru," started in January, 1795, appeared as a daily paper April 29, 1819. A censorship was established by Lord Wellesley, April, 1799. George Howe, a native of St. Kitts, established the "Sydney Gazette," the first Australian newspaper, March 5, 1803. The "Boston News Letter," the first number being dated April 24, 1704, was the first newspaper published in America. The "Daily Sun," of New York, which first appeared Sept. 23, 1833, was the first of the penny papers of that country. French journalism took its rise from Théophraste Renaudot, who brought out the "Gazette" in May, 1631, and obtained a monopoly of the business of supplying the Parisians with news by letters patent granted in October of the same year. A Frankfort bookseller brought out the first German newspaper in 1615. In 1605 Abraham Verhoeven received from the archduke the exclusive privilege of publishing news, and commenced the "Nieuwe Tydinghen" of Antwerp. The "Gazette van Gend" appeared at Ghent in 1667. According to the "Newspaper Press Directory for 1862," there are now published in the United Kingdom 1,165 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England, 843; Wales, 33; Scotland, 139; Ireland, 134; Channel Islands, 14. Of these there are 43 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 16 in Ireland, 9 in Scotland, 2 in the Channel Islands. On reference to preceding editions of the "Directory," we find that, in 1821, there were published in the United Kingdom 267 journals; in 1831, 295; in 1841, 472; and in 1851, 563. The following is a list of the newspapers that have appeared in the metropolis, with the date of their establishment. Many of them, however, enjoyed but a short existence:—

	A D.
Albion	Oct. 15, 1831
Anti-Gallican Monitor	1809
Argus	1789
Association Medical Journal (weekly)	Jan. 7, 1853
Athenæum (weekly)	Jan. 1828
Athenian Gazette	March 17, 1690
Atlas (weekly)	May 21, 1826
Atlas (for India, weekly)	April, 1842
Australian Gazette (weekly)	1850
Aurora (daily)	1807
Bell's Life in London (weekly)	1820
Bell's Weekly Messenger (weekly)	May 1, 1796
Britannia (weekly)	April, 1839
British Banner (weekly)	Jan. 1, 1848
Bent's Literary Advertiser (monthly)	1802
Bingley's Journal	1770
British Journal	Sept. 23, 1792
British Standard (weekly)	Jan. 2, 1857
Briton	May 29, 1762
Builder (weekly)	1842
Building News (weekly)	March 1, 1854
Canadian News (fortnightly)	1854
Chemical Gazette (fortnightly)	Nov. 1, 1842
Christian Cabinet (weekly)	July 27, 1855
Christian Chronicle (weekly)	Nov. 13, 1857
Christian Times (weekly)	Aug. 1848
City Mercury	Nov. 4, 1675
City Press (weekly)	July 18, 1857
Civil Service Gazette (weekly)	Jan. 1, 1853
Clerical Journal (fortnightly)	May, 1853

	A.D.
Colliery Guardian (weekly)	Jan. 2, 1858
Cooper's John Bull	1826
Cottage Gardener (weekly)	Oct. 1848
County Courts Chronicle (monthly)	1846
Courier de l'Europe (weekly)	1840
Courant (weekly)	Oct. 9, 1621
Court Circular (weekly)	April 26, 1856
Court Journal (weekly)	1829
Covent Garden Journal	Jan. 4, 1752
Craftsman	1726
Critic (fortnightly)	Nov. 1843
Daily Courant	March 11, 1703
Daily News	Jan. 21, 1846
Daily Telegraph	June 29, 1855
Daily Universal Register	Jan. 13, 1785
Diary	1789
Dispatch (weekly)	1801
Diurnal Occurrences (weekly)	1641
Domestic Intelligence	1679
Dyer's News Letter	1712
Economist (weekly)	Sept. 2, 1843
Ecclesiastical Gazette (monthly)	July 10, 1838
Educational Times (monthly)	Oct. 1847
Engineer (weekly)	Jan. 4, 1856
English Churchman (weekly)	Jan. 1843
English Journal of Education (monthly)	Jan. 1, 1847
Era (weekly)	Sept. 30, 1838
Evening Herald	June 29, 1857
Evening Journal (three times a week)	Oct. 6, 1851
Evening Mail (three times a week)	1789
Evening Post	Sept. 6, 1709
Evening Star (daily)	March 17, 1856
Examiner (weekly)	Jan. 1808
Express (daily)	Sept. 1, 1846
Field (weekly)	Jan. 1, 1853
Freeman (weekly)	Jan. 24, 1855
Free Press (weekly)	Dec. 13, 1855
Friend (monthly)	1843
Gardeners' Chronicle (weekly)	Jan. 28, 1841
Gardeners' and Farmers' Journal (weekly)	1845
Gas and Water Times (monthly)	1853
General Advertiser	1766
General Shipping List (weekly)	Oct. 3, 1853
Globe (daily)	1803
Guardian (weekly)	Jan. 21, 1846
Home News (weekly)	Jan. 1847
Homeward Mail (on arrival of each mail from the East)	1857
Illustrated Inventor (weekly)	Oct. 31, 1857
Illustrated London News (weekly)	May 14, 1842
Illustrated Times (weekly)	June 9, 1855
Independent Whig	1710
Indian Mail (on arrival of mail <i>via</i> Marseilles)	May, 1843
Indian News (on arrival of each Indian mail)	June, 1840
Inquirer (weekly)	July 9, 1842
Instructor	1808
Jacobite Journal	Dec. 1747
Jesuit	1732
Jewish Chronicle (weekly)	1845
John Bull (weekly)	Dec. 17, 1820
Johnson's Sunday Monitor	1778
Journal of Gas Lighting (fortnightly)	Feb. 10, 1849
Journal of the Society of Arts (weekly)	1852
Journal of the Photographic Society (monthly)	March, 1853
Jurist (weekly)	1837
Justice of the Peace (weekly)	Jan. 28, 1837
Kingdom's Intelligencer	Jan. 7, 1661
Kingdom's Weekly Post	Oct. 1645
Knight's Official Advertiser (monthly)	Nov. 1855
Ladies' Mercury	Feb. 18, 1692
Lady's Newspaper (weekly)	Jan. 2, 1847
Lancet (weekly)	Oct. 3, 1823
Law Chronicle (monthly)	1854
Law Times (weekly)	April 8, 1843
Leader (weekly)	March 30, 1850
Liberator (monthly)	July, 1855
Literary Courier of Grub Street	1737
Literarium (weekly)	Aug. 1, 1855
Literary Churchman (fortnightly)	May 5, 1855
Literary Gazette (weekly)	Jan. 1817
Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper	Nov. 1842
London Gazette	Feb. 5, 1666
London Gazette (twice a week)	Nov. 7, 1665

NEW

	A.D.
London Mail (fortnightly)	1852
Londoner Deutsches Journal (weekly)	Aug. 4, 1856
London Mercury	June 3, 1696
Magnet (weekly)	March, 1837
Mark Lane Express (weekly)	Dec. 1832
Medical Circular (weekly)	Jan. 14, 1832
Medical Times (weekly)	July 6, 1850
Mercantile Journal (weekly)	1832
Military Spectator (weekly)	1837
Mining Journal (weekly)	Aug. 29, 1838
Mitchell's Maritime Register (weekly)	(Sept. 27, 1856)
Monetary Times (three times a week)	Jan. 5, 1838
Morning Advertiser (daily)	Feb. 8, 1794
Morning Chronicle (daily)	June 28, 1780
Morning Herald (daily)	Nov. 1, 1769
Morning Post (daily)	Nov. 1772
Morning News (daily)	1896
Morning Star (daily)	March 17, 1856
Musical Gazette (weekly)	Jan. 26, 1856
Musical Times (monthly)	June, 1844
Musical World (weekly)	1825
Naval and Military Gazette (weekly)	Feb. 9, 1833
News	1805
News of the World (weekly)	Sept. 29, 1843
New Times	1817
Nonconformist (weekly)	April 14, 1841
Observer (weekly)	1792
Old Whig	1723
Overland Mail (weekly)	July 10, 1855
Patriot (twice a week)	Jan. 1832
Pawnbrokers' Gazette (weekly)	1839
People (weekly)	April 18, 1857
People's Paper (weekly)	1832
Philanthropist (monthly)	June 1, 1855
Press (weekly)	May 7, 1853
Presse de Londres (weekly)	Sept. 20, 1857
Public Advertiser (Newcomb's)	May 26, 1657
Public Intelligencer	Oct. 8, 1655
Public Ledger (daily)	1759
Publishers' Circular (fortnightly)	Sept. 1837
Punch (weekly)	July 17, 1851
Racing Times (weekly)	Feb. 26, 1851
Railway Gazette (weekly)	July 12, 1845
Railway Journal (weekly)	1835
Railway Record	April 13, 1844
Railway Times	1837
Record (three times a week)	Jan. 1828
Reporter (weekly)	1847
Representative (daily)	Jan. 25, 1836
Representative (weekly)	Jan. 6, 1822
Review (weekly)	Feb. 1704
Review and Country Gentleman's Journal (weekly)	Jan. 1859
Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper	May 5, 1850
Saturday Review (weekly)	Nov. 3, 1855
Scots Mercury	May 8, 1692
Shipping Advertiser (daily)	1845
Shipping Gazette (daily)	Jan. 4, 1836
Solicitors' Journal (weekly)	1857
Spectator (weekly)	July 5, 1828
Standard (daily) { As an evening paper	1827
State-man (weekly) { As a morning paper	June 29, 1837
St. James's Chronicle (three times a week)	Oct. 10, 1857
Star (daily)	1788
Sun (daily)	Oct. 1, 1792
Sunday Times (weekly)	1822
Swift's Examiner (weekly)	Aug. 3, 1710
Times (daily)	Jan. 1, 1788
Test	Nov. 6, 1756
True Patriot	Nov. 5, 1745
Union (weekly)	Jan. 2, 1857
United Service Gazette (weekly)	Feb. 3, 1833
Universal Chronicle (weekly)	1758
Universal Corn Reporter (weekly)	1829
Watchman (weekly)	Jan. 7, 1835
Weekly Chronicle	July 18, 1846
Weekly Record	1856
Weekly Register	Oct. 13, 1849
Weekly Reporter	1852
Weekly Star	1857
Weekly Times	Jan. 24, 1847
Wellington Gazette (monthly)	1857
Wesleyan Times (weekly)	Jan. 8, 1849
Whisperer	Feb. 17, 1777

NEW STYLE.—Sir Harris Nicolas states, with reference to this change, “The errors in the Julian method of computing the year having long attracted the attention of astronomers, Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the Roman calendar; and the alteration made by him in October, 1582, created what is commonly called the New Style, but which was sometimes called the Roman Style; while the calendar obtained the name, from its creator, of Gregorian. After great consideration, that pontiff published his new calendar, in which ten days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old calendar, would have been the 5th October, the 15th of October, 1582.” The difference between the old style and the new style from 1582 to 2100 is as follows:—

	A.D.	A.D.	
From Oct. 5, 1582, to Feb. 29, 1700	..	10 days.	
From March 1, 1700, to Feb. 29, 1800	..	11 days.	
From March 1, 1800, to Feb. 29, 1900	..	12 days.	
From March 1, 1900, to Feb. 29, 2100	..	13 days.	

The change made by Gregory XIII. was gradually introduced into other countries, England (*see* OLD STYLE) being amongst the last to make the alteration, whilst Russia and Greece still adhere to the olden mode of computation. From the following table the reader will perceive at what time the new style was adopted in various parts of Europe:—

	A.D.
Artois	Dec. 25, 1582
Basel	Jan. 12, 1701
Berne	Jan. 12, 1701
Brabant	Dec. 25, 1582
Denmark	1582
England	Sept. 2, 1752
Flanders	Dec. 25, 1582
France	Dec. 20, 1582
Friesland	Dec. 12, 1700
Germany (Roman Catholics)	1584
Germany (Protestants)	Nov. 15, 1699
Groningen	Dec. 12, 1700
Guel-ers	Dec. 12, 1700
Hainaut	Dec. 25, 1582
Holland	Dec. 25, 1582
Hungary	1587
Italy	Oct. 15, 1582
Lorraine	Dec. 20, 1582
Maliues	Dec. 25, 1582
Overysse	Dec. 12, 1700
Poland	1586
Portugal	Oct. 15, 1582
Rome	Oct. 15, 1582
Schaf-hausen	Jan. 12, 1701
Spain	Oct. 15, 1582
Strasburg	March 1, 1682
Sweden	March 1, 1753
Switzerland (parts of)	1583 or 1584
Switzerland (Protestants of)	Jan. 12, 1701
Tuscany	1749 or 1751
Utrecht	Dec. 12, 1700
Zutphen	Dec. 12, 1700
Zurich	Jan. 12, 1701

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY. — Sir Isaac Newton was born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, Dec. 25, 1642. His attention was directed to the subject of gravitation in 1666, by seeing an apple fall from a tree, and the train of thought suggested by this trivial

incident led to the philosophical demonstration of this great principle. His views on the subject were made known in the "Principia," which was first published in 1687. Newton was made master of the mint in 1699, he became president of the Royal Society in 1703, was knighted by Queen Anne, April 16, 1705, and died Monday, March 20, 1727.

NEWTOWNBARRY (Ireland).—Some cattle, seized for tithes by the Rev. Alex. McClin-tock, were put up to auction in this village, in the county of Wexford, Saturday, June 18, 1831, when a riot ensued, in which twelve or thirteen persons were killed and several severely wounded. The coroner's jury on the bodies of those that were killed, after sitting several days, being unable to agree, was discharged without giving a verdict.

NEWTOWN BUTLER (Ireland).—The Protestants of Enniskillen defeated the Irish at this town, in Fermanagh, July 30, 1689. In their retreat they set fire to the church, and many of the inhabitants who had sought refuge there, perished.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The first day of January was observed as a day of rejoicing, and a feast was instituted by Numa, dedicated to Janus, the god of the new year, B.C. 713. During the pontificate of Felix III., A.D. 487, a Christian festival, called the Octave of Christmas, was instituted.

NEW YORK (United States).—This city is built on Manhattan Island, which was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609.

A.D.

- 1614. New York, or Manhattan island, is settled by the Dutch.
- 1623. The Dutch erect a fort on the south of Manhattan island, which forms the nucleus of New Amsterdam.
- 1642. They build a church in the fort.
- 1656. New Amsterdam is laid out in streets.
- 1664. Aug. 27. New Amsterdam surrenders to the British, who change its name to New York.
- 1665. June 12. New York is incorporated, and placed under the government of a mayor, five aldermen, and a sheriff.
- 1667. July 10. New York is formally ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Breda.
- 1673. July 30. The Dutch take New York.
- 1674. Feb. 19. It is restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Westminster.
- 1678. The city is said to contain 343 houses.
- 1683. New York receives a legislative assembly.
- 1686. James II. grants the town its first charter.
- 1688. New York is added to the jurisdiction of New England.
- 1693. The episcopal church is established in New York, and William Bradford sets up the first printing press.
- 1700. The Legislative Assembly passes an act for the expulsion of the Jesuits.
- 1712. The negroes are frustrated in an attempt to burn the city.
- 1734. The city is fortified against the Indians.
- 1741. Another incendiary plot of the negroes is suppressed.
- 1750. Columbia College is founded.
- 1765. Nov. 5. Governor Colden is burnt in effigy for supporting the Stamp Act.
- 1775. The inhabitants present a petition to the British parliament for a redress of grievances. The petition was presented by Edmund Burke, but was not brought up.

A.D.

- 1776. Sept. 15. The city, having been evacuated by the republicans, is seized by the British troops.
- 1783. Nov. 25. The British evacuate the city.
- 1785. The first congress meets at New York.
- 1788. July 26. New York state adopts the constitution of the United States.
- 1789. April 30. Washington is inaugurated as first president of the United States, at New York.
- 1795. The yellow fever rages.
- 1807. The College of Physicians is founded.
- 1811. May 19. Nearly 100 buildings are destroyed by fire.
- 1816. Dec. 4. A destructive fire rages in the city.
- 1826. The National Academy of Design is instituted.
- 1831. New York University is founded.
- 1832. The cholera breaks out in New York.
- 1835. Dec. 16. A dreadful fire destroys property amounting to 18,000,000 dollars. The Croton water-works are commenced this year.
- 1845. The Croton water-works are completed. July 19. A terrible fire destroys 302 houses and property to the amount of 10,000,000 dollars.
- 1849. May 9. Serious riots take place at the Astor-House Theatre, in consequence of the rivalry of the American actor Forrest and Mr. Macready. The latter gentleman was compelled to quit the theatre in disguise, and the mob was not reduced to order until the military had been called out.
- 1853. July 14. The Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations is opened.
- 1857. June 16. Riots take place between the mayor and the population. Oct. A commercial panic causes great distress.
- 1858. Oct. 5. The Exhibition is destroyed by fire.
- 1860. Feb. 2. Fifty persons perish in a fire.

NEW ZEALAND (South Pacific) was discovered by Tasman in December, 1642; and Cook sailed round the islands in 1769 and 1770. The Church Missionary Society sent several missionaries out in 1814. The New Zealand Company formed a settlement in 1839; and the British government established the colony, making Auckland the capital, May 21, 1840. An attempt to execute a warrant produced a disastrous war with the natives, June 17, 1843, which continued with interruptions till 1847. Another dispute respecting land led to a renewal of hostilities May 3, 1860. The Canterbury settlement was formed by an association of gentlemen connected with the Church of England, in 1848; and the Otago settlement by gentlemen connected with the Free Church of Scotland in the same year. The New Zealand Company was dissolved in 1851. New Zealand was made the seat of a bishopric in 1841, and it received a new constitution by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 72 (Jan. 30, 1852).

NGAMI (Africa).—This lake, that appears upon some Portuguese charts of A.D. 1508, was visited by Livingston, Murray, and Os- well, July 28, 1849. Livingston visited this lake for the second time in 1850.

NIAGARA (North America).—The celebrated falls of this river were first visited by Father Hennepin, a French missionary, A.D. 1678. The fort of Niagara, afterwards called Fort Erie (*q.v.*), was taken by the English, July 24, 1759. Blondin first crossed the falls on a tight rope, Aug. 17, 1859.

NICÆA (Battle).—Septimius Severus defeated Pescennius Niger near this city, in Bithynia, A.D. 194.

NICÆA (Bithynia).—This town, called *Andore*, or *Helicore*, is said to have been colonized by Bottiæans, and destroyed by the Mysians. Antigonus rebuilt the town B.C. 316, and named it *Antigoneia*; but Lysimachus, having conquered this part of Asia, changed its name to *Nicæa*, in honour of his wife *Nicæa*, daughter of *Antipater*. It became a city of great importance, and the kings of Bithynia, whose æra began in 288 B.C., often resided here. The celebrated Council of *Nicæa*, the first general council, was held from June 19 to Aug. 25, 325. It was greatly injured by an earthquake Oct. 11, 368, and was restored by the emperor *Valens*. The Greeks held it as a strong bulwark against the Turks, who captured it in 1078. The Crusaders wrested it from them June 20, 1097. *Nicæa* was made the capital of Western Asia by *Theodore Lascaris* in 1204.

NICARAGUA (Central America) formed part of the Spanish kingdom of Guatemala (*q. v.*) until Sept. 21, 1821, when the people threw off the yoke of Spain and declared their independence. It subsequently became a member of a confederacy called the Republic of Central America, which was dissolved in 1839. The American filibuster *Walker* having landed here, was totally routed by the Nicaragua troops near *San Juan del Sur*, June 28, 1855; but he afterwards made himself dictator of the state. The filibusters were expelled in 1857 by the combined action of the several states. As early as 1527 it was proposed to construct a ship canal through Nicaragua, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Surveys with this view were made in 1781, 1838, and 1851, and various schemes have been at different times projected.

NICE (France), capital of the province of the same name, is supposed to have been colonized by Phœceans from Marseilles in the 5th century. One part of *Nice*, the *Quartier de la Croix de Marbre*, is thus named from a marble cross erected to commemorate the reconciliation of *Charles V.* and *Francis I.*, June 18, 1538, when the treaty of *Nice* was concluded through the intervention of *Pope Paul III.* Near this cross stands an obelisk, put up in 1823, in memory of the two visits made by *Pius VII.* in 1809 and 1814. The duke de *Feuillade* invested *Nice* in 1705, and it surrendered Dec. 9. The Austrians took *Nice* March 3, 1744, and the French, under *Belleisle*, obtained possession in June, 1747. The French overran *Nice* in 1792. It was incorporated with the French republic in November of the same year, and formally ceded by the king of *Sardinia*, May 15, 1796. The Austrians, under *Melas*, entered *Nice* May 11, 1800, and it was finally restored to *Sardinia* in 1814. The emperor *Napoleon III.* having demanded the cession of *Nice* as a return for services rendered to *Sardinia* in the war against Austria, *Nice* was annexed

to France by treaty signed in Paris March 29, 1860, and the transfer was made June 14.

NICENE CREED.—A confession of faith in which the consubstantiality of the Father and the Son is asserted, was drawn up by the first general council, assembled at *Nicæa*, June 19—Aug. 25, 325 A.D. The words "and the Son," after "who proceedeth from the Father," asserting the divinity of the Holy Ghost, were added at the second general council, held at Constantinople from May to July 30. This clause, called the *filioque*, has given rise to much controversy, and it is rejected by the Greek church. It was accepted by the Spanish bishops in 447, and by those of Rome in 883.

NICKEL, a white metal that enters largely into the composition of German silver, and is found in most parts of Europe and South America, was first described by *Cronstedt* A.D. 1751.

NICOBAR ISLANDS (Indian Ocean), consisting of nine larger and several smaller islands, were settled A.D. 1756 and 1768 by the Danes, who on both occasions were compelled to withdraw on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. Some missionaries remained until 1792.

NICOLAIEFF, or **NIKOLAIEV** (Russia), the principal station of the Black Sea fleet, was founded A.D. 1701. The dockyards are very extensive, and numerous schools for naval cadets, shipbuilders, and pilots, exist in the town.

NICOLAITANES.—These heretics of the 1st century, mentioned in the Revelation of *St. John*, ch. i. 6 and 15, who are said to have taken the name from *Nicolas*, a proselyte of Antioch, one of the seven deacons (*Acts* vi. 5), allowed a community of wives, and held that the passions ought to be allowed to exhaust themselves by indulgence. Allusion is made to them *Rev. i. 14*, where the doctrine of *Balaam* is said to be to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to commit fornication. A Gnostic sect of the 2nd century revived this heresy.

NICOMEDEIA (Bithynia), now called *Ismid*, was built upon the ruins of *Astacus*, by *Nicomedes I.*, B.C. 264, and made the metropolis of Bithynia. It prospered greatly for more than six centuries, and came into the hands of the Romans B.C. 74. It was a favourite residence of several emperors, among them *Diocletian* and *Constantine the Great*. It is memorable as the place where *Hannibal*, the Carthaginian general, died, B.C. 183.

NICOPOLIS (Egypt) was founded by *Augustus* B.C. 24, in commemoration of the surrender of Alexandria; and in less than a century its name disappeared from history.

NICOPOLIS (Greece) was founded in honour of the victory of *Actium*, B.C. 31, by *Augustus*, who instituted a quinquennial festival, called *Actia*, sacred to *Apollo*, in commemoration of that victory. Christianity was introduced here by the apostle *Paul*, who dates his epistle to *Titus* from this city about August, A.D. 64. *Nicopolis* continued the

chief city of Western Greece for a long time, but gradually fell into decay. At the beginning of the 5th century it was plundered by the Goths.

NIEMEN (Russian Poland).—After the battle of Friedland the Russians retreated and crossed the Niemen, at Tilsit, June 18, 1807. The French army, under Napoleon I., crossed the Niemen for the invasion of Russia, June 24, 1812. The wretched remnant of this imposing army recrossed the Niemen Dec. 12, 1812, when 3,000 were taken prisoners by Platoff. In the Polish insurrection of 1831 a battle was fought near this river, May 27, in which the Russian general Sacken was defeated by the Poles, with the loss of 2,000 men.

NIENSTCHANTZ (Russia).—Peter the Great wrested this fortress, near the river Neva, from the Swedes, May 12, 1703, and with some of the materials he laid the foundation of St. Petersburg.

NIGER (Africa).—Various attempts have been made to discover the source of the river Niger. The first made in 1788, under the auspices of the African Association, was under the charge of John Ledyard, who died at Cairo. Mungo Park was sent out in 1795, and again in 1805. Though he did not succeed in discovering the source of the Niger, he obtained much valuable information respecting the river. He was killed by the natives on his second journey. Captain Clapperton went out in 1824, and the brothers Richard and John Lander in 1829. (See **NIGER EXPEDITION**.)

NIGER EXPEDITION was undertaken for the purpose of planting an English colony in the centre of Africa, the government granting £60,000 for that purpose. The expedition, consisting of three ships,—the *Albert*, the *Wilberforce*, and the *Soudan*,—sailed May 12, 1841. They began to ascend the Niger Aug. 20. Fever broke out in September. The expedition arrived at Adda Kudder Sept. 11, when the *Soudan* was sent back with the sick. The *Wilberforce* followed directly after, and the *Albert*, the last vessel, gained the island of Fernando Po Oct. 17, 1841, and thus the Niger expedition, from the unhealthy effects of the climate, became a total failure. It was stated in the House of Commons that the object of the expedition was to secure the effectual abolition of the slave trade.

NIGHTINGALE FUND.—A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms Nov. 29, 1855, for the purpose of raising funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses, as an acknowledgment of the services of Miss Florence Nightingale in the Russian war.

NIKA SEDITION. (See **CIRCUS FACTIONS**.)

NILE (Egypt).—This celebrated river is formed of two streams called the Blue River and the White River, which flow together at Khartoum, and each of which has been regarded as the main stream of the river. Cosmas Indicopleustes heard of the sources of the Blue Nile in the territory of the Agows in the 6th century A.D., and Fra

Mauro represented them with some degree of accuracy in the 15th century. Paez discovered and described its source in 1618, and it was also reached by the English traveller Bruce, Nov. 4, 1770. M. Linart ascended the White River as far as El Ais in 1827, and it was explored as far as Chanker by a Turko-Egyptian expedition in 1840. M. Brun-Rollet ascended still higher in 1854.

NILE (Sea-fight).—In the roadstead of Bequiers, between Aboukir and Rosetta, the French fleet, consisting of the flag-ship (120-guns), three 80-gun ships, nine 74-gun ships, two 40-gun frigates, and two 36-gun frigates, commanded by Admiral Brucey, was discovered by Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798. His fleet consisted of thirteen 74-gun ships, one 50-gun ship, and the brig *Mutine*. The French vessels were anchored close into the shore, and were protected by gunboats and a battery erected on Aboukir Island. Lord Nelson, in spite of the superior force and the advantageous position of the enemy, determined upon an attack, which commenced at sunset. Several French ships had been taken when a fire broke out on board *L'Orient*, and she blew up at ten o'clock. Firing ceased simultaneously for ten minutes, and was resumed by the *Franklin*. Another suspension took place, and the contest was again renewed at five o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. Only two ships of the line and two frigates of the French fleet escaped. The British loss amounted to 218 killed and 671 wounded. Nelson signalled to the fleet his intention to return public thanks to the Almighty for this glorious victory at 2 p. m. Aug. 2, 1798.

NILOMETER (Africa).—A graduated pillar placed in a square well in the island of Roda, opposite Old Cairo, to mark the daily rise of the Nile, was first constructed by Soliman, seventh caliph of the Omniades, A.D. 715. Al Motawakkel, tenth caliph of the Abbasides, built a new Nilometer in 860; and Mostunser Billah, fifth of the Fatimide princes of Egypt, repaired it in 1092.

NIMBUS.—This halo round the head or body of divine persons is called a nimbus when it surrounds the head, and an aureola when it envelops the body—the union of the two being called a glory. It is of pagan origin. Images of the gods were decorated with a crown of rays; and when the Roman emperors assumed divine honours, they appeared decorated in the same manner. It afterwards became so common, that it appears on coins, round the heads of the consuls of the late empire. It was for a long time avoided in the Christian representations, and the first example is a gem of St. Martin in the early part of the 6th century. After the 11th century it was employed to distinguish the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the apostles, saints, &c. From the 5th to the 12th century the nimbus had the form of a disc or plate over the head; from the 12th to the 15th century it was a broad golden band round or behind the head; from the 15th century it was a bright fillet over

the head, and in the 17th it disappeared altogether.

NIMEGUEN, or **NYMEGEN** (Holland), the ancient *Noviomagus* of the *Batavi*, is a strongly fortified town. The castle, said to have been built by *Julius Cæsar*, was repaired by *Charlemagne* about A.D. 780. *William of Holland* mortgaged the town to the duke of *Guelderland* in 1247. *Maurice* captured it in 1591. The duke of *Marlborough* arrived at Nimeguen July 2, 1702, to assume the command of the allied armies. The stadtholder *William V.* removed the court here in 1786. The duke of *York*, who formed an intrenched camp before Nimeguen in 1794, had an indecisive engagement with the French Oct. 28. The French besieged the town Nov. 1, and the English made a successful sortie Nov. 3. The French batteries were, however, re-established Nov. 6, and the English garrison was withdrawn Nov. 8, the fortress falling into the hands of the French. The town-hall was built in 1554.

NIMEGUEN (Treaty).—Conferences for peace were opened at Nimeguen in July, 1675, and *Charles II.* of England, having signed a convention with Holland, Jan. 26, 1678, for the withdrawal of the English contingent from the French army, a treaty of peace was concluded at Nimeguen between France and Holland Aug. 10. Spain acceded to the treaty Sept. 17, the emperor of Germany Feb. 5, 1679, and Sweden March 29.

NINEVEH (Assyria).—*Nimrod*, or *Asshur*, is said to have founded this city about B.C. 2250, but some authorities believe that it had no existence till the reign of *Ninus*, B.C. 2182. It is mentioned on the tablet of *Karnak*, which was engraved about B.C. 1490. *Diodorus* asserts that Nineveh was destroyed by *Arbaces* the *Mede*, B.C. 876; but *Layard* considers this destruction to have been most probably a mere depopulation. *Jonah's* prophecy to the inhabitants of Nineveh was pronounced B.C. 862, and the city was conquered and destroyed by *Cyaxares* and *Nebuchadnezzar* B.C. 606. The extent of the ancient city was sixty, or, according to some authorities, seventy-four square miles. *Heraclius* and *Rhazates* fought a great battle on its site A.D. 627. *Mr. Layard's* discoveries of antiquities at Nineveh commenced April, 1840, but no excavations of importance were made till the autumn of 1845. In 1848 he published "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 his "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon." The antiquities discovered by him have been deposited in the British Museum.

NINGPO (China) was taken possession of by *Sir Henry Pottinger* Oct. 13, 1841. The Chinese failed in an attempt to recover it March 10, 1842. A British consul and British subjects were allowed to reside at the port by the terms of the treaty of *Nankin*, signed Aug. 29, 1842.

NISHAPORE (Persia) was destroyed by *Alexander the Great* during his eastern

expedition about B.C. 331. Having been restored and raised to a royal city by the *Seljukian Turks*, it was sacked by the *Tartars* A.D. 1269, and taken in 1739 by *Nadir Shah*, who reduced it to ruins.

NISIBIS (Mesopotamia), the modern *Nisibin*, is supposed to be the *Zobah* of scripture, whose kings are mentioned as having been defeated by the *Israelites*, 1 Sam. xiv. 47, and 2 Sam. viii. 3, about B.C. 1093 and B.C. 1040. It is said to have been rebuilt by the *Macedonians*, and called *Antiocheia Mygdoniæ*. It was taken from the *Parthians* by the *Romans* under *Lucullus*, after a long siege, B.C. 68. They did not retain possession, and it was recaptured by the emperor *Trajan* A.D. 116. *Sapor I.*, king of Persia, took it A.D. 256; but it was recovered by *Odenathus* in 264. *Diocletian* and *Galerius* met here and received the Persian ambassador, and a peace was concluded with the Persians A.D. 298. *Sapor II.* besieged Nisibis three times without success, viz., in the years 338, 346, and 350. The city was, however, surrendered by the emperor *Jovian* to *Sapor II.* by treaty in 363, and the inhabitants retired to *Amida*. That rising city, with this reinforcement of inhabitants, recovered its former splendour, and became the capital of Mesopotamia. The *Romans*, under *Ardaburius*, attempted, but without success, to regain Nisibis in 420, and the *Saracens*, having taken it in 640, levelled its walls with the ground.

NISI PRIUS.—The clause in the writ summoning a jury, from which this legal phrase is derived, was introduced by 13 Edw. I. c. 30, passed A.D. 1285, and enforced by 14 Edw. III. c. 16 (1340). The judges sit in *Middlesex* at *Nisi Prius* by virtue of 18 Eliz. c. 12 (1576).

NISMES, or **NIMES** (France).—The ancient *Nemausus* noticed by *Strabo* as the capital of the *Volcæ Arecomici*, came under the sway of *Rome* B.C. 119, and was fortified by *Augustus* about 14 years before the Christian æra. It fell under the power of the *Visigoths*, from whom it was wrested by the *Moors* in the 8th century. *Charles Martel* took the town in 737, when it suffered much. In the 16th century it became a stronghold of the *Calvinists*. By the pacification of Nismes, agreed to in 1629, the *Huguenots* were secured in the possession of their estates, and the free exercise of their religion, and of all the privileges accorded by the edict of *Nantes*. They were, however, deprived of their fortified cautionary towns. The fortifications were destroyed by *Louis XIII.* The amphitheatre, erected by the Roman emperor *Antoninus Pius*, is still in a state of fair preservation, though it suffered much in the time of *Charles Martel*. Nismes still retains two of its Roman gates—the *Porte d'Auguste*, founded B.C. 16, and the *Porte de France*. The cathedral was almost destroyed during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the town suffered much in the French revolution of 1789.

NISSA, or **NISCH** (Servia).—The ancient

Naissus (*q. v.*), the birthplace of Constantine, was captured by the Turks A.D. 1376, and again in 1389. John Huniades wrested it from the Turks in 1443. It again fell into their possession, and was recovered by Louis of Baden, Sept. 24, 1689. The Turks regained possession in 1690. The Austrians took it July 28, 1737, and it was retaken by the Turks the same year.

NITRIC ACID.—Liquid nitric acid was obtained as early as the 7th century. The nature of this acid was demonstrated in 1785 by Cavendish.

NITROGEN, or **AZOTE**, was discovered by Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, and described in his "De Aëre Mephitico," published A.D. 1772. Dr. Priestley, who termed it "phlogisticated air," also described it in the Philosophical Transactions for the same year. Lavoisier showed it to be a component of atmospheric air in 1774.

NIVE (Battles).—Soult's position on this river was menaced by Hill, Nov. 16, 1813; and it was attacked and forced by the English army Dec. 8. Soult, anxious to regain the position, assailed the English army, only 30,000 strong, with 60,000 troops, Dec. 10, and, after making a most desperate attack, was compelled to retire. Further struggles occurred Dec. 11 and 13, but the English maintained their ground, and the passage of the Nive was effected. In these actions the French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 2,500 prisoners, whilst the English lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 5,019 men.

NIVELLE (Battle).—The French position on this river was carried by the English army, commanded by the duke of Wellington, after an arduous struggle, Nov. 10, 1813. The English army advanced in order of battle Nov. 11, and crossed the Nivelle Nov. 12. Marshal Soult lost 4,265 men, including 1,200 prisoners, and the English 2,294 men.

NIVELLES (Belgium).—This town originated in an abbey founded by St. Gertrude, about A.D. 645. The church dedicated to this saint was built in 1048.

NOBILITY.—The rank of *nobiles*, or known men, among the Romans was restricted to the patricians till B.C. 336, when the plebeians were permitted to attain the dignity. Hotman, in his "Franca Gallia," ascribes to Hugh Capet, king of France, the device of making such honours hereditary A.D. 987. The first recorded summons for the creation of an English peer was issued by Henry III. A.D. 1265. Titles were abolished in France, June 18, 1790; but Napoleon I. revived them in March, 1808. The hereditary peerage of that country was extinguished in 1831.

NOBLE.—This gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d., was struck in the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1344.

NOCERA (Italy), the ancient Nuceria, inhabited by people of the Oscan race, took part with the Samnites against the Romans B.C. 315, for which the consul Fabius besieged and captured the city, B.C. 308.

Hannibal reduced it by famine B.C. 216, and in the civil war it was taken by C. Papius B.C. 90. The battle between Narses and Teias, which terminated the Gothic monarchy in Italy, was fought near this city, A.D. 533. A colony of 20,000 Saracens was established here by Frederick II. A.D. 1215—1250, whence its name Nocera dei Pagani. Charles of Anjou assailed it and destroyed its fortifications in 1269.

NOLA (Italy) was founded by the Etruscans as early as B.C. 800, according to some authorities; but there is some doubt on the subject. It was conquered by the Samnites about B.C. 440, and by the Romans B.C. 313. Hannibal assailed it in three successive years, B.C. 216—214. The inhabitants took part with Marius in the civil war, and were put to the sword by Sylla, who divided the country amongst his victorious followers, B.C. 82. Alaric laid it waste A.D. 410; and Genserik, king of the Vandals, destroyed it, selling the inhabitants into slavery, A.D. 455. Augustus died here A.D. 14. It was made the seat of a bishop in 254, and St. Paulinus, its bishop, is said to have invented church bells, whence they were called "nola" and "campana."

NOMINALISTS AND REALISTS.—These celebrated ecclesiastical parties originated in the discussion between Anselm, abbot of Bec, and Roscellinus, a canon of Compiègne, A.D. 1092, the doctrines of Anselm giving rise to Realism, and those of Roscellinus to Nominalism. The controversy was revived after some years of quiet by the Franciscan Nominalist, William Occam, who died in 1347, and founded the sect of the Occamists. His followers were expelled from Prague in 1408, and their books were prohibited in France by Louis XI. in 1473. The Realists maintained that general ideas (*universalis*) are real things with positive existence; the Nominalists, on the other hand, merely regarded them as words or names. The Nominalists were in later times called Conceptualists.

NON, or **NUN (Africa).**—This cape long formed the boundary of ocean navigation, but was at last doubled, A.D. 1412, by an expedition fitted out by John I. of Portugal. Some writers contend that a Catalan doubled it as early as 1346, and that some Dieppe mariners penetrated as far as Sierra Leone in 1364. The story is not supported by satisfactory evidence.

NONCONFORMISTS.—The name of Nonconformist, now used generally to describe a dissenter from the Church of England, was first applied to those who refused to comply with the Act of Uniformity (2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1) passed in 1549. A proclamation against unlicensed preaching was issued by Elizabeth, Dec. 27, 1558; and the Nonconformists, under the name of Puritans, formed their first presbytery at Wandsworth A.D. 1572. On the passing of the Uniformity Act of Charles II., 2,000 clergymen voluntarily resigned their livings, Aug. 24, 1662. James the Second's Declaration of Indul-

gence was promulgated April 4, 1687, and the Toleration Act (1 Will. III. c. 18) was passed May 24, 1689.

NONES.—This term was applied by the Romans to the fifth day of each month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, when it was applied to the seventh. The nones formed part of the system of computing time ascribed to Romulus, B.C. 753.

NONJURORS, headed by Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. They were deprived Feb. 1, 1691. The bishops of Chichester and Worcester, who had also declined to take the oaths, died in the interval. To these men and their followers the term Nonjurors was applied. They divided into two sections in 1720, in consequence of a dispute respecting the administration of the communion. By 9 Geo. I. c. 18 (1723), they were subjected to similar taxes as papists. Their worship was conducted in hired rooms or private houses; and they became extinct in 1780.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH, inserted in the Corporation Act (13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1) of 1661, and required to be taken by all corporation officers, was as follow:—"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the king, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him." It was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 6, s. 2 (1719), an act for quieting and establishing corporations. A homily on the subject was written in 1569, and the doctrine was laid down in the canons of convocation of 1606.

NONSUCH PALACE (Surrey).—Henry VIII. having purchased the manor of Ewel cum Cuddington, ordered two parks, called the Great and the Little, to be laid out. In the latter he began to build the palace of Nonsuch, A.D. 1543. Queen Mary, Nov. 23, 1557, granted Nonsuch to the earl of Arundel, by whom it was completed. Camden says it is built with so much splendour and elegance that it stands a monument of art, and you would think the whole science of architecture had been exhausted on the building. Queen Elizabeth visited Nonsuch in 1559, 1567, 1579, and 1580. She purchased it, and it became her favourite residence. Here the earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure on his sudden return from Ireland, Sept. 28, 1599. James I. settled Nonsuch upon his queen Anne; and in 1650 a survey was taken of it by the Commonwealth commissioners, and it was sold. At the Restoration, Nonsuch and all the lands were restored to the queen-mother, and George Lord Buckley was appointed keeper Sept. 5, 1660. A proclamation was issued July 26, 1665, for removing the receipt of the exchequer from Westminster to his Majesty's honour of Nonsuch, in the county of Surrey. In 1760 it came into the possession of Barbara, who

had been created duchess of Cleveland, and baroness of Nonsuch, and by her Nonsuch was pulled down, and the parks turned into farms.

NOOTKA SOUND. (See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.)

NO POPERY.—This cry was raised by the ringleaders in the Gordon riots (*q. v.*) A.D. 1780. A similar cry was raised during some disturbances in Edinburgh and Glasgow in February, 1779.

NORDEN (Battle).—The Danes, under Hasting, defeated the army of Charles the Fat at this town, in East Friesland, A.D. 882.

NORDEÖPING, or NORKÖPING (Sweden).—At a diet held at this town A.D. 1769, the French, or the Hat party, who had long opposed the Russian and English, called the Cap party, obtained the ascendancy.

NORDLINGEN (Battles).—Two battles were fought at this walled town, in Bavaria, the first between the Austrians and Bavarians, under the archduke Ferdinand, and the Swedes, commanded by the duke of Saxe-Weimar and Count Horn, was fought Aug. 27, 1634. The latter were defeated. In the second, the Spaniards and Austrians were defeated by the French, under Turenne and the duke d'Enghien, in 1645.

NORE (Mutiny).—Great discontent prevailed amongst the sailors in the British navy early in 1797. They complained that, although the price of the necessaries of life had increased, they received the same amount of wages as that paid during the reign of Charles II. In April the men broke into open mutiny at Spithead. They refused to obey the commands of their officers, appointed delegates, and drew up petitions to Parliament for redress of grievances. Lord Howe succeeded in repressing this mutiny, but another broke out May 27, 1797, in the fleet lying at Sheerness. The ringleader was one Richard Parker, who was nicknamed Rear-Admiral Parker. The mutineers removed the ships to the Nore, hoisted the red flag, sent their officers on shore, and made the most extravagant demands. They seized some store-ships, and blockaded the mouth of the Thames. Owing to the energetic measures of the authorities, the mutineers began to waver, and fired a royal salute on the king's birthday, June 4. One by one the ships returned to their stations, the last red flag having been hauled down on the 13th. Richard Parker, president of the delegates, arrested with others on the 14th, was executed on board the *Sandwich* at Sheerness on the 30th.

NOREIA, or NOREJA (Styria), the capital of Noricum, celebrated for the great defeat inflicted upon the Romans by the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 113. The Boii besieged it B.C. 59. The modern town of Neumark occupies its site.

NORFOLK ISLAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered A.D. 1774 by Captain Cook, when it was uninhabited. A settlement of freemen and convicts made in 1787, was abandoned

in 1810. It was made a penal settlement in 1825, and on the withdrawal of the convict establishment in 1856, the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island took possession.

NORICUM (Europe), the country now forming a large portion of the Austrian empire, is supposed to have received this name from Noreia, its capital, and was inhabited by a Celtic race, anciently called Taurisci. The Boii settled in the northern part of Noricum B.C. 58. The country was made a Roman province B.C. 13. (*See AUSTRIA.*)

NORKITTEN, or **GROSS JÄGERNDORFF** (Battle).—The Prussians attacked the Russians, 30,000 strong, in an intrenched camp near the forest of Norkitten, in Prussia, Aug. 30, 1757, and after gaining some advantages, were compelled to retire in confusion. At the commencement of the battle they captured eighty pieces of cannon, which they were obliged to relinquish, with thirteen pieces of their own artillery.

NORMAL SCHOOLS for the training of teachers were instituted in France in 1795. The Normal school at Paris, suppressed in 1821, was revived June 28, 1833. Normal schools were introduced into England in 1808, and into Tuscany by a decree issued Dec. 3, 1846.

NORMANDY (France).—This duchy, which comprises part of the ancient kingdom of Neustria, was ceded to Rollo, Rolf, or Raoul, the Norseman or Norman, by Charles the Simple, according to the treaty or conference of St. Clair-sur-Epte, which was concluded between them A.D. 911. Rollo is believed to have held it as a fief of the French crown, but the subject is involved in considerable obscurity.

- A.D.
912. Rollo is baptized at Rouen by the name of Robert.
923. The Franks invade Normandy under Raoul of Burgundy, who is compelled to retire, and pay a heavy Danegelt as the price of peace.
927. Rollo abdicates in favour of his son, William Longue-Epée, who performs homage to King Charles.
931. William invades Brittany, and annexes part of that country, with the Channel islands, to his own states.
932. He suppresses an insurrection under Count Riulph, whom he puts to death.
937. Cornouaille is permanently annexed to Normandy. William revolts against Louis IV of France.
938. He ravages Flanders.
940. He swears fealty to Otho I. of Germany, but after many vacillations returns to his allegiance to Louis IV.
942. Dec. 17. He is murdered by Balzo, the nephew of Count Riulph.
944. Normandy is invaded by the French and Flemings, who defeat the Normans at the battle of Argus.
945. Richard the Fearless is restored by the aid of Harold Blaatand, king of Denmark.
960. A powerful confederacy is formed against Richard, headed by Lothaire, king of France.
961. Richard defeats Lothaire at the battle of the Fords.
962. Thibaut, count of Chartres, invades Normandy, and is defeated at the battle of Hermondeville.

- A.D.
996. Richard II. suppresses an insurrection occasioned by the tyranny of the nobles.
1003. Ethelred of England makes an unsuccessful descent upon the Norman coasts.
1025. The Normans form settlements in the south of Italy.
1035. July 2. Duke Robert undertakes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and dies from poison at Nicaea, in Bithynia.
1064. William the Bastard annexes Maine to Normandy.
1066. William the Bastard conquers England.
1106. Sept. 28. Henry I. of England defeats Robert Courthose and conquers Normandy at the battle of Tinchebray.
1150. Henry Plantagenet receives the investiture of Normandy.
1204. Philip Augustus annexes Normandy to France.
1329. Philip VI. re-establishes the duchy of Normandy in favour of his son John.
1346. Normandy is ravaged by Edward III. of England.
1417. The English seize Normandy.
1450. It is restored to France.
1468. The states-general declare that Normandy shall never be detached from the French crown.
1499. Louis XII. establishes the parliament of Rouen.
1639. The secession of the Nu-pieds or Barefeet suppressed.
1654. Louis XIV. suppresses the Norman states.
1771. The parliament of Rouen is suppressed.
1774. Louis XVI. restores the parliament of Rouen.

DUKES OF NORMANDY.

- A.D.
911. Rollo.
927. William I, Longue Epée or Long-sword.
943. Richard I, the Fearless.
996. Richard II, the Good.
1026. Richard III.
1028. Robert I, le Diable.
1035. William II, the Bastard (I. of England).
1087. Robert II, surnamed Courthose.
1106. Henry I.
1135. Stephen.
1144. Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1151. Henry II.
1189. Richard IV., Cœur-de-Lion (I. of England).
1193. John.
1204. Normandy is reunited to France.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION.— Frederick, Lord North, created earl of Guildford in 1790, who filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Grafton administration (*q.v.*), became first lord of the treasury Jan. 28, 1770, on the resignation of the duke of Grafton. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord North.
President of the Council	Earl Gower.
Privy Seal	Earl of Halifax.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Hillsborough, afterwards marquis of Downshire. Earl of Rochford, Lord Weymouth.
Admiralty	Sir Edward Hawke.

The great seal was at first placed in commission. Lord Apsley, afterwards Earl Bathurst, was made Lord Chancellor Jan. 23, 1771. He resigned in 1778, and Lord Thurlow was appointed June 3. Lord Weymouth resigned, and the earl of Sandwich became one of the principal secretaries of state in

his place Dec. 19, 1770. Sir E. Hawke resigned the Admiralty, and was succeeded, Jan. 12, 1771, by the earl of Sandwich, whose place as secretary of state was supplied by the earl of Halifax Jan. 22, the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire taking the privy seal. The earl of Halifax died June 8, 1771, and was succeeded, June 12, by the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the privy seal being filled by the duke of Grafton. The earl of Dartmouth succeeded the earl of Hillsborough as secretary of state, Aug. 14, 1772. The earl of Dartmouth replaced the duke of Grafton as privy seal, Nov. 4, 1775. Viscount Weymouth and Lord George Sackville Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville, became secretaries of state in place of the earls of Rochford and Dartmouth, Nov. 10, 1775. Earl Bathurst became president of the council as successor of Earl Gower, Nov. 24, 1779. Lord Weymouth resigned his secretaryship of state, and was succeeded by the earl of Hillsborough, Nov. 24, 1779. Mr. Welbore Ellis, afterwards Lord Mendip, succeeded Viscount Sackville as secretary of state, Feb. 22, 1782. The ministry grew extremely unpopular on account of the American war, and Lord North announced his resignation in the House of Commons, March 20, 1782. (See ROCKINGHAM (Second) ADMINISTRATION.)

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire).—This town is supposed to have been originally a Roman station, and subsequently a Saxon borough, but the date of its foundation is unknown. In Domesday Book the place is called Alvertine and Alreton. The church is said to have been built by the Northumbrian apostle Paulinus, about A.D. 630. In the reign of Henry I. (1100 to 1135) a castle was built on the west side of the town by the bishop of Durham. This is supposed to be the one destroyed by order of Henry II. about 1174. Near the town, on the 22nd Aug. 1138, the famous battle of the Standard was fought between the English and the Scotch, the latter being defeated with a loss of 10,000 men. About 1345 a monastery of Carmelites was founded, and in 1476 an hospital, which has since been rebuilt. During the rebellion of 1745, the English, under the command of the duke of Cumberland, encamped here.

NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS, numbering about 120 tribes, or nations, each speaking a different language, were estimated, in 1853, by the United States commissioner of Indian affairs, to amount to 400,764. The state of Georgia expelled the Cherokees from their territory in 1834, which led to the Federal government taking measures to fix a boundary for their residence; and all the tribes living east of the Mississippi have been removed to the west of that river since 1836.

NORTHAMPTON (Battle).—Margaret, queen of Henry VI., raised an army to maintain the cause of the house of Lancaster, early in 1460. The duke of Buckingham,

who took the command, engaged with the Yorkist forces near Northampton, July 10, 1460, when he was totally defeated. Henry VI. was taken prisoner, and Queen Margaret was compelled to flee into Scotland.

NORTHAMPTON (Northamptonshire), the Autona of Tacitus, was anciently known as *North Aufonton*, according to some antiquarians, and, according to others, as *Hamp-tune*, to which the word North was afterwards prefixed. In the year 921 it was in the possession of the Danes, who made it their principal station when their forces were preparing to besiege Towcester. In 1010 it was again attacked and burnt by the Danes. At the Conquest the town was bestowed upon Earl Waltheof. Having conspired against the king, he was executed, and his possessions were given to the earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who erected a strong castle for the defence of the town. The priory of St. Andrew was founded in 1076, and the abbey of Black Canons about 1112. Henry I. assembled a great council here, Sept. 8, 1131. A convention of barons and prelates assembled here in 1180 to consider the laws of the realm. King John, in the 10th year of his reign, being displeased with the city of London, removed his court of Exchequer here. On the signing of Magna Charta, Northampton was one of the strongholds placed in the hands of the barons as security for the fulfilment of its conditions. The last parliament held here was summoned Nov. 5, 1390, when a poll-tax was ordered, which led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1675. It received a charter of incorporation from Henry II. The church is said to have been built by the Knights Templars, after a model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Of the castle, only a few remains are to be traced, the embattled walls and gates having been demolished in 1662. A flood did great damage in 1720, and shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1750 and 1776. St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in 1450, the free grammar-school in 1556, the infirmary in 1747, and the present building in 1793. The bluecoat-school was founded in 1700; the barracks were opened in 1796, and the gaol in 1846.

NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER was brought out in June, 1762, in opposition to Lord Bute's administration, by John Wilkes, M.P. for Aylesbury. In the 45th number, Saturday, April 23, 1763, George III. was accused of falsehood, and a general warrant was issued, April 26, against the authors, printers, and publishers, who were taken into custody April 30, and released May 6. They brought an action against the king's messengers for false imprisonment. It was tried at Guildhall July 6, and resulted in a verdict in their favour, with £300 damages. Parliament met Nov. 15, 1763, and the house resolved, by a majority of 237 against 111, that the paper entitled the *North Briton*, No. 45, was a false and scandalous libel, and that it should be burnt by the common

hangman. This sentence was carried out in Cheapside Dec. 3, under the direction of Alderman Harley, sheriff of London. A riot ensued. The hangman only succeeded in burning part of the paper, and the remainder was carried away in triumph by the mob.

NORTH, or ICY CAPE (Arctic Sea).—An Englishman, named Richard Chancellor, was the first to pass this, the most northerly point in Europe, and anchor in the White Sea, which he accomplished A.D. 1553. In his own account of the expedition he relates that "he came at last to the place where he found no night at all, but a continual light and brightness of the sun shining clearly upon the huge and mighty sea."

NORTHERN CIRCARS (Hindustan).—The Mohammedans first appeared in this extensive province about A.D. 1471; and in 1541 and 1550 added considerably to their conquests. It formed part of the empire of Aurungzebe in 1637. In return for military services, the district was granted by the Nizam to the French East-India Company; but on the capture of Masulipatam by the British, the maritime ports fell under their dominion in 1759. A free gift was made of four of the Circars by the Mogul to Lord Clive in August, 1675; and Guntoor devolved to the Company in 1788. The tribute of £70,000 annually paid by the Company was redeemed by a payment of £1,200,000 in 1823.

NORTH FORELAND (Sea-fights).—Monk, afterwards earl of Albemarle, and Penn, defeated the Dutch fleets off the North Foreland, June 2 and 3, 1653.—The second, and most memorable engagement, which extended over four days, commenced June 1, 1666. The duke of Albemarle, with an English fleet of fifty-four ships, attacked a Dutch fleet of eighty ships, under De Ruyter and Tromp, off the North Foreland. Darkness separated the combatants, and the contest was renewed June 2, when a squadron of sixteen ships joined the Dutch, and the English, having only twenty-eight ships with which to contend against this superior force, were compelled to withdraw, in order to repair damages. Rupert, with twenty ships, joined Albemarle's fleet June 3, and the battle was renewed that afternoon, and again on the morning of June 4, on which day the combatants separated, each side claiming a victory.—The third sea-fight off the North Foreland was fought July 25, 1666. The fleets were about equal in point of numbers, each commander having about eighty sail. The Dutch were totally defeated with great loss, and Prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle chased De Ruyter and his retreating squadrons to their own shores and insulted the Dutch in their own harbours. The English fleet captured Schelling soon after, and destroyed 200 of the Dutch ships.

NORTHMEN, or NORSEMEN.—The Scandinavian pirates of the 9th and 10th centuries were so called by the inhabitants of the main-

land of Europe. The English called them Danes (*q. v.*).

A.D.

- 820. The Norsemen attack the French coasts, but are unable to penetrate into the interior of the country.
- 830. They ravage the banks of the Loire.
- 837. They plunder the coasts of Belgium.
- 841. May. Ronen is burned and pillaged by Osker.
- 845. March 28. Reyner Lodbrok takes Paris, and levies heavy subsidies from Charles the Bald.
- 850. Koric receives Kustringia from Lothaire.
- 855. The Northmen engage in civil war, and fight the great battle of Flensburgh in Jutland, in which Eric the Red is slain.
- 861. April 6. The Northmen under Jarl Welland sail up the Seine and seize Paris.
- 865. Robert-le-Fort is defeated by the Northmen at the battle of Melun.
- 866. July 25. Robert-le-Fort is killed by the Northmen at the battle of Pont-sur-Saïthe.
- 870. Charles the Bald encourages the Northmen to settle peaceably in France.
- 876. Sept. 16. Rollo or Rolf enters the Seine.
- 879. Nov. 30. Louis III. defeats the Northmen at the battle of the Vigenne.
- 880. They are defeated at the battle of Ardennes. Feb. 2. They defeat the Germans with immense slaughter at Ebbsdorf, or Luneburg Heath.
- 881. Louis defeats the Northmen at the battle of Saulcourt. The Northmen invade the Rhine, Scheldt, and Meuse country in this and the following years.
- 882. Friesland is ceded to Godfrey the Northman.
- 885. July 25. Rollo occupies Ronen.
- 888. June 21. Eudes Capet defeats the Northmen at the battle of Montfaucon.
- 891. Arnolph defeats the Northmen at the battle of Louvain.
- 911. July 20, Saturday. Rollo sustains a severe defeat from the Frankish and Burgundian forces at Chartres. A treaty is concluded shortly after at Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, by which Rollo receives in marriage Eisella, daughter of Charles the Simple, agrees to become a Christian, and is invested with the sovereignty of part of Neustria, which was afterwards known as Normandy.

NORTHUMBRIA (England).—This kingdom was founded by Ida, A.D. 547.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—The idea that a shorter track to India might be discovered than that round the Cape of Good Hope, was first broached by John Cabot about the year 1496, and in 1500 the Portuguese despatched the first expedition sent out for the express purpose of discovering the passage, under the command of Gaspar de Cortereal. A reward of £20,000 was offered for the discovery of the north-west passage by 18 Geo. II. c. 17 (1745), and a like sum, with £5,000 for the first approach within one degree of the North Pole, by 16 Geo. III. c. 6 (1776), and 58 Geo. III. c. 20 (May 8, 1818). The last-mentioned act was amended by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 2 (Feb. 23, 1821). The passage was at length discovered by Captain M'Clure, of the *Investigator*, Oct. 26, 1850, and in May, 1854, the Royal Geographical Society awarded him its gold medal for the discovery. For the various voyages undertaken in search of the north-west passage, see **ARCTIC CIRCLE**, and **FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS**.

NORWAY.—Like the other countries of

northern Europe, the traditions of Norway point to Odin as the founder of the nation. He is said to have arrived in the north about B.C. 70.

- A.D.
630. Olaf Trøtella founds the province of Vermland.
865. Harold Harfager vows neither to cut nor comb his hair until he has completed the conquest of Norway.
885. He defeats the provincial rulers at the sea-fight of Hafursfjord, which establishes his authority over the whole of Norway, and releases him from his vow.
937. Eric I., deposed for his tyranny by his brother Hako, embraces Christianity, and is invested by Athelstan with the sovereignty of Northumbria.
941. Hako proposes to establish Christianity, but is opposed by his subjects.
963. Harold Blaatand, king of Denmark, establishes Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric I., on the Norwegian throne.
998. Olaf I. overthrows the idols in the temple at Drontheim.
1000. Olaf I. is defeated and slain by the Danes and Swedes, who divide Norway between them, under the lieutenancy of Eric and Sweyn, sons of Hako II.
1015. Olaf I. defeats the fleet of Sweyn off the coast of Vikia, and thereby secures the Norwegian throne.
1028. Canute the Great invades Norway, and compels Olaf I. to flee into Sweden.
1030. July 29. Olaf I. is slain in an endeavour to recover his kingdom, by the forces of Canute, at the battle of Sticklestad.
1066. Sept. 55. Harold Hardrade falls in battle against the English at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. After his death Norway is divided between Olaf III. and Magnus II.
1069. Olaf III. reigns alone.
1096. Magnus III. invades Britain.
1098. He conquers the Isle of Man, the Hebrides, and the Orkney and Shetland islands.
1103. He is killed by the Irish, and his kingdom is divided between his sons Sigurd, Eystein, and Olaf.
1186. Magnus V. is defeated and slain by Swerro, natural son of Sigurd II.
1240. The Jarl Skule, half-brother of Inge II., asserts his claim to the Norwegian throne.
1242. Skule is defeated and slain by Hako IV.
1250. The Hanse league obtains exclusive privileges in Norway.
1261. Iceland is added to the Norwegian territories.
1263. Hako IV. invades Scotland.
1266. Margaret, the Maid of Norway, daughter of Eric II., is heiress to the throne of Scotland.
1319. Death of Hako V., with whom the greatness of Norway becomes extinct. The sceptre devolves on Magnus VII., king of Sweden.
1343. Magnus VII. resigns the throne of Norway in favour of his son Hako VI.
1349. Norway is ravaged by the plague.
1387. Norway is annexed to Denmark and Sweden, under the government of Margaret.
1397. June. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are formally united into one kingdom by the union of Calmar.
1448. Norway and Sweden are separate from Denmark.
1450. Aug. 29. Norway and Denmark are reunited.
1536. The Reformation is introduced into Norway.
1567. The Swedes invade Norway.
1812. Aug. 27. Norway is guaranteed to Sweden by the emperor of Russia in exchange for Finland.
1814. Jan. 14. Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, which creates great dissatisfaction among the Norwegians. April 11. A constitution is adopted by the diet of Eidsvold. May 17. Prince Christian, afterwards king of Denmark, is elected king.

- A.D.
1814. Aug. 14. An armistice is concluded with the Swedes, who compel Christian to abdicate the throne. Nov. 4. Charles XIII. of Sweden accepts the constitution of Eidsvold, which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden under the same king.
1821. The law for abolishing hereditary nobility is passed.
1844. King Oscar grants the Norwegians a national flag.
1847. Aug. The order of St. Olaf is instituted for Norwegians.
1860. Aug. 5. Charles XV. of Sweden and his queen are solemnly crowned at Drontheim, king and queen of Norway.

SOVEREIGNS OF NORWAY.

A.D.		A.D.	
Olaf Trøtella.....	630	Magnus IV. and	A.D.
Halfdan I.	640	Harold IV.	1130
Eystein I.	700	Harold IV.	1134
Halfdan II.	730	Sigurd II. and	
Endrod	784	Inge I.	1136
Olaf Geirstada ...	824	Sigurd II., Inge I.,	
Halfdan III., the		and Eystein III.	1140
Black	840	Eystein III. and	
Harold I., Harfager	863	Inge I.	1155
Eric I.	934	Inge I.	1157
Hako I., the Good	940	Hako III.	1161
Harold II., Graafeld	963	Magnus V.	1162
Hako II., Jarl ...	977	Swerro	1186
Olaf I.	995	Hako III.	1202
Eric and Sweyn....	1000	Guthrum	1204
Olaf II., the Sair ..	1015	Inge II.	1205
Sweyn	1030	Hako IV.	1207
Magnus I., the Good	1035	Magnus VI., the	
Harold III., Hardrade	1047	Legislator	1263
Magnus II. and		Eric II., the Priest-	
Olaf III.	1066	hater	1280
Olaf III.	1069	Hako V	1299
Magnus III., Barefoot	1093	Magnus VII.	1319
Olaf IV., Sigurd I., and Eystein II.	1103	Hako VI.	1343
Eystein II. and Sigurd I.	1116	Olaf V., III. of Denmark	1380
Sigurd I.	1122	After the death of Olaf V., Norway and Denmark were united under one crown till 1814, when Norway was added to Sweden.	

For the subsequent sovereigns, see those countries.

NORWICH (Bishopric).—The see of East Anglia was founded about A.D. 630, by a Burgundian named Felix, who fixed his seat at Silthester, or Dunwich, in Suffolk. Bishop Bisus, or Bosa, divided the diocese into two sees, fixing the new one at North Elmham, in Norfolk, in 673. Wylred, or Wildred, reunited them in 870, making Elmham the episcopal town; and, after his death, the country was in such a disturbed state, owing to the ravages of the Danes, that the see remained vacant till about the year 955. The see was transferred to Thetford by Herfast about 1078, and to Norwich by Herbert de Losinga in 1092.

NORWICH (Norfolk) is supposed to occupy the site of the Venta Icenorum of the Romans. Uffa, king of the East Angles, is said to have built a castle here A.D. 575, and under the Anglo-Saxon princes the town became a place of some importance. Alfred the Great fortified it against the Danes, who plundered and burnt it in 1004. It was rebuilt, and the castle restored, in 1018,

From this time it rapidly increased in size and importance. Henry I. held his Christmas here in 1122, and raised the town to an equality of franchise and privilege with London. In 1189 the Jews were almost exterminated, on the ground of having permitted the crucifixion of a Christian boy. The town was plundered and the castle taken by the dauphin of France in 1210. A great number of worsted and woollen manufacturers from the Low Countries settled here about the year 1337. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants fell victims to the plague in 1349. The city was separated from the county of Norfolk, under the name of the city and county of Norwich, in 1403. A fire destroyed 718 houses in 1507, and a rebellion broke out in 1549. The rebels, 20,000 strong, under the brothers Ket (*q. v.*), were defeated here with great slaughter, Aug. 27, by the earl of Warwick. Upwards of 300 Flemings settled here, and established the manufacture of bombazine, in 1565. During the civil war the city was held by the parliamentary army. The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1784, and a new fabric called "Norwich crape" was produced in 1819. The cathedral, commenced in 1094, was completed in 1280, and the spire was erected in 1361. A Benedictine monastery, founded in 1094, was completed in 1101. St. Andrew's Hall was built in 1415. The free grammar-school was founded in 1547, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in 1771. The first musical festival here was held in 1824. The railroad to Yarmouth was opened May 1, 1844, the line to London through Cambridge in 1845, and the line to London through Colchester in 1850. Its first public library was established in 1784, and a new free library was opened in 1857.

NORWOOD (Surrey).—A school of industry for girls was founded here, A.D. 1812. Norwood has long been celebrated as the haunt of gypsies, many of whom were apprehended and sent to prison as vagrants in 1815. St. Luke's church was completed and consecrated July 15, 1825; Beulah Spa was opened in August, 1831; and the South Metropolitan, commonly called Norwood cemetery, covering forty acres of land, was consecrated Dec. 6, 1837.

NOTABLES.—One of the stipulations obtained by the nobles from Louis XI. of France, by the treaty of St. Maur, was, that the king should call an assembly of notables, to consist of twelve prelates, twelve knights and squires, and twelve lawyers, Oct. 29, 1465. An assembly of Notables was summoned by the advice of Calonne, to consider how the financial difficulties of the country were to be met, Feb. 22, 1787; and was dismissed May 25. They were again convoked by the king, with the concurrence of Necker, Nov. 3, 1788. Napoleon I. summoned an assembly of Spanish notables, which met at Bayonne, June 15, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Short-hand writers among the Romans received the name of *Exceptores*, when employed to draw up

public documents in the 4th century. Persons who performed duties corresponding to those of the modern notary were styled *tabelliones* at the same period. In England they executed royal charters, A.D. 1043—1066; and power of admitting to practice was vested in the archbishop of Canterbury by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, s. 4 (1553). The terms of their apprenticeship and admission to practice were regulated by 41 Geo. III. c. 79 (June 27, 1801), and by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 24, 1843). By a decree of the council of Cologne in 1310, notaries were ordered to make use of seals.

NOTTINGHAM (England) resisted an incursion of the Danes, who were defeated near the town by Alfred, A.D. 866. Its castle was fortified and bestowed on his natural son Peverel, by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1068. Richard I., having captured the castle, held a council here March 30, 1194; and it obtained the privileges of a county from Henry VI. (A.D. 1422—1471). Charles I. erected his royal standard at this town in the beginning of the civil war, Aug. 22, 1642; and the castle was taken by the parliamentary forces, after a brave defence, in September. The Luddite riots (*q. v.*) of 1811 and 1814 originated here; and, during the reform excitement, much property was destroyed, and the castle of the duke of Newcastle burned, Oct. 10, 1831. St. Mary's Church, supposed to have been erected in the 15th century, was repaired at a cost of £9,000, and reopened in 1848; and St. Barnabas, a Roman Catholic cathedral, built at a cost of £20,000, was consecrated in August, 1844. The general hospital was founded in 1781; the general lunatic asylum in 1810; the dispensary in 1831; and the foundation-stone of the new lunatic asylum was laid Oct. 30, 1857. The barracks, built in 1792, were ordered to be renewed by a resolution of government in 1857; and the People's College was founded by Mr. George Gill in 1847. An act for the inclosure of 1,300 acres of pasture-land was passed June 30, 1845.

NOVARA (Italy).—The duke of Orleans surprised this town June 11, 1495, and the French and Milanese fought a battle in the neighbourhood, April 5, 1500, which did not lead to any important results. Pope Leo X. having engaged a large body of Swiss to defend his newly-acquired territory, they obtained a victory over the French here, June 6, 1513. The French, under Lautrec, captured it in 1527; and the Sardinian army was totally defeated by the Austrians under Radetzky, followed by the resignation of the crown by Albert, and the abandonment of all claim on Lombardy by Sardinia, March 23, 1849.

NOVA SCOTIA (North America).—This British possession, settled by the French A.D. 1604, and called by them Acadia, was granted by charter to Sir W. Alexander in 1621, when its name was changed to Nova Scotia. The French, however, were not expelled until 1654; and the colony was restored to them by the treaty of Breda, July

25, 1667. War having again broken out, Port Royal, in Acadia, was captured in 1710, and named Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne, and the whole colony was secured to England by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713. The French and Indians frequently attacked the new colony, until finally conquered in 1758. The bishopric of Nova Scotia was founded Aug. 11, 1787. Gold was discovered on the Tangier river in March, 1861. Mr. Joseph Howe, provincial secretary, presented an official report on the subject, Sept. 4, 1861.

NOVATIANS, the followers of Novatian, a presbyter at Rome, who denied the right of the Church to restore the "lapsed," took their rise A.D. 250. Novatian, consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius, was condemned by a council A.D. 251; Marcianus, bishop of Arles, was deposed for holding these tenets in 254. The sect declined in the 5th century.

NOVA ZEMBLA (Arctic Ocean), known at an early period to the Russians, was discovered by an English seaman named Willoughby A.D. 1553. Stephen Burrough made a voyage to Nova Zembla in 1556; and the Dutch navigator Barentz in 1596.

NOVELS.—The *Novellæ*, forming part of the emperor Justinian's code, were prepared and published A.D. 535.

NOVEMBER, called *blot-monath*, blood-month, or month of sacrifice, by the Saxons, had thirty days in the time of Romulus (B.C. 753—716); increased to thirty-one by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 49—44); and was again reduced to thirty by Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14). An annual thanksgiving on the 5th of November, in commemoration of the deliverance of the nation from the perils of the Gunpowder Plot (*q.v.*), was appointed by 3 James I. c. 1 (1606).

NOVGOROD (Russia).—The Russian monarchy was founded here under Ruric, A.D. 862; and it was made an independent republic in 1150. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1276; and one of their factories was established, which led to such a degree of prosperity, that the saying arose, "Who can resist God and the great Novgorod?" Ivan Vassilievich destroyed its independence in 1477; and Ivan IV. massacred 25,000 of the inhabitants in 1570.

NOVI (Italy).—The king of Sardinia drove Marshal Maillebois from his position here A.D. 1746. It capitulated to Marshal Loudon Oct. 3, 1788. The French, commanded by Jombert, were signally defeated by Suwarro, when 15,000 men were put *hors de combat*, Aug. 15, 1799.

NOVUM ORGANUM.—This work of Lord Bacon was first made known by his treatise on the Advancement of Learning, A.D. 1605, and was published with a dedication to James I. in 1620. It was entitled "Instauratio Magna (*i.e.* Novum Organum, sive Indicia vera de Interpretatione Naturæ)."

NOYADES.—Jean Baptiste Carrier was sent by the Montagnards to Nantes, with proconsular powers for the suppression of

all opposition to their party. He arrived in the city Oct. 8, 1793, and immediately set in operation the existing means of destruction against the royalists. The guillotine and discharges of musketry proving too slow in their effects, he placed ninety-four priests in the hold of a ship stationed on the Loire, and having secured the hatchways, scuttled the vessel, which of course sank with all on board, Nov. 15, 1793. This mode of execution was repeated till the Loire had received between 4,000 and 5,000 victims, whose bodies so infected its water that it was rendered illegal to drink of them, or to use fish caught in its stream. These wholesale executions were termed the *noyades nantaises*, from *noyer*, to drown. Carrier himself termed them *revolutionary baths*. He was recalled to Paris soon afterwards, and after a lengthy trial was condemned to death, Dec. 16, 1794.

NOYON (France), the ancient Noviomagus, a town of the Veromandui, was made a bishopric A.D. 531. It was the residence of Charlemagne, who was crowned here Oct. 9, 768; and Hugh Capet was crowned king of France here, June 1, 987. A treaty was concluded at Noyon between Francis I. and the emperor Charles V., Aug. 13, 1516. Charles engaged to marry Louisa, the French king's infant daughter, on her attaining her twelfth year, and was to receive as her dowry the claims of France on Naples. Charles was to pay 100,000 gold crowns every year until the marriage took place. The cathedral was founded by Pepin-le-Bref, and the town-hall was built in 1499. (See BRENNVILLE.)

NUBIA (Egypt) formed a treaty with the emperor Diocletian A.D. 284—286, and was converted to Christianity at an early period, continuing in that faith till the 13th century. The caliph Omar exacted from it an annual tribute of 360 slaves, about A.D. 637, which was maintained till about 1150. Contests were carried on almost uninterruptedly between the people of Nubia and the sultans of Egypt during the 14th century; and they ended in the extinction of Christianity and the breaking up of the kingdom into a number of petty Mohammedan states. An expedition by Mehemet Ali brought it into nominal subjection to the pashas of Egypt A.D. 1820. The architectural ruins at Sabooa are ascribed to the age of Rameses, B.C. 1355—B.C. 1289.

NUISANCES.—The mayors and bailiffs of towns were ordered to compel the inhabitants of the districts under their jurisdiction to remove all filth and other nuisance, by 12 Rich. II. c. 13 (1388). Numerous sanitary regulations were made by the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123 (Sept. 4, 1848), which was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 1, 1849).

NUMANTIA (Spain), the site of which is marked by the ruins at Puente de don Guarray, offered a brave resistance to the Roman arms for twenty years. It was at

length reduced by Scipio Africanus, who brought against it an army of 60,000 men, B.C. 134. The conqueror received the surname of Numantianus.

NUMANTINE WAR, between the Romans and the Celtiberians (*q.v.*), whose chief town was Numantia, commenced B.C. 140, and was brought to a close by Scipio Æmilianus, the conqueror of Carthage, who levelled the city of Numantia with the ground, B.C. 133.

NUMIDIA (Africa).—The Romans became acquainted with this country B.C. 264, during the first Punic war when its people formed the cavalry of the Carthaginians. They transferred their services to the Romans B.C. 256, and aided them throughout the second Punic war, B.C. 218—201. Masi-nissa, the king, who was rewarded with a large accession of territory, died B.C. 149; his son Micpsa at his death left the kingdom to Adherbal and Hiempsal, his sons, and his nephew Jugurtha, B.C. 118. Jugurtha having murdered his cousins, the Romans declared war against him B.C. 111; and he was captured and put to death B.C. 106. The country was made a Roman province by Julius Cæsar for having taken part in the civil war against him, and Sallust the historian was appointed governor B.C. 46. Cagli-gula changed the government of the province A.D. 39. The province was wrested from the Romans by the Vandals, under Genserich, in 427. They were subdued by Belisarius, general of the emperor Justinian I., in 533. The Mohammedans, commanded by Akbah, seized Numidia in 667.

NUMISMATICS.—The Greeks and Romans formed collections of coins as objects of beauty, but not for purposes of historical inquiry. The earliest known collection is that of the poet Petrarch, who died A.D. 1374, and the first writer on numismatics is Eneas Vico, whose discourse on medals appeared at Venice in 1555. The science was first applied to aid profound and critical research into antiquity by Spanheim, about 1671, and in 1692 the labours of previous authors were consolidated by Jobert in his "*Science de Médailles*." Addison's dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals were first published in a separate form in 1724.

NUNCIO is the name given to an ambassador from the papal court, when he is not a cardinal. (*See* LEGATES.) James II. received in public Francisco d'Adda, the last papal nuncio sent to the court of England, July 3, 1687, whereupon several noblemen and gentlemen resigned their offices.

NUNHEAD CEMETERY (London), comprising fifty acres of ground, was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, July 29, 1840.

NUNNERY AND NUNS.—Saint Syncretica, who died about the year 310, aged 84 years, is usually regarded as the founder of the first monasteries for women. The first institution of the kind in England was founded at Folkstone by Eadbald, king of Kent, in 630. By 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 34 (1285), the abduction of a nun from her convent, even

with her own consent, was punished with three years' imprisonment. Convents, as well as monasteries, were suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1539. In 1633 a Protestant nunnery was in existence at Gedding Parva, in Huntingdonshire.

NUREMBERG, or **NÜRNBERG** (Bavaria), received from Henry III. power to coin money, and other privileges, about the middle of the 11th century, and was made a free city A.D. 1219. The people of Nuremberg embraced the cause of the Protestants, and diets were held here in 1523 and 1524; and the first religious peace, called the Peace of Nuremberg, was concluded here in July, 1532, and ratified at Ratisbon Aug. 2. The Protestants, who were allowed the free exercise of their religion, promised obedience to the emperor, and engaged not to protect the Zwinglians and the Anabaptists. It retained its independence till 1803, when Napoleon I. bestowed it upon the king of Bavaria. The castle, built by the emperor Conrad A.D. 1030, was presented by the town to the king in 1855. The Protestant church of St. Lawrence, rich in old German paintings, was built by the emperor Adolphus (1292—1298). The church of St. Sebaldus, with the bronze shrine of the saint, was completed, after thirteen years' labour, by Peter Vischer in 1519. The Frauenkirche, with its famous astronomical clock, founded by Charles IV., was completed in 1361. The town-hall, adorned with paintings by Albert Durer, was built in 1619. The Gymnasium was opened in 1526, by Melancthon, to whom a statue was erected in 1826.

NURSIA (Italy), a Sabine city, first mentioned as furnishing volunteers to the army of Scipio during the second Punic war, B.C. 205. Octavian punished the inhabitants for their conduct in the Perusian war, about A.D. 40. It was made the seat of a bishopric in the 5th century; the first bishop of whom any record remains was living in 495. St. Benedict, founder of the monastic order bearing his name, was born here A.D. 480.

NYSTADT (Finland).—A treaty of peace was signed between Peter the Great of Russia and the Swedish regency at this town, Aug. 30, 1721. Sweden ceded Livonia, Ingria, Esthonia, and Carelia, part of Wiborg, and some small islands, in return for Finland and 2,000,000 of rix-dollars.

O.

OAK.—The evergreen oak was introduced into this country from the south of Europe before A.D. 1581; the scarlet oak from North America before 1691; the chestnut-leaved oak from North America before 1730; and the Turkey oak from the south of Europe before 1735. The tree in which Charles II. concealed himself at Boscobel, in Shropshire, after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651, denominated the Royal Oak, was preserved with great care.

OAKHAM (Rutlandshire).—By an ancient

custom the lord of the manor was entitled to demand from every peer passing through his domains a shoe from one of his horses, or the equivalent in money, and the ruins of the old castle of Oakham, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II., are covered with horse-shoes obtained in this manner by its former possessors. The grammar-school was founded in 1581, and the Agricultural Hall in 1837.

OAK SYNOD was held in June, A.D. 403, in a suburb of Chalcedon called the Oak, where a church and a monastery had been founded by Rufinus. Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria, had brought accusations against Chrysostom, archbishop of Constantinople, and charges embodied in forty-seven articles were launched against him at this synod. It lasted fourteen days, and forty-five bishops subscribed the sentence of deposition against Chrysostom, who refused to appear. The synod appealed to the emperor; Chrysostom was arrested, but was speedily reinstated, and a council held at Constantinople pronounced in his favour.

OASIS, or AVASIS (Africa).—Three of these solitary places in the deserts of Libya, were celebrated in ancient history under this name,—the Greater Oasis, according to Herodotus seven days' journey west of Thebes; the Ammonium, the site of the famed temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander the Great B.C. 333, with its celebrated oracle; and the Lesser Oasis. Juvenal is supposed to have been the first person banished to one of these solitary places, in the sandy deserts of Libya, A.D. 94. Timasius, the master-general of Theodosius, was banished by Eutropius to the Oasis in 396. Nestorius was also transferred from Petra to the Oasis in 435.

OATHS'S PLOT. (See **POISH PLOTS.**)

OATHS.—Abraham sealed his covenant with Abimelech by an oath, B.C. 1891 (Gen. xxi. 23); and they were sanctioned by the Mosaic law B.C. 1496 (Lev. v. 4). Oaths were common amongst the Greeks and Romans. They were introduced into judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons A.D. 600; and 150 monks were sworn at a synod held at Cliff, in Aug. 824. With reference to the claim set up by Innocent III. A.D. 1200, and maintained by his successors, to grant dispensations from promissory oaths, Hallam ("Middle Ages," c. vii. p. 2) remarks: "Two principles are laid down in the Decretals—that an oath disadvantageous to the Church is not binding; and that one extorted by force was of slight obligation, and might be annulled by ecclesiastical authority. As the first of these maxims gave the most unlimited privilege to the popes of breaking all faith of treaties which thwarted their interest or passion, a privilege which they continually exercised, so the second was equally convenient to princes weary of observing engagements towards their subjects or their neighbours. They protested with a bad grace against the absolution of their people from allegiance by an authority to which

they did not scruple to repair in order to bolster up their own perjuries." (See **ABJURATION, ALLEGIANCE, ACT OF SUPREMACY, JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL, &c.**)

OBELISKS.—Pliny mentions two that stood before the temple in Alexandria; one, Cleopatra's Needle, is still in existence, and bears the name of Rameses II., who flourished B.C. 1360. The emperor Augustus (B.C. 31—A.D. 14) removed several from Egypt to Rome, and succeeding emperors following his example, forty-eight in all were transported. Four of these were restored and set up by Pope Sixtus V. Another was set up by Innocent X. in 1651; another by Alexander VII. in 1667; and one for Pius VII. in 1822. An obelisk, removed by the French from Luxor, was erected in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 25, 1836.

OBIDOS (Battle).—The duke of Wellington defeated the French in an encounter near this fortified town in Portugal, Aug. 15, 1808. It is memorable as the scene where English blood was first spilt in the Peninsular war.

OBIVION.—The title Act of Oblivion was given to 13 Charles II. c. 3 (1660), which granted a general pardon and indemnity to all state offences committed between Jan. 1, 1637, and June 24, 1660, excepting to the persons mentioned by name in 13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 15 (1660); to those who had embezzled the king's goods; to Romish priests or persons engaged in the Irish rebellion of 1641. Fifty-six of these regicides were attainted, of whom twenty-nine were brought to trial, and eleven executed. Disqualification from office was the punishment imposed upon twenty others.

OBSERVANTS.—When St. Bernard of Siena reformed the Franciscans, about A.D. 1400, those that remained under the relaxed rule were termed Conventuals, and those that accepted the Reformation, Observants or Recollects. The reformation was confirmed by the council of Constance, the seventeenth general council, held from Nov. 16, 1414, to April 22, 1418, and afterwards by Pope Eugenius IV., who ascended the papal chair in 1431.

OBSERVATORY.—The tower of Babel, erected about B.C. 2247 (Gen. xi. 1—9), is supposed by some writers to have been an observatory. The tomb of Osmandias in Egypt was an edifice of this kind. Observatories existed amongst the Chinese and the Hindoos at a remote period. The observatory at Alexandria, built B.C. 300, was the most celebrated of ancient times. The first modern observatory was erected at Cassel A.D. 1561.

	A.D.		A.D.
Cassel	1561	Edinburgh July 22,	1776
Isle of Huen Aug. 13,	1576	Dublin	1785
Dantzic... (about)	1640	Königsberg	1814
Copenhagen	1656	Cape of Good Hope	1821
Paris	1670	Paramatta	1822
Greenwich Aug. 10,	1675	Cambridge	1824
Berlin	1711	Christiania.....	1833
Petersburg	1725	Pulkowa	1839
Padua	1769	Cambridge, U.S. ..	1840
Oxford	1772	Washington. U.S.	1842

OCANA (Battle).—The French, under Mortier and Soult, defeated the Spaniards in a plain near this town in Spain, Nov. 19, 1809. The French made 20,000 prisoners, took 45 pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition of the Spanish army.

OCEAN MONARCH.—This American emigrant ship, on the same day that she sailed from Liverpool with 399 persons on board, took fire off Orme's Head, Aug. 24, 1848, and was burned to the water's edge in a few hours, 178 lives being lost.

OCKLEY (Battle).—Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, and his son Ethelbald, defeated the Danes in a great battle near this town, in Surrey, A.D. 851.

OCTARCHY. (See **HEPTARCHY.**)

OCTOBER, the eighth month of the Roman year, as its name implies, was introduced into the calendar of Romulus B.C. 753.

OCTOBER CLUB was first formed in London during the reign of William III. and Marv, about A.D. 1690. It consisted of a large number of members, many of them being Jacobites. In 1703 the club consisted of about 150 county members of parliament, who were of opinion that their party was too backward in punishing and turning out the Whigs. Their meetings, first held at the Bell, were afterwards transferred to the Crown, in King Street, Westminster.

OCTROT.—This excise duty, levied by the government on all articles entering Paris and other large towns of France, was first imposed in the middle of the 14th century. It was abolished by the National Assembly in 1790, and it was restored Oct. 18, 1798. This tax was abolished in Belgium in 1848.

OZAKOW, OZAKOFF, or OTCHAKOF (Russia), possessed a citadel at a very early period. The Russian army, under Münnich, amounting to 70,000 men, with a powerful artillery train, besieged it July 10, and a powder-magazine having blown up and buried 6,000 men in the ruins, the Turkish garrison surrendered July 13, 1737. The Turks laid siege to it Oct. 28, but were compelled to withdraw, on account of sickness in their ranks, Nov. 10, 1737. The Turks regained possession in 1738. It was assailed, though without success, by the Russians in 1769; was invested by Prince Potemkin July 12, 1788; and taken Dec. 17. It was finally ceded to Russia Jan. 9, 1792. The fortifications were blown up on the approach of the French and English, Oct. 18, 1855.

ODD FELLOWS.—Nothing positive seems to be known respecting their origin. In the *Odd Fellows' Magazine* for March, 1837, an Odd Fellow is said to be "like a fox for cunning; a dove for tameness; a lamb for innocence; a lion for boldness; a bee for industry; and a sheep for usefulness." The first number of an *Odd Fellows' Magazine* appeared at Manchester in March, 1828. It was continued till Jan., 1843. An *Odd Fellows' newspaper*, of which 52 numbers were issued, was published in London in 1839.

ODENSE, or ODENSEE (Denmark).—One of

the most ancient towns in the kingdom, the foundation of which is referred by tradition to Odin. The cathedral, commenced A.D. 1080, was completed in 1301. A diet assembled here A.D. 1527 secured the religious liberty of Denmark.

ODESSA (Russia) was founded by the empress Catherine A.D. 1794, and received as its governor the duke of Richelieu, a French emigrant, in 1803. In 1817 it was declared a free port for thirty years, a privilege afterwards extended by imperial ukase till Aug. 27, 1854. The batteries having fired upon the *Furious* steam frigate, under a flag of truce, in April, 1854, it was bombarded by the French and English fleets, April 22. The steam frigate *Tiger*, having stranded here, was fired upon in a cowardly manner by the garrison of Odessa, May 12, 1854. The English and French expedition to the Bug and the Dnieper lay at anchor off Odessa from Oct. 8 to 14, 1855.

ODESSUS.—This town, near the site of which the modern Varna stands, is said to have been founded by the Milesians about B.C. 592. The Bulgarians seized it A.D. 679.

ODONTOLOGY, the science of the teeth, was first accurately treated of by Purkinjé, A.D. 1835, and by Retzius in 1837. The relations between the teeth and the rest of the body were explained by Professor Richard Owen to the French Academy of Sciences in Dec., 1839. The same gentleman published his *Odontology* in 1840—1845.

ODRYSE are mentioned in connection with the Scythian expedition of Darius, B.C. 507; and they raised an army of 150,000 men against Macedonia B.C. 429. Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, in their "retreat," assisted to restore Seuthes, one of their kings, to the throne, B.C. 400. They were engaged in dissensions with the Athenians respecting the possession of the Thracian Chersonese, B.C. 382—357, and ceded the disputed territory in the latter year. Phillip II. of Macedonia, after a ten years' contest, brought them under tribute, and founded Philippopolis in the heart of their country, B.C. 343. Sadales bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans B.C. 42. A formidable rebellion against their Roman masters was with difficulty put down by Poppeus Sabinus A.D. 26. Vespasian incorporated the country with the empire about the year 72.

OEDENBURG, or ODENBURG (Hungary), the ancient Scarabantia, called by the Hungarians, Sopron, or Soprony, is celebrated in modern times as the scene of a diet held by Leopold I. A.D. 1681, with a view of conciliating the Hungarians. The Hungarians defeated the Austrians here, May 7, 1849.

OELAND, or OLAND (Baltic Sea).—This island, belonging to Sweden, seized by the Danes A.D. 1360, was soon after restored.

ENIADÉ (Greece) is first noticed B.C. 455, and was unsuccessfully besieged by Pericles B.C. 454. The inhabitants, who sided with the Lacedæmonians in the Peloponnesian war, were compelled, chiefly through the instrumentality of Demosthenes, to de-

clare for Athens, B.C. 424. The Ætolians made themselves masters of Œniadæ about B.C. 350, and retained possession till B.C. 219, when it was taken by Philip V. of Macedon. It was captured by the Romans, and made over to their allies, the Ætolians, B.C. 211, but restored to the Acarnanians B.C. 189. Colonel Leake described its ruins A.D. 1855.

ENOPHYTA (Battle) was fought B.C. 456, between the Athenians, commanded by Myronides, and the Boeotians. The latter were signally defeated.

OSEL (Baltic Sea).—This island was taken from the Teutonic knights by the Danes, who ceded it to Sweden A.D. 1645. It was captured by Peter the Great A.D. 1710, and was, with the government of Livonia, ceded to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721.

OFFEN. (See BUDA.)

OFFA'S DYKE, extending from Bristol to the north of Flint, was constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 779, in order to protect his territories from the attacks of the Welsh.

OFFICES.—The purchase and sale of offices was abolished by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 16 (1552). An order in council, enforcing the prohibition, appeared July 19, 1702. By 31 Geo. II. c. 22 (1758), a duty was imposed upon all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and pensions payable by the crown, exceeding the value of £100 per annum, and it was made perpetual by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 97 (Aug. 19, 1836).

OGLIO (Battle).—The brothers Visconti, of Milan, were defeated on the Oglio with great loss by Count Lando, chief of an irregular band, A.D. 1357.

OGULNIAN LAW.—So called from tribunes of the name of Ogulnius, by whom it was proposed, B.C. 300. Its object was to remove the last exclusive privilege retained by the patricians; namely, that of being alone eligible for the sacred offices of Pontificate and Augurate. By this law all orders of priests were increased, and the priesthood opened to the plebeians.

OHIO (North America) was explored A.D. 1673, by the French from Canada, who destroyed an English settlement on the Great Miami in 1752, bringing on the war between France and England, of 1755. At the peace, it was, with Canada, ceded to the English, Feb. 10, 1763, and passed into the power of the United States government after the War of Independence, Sept. 15, 1783. The first territorial legislature met in September, 1799, and Ohio was admitted into the Union as a separate state in 1802.

OHUD, MOUNT (Battle).—Mohammed was defeated by the Koreish on Mount Ohud, near Medina, A.D. 623 or 624. Mohammed himself was wounded in the face with a javelin, and two of his teeth were broken.

OL.—Jacob poured oil on the stone which formed his pillow at Bethel, B.C. 1760 (Gen. xxviii. 18). It was extensively used in the sacrificial worship of the Jews, and in the anointment of their high priests and kings. The ancient Egyptians extracted oils from

the olive, castor-berry tree, lettuce, flax, and other sources, and used them in the toilet, as well as for lamps and in cookery. Athens exported large quantities of olive oil; and at Rome, bathers and the athletes habitually used it for purposes of anointment. Jan Van Eyckis regarded as the inventor of oil colours A.D. 1410, but there is little doubt that they were known at least two centuries before his time.—All vessels containing oil were ordered to be gauged by 4 Rich. II. c. 1 (1380), which was repeated and enforced by subsequent acts. Imported oils were taxed by 12 Charles II. c. 4 (1660), and the duty on olive oil was increased by 2 Will. & Mary, s. 2, c. 4 (1690). The duty on chemical or essential oils was fixed at one shilling per lb. by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 14, 1855), which repealed the duties on vegetable and fish oils.—Taylor's apparatus for the manufacture of oil-gas was invented in 1815.

OLD BAILEY (London).—The Sessions or court house, commenced A.D. 1770, was not completed until 1783. Improvements were made in 1808. The pillory in the Old Bailey was used for the last time June 22, 1830.

OLDENBURG (Germany).—The title of count was assumed by Christian I. A.D. 1155, and the duchy was formed of the two counties, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, by Joseph II. in 1773. It joined the confederation of the Rhine in 1808, was incorporated with the French empire by Napoleon I. in 1810, and was restored to the duke in 1814. Augustus first assumed the title of grand-duke in 1829. Kniphausen was added to the grand duchy in 1854.

OLD FORT (Crimea).—The allied English, French, and Turkish army, reached Old Fort, near Eupatoria, Sept. 12, 1854. In the course of a few days the forces disembarked with their material. The English mustered 26,000 men and 54 guns; the French 24,500 men and 70 guns, and the Turks about 7,000 men.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.—The name given in Europe to the leader of the Assassins (*q. v.*).

OLD STYLE.—An attempt was made in England to reform the calendar (*q. v.*) March 16, 1585, when a bill, entitled "An act giving her Majesty authority to alter and new-make a calendar, according to the calendar used in other countries," was read a first time. It was read a second time March 18, 1585, and then the subject dropped. The alteration was effected by 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), entitled "An act for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the calendar now in use." This measure effected two great reforms, first in substituting the Gregorian for the Julian calendar, and, secondly, in abolishing the practice of commencing the legal year on the 25th of March. (See YEAR.) The act provided: "That throughout all his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on the 25th of

March shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751; and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so in all future years. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1752, the several days of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other movable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained according to the same method as they now are, until the 2nd of September, 1752; that the natural day next immediately following the 2nd of September, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the 14th day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common calendar; that the day which followed next after the said 14th of September shall be reckoned in numerical order from that day; and all public and private proceedings whatsoever after the 1st of January, 1752, were ordered to be dated accordingly. That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord which shall happen in time to come (except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord), whereof the year 2000 shall be the first, shall not be deemed bissextile or leap-years, but shall be considered as common years, consisting of 365 days only; and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord, from the year 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord, which by the present supputation are considered bissextile or leap-years, shall for the future be esteemed bissextile or leap-years, consisting of 366 days. That whereas, according to the rule then in use for calculating Easter-day, that feast was fixed to the first Sunday after the first full moon next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter-day is the Sunday after, which rule had been adopted by the general council of Nice, A.D. 325; but as the method of computing the full moons then used in the Church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer was formed, had become considerably erroneous, it was enacted that the said method should be discontinued, and that from and after the 2nd of September, 1752, Easter-day, and the other movable and other feasts were henceforward to be reckoned according to the calendar, tables, and rules annexed to the act, and attached to the Books of Common Prayer." (See NEW STYLE.)

OLERON (British Channel).—This island, the ancient Uliarus Insula, was ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny, May 8, 1360.

OLERON (France).—Under the mediation of Edward I. of England, a treaty of peace was signed at this town of Bearn, A.D. 1288, between Philip IV. of France and Alfonso III. of Aragon.

OLERON LAWS.—Hallam (Middle Ages, ch. ix. pt. 2) remarks, with reference to this

celebrated code of maritime law,—“A set of regulations, chiefly borrowed from the Consolato, was compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., and prevailed in their own country. These have been denominated the laws of Oleron, from an idle story that they were enacted by Richard I., while his expedition to the Holy Land lay at anchor in that island.” At the time this code was formed the English navy consisted of thirty-three ships.

OLIVA.—A treaty of peace was ratified at Oliva, May 3, 1660, between Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and the emperor. The Polish king renounced all claim to the crown of Sweden. Drontheim and Bornholm were ceded to Denmark, and Esthonia and Livonia to Sweden.

OLIVE, “in the western world,” says Gibbon, “followed the progress of peace, of which it was considered as the symbol. Two centuries after the foundation of Rome, both Italy and Africa were strangers to that useful plant; it was naturalized in these countries, and at length carried into the heart of Spain and Gaul.” A law of the Roman republic prohibited the culture of the vine and the olive beyond the Alps, that the value of those in Italy might be kept up. It was so highly valued by the Israelites that it was planted in the outer court of the second temple (Ps. xcii. 13, &c.). Olive-trees were cultivated in the botanic garden at Oxford in 1648, and some trees planted in the open ground at Camden House, Kensington, in 1719, produced fruit. The Cape olive, and the weather-leaved olive, were introduced from the Cape in 1730, the sweet-scented olive from China in 1771, and the laurel-leaved olive from Madeira in 1784.

OLIVENZA (Spain).—This town, belonging to Portugal, was taken by the Spaniards May 20, 1801, and a treaty was concluded by which Olivenza was confirmed to Spain, Sept. 29, 1801. The French, under Soult, captured it Jan. 22, 1811, and it was retaken by the English, under Beresford, after a few days' siege, April 17, 1811. It was again occupied, June 24, 1811, by the French, who blew up the fortifications. Olivenza was restored to Portugal by the congress of Vienna in 1814, but Ferdinand VII. refused to give it up, and the town is still held by Spain in spite of the treaty.

OLMÜTZ (Austria).—This town, at a later period the capital of Moravia, resisted an attack by the Mongols A.D. 1242. Here Matthias concluded what was termed the perpetual peace, with the kings of Bohemia and Poland, in July, 1479. Sigismund, king of Poland, held a congress here in April, 1527. It was taken by the Swedes, under Torstenson, during the Thirty Years' War, A.D. 1642, and was besieged unsuccessfully by Frederick the Great for seven weeks, A.D. 1758. Here Lafayette was imprisoned in 1794, and Ferdinand II. resigned the crown to his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848. The cathedral was founded about A.D. 1300; and the university was transferred to Kremsir in con-

sequence of the outbreak in 1848. A conference, under the auspices of the emperor of Russia, at which the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia came to terms on the Hesse-Cassel dispute, was held here Nov. 29, 1850.

OLOT (Spain).—This ancient town, of which some Roman remains still exist, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1427. It was rebuilt, and suffered severely during the war of independence. The Spaniards were defeated by the French at Olot, Dec. 18, 1809.

OLTENITZA (Battle).—About 12,000 Turks who crossed the Danube from Turtukai, Nov. 2 and 3, 1853, established themselves at Olténitza, where they were assailed by the Russians, Nov. 4. The engagement terminated in favour of the Turks, who only lost 106 men. The Russian loss amounted to 1,000 in killed and wounded.

OLYMPIA (Battle).—The Eleians were defeated by the Arcadians, in the neighbourhood of Olympia, B.C. 364, and at the time of the celebration of the 104th Olympiad, the Arcadians were in possession of Olympia. Assisted by the Achæians, the Eleians surprised the Arcadians in the celebration of the games, and obtained a complete victory.

OLYMPIA (Greece).—The temple and sacred grove of Zeus Olympius were planned after the destruction of Pisa by the Eleians, B.C. 572, when the spoils of the conquered cities were devoted to the erection of a temple, which was completed about B.C. 472. Phidias executed the colossal statue of Zeno in ivory and gold, and the figures in the pediments, B.C. 437—433. The site, plan, and dimensions of the temple have been shown by the excavations of the French commission.

OLYMPIAD, a term of four years, deriving its name from the Olympic games, commenced with the new moon of the summer solstice, July 1, 776 B.C. This system of computing time was employed by the ancient Greeks, and it ceased after the 305th Olympiad, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—The chief of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks, celebrated every fifth year at Olympia (*q. v.*), whence the name. The exact interval at which they recurred was one of forty-nine and fifty lunar months alternately. The origin of the games, which lasted five days, is unknown. Some authors assert that they were founded by the Idæi Dactyli B.C. 1453. There was a tradition that Iphitus, king of the Eleians, had revived the festival, B.C. 884 according to Eratosthenes, and B.C. 828 according to Callimachus. Herodotus recited parts of his history at the Olympic games, B.C. 456. They were celebrated at Antioch A.D. 44, and were discontinued at Elis in 394, and at Antioch by a decree of Justin I. in 520.

OLYMPIC THEATRE (London) was built in 1805, by Philip Astley, of Astley's Amphitheatre, and opened Sept. 18, 1806. It was burnt to the ground March 29, 1849, and

having been rebuilt, was opened Dec. 26, 1849.

OLYNTIAN WAR.—The Olynthians had become so powerful that Acanthus and Apollonia, jealous of their supremacy, applied to Sparta for aid, B.C. 383. The Spartans sent an army, under Eudamidas, B.C. 382, and Teleutias joined him soon after with 10,000 men. Both generals were utterly defeated, and Teleutias lost his life, B.C. 381. In the next campaign the Olynthians submitted to Polybiades, the Spartan general, B.C. 379. War broke out between the Olynthians and Philip II., king of Macedon, B.C. 350, which ended in the entire destruction of the city of Olynthus, B.C. 347.

OLYNTIUS (Greece).—Artabazus, the Persian general, having captured the town and put all the inhabitants to death, gave it to the Chalcidic Greeks. From its situation it became of great importance, B.C. 392. (*See OLYNTIAN WAR.*)

OMAGH (Ireland), anciently called Oigh-Magh, signifying "the seat of the chiefs," is supposed to have been founded A.D. 792. The soldiers of James II. set fire to the town, and destroyed it with its church and castle in 1689. The town having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire. The county infirmary was established in 1796.

OMERCOTE (Scinde).—This fortified town was taken by the Ameers of Scinde from the rajah of Joudpore in 1813. The north-west tower of the fort was swept away in 1826 by the overflowing of a branch of the Indus.

OMER, St. (France).—The cathedral, a fine building in the Gothic style, was completed in the middle of the 16th century. Within the walls of the abbey of St. Bertin, the only remaining fragment of which is a tower built in the 15th century, Childeric III., the last of the Merovingian kings of France, was confined by Pepin in 752. The French captured St. Omer in 1487. William III., prince of Orange, was defeated in battle here by Marshal Luxemburg in 1677, and the town was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, Aug. 10, 1678.

OMMIADES.—This dynasty was founded in Arabia by Moawiyah, A.D. 655 or 661. Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of this race, was slain in a mosque on the banks of the Nile, Feb. 10, 750, when the Abbassides (*q. v.*) assumed the reins of power. Abderhaman, the only member of the Ommiades who escaped the massacre at Damascus, founded a caliphate in Spain in 755. Eighteen caliphs reigned; Hixem III., who resigned in 1031, being the last.

ARABIA.

Began to reign.	A.D.	Began to reign.	A.D.
Moawiyah I.	655 or 661	Omar II.	717
Yezid I.	680	Yezid II.	720
Moawiyah II.	683	Hashem, or Hixem	724
Merwan I.	684	Walid I.	743
Abdalmelik	684	Yezid III. (5 months)	744
Walid I.	705	Ibrahim (3 months)	744
Soliman	715	Merwan II.	744

SPAIN.

Began to reign.		Began to reign.	
A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
Abderahman I.	755	Mohammed II.	1009
Hixem I., or Hashem	787	Suleyman	1009
Alhakem	796	Ali Ben Hamud ..	1016
Abderahman II. ..	821	Abderahman IV. ..	1017
Mohammed I.	852	Alc-ssim ..	1021
Al'mondhir	886	Abderahman V. ..	1023
Abdallah	888	Mohamed III. (cousin	
Abderahman III. ..	912	of Hixem II.) ..	1023
Alhakem II.	961	Hixem III.	1025
Hixem II.	976		

OMNIBUS.—Charles Knight says “the omnibus was tried about 1800, with four horses and six wheels; but we refused to accept it in any shape till we imported the fashion from Paris in 1830.” The omnibus was introduced there in 1827, and Mr. Shillibier started the first pair in the metropolis, from the Bank to the Yorkshire Stingo, New Road, July 4, 1829. Omnibuses began to run in Amsterdam in September, 1839.

ONE-POUND NOTES were first issued by the Bank of England March 4, 1797. They were withdrawn in 1823. They were again issued Dec. 16, 1852, for a short time, to relieve commercial distress.

ONORE (Hindustan).—This place, near Bombay, was captured by the Portuguese A.D. 1569. General Mathews took it by storm Jan. 5, 1783, when the inhabitants are said to have been cruelly treated.

OODEYPORE, or MEWAR (Hindustan).—Its former capital, Chittor, was sacked A.D. 1303 by the Mohammedans, and again March 16, 1527. Chittor was taken in 1568 by the emperor Akbar, and most of its inhabitants perished. On the loss of his capital, the nana, Oody Singh, founded the city of Oodeypore, since that time the capital of Mewar. The nana of Oodeypore entered into a treaty with the East-India Company in 1818, by which he became a tributary of the British government.

Oojein (Hindustan), one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindoos, is supposed to be the Ozoana mentioned by Ptolemy. Vicramaditya, king of Oojein, was so celebrated that the Samoat era used to this day throughout India dates from the commencement of his reign, B.C. 57. Oojein was taken by the Mohammedans in 1310, and it came under the power of the Patans in 1387. It was subjugated by Akbar in 1561. The Mahrattas took it in the middle of the 18th century, and it was the capital of Scindia's possessions till 1810, when the seat of the government was fixed at Gwalior.

OOTAKAMUND (Hindustan).—A sanitary station at this place, on the Neilgherry Hills, was founded A.D. 1822.

OPERA.—This term, at first applied to the earliest Italian plays of a mixed character, and then to lyrical dramas, was afterwards restricted to musical compositions. Ménes-trier, the Jesuit, considers the Song of Solomon to be the earliest opera on record. The more probable account is that the opera proceeds from the sacred musical plays of

the 15th century. “The Conversion of St. Paul” was performed at Rome A.D. 1440, and “Orfeo,” or the descent of Orpheus into hell, was produced in that city in 1480. Sutherland Edwards, in his “History of the Opera,” from which much of the information in this article is derived, states that Clement IX. was the author of seven *libretti*.

A.D.

1574. Claudio Merulo composes the music of a drama, which is played before Henry III. of France at Venice.
1581. Baltasarin, alias Beaujoyeux, produced the *Ballet Comique de la Reine*, which is said to have cost 3,600,000 francs.
1597. The opera of *Dafne* is performed for the first time in the Corsi palace at Florence.
1600. *Euridice* is represented publicly at Florence, on the occasion of the marriage of Henry IV. of France with Marie de Medicis.
1608. Gagliano composes new music to the libretto of *Dafne*, and Monteverde's *Orfeo* is produced in Italy.
1645. Cardinal Mazarin introduces the Italian opera into Paris.
1646. The first French opera, entitled *Akabar, Roi de Mogol*, is produced in the episcopal palace of Carpentras.
1656. The first English opera is produced at Sir W. Davenant's theatre.
1671. The second French opera, *La Pastorale en Musique*, is privately performed at Issy. The third, *Pomone*, being the first French opera heard by the Parisian public, is produced this year.
1673. Lulli, in conjunction with Quinault, writes *Cadmus and Hermione*, which is produced upon the French stage.
1677. Purcell (born 1659) produces his first opera, *Dido and Eneas*.
1678. Thiele's *Adam and Eve*, the first opera produced in public in Germany in the German language, is played at Hamburg.
1685. Dryden's celebrated opera, the music by Grabu, *Albion and Albanius*, is performed at the Duke's Theatre.
1690. Purcell composes music for the *Tempest*.
1691. Purcell produces his *King Arthur* in England.
1710. The Italian opera is introduced into England about this time. Buononcini's *Atahide* is produced in England, being the first work performed entirely in the Italian language.
1711. Handel's first opera, *Rinaldo*, is produced at the Queen's Theatre, in the Haymarket.
1712. Handel's *Il Pastor Fido* is produced at the King's Theatre.
1713. Handel's *Teseo* is produced.
1715. Handel's *Amadigi* is brought out.
1722. Buononcini's *Griselda* is produced.
1723. Handel's *Ottone and Flavio* are brought out.
1724. Handel's *Giulio Cesare* and *Tamerlano* are produced.
1727. Buononcini's last opera, *Astyanax*, is produced.
1733. Rameau's *Hippolyte et Aricie* is produced at Paris.
1737. Rameau produces his *Castor and Pollux*.
1752. Pergolese's *Serva Padrona* is produced in Paris. This opera causes the celebrated dispute between the French and Italian stage.
1760. Galuppi's *Mondo della Luna* is represented in London.
1780. Paisiello's *Barbiere di Siviglia* is produced at St. Petersburg.
1794. Jan. 21. Admission to the National Opera of Paris is granted free of charge.
1806. Catalani appears in London.
1821. Weber's *Der Freischütz* is performed at Berlin.
1826. *Oberon*, Weber's last opera, is produced at Covent Garden.
1823. Catalani sang for the last time in Dublin.

A.D.

1829. Aug. 3. *Guillaume Tell*, the last opera written by Rossini, is represented for the first time at the Académie Royale, Paris.
1831. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* is produced at the Académie Royale.
1832. Giulia, or Giulietta, Grisi first distinguishes herself as Adalgisa, in *Norma*, at Milan.
1835. *I Puritani* is played for the first time in London, for Grisi's benefit.
1836. Jan. 26. Meyerbeer's second grand opera, *Les Huguenots*, is produced at the Académie Royale.
1840. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia* is produced at Paris.
1844. Donizetti's last opera, entitled *Catarino Cornaro*, is performed at Naples.
1847. Mademoiselle Alboni appears at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
1848. April 8. Donizetti dies at Bergamo, in his fifty-second year, having composed sixty-four operas.
1849. Meyerbeer's third opera, *Le Prophète*, is produced at the Académie Royale.
1861. Giulia Grisi retires from the stage.

OPERA-HOUSE (London).—The Italian Opera-house, or Her Majesty's Theatre, built by Sir John Vanbrugh A.D. 1705, was burnt down June 18, 1789. The present edifice was built in 1790, by an architect named Novaselsky. The colonnade and arcade were added in 1818.

OPHIR, the name of an ancient country celebrated for gold. Its position has not been ascertained; and Arabia, India, and Africa, are contended for by different authorities. The ships of Solomon and of Hiram, king of Tyre, brought 450 talents of gold to Jerusalem, B.C. 1000 (1 Kings ix. 26—28, x. 11, and 2 Chron. viii. 17 and 18, and ix. 10). Jehoshaphat built ships at Tharshish, to go to Ophir for gold, about B.C. 913 (1 Kings xxii. 48, and 2 Chron. xx. 36 and 37). Gold from Ophir is also mentioned in Job xxii. 24, and xxviii. 16; Psalm xlv. 9; and Isaiah xiii. 12.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The first institution of this description in England was founded in Moorfields A.D. 1804, and was called the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. The Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital was founded in 1816, the North London in 1841, and the Central London in 1843. The Ophthalmic Infirmary was founded in Burlington Gardens in 1804.

OPIMUM, chiefly obtained from Persia, Arabia, and India, was anciently prepared at Thebes. The opium trade to China became a monopoly in the hands of the East-India Company A.D. 1773, and was transferred to the Board of Trade in 1793. The Chinese prohibited the importation in 1796. The cultivation of opium in India was restricted to the districts of Bahar and Benares in 1797. Turkey opium was introduced into the Indian Archipelago in 1815. On the cessation of the East-India Company's trading powers in 1834, a superintendent of trade was sent out to China by the British government. Disputes arose with the Chinese, who, in 1839, destroyed 20,000 chests of opium. Serturmer proved opium to be a compound substance in 1812.

OPORTO (Portugal) stands near the site of the ancient Cale, or Calem, also called Portus Cale, whence the name Portugal is by some writers derived. The Alani afterwards founded Castrum Novum, of which the present city of Oporto, *i. e.*, the Port, is supposed to occupy the site. It was taken by the Arian Goths, under Leovogildo, A.D. 540. The Goths gave way to the Moors in 716, and the town was utterly destroyed by Almanzor of Cordova in 820. It was rebuilt and re-peopled by Gascons and French in 999, and it again fell into the hands of the Moors, who retained possession till 1092, when it was finally taken by the Christians. A tax having been laid upon linen manufactures, the women rose and routed the soldiers in 1628. Another riot ensued in 1661, on account of a tax imposed upon paper. An insurrection occurred in 1756, when the wine monopoly was created by Pombal, and for this insurrection twenty-six persons were put to death. The French, under Soult, took Oporto by storm March 29, 1809. The duke of Wellington passed the Douro May 11, 1809, and surprised Soult, who was obliged to retreat. The Miguelites seized Oporto July 3, 1828. Don Pedro landed near Oporto, of which he took possession, July 8, 1832. The Miguelites attacked the place Sept. 19, and were repulsed with great slaughter. They continued the siege, and failed in another assault, March 4, 1833.

OPPIDO (Italy), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Mamertium, was made a bishop's see about A.D. 1301. The town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

O. P. RIOTS (Covent-Garden Theatre).—The new theatre was opened Monday, Sept. 18, 1809, and the prices of admission having been raised, the public assembled in large numbers, and by uttering loud cries of O. P., meaning old prices, prevented the actors from being heard. This was repeated night after night. The managers having tried in vain to overcome the opposition by the aid of a pugilistic corps, with Dutch Sam at their head, submitted Dec. 16, 1809, by returning to the old prices.

OPSLO (Battle).—Christian of Denmark suppressed a revolt of the Norwegian nobles at this town, the ancient capital of Norway, A.D. 1508. Opslo was almost completely destroyed by fire, May 24, 1624, and Christianity was soon after founded upon its site and made the capital.

OPTICS, the science which treats of the nature of light and vision, was very imperfectly known until the 16th and 17th centuries.

B.C.

424. Burning glasses are mentioned by Aristophanes, in the comedy of the "Clouds."
300. Euclid writes the first treatise on Optics.

A.D.

65. Seneca observes the magnifying power of convex lenses and the refraction of light by prisms.

A.D.

- 140 (about). Claudius Ptolemy, the astronomer, writes his five books of Optics, in which the subject is first treated in a scientific manner.
174. Galen announces the principle of binocular vision.
1100. The Arabian philosopher Alhazen makes important discoveries in the theory of vision, and in the laws of reflection and refraction.
- 1266 (about). Roger Bacon describes the application of lenses to aid defective sight, or to counteract the effects of distance, in his *Opus Majus*.
1270. The science is cultivated by Vitello.
1525. Maurolycus makes important researches into the laws of light and shade.
1558. Baptista Porta publishes his *Magia Naturalis*, which contains a description of the Camera Obscura (*q. v.*).
1571. J. Fleschier publishes a work on the rainbow.
1600. Guido Ubaldo explains the laws of perspective.
1604. Kepler explains the functions of the retina.
1611. Kepler founds the science of Dioptrics, which treats of the transmission of light through transparent substances.
1619. Christopher Scheiner proves the resemblance between the eye and the camera obscura.
1621. Willebrord Snellius, of Leyden, discovers the true theory of refraction.
1630. Descartes publishes his "Dioptrics."
1663. Death of Francis Maria Grimaldi, discoverer of the inflection of light. Dr. Hooke publishes his "Experiments upon Colours."
1669. Erasmus Bartholinus discovers double refraction.
1672. Newton announces the different refrangibility of light.
1675. Roemer discovers the velocity of light.
1676. Newton announces his theory of "Colours."
1678. Christian Huyghens announces the wave theory of light, and discovers the phenomenon of polarization.
- 1800 to 1803. Dr. Thomas Young supports the wave theory of light, and demonstrates the general law of interference.
1810. Colonel E. L. Malus discovers polarization by reflection.
1811. François Arago investigates the colours of polarized light, and discovers circular polarization.
1812. M. Biot announces his fallacious theory of movable polarization.
1818. M. Fresnel establishes his theory of double refraction, and publishes the true theory of the inflection of light.
1830. Sir David Brewster proves the identity of the phenomena of metallic and elliptic polarization.

(See PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.)

OPTIMISTS.—This sect of philosophers maintain, not merely that, "whatever is, is right," but that whatever is, is absolutely best, and hence that even crimes form part of the divine plan in the government of the universe. Malebranche, who was born A.D. 1637, and died in 1715, and Leibnitz (1646 to 1716) are regarded as the founders of optimist philosophy.

ORACLES.—The most ancient oracle was that of Jupiter at Dodona, a city of Epirus. It was destroyed by the Ætolians B.C. 219, when the temple of the god was razed to the ground. The celebrated oracle of Apollo, at Delphi, was founded B.C. 1236. The temple was destroyed by fire B.C. 548. The Amphietyons rebuilt it at a cost of 300 talents, or about £115,000. The temple was plundered by Sylla and Nero, and having

fallen into neglect, was restored by Hadrian. The oracle was finally silenced by Theodosius.

ORAN (Algeria) was in the possession of the caliphs, and it contained extensive bazaars and flourishing manufactures in the 12th century. The Pisans formed establishments at Oran and on the surrounding coasts, A.D. 1373, and the Spaniards, under Cardinal Ximenes, invaded and captured Oran in 1509. It was retaken by the Algerines in 1708, and in 1732 was again captured by the Spaniards, who finally left it 1791, after an earthquake had destroyed everything except the fort. The French took Oran Dec. 10, 1830. They constructed docks, which were opened in 1850, and added many public buildings and streets to the old town. In 1837 a military colony of spahis (native cavalry) was established, and the colony has, since its acquisition by France, been under the control of a military governor.

ORANGE (France).—This town is remarkable for its Roman remains, consisting of a triumphal arch, supposed to commemorate the triumph of Marius over the Teutones at Aix, B.C. 102, a theatre, and a circus or hippodrome. The town was called by the Romans Arausio. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a small principality of the same name. On the death of the prince of Orange in 1531, without children, it was inherited by his sister, who married the prince of Nassau, and the Nassau family were confirmed in possession by the treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 11, 1697. The king of Prussia claimed it on the death of William III. of England in 1702, and by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, he was allowed to exchange it for other possessions with the king of France.

ORANGE LODGES.—The first was formed by the Orangemen (*q. v.*) at Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795; and the duke of York became a patron in 1797. They fell into comparative neglect at the close of the war in 1815. It was decided to revive them in Ireland, Aug. 28, 1828, and at a great Orange meeting held in Dublin Sept. 15, 1828, the acceptance, by the duke of Cumberland, of the office of grand master of the Orangemen of the United Kingdom, was announced. Debates respecting the legality of the Orange lodges occurred in the House of Commons March 4 and 6, and Aug. 4, 11, 15, 19, and 20, 1835; and a series of resolutions against them was agreed to in the House of Commons Feb. 23, 1836. Many magistrates were dismissed in 1845 because they were members of Orange lodges.

ORANGEMEN.—This name was given by the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the Protestants of that country, on account of their support of the cause of William III., prince of Orange. It was first assumed in 1795 as the designation of a political party by the Protestants, who formed loyal associations in opposition to the society of United Irishmen, organized in 1791 for the purpose of

creating an insurrection, and establishing a republic in connection with France.

ORANGE RIVER (Africa).—A district watered by a river of this name, was made British territory after the suppression of the Caffre rebellion, A.D. 1848. It was erected into a free state in 1854.

ORANGE-TREE.—This tree, introduced into Europe by the Moors, was cultivated at Seville towards the end of the 12th, and at Palermo and Rome in the 13th century. Orange-trees are also said to have been brought from China to Portugal in 1547. Oranges are supposed to have been introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh. In the early part of the 16th century orange-trees were planted at Beddington, in Surrey, and in the beginning of the 18th century they had attained the height of 18 feet. They were all destroyed by frost in 1739. The Syringa, or mock orange, was brought from the south of Europe before 1596. The duty on oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORATIANs, or Fathers of the Oratory, were founded in Italy by Philip Neri, and received the public approval of Gregory XIII. A.D. 1577. The name is derived from the chapel or oratory, built by Neri at Florence. The French society of Fathers of the Oratory of the Holy Jesus was instituted by John Berulle in 1613.

ORATORIO.—Some composition of this kind was known in the Church in the Middle Ages, though the modern oratorio is generally believed to have originated in Italy about A.D. 1540. Oratorios were introduced into England by Handel in 1720, but were not performed in public till 1732. They were so successful that in 1737 they were performed twice a week during the season of Lent. Handel's "Messiah" appeared in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" Sept. 20, 1837, and his "Elijah" Aug. 26, 1846.

ORBIZZANO, or MARSAGLIA (Battle).—The French, under Catinat, defeated the troops of Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, at this town, in Piedmont, Oct. 4, 1693.

ORCADES (North Sea).—Ancient writers represent this group, at the extreme north of Britannia, to consist of between thirty and forty small islands, supposed to be the modern Orkney and Shetland Islands (*q. v.*).

ORCHARDS, from the Anglo-Saxon *ortgeard*, or *wyrt-yard*, existed in this country in ancient times as appendages to monastic establishments, yet do not seem to have become numerous before the beginning of the 17th century.

ORCHESTRION.—A musical instrument, invented in France by the Abbé Vogler A.D. 1789. Kunz, a Bohemian, gave the same name to an instrument invented by him in 1796.

ORCHIAN LAW.—A sumptuary law, proposed B.C. 181, by Orchius (whence its name), one of the tribunes, on the recommendation of the senate. It limited the number of guests at any entertainment, ordering the

doors of the house to be left open during the meal, to guard against any infringement of the law.

ORCHOMENUS (Arcadia).—This city was built, according to Pausanias, by a son of Lycaon; and the kings of Orchomenus are said to have ruled over the greater part of Arcadia. During the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedæmonians left the hostages they had taken from the Arcadians in Orchomenus. The people were, however, compelled to surrender them to the Athenians, B.C. 418. It fell into the hands of Cassander B.C. 313, in the war waged by him against Polysperchon.

ORCHOMENUS (Bœotia), capital of the powerful tribe of the Minyæ, became a member of the Bœotian confederacy sixty years after the Trojan war. It continued on friendly terms with the Thebans until war broke out between Sparta and Thebes, B.C. 395, when Orchomenus assisted the Spartans. At the peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*), B.C. 387, Thebes acknowledged the independence of Orchomenus. After the battle of Leuctra (*q. v.*), B.C. 371, the Thebans became undisputed masters of Bœotia, and burnt Orchomenus to the ground, killed all the male inhabitants, and sold the women and children into slavery, B.C. 368. It was rebuilt during the Phocian war; and at the conclusion of the Sacred war, B.C. 346, Philip II. gave Orchomenus to its old enemy Thebes, and the people destroyed the city a second time, and sold all its inhabitants as slaves. After the battle of Chæroneia (*q. v.*), in which the Thebans and the Athenians were defeated, B.C. 338, it was rebuilt by order of Philip II., but it never regained its former importance.

ORDEALS, or God's judgments, are of great antiquity, some writers being of opinion that the jealousy-offering mentioned in the 5th chapter of Numbers, B.C. 1496, is a test of this kind. Ordeal of fire was known to the Greeks, and was practised by the Brahmins. Blackstone says: "The most ancient species of trial was that by ordeal; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of *Judicium Dei*, and sometimes *Vulgaris Purgatio*, to distinguish it from the canonical purgation, which was by the oath of the party." The trial by ordeal in England was of two sorts, either fire ordeal or water ordeal. Fire ordeal was performed, either by taking up in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight; or else by walking barefoot and blindfold, over nine red-hot ploughshares, laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and, if the party escaped being hurt, he was adjudged innocent; but if it happened otherwise, as without collusion it usually did, he was then condemned as guilty. Water ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby; or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without any action of swimming, it

was deemed an evidence of his guilt, but if he sank he was acquitted. There were several other species of ordeal in use in different countries. Notice of ordeals in England first occurs in the laws of Ina, who reigned in Wessex from A.D. 628 to 727. This mode of punishment was formally abolished by Henry III. in 1218, when assize of battel, or trial by combat (*q.v.*), for some time took its place.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, provoked by Napoleon I.'s Berlin decree (*q.v.*), were issued by the English government Jan. 7 and Nov. 11, 1807. They prohibited trading to any ports under the influence of France. These orders, which led to several discussions in the houses of parliament, were revoked, as far as the United States were concerned, June 23, 1812, and were altogether repealed in 1814.

ORDINANCES.—French laws were, after the reign of Philip IV., or the Fair, of France (A.D. 1285—1314), usually styled ordinances. Louis XIV. ordered a collection of these ordinances to be published, and the first volume appeared in 1723. The ordinances of Charles X., which led to the expulsion from France of the elder Bourbons, appeared in the *Moniteur* July 25, 1830. During the great rebellion, the more important affairs of the kingdom were settled by ordinances. (*See SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.*)

ORDNANCE.—As early as the reign of Henry III. the military stores of the country were under the charge of an officer called the "Balistarius," or "keeper of the cross-bows." The functions of this officer became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. The master of the king's ordnance was first appointed about A.D. 1461. The office was formerly conferred for life, and was so bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on the earl of Essex, March 29, 1596. The last master-general appointed for life was Sir William Compton, who assumed the office Jan. 22, 1660. The letters patent of the master-general of the ordnance were revoked May 25, 1855, when the civil administration of the army was vested in the hands of the secretary of war.

ORDNANCE OFFICE (London) was built A.D. 1767.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced A.D. 1783, for the purpose of connecting the observatory at Greenwich with the French arch of the meridian at Paris. This led to the great undertaking of a general survey of the British isles, begun in 1791. The ordnance survey of Ireland commenced in 1824, and the great survey of India in 1804.

OREBRO (Sweden).—Here, in 1540, the act of succession in favour of Gustavus Vasa originated. It was confirmed at Westeraas in 1542. Bernadotte was elected crown prince of Sweden at Orebro in 1810, and a treaty of peace was signed here between Great Britain and Sweden, July 18, 1812. It consisted of four articles, and was ratified

by the prince regent of England Aug. 4, and by the king of Sweden Aug. 17.

OREGON (North America) is said to have been visited by the Spaniard Bartolomei Ferrello, A.D. 1543. Sir Francis Drake touched here in 1579; Captain Gray, an American trader, sailed along part of the coast in 1789; Captain Baker, an Englishman, entered the mouth of the Columbia in 1792; and Lieutenant Broughton, R.N., sailed a hundred miles up the river, taking formal possession in the name of George III. in 1792. A dispute having arisen between Spain and England as to the sovereignty, both countries relinquished exclusive possession by the convention of Madrid, when Nootka Sound was ceded to England (1790). An American company, formed by Mr. Astor, of New York, made a settlement at a point in the mouth of the Columbia which was named Astoria, March 24, 1810. It fell into the hands of the English in 1814. The United States government laid claim to the territory, and after much negotiation, it was agreed by treaty, June 12, 1846, that the United States should possess up to 49° N. latitude, leaving free to England the navigation of the Columbia. Oregon was constituted a territory by act of congress, Aug. 14, 1848.

OREL (Russia), the chief town of a government of the same name, first rose into importance during the 17th century. A great part of this city was destroyed by fire June 7, 1848.

ORGAN.—An instrument of an inferior kind was in use at a very early period. Athenæus says the organ was invented by Ctesibius, a native of Alexandria, B.C. 150—120. Other authorities assert that it was used in Spain as early as A.D. 450; that Pope Vitalian invented it in 660, and that the first organ erected in France was in the church of St. Corneille, at Compiègne, in 757. According to the best authorities, the organ did not assume its present form until the 15th century. Bingham contends that the use of organs was introduced into the church after the time of Thomas Aquinas, A.D. 1250. According to his view, Martin Sanutus, who flourished about 1290, first introduced wind organs into churches, whence he was surnamed Torcellus, the Italian term for an organ. Bingham shows that the story of the invention by Pope Vitalian is altogether unworthy of credit.

ORGANO-LYRICON, a musical instrument invented by M. de St. Pern at Paris, A.D. 1810.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Edward II. Dec. 6, 1324, at the instigation of his almoner, Adam de Brom, who became its first provost in 1326. Edward III. granted the college, in 1327, a large messuage, called La Oriole, to which the college was removed, and from which it takes its name. The south and west sides were rebuilt in 1620, and the north and east between 1637 and 1642. The first library was built in 1444, and lasted till the rebuild-

ing of part of the college in 1637. In 1372 the students obtained a licence for a chapel within their premises, which was built at the expense of the earl of Arundel. This chapel was pulled down in 1620, and the present edifice was finished in 1642. Carter's Building was erected in 1729. The library was commenced in 1788, and the college was enlarged in 1817.

ORIENTAL CLUB (London).—This club was founded by Sir John Malcolm in 1824.

ORIFLAMME of St. Denis, or royal banner of France, was borne at the head of the French armies from the 12th to the 15th century. Fabian, quoting a description from Robert Gaguin, whom Erasmus calls a discreet historiographer, says it was "a cloth of red silk, which was named the auriflamme, and borne for a banner in the field against the barbarian or heathen people, by virtue whereof the French princes won many victories; but after, when this precious relic, or auriflamme, was borne against Christian princes, the virtue thereof ceased, and was at length lost, but yet the like thereof is kept at St. Denys, and had in great reverence of the bishops and abbots of the same place." Louis VI., the Fat, used it for the first time as a royal standard in his war against Henry I. of England, A.D. 1124, and he afterwards took it from the altar of St. Denis whenever he went on an expedition; and Louis VII. of France took it with him in the second crusade in 1148. Fabian relates that it was borne by the French in the battle of Poitiers in 1356; and it is said to have been borne in battle for the last time by Louis XI. at the battle of Montlhery (*q. v.*), July 16, 1465.

ORIGENISTS.—The supporters of Origenes, or Origen, a Christian father, born in Egypt A.D. 184 or 185. He was ordained a presbyter at Casarea, in Palestine, in 228, and he died in 253. In the 4th century a great controversy arose respecting Origen, whose name, in spite of his various erroneous opinions, had always been held in veneration. The orthodox condemned his writings A.D. 378. Justinian I. issued an edict against the Origenists in 544, and they were condemned by the second council of Constantinople, being the fifth general council, May 4 to June 2, 553.

ORIHUELA (Spain).—The Romans are supposed to have had a station at this town. Though it was not, as some writers assert, the ancient Orcelis, it might have been the ancient Thiar. The Moors took it A.D. 713, and it was finally wrested from them by Jayme I. of Aragon in 1265. It was sacked in 1520, and has suffered severely from the ravages of war, inundations, and plagues. An earthquake did considerable damage March 21, 1829. It was made the seat of a bishop March 23, 1566. The university, established in 1563, was suppressed in 1835. The episcopal palace and the theological seminary of San Miguel were both founded in 1733. The poor-house, founded in 1743, was enlarged in 1818. The hospital was

founded in 1764, and the cathedral was extended in 1829.

ORION.—A steam-ship thus named, plying between Glasgow and Liverpool, was lost on the rocks close to Portpatrick lighthouse, June 18, 1850, when nearly a hundred passengers perished.

ORISSA, or **ORIXA** (Hindustan).—This country was wrested from its Hindoo princes by Akbar, A.D. 1592. The English received permission to trade to Piplee, in Orissa, in 1634. Clive captured it A.D. 1755, and the East-India Company were empowered to receive the revenues of Orissa, Bahar, and Bengal, by the treaty of Allahabad, Aug. 12, 1765.

ORIZABA (Mexico).—The peak of Orizaba, an extinct volcano near the town of the same name, was explored by Lieutenant Reynolds, A.D. 1848.

ORKNEY and SHETLAND ISLES, or **ORCADES** (North Sea), originally peopled by Scandinavians, were seized by Kenneth II. of Scotland A.D. 889. The Norwegians conquered them in 1099, and held them till 1263, when they were driven out by Alexander III., king of Scotland. The islands were afterwards retaken by the Danes. James III. of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of the king of Denmark, in 1469, received the Orkney and Shetland Isles as her dowry, and they have since remained part of Scotland. A lighthouse was built in 1806 on the Point of Start. Some ancient relics of the earliest Scandinavian or Scottish kings were discovered in these islands April 6, 1858.

ORLEANS (France), the Genabum of the Romans, was afterwards named Aurelianum, from Marcus Aurelius, who rebuilt it in the 2nd century. Cæsar mentions a great insurrection which occurred here B.C. 52, after which he burned the town. Attila, who besieged Orleans A.D. 451, was defeated under its walls by Ætius. Ægidius defeated the Visigoths in a battle near this town in 463. A council was held, July 10, 511, to regulate ordination and the use of litanies; and another, May 7, 538, by which many indignities were inflicted on the Jews. Other councils were held June 23, 533; in 541; Oct. 28, 549; in 638; and in 1022, when thirteen Manichæans were condemned to be burnt. On the death of Clotaire in 561, his kingdom was divided among his sons, and Orleans fell to the lot of Gontran. The Northmen captured it in 855, and again in 865. The siege of Orleans was commenced by the English Oct. 21, 1428. Joan of Arc relieved the city April 29, 1429, and the siege was raised May 8. The Huguenots, under the prince of Condé and Coligny, assembled here in 1562. Orleans was besieged Feb. 24, 1563, by the duke of Guise, who was assassinated under its walls by Poltrot de Méré. The struggle was brought to a close by the edict of Amboise, March 19, when the two parties united for the purpose of wresting Havre de Grace from the English. The cathedral was begun by Henry IV. in 1601.

ORMUS, or HORMUZ (Persian Gulf).—The kings of Ormus, celebrated for its pearl-fishery and great wealth, became tributaries of the sultans of Kerman, until they were delivered, about A.D. 1505, by the Portuguese, who took possession of this island A.D. 1507. They were expelled by the Persians, assisted by the English, in 1622. The disciples of Zoroaster took refuge in its caves, and were afterwards called Parsees (*q. v.*). Milton, in "Paradise Lost" (b. ii.), alludes to its reputation for wealth—

"High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

ORNITHOLOGY.—Aristotle, in his "History of Animals," B.C. 350, gives a brief account of birds; and Pliny in his "Natural History," A.D. 72, also deals with the subject. Pierre Belon wrote upon it in 1551; Conrad Gesner of Zurich in 1555; and the three volumes of Aldrovandus of Bologna appeared A.D. 1559—1603; Willughby's "Ornithologiae Libri tres" was published posthumously in 1676, and Ray's "Synopsis" in 1713. The first edition of "Systema Naturæ," by Linnæus, was published at Leyden in 1735; Wilson's "American Ornithology," 1808—1814; Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom" in 1817; and Latham's "History of Birds," 1821—1824.

OROPUS (Greece), a Boeotian town, was taken at an early period by the Athenians, who were expelled B.C. 412. Some of the inhabitants founded another town of the same name, further inland, B.C. 402. It was a frequent source of strife between the Boeotians and the Athenians; and it was given to the latter by Philip II. B.C. 338. The inhabitants recovered their independence B.C. 318, and Cassander obtained possession of the town B.C. 312, but did not hold it long. The inland town is supposed to have been abandoned soon after this time.

ORPHAN INSTITUTIONS.—It is not known when asylums for the maintenance of orphans were first established, though they evidently existed among the Romans. Trajan, the Antonines, and Alexander Severus founded several, but they do not appear to have become frequent until the introduction of Christianity. During the Middle Ages they were very numerous, especially in the Netherlands. The most celebrated orphan asylum in the world is that established by A. H. Franke at Halle in 1698. The following are the principal orphan asylums in the metropolis and its vicinity:—

	A.D.
Adult Orphan Institution, Regent's Park	1820
Asylum for Friendless and Deserted Orphan Girls, Lambeth	1758
Bayswater Episcopal Chapel Female Orphan School	1839
British Orphan Asylum, Clapham Rise	1827
Clergy Orphan Society, St. John's Wood	1749
Infant Orphan Asylum, Waustead	1827
Jews' Orphan Asylum, Goodman's Fields	1831
London Orphan Asylum, Clapton	1813
Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Bow Road	1827

	A.D.
National (late Cholera) Orphan Home, Ham Common	1849
New Asylum for Infant Orphans, Stamford Hill	1844
Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill ..	1758
Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, supported by Parliament	1801
Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, Whitechapel	1829
School of Industry for Female Orphans, St. John's Wood	1786

ORPHEONISTS.—A party of three thousand arrived in London from France to fulfil a musical engagement at the Crystal Palace, June 24, 1860.

ORRERY.—The Chinese are said to have constructed such pieces of mechanism to illustrate planetary motion B.C. 2000. Archimedes constructed one B.C. 287—212; and Posidonius B.C. 51. Huyghens (A.D. 1629—1695) attended to their construction; and Roemer invented one which he described A.D. 1735. Mr. George Graham constructed one which was presented to the earl of Orrery, from whom it derives its name, about 1700. The Royal Institution, London, had one made in 1801, and another, on a much larger scale, by Dr. Pearson, in 1813.

ORSINI CONSPIRACY.—This attempt to assassinate the emperor Napoleon III. and the empress, on their way to the opera at Paris, by throwing hand-grenades at the carriage, was made Jan. 14, 1858. Orsini, Rudio, and Pieri, were condemned to death, and Gomez to hard labour for life, Feb. 26; Orsini and Pieri were guillotined at Paris, and Rudio's sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, March 13. Dr. Bernard was arrested at Bayswater Feb. 14; and, after a trial at the Old Bailey extending over six days, was acquitted April 17. Violent addresses against England, from the colonels of the French army to the emperor, appeared in the *Moniteur*, Jan. 27, 1858. Lord Palmerston's conspiracy-to-murder bill was introduced into the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1858; and defeated on the second reading by a majority of 19, Feb. 19, 1858, which led to the resignation of the first Palmerston administration.

ORSINI FACTION, opposed to the Colonna family, adherents of the Ghibelline party at Rome, joined the Guelphs about A.D. 1200. Their influence declined in 1280.

ORSOVA (Turkey).—This strongly-fortified town of Wallachia, taken by the Turks in 1738, was ceded by Austria to the Porte, Sept. 1, 1739. The Austrians were defeated near Orsova by the Turks, Aug. 8, 1788, when the victors set fire to the town. New Orsova, which forms part of Servia, was captured by the Austrians, April 16, 1790.

ORTEGAL (Sea-Fight).—Commodore Fox attacked a French fleet and convoy, amounting in all to 170 sail, off Cape Ortegal, June 20, 1747. The ships of war being fast-sailing vessels escaped, but forty-eight merchantmen were captured. Their united tonnage

amounted to 16,051 tons, and the crews to 1,197 men.

ORTHEZ, or ORTHEZ (France), was the residence of the princes of Bearn till the end of the 15th century; and of Jane d'Albret, mother of Henry IV., who founded a Protestant college here about 1562. A year's truce was concluded at Orthes by Ferdinand of Spain with Louis XII. April 1, 1513. The governor, Viscount d'Orthes, refused to obey the royal order for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. In the vicinity, Wellington gained a victory over Soult, Feb. 27, 1814. The castle of Moncada was built by Gaston de Foix in 1240, and formed for two years the prison of Blanche of Navarre, poisoned by her sister in 1462.

ORVIEITO (Italy).—This town, built upon the site of the ancient Herbanum, possesses one of the finest churches in Italy, founded A.D. 1290. A league between the Pope, Venice, and Naples, against the Greek empire, was concluded here in 1281. It was dissolved by the Sicilian Vespers (*q. v.*) in 1282.

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight).—The original name of this manor was Austerborne. It was purchased by Queen Victoria from Lady Isabella Blatchford in 1845, when the old house was pulled down, and the present mansion erected from the designs of Mr. Cubitt.

OSCHOPHORIA, a festival thus named, from the practice of carrying boughs hung with grapes, was instituted at Athens, in honour of Minerva and Bacchus, or Ariadne and Bacchus, by Theseus, about B.C. 1235.

OSIMO. (*See AUXIMUM.*)

OSMA, or UXAMA (Spain).—This town was taken and destroyed by Alonso II. of Leon A.D. 746. It was rebuilt in 938, and fortified in 1019. The cathedral was founded in 1232, and the university in 1550. The see was established about 597.

OSMIUM.—This metal was discovered by Tennant in the grains of native platinum, A.D. 1803.

OSNABURG, or OSNABRUCK (Hanover), was surrounded by walls A.D. 1082. The cathedral at this town was built in the 13th century, and a council against heretics was held there in 1538. A university was established in 1632, but was suppressed the following year. The treaty of Westphalia was signed at Osnaburg and Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. Charlemagne founded the bishopric of Osnaburg in 780. Since the peace of Westphalia it has been held by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant bishop alternately. It was secularized and united to Hanover in 1803.

OSSORY (Bishopric).—This bishopric is regarded as the most ancient in Ireland. It was founded by St. Kieran, A.D. 402, at Saighir, or King's county, and was transferred to Aghaboe, or Aghavoe, in 1052, and to Kilkenny in 1180. According to the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the

sees of Ferns and Leighlin were united to Ossory on the death of Bishop Eltrington in 1835.

OSTEND (Belgium), from a small village in the 9th century, had become an important seaport about A.D. 1100. It was destroyed by the sea in 1334. Having been rebuilt, it was walled in by Philip in 1445; and fortified by the prince of Orange in 1583. The siege by the Spaniards, commencing in 1601, terminated, after a loss of 50,000 men to the garrison, and 80,000 to the besiegers, in 1604, with the capitulation of the town. It again capitulated to the allies July 6, 1706; was ceded to the emperor of Germany in 1715, and surrendered to the French Aug. 15, 1745. The French took possession of Ostend July 13, 1794; and the British assailed it unsuccessfully May 20, 1798. It was given up by the treaty of Paris May 30, 1814. The town suffered considerable damage by the explosion of a powder magazine in 1826.

OSTEND COMPANY, for carrying on trade with the East Indies, was established here A.D. 1717; received a charter from the emperor Charles in August, 1723; and was suspended in 1727.

OSTIA (Italy) was founded by Ancus Martius B.C. 640, and exempted from military levies B.C. 207. Application for exemption from naval levies was also made, but refused, B.C. 191. A squadron in its harbour was destroyed by Cilician pirates B.C. 67; and in the civil wars the town was taken by Marius and given up to plunder by his soldiers, B.C. 87. It declined gradually, and had fallen into a state of ruin A.D. 827; but it afterwards revived, and was occupied by Ladislaus, king of Naples (1356—1414), and fortified by Sixtus IV., who built the castle. The French seized it, and were driven out by Pope Julius III., who formed a "holy league" against them, Oct. 4, 1511.

OSTRACISM.—This mode of banishment among the Athenians, at first for a term of ten years, afterwards reduced to five, is said to have been established by Cleisthenes B.C. 510. It was discontinued B.C. 452.

OSTROGOTHS, or EASTERN GOTHs, with the other branches of the same nation, took possession of Dacia A.D. 275, and were subjected by the Huns in 376. Their king, Theodoric the Great, served under the emperor Zeno in 482 or 483, and from Pannonia marched with all his tribe into Italy in 488, and conquered and put to death Odoacer, establishing his authority over that country in 493. Their dominion was annihilated by Belisarius and Narses about 553.

OSTOLENKA, (Battle,) between the Poles and the Russians, in which the latter were defeated, was fought May 26, 1831.

OSWEGO (North America).—This town, situated on both sides of the Oswego river, was founded A.D. 1722. A fortress was built on the western side of the river in 1727, and a fort was erected on the opposite bank in 1755. They were both captured by Montcalm in 1756, and were afterwards given up

to the English, who held them till 1795. Oswego was taken by the English May 6, 1814.

OSWESTRY (Shropshire), anciently called Oswaldstree, is said to have been named after Oswald, king of Northumbria, killed in the battle of Maserfield, Aug. 5, A.D. 642. By some authorities the site of the battle is fixed at Winwick, in Lancashire, and by others at Oswestry. Oswald was honoured as a saint, his day falling on the anniversary of his death, Aug. 5.

OTAGO (New Zealand) was settled by members of the Free church of Scotland, A.D. 1848.

OTAHEITE (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by the Spaniard Quiros A.D. 1606; visited by Captain Wallis in 1767, and by Cook several times between the years 1769 and 1778. Missionaries arrived in 1797, and the king, Pomaree II., embraced Christianity in 1816. By a treaty with the queen Pomare, it was placed under French protection, Sept. 9, 1842; and the French admiral on that station asserted the complete sovereignty of France over it in November, 1843. This led to a remonstrance on the part of England, and his proceedings were disavowed by the government Feb. 29, 1844.

OTFORD (Battle).—The Kentish men were defeated at Otford, by Ofa, king of Mercia, and his army, A.D. 774.

OTRANTO (Italy).—The ancient Hydruntum, or Hydrus, founded at a very early period, probably by Greeks, was a port of some importance B.C. 191, and the usual place of passage from Italy to the East A.D. 400. It was one of the last cities in the south of Italy held by the Greek emperors, who lost it in the 11th century. About 12,000, being more than one-half the population, were slaughtered by the Turks when they sacked the city A.D. 1480.

OTTAWA (Canada), formerly called Bytown, which name was changed to Ottawa A.D. 1854, was made the capital of Canada in 1858.

OTTERBURN, or CHEVY CHASE, (Battle), on which the well-known ballad seems to be founded, was fought between the English, under Henry Percy, son of the earl of Northumberland, and the Scots, commanded by the earl of Douglas, Aug. 10, 1388. The former having been taken prisoner and the latter slain, the victory remained undecided.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—This empire was founded by Osman, the son of Ertoghrul, whose name has been corrupted into Othman, or Ottoman. The Ottomans style themselves Osmanlis.

A.D.

- 1258. Birth of Othman, or Osman.
- 1299. Othman, or Osman I., murders his uncle Deindar, and founds the Ottoman empire.
- 1321. The Ottoman Turks enter Europe, and ravage Thrace and Macedonia.
- 1326. Death of Othman, who is succeeded by his son Orchan.
- 1327. Orchan makes Prusa, or Boursa, his capital, and completes the conquest of Bithynia.

A.D.

- 1330. The Ottoman Turks conquer Nicea, in Bithynia.
- 1333. Orchan forms an alliance with the Greek emperor Andronicus.
- 1336. Khorasi, the ancient Mysia, is conquered by the Turks.
- 1338. Karamania, the ancient Phrygia, is reduced under the Turkish yoke.
- 1356. The Turks make their first permanent settlement in Europe, on the coast of Thrace.
- 1357. Amurath I., son of Orchan, captures Gallipoli.
- 1361. He takes Hadrianople, and erects it into his capital.
- 1372. Servia and Bulgaria are reduced to subjection.
- 1376. Kermian is annexed to the Ottoman dominions.
- 1380. Amurath I. purchases the territories of the emir of Hamid.
- 1382. Amurath I. subdues Natolia.
- 1388. Part of Albania is brought under the Ottoman yoke.
- 1389. Aug. 27. The king of Servia, is defeated at the battle of Cossova, by Amurath I., who is assassinated in the moment of victory.
- 1390. Bajazet I. conquers Philadelphia, in Asia Minor.
- 1391. He conquers Wallachia, and obtains a footing in Constantinople.
- 1396. Sept. 28. He defeats Sigismund of Hungary, at the battle of Nicopolis. He annexes Bulgaria to the Ottoman empire.
- 1400. Sept. 1. War commences between Bajazet I. and Timour.
- 1402. July 28. Timour defeats Bajazet I., and makes him prisoner, at the battle of Angora.
- 1403. March. The death of Bajazet I. in captivity is followed by the dismemberment of his empire by his three sons. Soliman I. establishes his government at Hadrianople, Isa at Prusa, and Mohammed in Amasia, and the three wage civil war.
- 1419. Mohammed I. annexes Wallachia.
- 1422. The Ottoman empire is reunited by Amurath II.
- 1435 to 1437. War with Venice.
- 1443. Scanderbeg restores Albania to independence. Nov. 3. John Huniades defeats the Turks at the battle of Nissa.
- 1444. July 12. Amurath II. resigns all claim to Servia by the treaty of Segedin. Nov. 10. Amurath II. defeats and slays Ladislaus IV. of Hungary and Cardinal Julian at the battle of Varna.
- 1448. John Huniades invades the Ottoman territories, and is defeated with great loss at Cossova.
- 1453. April 6. Mohammed II., the Great, lays siege to Constantinople. May 29. The city surrenders, and the Eastern empire is dissolved.
- 1456. Mohammed II. is defeated by John Huniades, with the loss of 40,000 men, at the battle of Belgrade.
- 1461. The Peloponnesus is conquered by the Turks.
- 1463. War is declared against Venice.
- 1466. Epirus is annexed to the Ottoman empire.
- 1472. The Turks enter Italy.
- 1474. The Genoese possessions in the Crimea are seized by the Turks.
- 1479. Peace is restored with Venice.
- 1480. Mohammed II. takes Otranto, and sustains a terrible defeat in his attempt upon Rhodes.
- 1484. Spain is invaded by the Turks.
- 1499. Borrak Keis defeats the Venetians at the naval battle of Lepanto.
- 1500. The Morea is wrested from the Venetians.
- 1503. Peace is concluded with Venice, whose possessions on the mainland of Greece are ceded to the Turks.
- 1511. The Janissaries dethrone Bajazet II., and confer the sceptre on his son Selim.
- 1514. Selim I. defeats the Persians at the great battle of Shaldiran, or Kalderoon.
- 1515. Selim I. defeats the Persians at Khargandeh, and subdues Mesopotamia and Kurdistan.

A.D.

1516. Aug. 24. Selim I. defeats and slays Ghori, sultan of Egypt, at the battle of the Darik, near Aleppo.
1517. Selim I. annexes Egypt to his dominions.
1521. Aug. 20. Soliman II., the Magnificent, takes Belgrade.
1522. He conquers Rhodes.
1526. He assails Austria and Hungary, and defeats the Hungarians at Mohacz, Aug. 29.
1529. He is compelled, after heavy losses, to raise the siege of Vienna.
1533. Peace is restored with Austria and Hungary.
1536. Soliman II. forms an alliance with Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V.
1539. The southern parts of Arabia are subdued, and an unsuccessful invasion of India is conducted by Suleiman Pasha.
1541. War recommences in Hungary, and the Turks take Buda.
1552. Transylvania is made tributary to the Turks.
1560. Bajazet, son of Soliman II., rebels against his father.
1571. Aug. 1. The capitulation of Famagusta completes the conquest of Cyprus. Oct. 7. The Turks sustain a terrible defeat from the combined Christian fleets under Don John of Austria at the naval battle of Lepanto.
1574. Amurath III. signalizes his accession by the murder of his five brothers.
1583. Commercial relations are first established with England.
1585. The Turks conquer the district of Van, in Persia.
1589. The Persians obtain peace by ceding the provinces of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Shirwan, and Loristan to Turkey.
1595. Mohammed III. succeeds his father, and murders his nineteen brothers and the concubines of his father.
1600. Abd-al Kalim Karayassij, the "Black Scribe," commences a formidable revolt in Asia.
1602. The Black Scribe is defeated and slain.
1603. The accession of Achmed, or Ahmed I., is memorable from his refusal to murder his brothers.
1609. Tobacco is introduced into Turkey.
1618. Georgia, Erivan, and Tabriz are ceded to Persia. Mustapha II. is deposed.
1622. Othman, or Osman II., is murdered by his subjects, who restore Mustapha II.
1632. An insurrection of the Janissaries is suppressed with horrid cruelty.
1635. Amurath IV. murders his brothers Bajazet and Soliman.
1636. He murders his brother Kazim.
1637. Azof is taken by the Cossacks.
1638. The Turks take Bagdad and massacre the inhabitants.
1642. Azof is recaptured.
1645. War is declared against Venice.
1664. The grand vizier, Ahmed Koepriiii, is defeated by the Imperialists under Montecuccoli at the battle of St. G-thard.
1669. Candia is taken from the Venetians. (See CANDIA.)
1673. The Turks are defeated by the Poles, with the loss of more than 30,000 men, at the battle of Choczim.
1678. War is commenced against Russia.
1681. The Ukraine and Cossack territories are ceded to Russia, and peace is restored.
1683. Sept. 12. Vienna, on the point of surrendering to Mohammed IV., is relieved by John Sobieski.
1686. Buda is retaken by the Austrians.
1687. Mohammed IV. is deposed by his brother, Soliman III.
1688. Belgrade, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia are wrested from the Turks.
1690. Belgrade is recovered.
1691. The Imperialists totally defeat the Turks at the battle of Peterwardein, or Salankemen, in which the vizier Mustapha Koepriiii is slain.

A.D.

1697. Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at the battle of Zeuta, in which they lose 20,000 men killed, and 10,000 drowned in the retreat.
1699. Jan. 26. Peace is restored to Turkey by the humiliating treaty of Carlowitz.
1703. The Janissaries revolt and depose Mustapha II.
1710. The Turks declare war against Russia.
1711. July 10. Baltanji Mohammed compels Peter the Great to accede to the treaty of Falczi (*q. v.*), by which the Turks regain Azof.
1713. Charles XII. of Sweden is made prisoner at Bender (*q. v.*).
1715. The Turks reconquer the Morea.
1716. The Austrians seize Temeswar.
1717. Aug. 16 (N.S.). Prince Eugene gains the battle of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1718. July 21. Peace with Austria and Venice is restored by the treaty of Passarowitz.
1726. War is declared against Persia. The printing-press is introduced into Turkey.
1730. Sept. 17. Achmet, or Ahmed III., abdicates in favour of his nephew, Mohammed V.
1732. Peace with Persia is restored by the treaty of Erivan, which cedes all the territory beyond the Araxes to the sultan.
1739. July 22. The Austrians are defeated at the disastrous battle of Krotzka. Sept. 18. The Austrians accede to the treaty of Belgrade (*q. v.*).
1743. The recognition of Turkey by the great powers as an integral portion of Europe commences about this year.
1749. The Wahabee insurrection commences. (See WAHABEES.)
1766. Insurrections break out in Georgia.
1768. War is declared against Russia.
1770. The Turkish fleet is destroyed by the Russians in the bay of Tchesme. Ali Bey revolts in Egypt. The Russians take Akermann, Azof, Bender, and Crim Tartary.
1773. The Egyptian insurrection is quelled.
1774. July 21 (N.S.). Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji, by which the Tartars are declared independent in the Crimea, Cuban, and Bessarabia, and the Porte engages to govern Moldavia and Wallachia with greater equity.
1784. Jan. 8. The Crimea is ceded to Russia by the convention of Constantinople.
1787. War is renewed with Russia.
1788. War with Austria recommences. Dec. 17. The Russians, under Prince Potemkin, storm Oczakow, and massacre 20,000 Turks.
1790. Dec. 22. Suwarrow storms Ismail, and massacres 45,000 Turks.
1791. Aug. 11. The treaty of Galatz restores peace with Russia, which receives important concessions.
1798. War is declared against France. (See EGYPT.)
1799. An alliance is formed with England.
1802. Jan. 25. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris.
1807. Jan. 7. War is declared against Russia. Feb. 19. Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles (*q. v.*). May 29. Selim is deposed by Mustapha III.
1808. The Janissaries revolt at Constantinople and massacre the regular troops.
1812. May 28. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Bucharest (*q. v.*).
1813. A Turkish army of 100,000 men ravages Servia.
1818. The Wahabees are finally subdued.
1820. Revolt of Ali, pasha of Albania.
1821. March. Moldavia and Wallachia rebel. April 23 (Easter Sunday). The Christians are persecuted, and the Greek patriarch of Constantinople is hanged by the Turkish mob. (See GREECE.)
1822. April 11. The Turks take Scio and massacre the inhabitants. (See SCIO.)
1823. The Greek inhabitants of Pergamo are massacred.
1824. March 2. Mehemet Ali revolts.

A. D.

1824. Oct. 7. The Turkish fleet is almost annihilated by the Greeks at Mitylene. Nov. 23. The Turks evacuate Moldavia.
1826. June 15. The Janissaries are massacred, and the army is placed under a European system of discipline.
1827. Oct. 20. The Turkish fleet, numbering 30 vessels, is destroyed by the allied English and French squadrons at Navarino (*q. v.*).
1828. Jan. 5. 132 French residents, 120 English, and 85 Russians, are expelled from Turkey. April 26. War is declared by Russia. May 20. The emperor of Russia heads his army in person. June 19. Brailow surrenders to the Russians. June 23. They seize Anapa. July 20. They gain the heights of Shumla. Aug. 5. Nicholas commences the siege of Varna. Aug. 24. Prince Paskiewitch Erivanski defeats the Turks at the battle of Akhaldzhik, in Georgia. Sept. 8. The Turks close the Bosphorus. Sept. 9. The Russians take the fortress of Bajazet. Sept. 24. They take Toprak-Kali. Oct. 11. Varna surrenders to the Russians. Oct. 15. The Russians retire from Shumla and recross the Danube. Oct. 18. The Russians blockade the Dardanelles. Oct. 30. The garrison of the castle of the Morea surrenders to the French general Maison. Nov. 10. The Russians raise the siege of Silistria.
1829. May 6. The Russians again cross the Danube. June 11. The Turks sustain a severe defeat from the Russians at Koulawtscha. June 30. Silistria surrenders to the Russians, and Prince Paskiewitch gains a great victory over the pasha of Erzeroum. July 2. Paskiewitch defeats 20,000 Turks at the battle of Milliduse. July 9. He seizes Erzeroum. July 27. General Krasowsky defeats 10,000 Turks at Shumla. Aug. 20. The Russians occupy Hadrianople. Sept. 14. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Hadrianople.
1830. April 23. Turkey acknowledges the independence of Greece. May 7. A treaty is concluded with the United States. May. Albania rebels against the Porte.
1831. The Albanian insurrection is suppressed, the first Turkish newspaper is established, and the cholera appears in the country. Mehemet Mohammed Ali revolts in Egypt, and invades Syria.
1832. May 27. Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mohammed Ali, takes St. Jean d'Acre. Aug. 1. He seizes Antioch. Dec. 21. The grand vizier, Reschid Pasha, is defeated by Ibrahim, at Konieh, or Iconium, with the loss of 30,000 men. Feb. 18. A Russian squadron arrives at Constantinople to assist the sultan against Mohammed Ali. Feb. 21. The Porte accepts the mediation of France to arrange its disputes with Mohammed Ali. May 6. The Porte concludes a peace with Mohammed, who is declared independent, and invested with the government of Syria and Adama. July 20. A treaty of peace and alliance is concluded with Russia.
1834. A regular postal system is first established in Turkey.
1838. March 30. The office of grand vizier is abolished. Aug. 16. A commercial treaty is concluded with England and France.
1839. Mohammed Ali revolts in Syria (*q. v.*).
1840. July 15. By the treaty signed at London, England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, agree to aid Turkey against Mohammed Ali.
1842. War is declared against Persia.
1846. April 30. A commercial treaty is concluded with Russia.
1848. Insurrections break out in the Danubian principalities.

A. D.

1849. April 30. A treaty relative to the government of the Danubian principalities is concluded with Russia. Aug. 21. The Hungarian generals, Bem and Kossuth, take refuge in New Orsova. (*See HUNGARY.*) Sept. 16. The Porte refuses to surrender the Hungarian refugees to Austria and Russia. Nov. 3. The Hungarian fugitives are transferred to Shumla. Nov. 4. The British fleet under Sir William Parker arrives in the Dardanelles, to the assistance of the Porte. Dec. 31. Russia resumes diplomatic relations with Turkey, which had been suspended in consequence of the Hungarian refugee difficulty.
1850. April 6. Austria resumes diplomatic relations.
1851. Feb. 1. Mustapha Pasha suppresses an insurrection in Samos. March 4. An insurrection breaks out in Turkish Croatia. March 19. Omar Pasha defeats the rebels at a battle near Jayca.
1852. Feb. 14. A treaty respecting the Holy Places of Palestine is concluded with France.
1853. Feb. 28. Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as ambassador extraordinary from the court of Russia, to insist on the repeal of the concessions made to Roman Catholic Christians respecting the Holy Places. May 5. Menschikoff presents his ultimatum. May 19. The Porte concedes some points to Russia. May 21. They are deemed unsatisfactory, and the Russian ambassador quits Constantinople. June 6. All Christian nations receive a confirmation of the privileges and rights granted to their worship in Turkey. June 26. The emperor of Russia publishes a manifesto against Turkey. July 2. A Russian army of occupation, under Prince Gortschakoff, enters the Danubian principalities. July 14. The Porte protests against the occupation of the principalities. Sept. 26. A grand national council of the Turkish nation insists on the evacuation of the principalities. Oct. 5. War is declared against Russia.
1854. Jan. 27. The Greek provinces of Epirus and Albania revolt. March 14. The rebels are assisted by volunteers from Athens. March 19. The Porte demands that the Greek government should prevent its subjects from aiding the Albanian rebels. March 21. His ultimatum is rejected. March 28. The Greek ambassador quits Constantinople. April 22. Abdi Pasha defeats the Greeks at Damoko. April 25. Osman Pasha seizes Peta, the headquarters of the insurrection. May 25. Greece promises to preserve strict neutrality in the Turkish question. (*See GREECE.*) June 14. A convention respecting the Danubian principalities is signed with Austria, and she agrees to occupy the principalities with her troops until the conclusion of peace. June 18. The insurgent camp at Kalabak is taken by Abdi Pasha. Sept. 20. The Russians evacuate the principalities.
1855. March 15. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Sardinia.
1856. March 30. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Paris. May. An insurrection.
1857. Jan. 21. A treaty is concluded with Austria for the establishment of telegraphic communication.
1858. Jan. 7. Death of Reschid Pasha. May 23. Death of Abdi Pasha. July 21. The Montenegrins are defeated near Kostainizza. July 25. Massacre of the Christian inhabitants of Jeddah (*q. v.*). July 28. The Montenegrins seize Kolaschin. Aug. 18. The sultan adopts important financial reforms. Nov. 8. The Montenegrin boundaries are fixed by the commissioners of the allied powers at Constantinople.

A.D.
859. July 31. The Christians are persecuted in Candia. Sept. 17. A plot against the sultan is discovered at Constantinople.
1860. May 5. Prince Gortschakoff states that the Christians in Turkey are again subjected to ill treatment. May 30. The Turkish government examines the charge. June 1. England refuses to interpose in favour of the Christians, as contrary to the treaty of Paris. June 3. The French and Russian ambassadors declare that their governments are satisfied by the conduct of Turkey with respect to the Christians. (See DROUES and MARONITES.) Oct. 23. A large proportion of the Bulgarian clergy join the Romish communion.
1861. Jan. 28. A revolution breaks out in Herzegovina. April 29. A commercial treaty is concluded with France. May 16. Omar Pasha, with an international commission of foreign consuls, goes to Herzegovina to restore order. June 5. The French evacuate Syria. June 25. Death of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who is succeeded by his brother Abdul Aziz.

OTTOMAN EMPERORS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Osman, Othman, or		Osman II.	1618
Ottoman I.	1299	Mustapha I. (again)	1622
Orchan.	1326	Amurath IV.	1623
Amurath I.	1360	Ibrahim.	1640
Bajazet I., Ilderim, or		Mohammed IV.	1648
The Lightning ...	1389	Soliman III.	1657
Soliman I., Isa, and		Ahmed, or Achmet	
Mohammed	1403	II.	1691
Musa-Chelebi.	1410	Mustapha II.	1695
Mohammed I.	1413	Ahmed, or Achmet	
Amurath II.	1421	III.	1703
Mohammed II.	1451	Mohammed V.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman III.	1754
Selim I.	1511	Mustapha III.	1757
Soliman II., the		Abdul-Ahmed	1774
Magnificent	1520	Selim III.	1789
Selim II.	1566	Mustapha IV.	1807
Amurath III.	1574	Mahmoud, or Mo-	
Mohammed III.	1595	ammed VI.	1808
Ahmed, or Achmet		Abdul-Medjid	1839
I.	1603	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Mustapha I.	1617		

OUDE (Hindustan), one of the first provinces of India, colonized from the west about B.C. 1366. The general of the emperor of Delhi conquered it A.D. 1195, and Babar's army, which had been sent to subdue the country, was defeated by the Affghans A.D. 1528. It was conquered by Akbar A.D. 1559, and the dynasty of Saadat Ali established in 1720. An action, in which the English were victorious, under Major Hector Munro, was fought at Baksar Oct. 23, 1764; a treaty with Warren Hastings was concluded in 1773; and another, which resulted in the spoliation of the Begums and the subsequent impeachment of Hastings, was signed Sept. 19, 1781. The nuwab was deposed, and Saadat II. raised to the throne Jan. 21, 1798, and Wajid Ali was pensioned off with £120,000 per annum, the territory annexed, and the title of king abolished Jan. 1, 1856, the fact being announced by official proclamation Feb. 7, 1856.

OUTENARDE (Belgium) surrendered to a force of French and English A.D. 1658. It was besieged by the stadtholder in 1674, and the French were defeated here by Marlborough and Eugene, when Prince George,

afterwards George II., distinguished himself, July 11, 1708.

OULART (Battle).—A picked detachment of 110 men, chosen from the North Cork militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Foote, attacked the Irish rebels under Father John Murphy at the Hill of Oulart, in Wexford, on Whitsunday, May 27, 1798. The rebels were driven from their position and were in full retreat, when an alarm that they were rushing on a body of cavalry caused them to turn on their pursuers, who were all slain except Colonel Foote, a sergeant, and three privates.

OURIQUE (Battle).—Near this small town of Portugal, Count Alfonso Henriques, with a force of 13,000 soldiers, defeated the combined armies of five Moorish sovereigns, July 25, 1139. The five leaders of the infidels fell in the action, and the victorious Alfonso was immediately hailed as king of Portugal.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY (Dublin).—This society, for deciding commercial difficulties by arbitration, originated in the following circumstance. Early in the year 1700 much legal perplexity was occasioned by the case of the *Ouzel Galley*, a vessel in the port of Dublin, and it was referred to the arbitration of a committee of merchants, who decided to the satisfaction of all parties. A permanent society was established in consequence, which received the name of the Ouzel Galley Society, in 1705. Its members consist of a captain, lieutenants, and crew, elected from the most respectable merchants of Dublin, and the general business of the society is transacted at periodical convivial meetings.

OVATION.—The first ovation, or lesser triumph among the Romans, was accorded to Publius Postumius Tubertus, after his victory over the Sabines, B.C. 469.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The new route to India, *viâ* Trieste, on the Adriatic, was tried by Lieutenant Waghorn, under whose superintendence the express which arrived at Suez Oct. 19, 1845, reached Alexandria on the 20th, and was by him conveyed to London, where it arrived on the 31st, at 4.30 A.M. The overland route *viâ* Marseilles was established about the same time.

OVERSEERS of the poor were appointed for parishes by 43 Eliz. c. 1 (1601), and for townships by 13 & 14 Charles II. c. 12 (1633).

OVERTURES, called *sinfonia* by the Italians, originated in France, where Lulli, the father of French dramatic music, assisted to give them a settled form A.D. 1633—1687. They were introduced into concert-rooms and theatres about the end of the last century.

OVIEDO (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, and known in the Middle Ages as *Civitas Episcoporum*, from the number of bishops who found refuge in it from the Moors, is believed to have been founded by Fruela I. A.D. 759. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1521. The fortress was built by Alfonso III. in 913, and the university was founded by

Philip III. A.D. 1604. The church, erected in the 9th century, was taken down and the cathedral commenced in the 14th century, one of the towers having been finished in 1575. The library was founded in 1764; the hospicio provincial in 1752; and the consolidated hospitals of San Francisco in 1837.

OWHYHEE (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by Captain Cook A.D. 1778, and revisited by him on his return from Behring's Strait, when he was murdered by the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. His bones were preserved by the priests, receiving homage and the offerings of the people, till the abolition of idolatry in 1819.

OXFORD (Bishopric).—This see was founded by Henry VIII. A.D. 1541.

OXFORD (Oxfordshire) is said to have been founded by Alfred A.D. 849—901. Edmund Ironside died here Nov. 30, 1016, and Canute held several national councils at Oxford. Refusing to admit the Normans, it was stormed by William I. in 1067. It sustained a three months' siege from Stephen. The empress Maud made her escape, and it surrendered Dec. 21, 1142. The great charter, with all the privileges and liberties of London, was granted by Henry II. (1154—1189). John Berekford's riot, when the colleges and halls were sacked by the townsmen, took place A.D. 1355. Henry VIII. made it his residence for some time in 1518. Queen Elizabeth delivered a long Latin speech on her visit in 1592. Here Latimer and Ridley suffered at the stake Oct. 16, 1555, and Cranmer March 21, 1556. After the battle of Edgehill, Charles I. took possession of the town Oct. 26, 1642. He established a mint, where the plate of New Inn Hall was coined for his use, and settled the exchequer here Feb. 13, 1643. Charles I. also summoned a parliament which sat from Jan. 22 till April, 1644. The city surrendered to the parliamentary forces June 24, 1646. Parliament met here Oct. 9, 1665, during the plague of London, and March 21, 1681. The family of the Veres, to whom it gave a title, became extinct A.D. 1702, but the title was revived in 1711. The town-hall was erected in 1753; the new county hall and courts in 1840.

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION.—See (HARLEY ADMINISTRATION.)

OXFORD STREET (London).—By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 80 (Aug. 24, 1839), permission was given to the authorities to extend this street to Holborn.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Britons and Saxons established schools of learning at Oxford, which were restored by Alfred the Great, the reputed founder of the university, about A.D. 879. In Alfred's time the institution was styled the school or the schools, and it is mentioned as the university in a deed dated 1190. Edward III. granted a great charter to the students, June 27, 1355, and their privileges were confirmed by a charter of Henry VIII. in 1510. The university was incorporated by 13 Eliz. c. 29 (1570). During the civil war the colleges

espoused the king's cause, and in January, 1643, they sent their plate to the mint to be coined for his use. A commission of inquiry into the state of the university was issued Aug. 31, 1850, and the report of the commissioners was presented April 27, 1852. The constitution of the university was changed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81 (Aug. 7, 1854), which was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 3 (June 23, 1856). There are 19 colleges at Oxford, which, with the date of their foundation, are as follows:—

COLLEGES.

Name of College.	Found- ed.	By whom Founded.
University	A.D. 872	Alfred.
Balliol	1263 and 1268	John Balliol.
Merton	1264	Walter de Merton.
Exeter	1314	Walter de Stapleton.
Oriel	1326	Edward II.
Queen's	1340	Robert de Eglesfield.
New	1386	William of Wykeham.
Lincoln	1428	Richard Flemmyng.
All Souls	1437	Henry Chicheley.
Magdalen	1458	William Waynflete.
Brasenose	1508	William Smith and Sir Richard Sutton.
Corpus Christi ..	1516	Richard Fox.
Christ Church ..	1524	Cardinal Wolsey.
Trinity	1554	Sir Thomas Pope.
St. John's	1567	Sir Thomas White.
Jesus	1571	Queen Elizabeth.
Wadham	1613	Nicholas Wadham.
Pembroke	1624	James I.
Worcester	1714	Sir Thomas Cookes, Bt.

HALLS.

The difference between colleges and halls is, that the latter are not incorporated.

Name of Hall.	Found- ed.	By whom Founded.
St. Edmund's....	A.D. 1269	Canons of Oseney.
St. Mary	1333	Oriel College.
New Inn	1392	William of Wykeham.
Magdalen	1487	William Waynflete.
St. Alban	Shortly after 1547	Merton College.

OXYGEN was discovered by Dr. Priestley, Aug. 1, 1774, and by Scheele, who called it empyreal air, in the following year.

OXYZYCHUS (Egypt).—The name is derived from a fish of the sturgeon species, worshipped here in early times. It was made the seat of a bishop in the 4th century. The first bishop, Theodore, is represented in 372 as still occupying the episcopal throne. According to Gibbon, this stately and populous city, the seat of Christian orthodoxy, had devoted the temples, the public edifices, and even the ramparts, to pious and charitable uses.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Writs of Oyer and Terminer were only to be granted before justices of either bench in eyre, save in exceptional cases, when a special royal warrant was required by 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 29 (1285). These regulations were enforced by 2 Edw. III. c. 2 (1328); 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1335); and by 20 Edw. III. c. 3 (1346). The rule by which no judge or other lawyer could act in this commission within his own county where he was born or lived, was abolished by 12 Geo. II. c. 27 (1739).

OYES.—In the old Norman law courts silence was commanded by the crier pronouncing oyez, "hear ye." This injunction, corrupted into the meaningless phrase, "Oh yes," is still used by public criers and heralds.

OYSTERS.—British oysters were much esteemed by Roman epicures, and Juvenal, in his 4th satire, commemorates those of Richborough in Kent as possessing peculiar excellence. The stealing of oysters, or oyster brood, from the beds, was declared larceny by 7 & 3 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 36 (June 21, 1827). In 1839 a convention was agreed to by France and England for settling the limits of the oyster-beds of each nation. The regulations thus established were embodied in the act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 22, 1843), which limited the period of the oyster fishery to the interval between the 1st of September and the 30th of April. All oysters and dredges found on fishing vessels from the 1st of May to the 31st of August may be seized by the coast guard and excise officers by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 14, 1855). The growth of the oyster in France has been much improved since 1858 by the labours of M. Coste.

OZONE.—Attention was first directed to this odour, evolved during the working of the electric machine, by Professor Schönbein of Basel, A.D. 1840.

P

PACIFICATION.—This term was usually applied to the edicts issued by the French monarchs in favour of the Huguenots, or Protestants. The first was promulgated by Charles IX. A.D. 1562. The edict of Amboise, granting full liberty of worship to the Protestants within the towns of which they were in possession up to that date, was issued March 19, 1563. It was revoked in 1568. A fresh edict was issued in August, 1570, which was followed by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. Other edicts followed, and were in turn revoked, until Henry IV. issued the famous edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598. This secured to the Huguenots freedom of worship in all the towns where their creed prevailed. It was revoked Oct. 22, 1685, when the exercise of the reformed religion was forbidden, and all the Protestant ecclesiastics were ordered to quit France within fifteen days. The Pacification of Ghent, by which several provinces

of Holland united against Spain, was signed in that town Nov. 8, 1576. A treaty signed at York June 18, 1639, between Charles I. and the commissioners sent by the Scotch, is known in English history as the Pacification of York.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or the South Sea, was first seen by Vasco Nunez de Balboa in September, 1513. Magelhaens rounded Cape Horn, and entered this ocean, to which, on account of the calm weather that prevailed, he gave the name of the Pacific, in 1521. Sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman who saw it, reached its shores in 1573.

PACIFIC STEAMER, belonging to the Collins line, running between New York and Liverpool, was totally lost, with all on board, in the early part of 1856. She left Liverpool Jan. 23, 1856, with forty-five passengers and a crew of 141 men, and was never heard of afterwards. It is supposed that she struck suddenly on an iceberg, and foundered with all on board. A bottle was picked up in 1862, containing a few lines, supposed to have been written as the vessel was sinking, and bearing date April 12, 1856.

PADERBORN (Prussia).—This ancient town of Westphalia, made a bishopric by Charlemagne, afterwards became a member of the Hanseatic League. The cathedral, commenced early in the 11th century, was not finished till 1143. The town was taken and pillaged by the duke of Brunswick in 1622, and was annexed to Prussia in 1802. Councils were held here in 777, 780, 782, and 785. At the first, generally designated the diet of Paderborn, multitudes of the Saxons were baptized.

PADLOCK.—Du Cange states that a lock of this description was in use as early as A.D. 1381, though a later date is usually assigned for the invention.

PADSTOW (Cornwall).—This town was destroyed by the Danes A.D. 981.

PADUA (Italy).—The ancient Patavium was, according to Virgil, founded by Antenor, who escaped thither after the fall of Troy. The Patavians were constantly at war with the Cisalpine Gauls, and B.C. 301 they defeated Cleonymus the Lacedæmonian, who had landed on the Medoacus. Patavium gradually fell into the power of Rome, though it seems to have retained some of its former independence, as M. Æmilius, a Roman consul, was sent to quell a riot here B.C. 174, and the inhabitants refused to receive the emissaries of M. Antonius B.C. 43. Patavium was occupied, A.D. 69, by Primus and Varus, the generals of Vespasian, on their advance into Italy. Attila destroyed it in 452; it is mentioned as one of the chief cities when the province was overrun by the Lombards under Alboin in 568; and was burned to the ground by Agilulph, king of the Longobardi, in 601. In 1164 Padua formed a league with other states against Frederick I., or Barbarossa; in 1167 it joined the great Lombard league; and by the peace of Constance in 1183, its freedom was recognized. Ezzelino da Romano made

himself master of Padua in 1239, but was driven out in 1256, by a coalition of the towns of Upper Italy. In 1337 it came under the sway of the Carrara family, who held it till 1405, when it was taken by the republic of Venice. Maximilian I. besieged it Sept. 15, 1509, and retired Oct. 3. The French occupied it April 28, 1797, and it passed into the power of Austria by the treaty of Campoformio. The hospital was founded in 1420, and the public library in 1540. The botanical garden was instituted by the Venetian senate in 1545, and the observatory dates from 1767. In consequence of disturbances among the students which took place Feb. 9, 1848, the university was closed, and it was not reopened until 1850. A council was held here in 1350.

PÆONIA (Macedonia).—This district, inhabited by the Pæones, was overrun by Megabazus B.C. 506, and was finally annexed to Macedon by Alexander the Great.

PAGANS.—This term, from *pagani*, or dwellers in the pagi, was applied to the heathens, because the inhabitants of the country districts were the last to receive Christianity. The Roman senate renounced paganism A.D. 388; and a few years after the death of Theodosius I., which occurred Jan. 17, 395, few vestiges of paganism remained. Pagan ceremonies were revived in Christian churches in the beginning of the 5th century. Paganism was imputed to the classic enthusiasts of the 15th century, who professed a secret devotion to the gods of Homer and Plato.

PAGASÆ (Thessaly), celebrated in mythological history as the port at which Jason built the ship *Argo*, was conquered by Philip II. of Macedon B.C. 353. The inhabitants were transferred to Demetrias, founded B.C. 290. Pagasæ was afterwards restored, and became a flourishing city.

PAINS AND PENALTIES.—Certain bills, passed by the legislature to inflict specified penalties for particular acts against state offenders, were known by this title. The last instance was the bill of pains and penalties introduced against Queen Caroline A.D. 1820. It passed the House of Lords, but was not carried further.

PAINTING.—This art appears to have originated in Egypt, where it was employed about B.C. 2100, to commemorate the exploits of Osymandyas; whence it was most probably imparted to the Greeks, who, however, attribute its origin to their ancestors. (See **DRAWING**.) The earliest painter whose name is recorded is Bularchus, whose picture of a battle of the Magnetes was purchased by Candaules, king of Lydia, either for its weight in gold or for as much gold coin as would cover it, about B.C. 716. Greek art was not established on an independent basis until the period of the Persian invasion in the 5th century B.C., it having been previously a mere adjunct to architecture and the celebration of religious mysteries. Polygnotus, who removed from Thasos to Athens, about B.C. 463, painted

the first portrait, and is regarded as the founder of historic painting. Apollodorus of Athens, who was born about B.C. 460, first practised nice discrimination of light and shade, in which he was much excelled by the celebrated Zeuxis of Heracleia, who was born about B.C. 450. Apelles, who flourished from B.C. 350 to 310, was remarkable for his delicacy of finish, and is regarded as the prince of ancient portrait-painters. Encaustic painting was invented by Pausias of Sicyon about B.C. 332, who was also highly celebrated as a flower-painter. The classic period of painting began to decline about B.C. 300, when Antipholus the Egyptian, and others, introduced caricatures and pictures of still-life. Fabius Pictor introduced painting into Rome B.C. 289, but the greatest impetus was given to the art by the number of *chefs-d'œuvre* which Mummius brought from Corinth B.C. 146. The materials of ancient art appear to have been wood, clay, plaster, stone, parchment and canvas, on which pictures were painted in distemper or with a medium of wax. The establishment of Christianity and the subversion of the Roman empire by the northern barbarians, occasioned a decline in painting as well as in the other arts; and the ravages of the Iconoclasts, which began A.D. 728, destroyed many valuable specimens of the semi-barbarous Byzantine school, which was chiefly employed in the decoration of churches. (See **ICONOCLASTS** and **ILLUMINATION**.) Giovanni Cimabue, born in 1240, is regarded as the restorer of painting; but the trammels of the Byzantine school were first shaken off by Giotto di Bondone, who was born in 1276. Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519) and Michael Angelo Buonarroti (1475—1564) were the most eminent artists of the Florentine school; Raphael Sanzio d'Urbino (1483—1520) founded the Roman school; and Tiziano Vecellio, better known as Titian (1477—1576), was the greatest master of the Venetian school. The earliest master of the German school was Wilhelm von Coln, or William of Cologne, who flourished in 1380. Hubert Van Eyck (1366—1426) and his brother John (1395—1441) are eminent masters of the Flemish school, which they established at Bruges. They are also the reputed inventors of oil-painting, although there is no doubt that art was only considerably improved by them, having been known at a much earlier period. The Spanish school was founded by Antonio del Ruicon about 1446; the Dutch by Luke of Leyden, born in 1490; the French by Jeannet Clouet about 1523; and the English school may be said to have taken its rise when Holbein settled at the court of Henry VIII. in 1526.

PAISLEY (Scotland) owes its origin to a monastery founded A.D. 1160 by Walter, high steward of Scotland. Pope Honorius erected it into an abbey in 1219. It was burnt by the English in 1307, and afterwards rebuilt with great splendour. James IV. erected the small town into a burgh in 1488.

In the times of the reformers the abbey was stripped of its altars and figures, and the only part of the edifice that remains, is now used as a parish church. Linen thread was first made in Paisley in 1722; silk gauze in 1760; and nearly 27,000 people were employed in the manufacture in 1784. Towards the end of the 18th century the manufacture of shawls was introduced. The grammar-school was founded Jan. 3, 1576; and the county hall or castle in 1818. A society for the promotion of the fine arts, established here, held their first exhibition in May, 1831.

PALACE COURT, superseding in many respects the ambulatory court of the Board of Green Cloth, or Court of Marshalsea, was instituted by Charles I. A.D. 1631, and had jurisdiction over all personal actions whatsoever within twelve miles of his Majesty's palace at Whitehall. It was abolished by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101 (Aug. 1, 1849), and its powers ceased Dec. 1 in the same year.

PALÆOGRAPHY, or the art of deciphering ancient manuscripts and inscriptions, was greatly improved by the Benedictines of St. Maur, who published a compilation of palæographical knowledge A.D. 1748.

PALÆOLOG.—This illustrious Byzantine family is first mentioned about A.D. 1078, when Nicephorus Palæologus was a faithful servant of the emperor Nicephorus III. He was killed while defending Dyrrhachium, or Durazzo, against the Normans in 1081. The Palæologi were the last Greek family that occupied the throne of Constantinople, and they reigned from 1260 to 1453. A branch of the Palæologi ruled over Montferrat in Italy from 1305 to 1530.

PALÆONTOLOGY.—This science, treating of the evidences of the fossil remains of plants and animals in the earth's crust, has received illustration from the works of Cuvier (born Aug. 23, 1769, and died May 13, 1832), Owen (born in 1814), Forbes (born in 1815, and died Nov. 18, 1854), and others. A society, called the Palæontological Society, for the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains, was founded in London in 1847.

PALAMITES, the supporters of Gregory Palamas, a Greek ascetic of the 14th century, who renounced the world, retired into a cell, and practised great austerities. Having spent ten years at Mount Athos, and ten years at Berrhœa, he repaired to Thessalonica for the restoration of his health. He took the lead of the monks against Barlaam, and gained a triumph over him at a council held at Constantinople, June 11, 1341. At another council, held at Constantinople in 1345, the Palamites were condemned, and Palamas was cast into prison in 1347. Having obtained his release, he was nominated but not ordained patriarch, and in 1354 was consecrated archbishop of Thessalonica, but the magistrates refused to admit him, and he retired to Lemnos.

PALATINATE (Germany).—This division, consisting of two parts, was under one sovereign until A.D. 1620, when the elector

Ferdinand having accepted the crown of Bohemia, was defeated in a battle near Prague, and lost his dominions and electoral dignity, which were given by the emperor Ferdinand II. to Bavaria. Charles Louis recovered the Lower Palatinate by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, having been placed under the ban of the empire, the elector palatine, John William, recovered the Upper Palatinate and the ancient rights of his house in 1706; but by the treaty of peace between Charles VI. and Louis XIV. in 1714, the elector of Bavaria regained the Upper Palatinate. In the wars of the French revolution, the French took possession of that part of the Palatinate which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, and retained it by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. The territory on the right bank of the Rhine was ceded by Bavaria in 1802 for other possessions. By the treaty of 1819, Bavaria regained the greater part of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine which it had lost in 1801, the remainder being allotted to Russia and Hesse-Darmstadt.

PALATINE COUNTIES.—Selden, referring to counts palatine, says: "The name was received here doubtless out of the use of the empire of France, and in the like notions as it had in that use." Three English counties, viz., Chester, Durham, and Lancashire, and one Welsh county, viz., Pembroke, were counties palatine. The palatine of Chester was conferred by William I. upon Hugh Lupus A.D. 1077. In the reign of Henry III. it was annexed to the crown, giving the title of earl of Chester to the king's eldest son. The palatine of Lancaster was instituted by Edward III., who created Henry, earl of Derby, duke of Lancaster, March 6, 1351. In the reign of Edward IV. it was vested in the crown. Durham was a county palatine till 1836, when by 6 Will. IV. c. 19 (June 21), the jurisdiction was transferred to the crown. The palatine jurisdiction of Pembroke was taken away by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 (1536).

PALE (Cephalonia).—This town is first mentioned in the Persian war, when 200 of its citizens fought at the battle of Plataea, B.C. 479. It joined the Athenian alliance B.C. 431, surrendered to the Romans B.C. 189, and afterwards became the capital of the island.

PALEMBANG (Sumatra).—In 1780 the Dutch placed the rajah Muda on the throne, Palembang being his capital. They had only a factory at Palembang in 1811, when the sultan began hostilities against them, and, under pretence of carrying them to Batavia, sunk their ships. The Dutch regained their East-India possessions in 1816, but the country remained in rebellion till 1821.

PALENCIA (Spain), the ancient Pallantia, is the chief town of a province of the same name, and was made a bishop's see of the early church. In the 10th century Alfonso VIII. of Castile founded the celebrated school, which was transferred to Salamanca

in 1240. The cathedral, commenced in 1321, was completed in 1504. The French captured Palencia in 1808; the English entered in September, 1812; and Wellington defeated the French in some warmly-contested combats in the neighbourhood a few days afterwards. Councils were held here Oct. 25, 1114, in 1129, and Oct. 4, 1388.

PALERMO (Sicily), the ancient Panormus, is first mentioned in history B.C. 480, when the great Carthaginian armament, under Hamilcar, landed here and made it their head-quarters. It was a principal naval station B.C. 406, and was one of the few cities that remained faithful to the Carthaginians at the time of the siege of Motya, B.C. 397. Pyrrhus attacked and made himself master of Panormus B.C. 276; but it was soon retaken by the Carthaginians, who held it at the outbreak of the first Punic war, B.C. 264. The Roman consuls, Atilius Calatinus and C. Scipio, captured Panormus B.C. 254, and it became one of their principal naval stations. Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, was defeated by L. C. Metellus, in a decisive battle, B.C. 250. It received a Roman colony B.C. 20. It afterwards fell, with the rest of Sicily, into the hands of the Goths, and was the last city of the island wrested from them by Belisarius, A.D. 535. The Saracens captured it in 855. From the top of the royal palace, built by King Roger the Norman in 1129, Father Piazzi discovered the planet Ceres in 1801. The cathedral, a magnificent Gothic structure, was built in 1180 by Archbishop Walter, an Englishman, and contains the tombs of Roger the Norman and the emperor Frederick II. When Sicily was united to Naples, the court was removed from Palermo, but again resided here from 1806 to 1814. Palermo revolted Dec. 12, 1848, against Ferdinand, king of Naples, and, after three days' fighting, a provisional government was proclaimed. The king of Naples issued the charter of a constitution for his Sicilian subjects Feb. 28, 1849; but hostilities were resumed March 26. Through the mediation of the French and English admirals, the city was given up to General Filangieri, May 13. Palermo was attacked by Garibaldi May 27, 1860, and the royal troops were driven out of the town, and took refuge in the citadel, which afterwards surrendered. The two Sicilies were annexed to Sardinia Nov. 3, 1860. The university was founded in 1447. A council was held at Palermo Nov. 10, 1388.

PALESTINE.—At the time of the call of Abraham, B.C. 1921, this country was inhabited by the Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites,—descendants of Ham, or Canaan, son of Noah. The Perizzites are first mentioned in Gen. xiii. 7 (B.C. 1918); and at the time of the Jewish Exodus, B.C. 1451, it was peopled by seven tribes, viz., the Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites, and Girgashites. Antiochus, king of Syria, reduced the whole of Palestine under his

authority B.C. 198, and it was erected into a Roman province by Augustus A.D. 6. The division of the country into First, Second, and Third Palestine, is first mentioned in the Theodosian code in 409.

PALESTRINA (Italy), the ancient Præneste, submitted to Rome B.C. 375. It became the stronghold of the Colonna family in the Middle Ages, and capitulated to the papal crusaders in 1299, when Pope Boniface VIII. expelled its rulers. After his death, Oct. 11, 1303, it was recovered and fortified by the Colonna family. Rienzo, the Roman senator, made a vain attempt to take it in 1354. It was wrested from the Colonna family by Eugenius IV. in 1437, and Urban VIII. conferred it upon the Barberini, whose palace now exists. Fragments of a Roman calendar, discovered here in 1773, were published at Rome under the title of *Fasti Prænestini* in 1799.

PALESTRO (Battles).—Two were fought near this town, in Piedmont, between the Austrians and the Sardinians aided by the French, in 1859. The first took place May 30, when the Sardinians were victorious, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and 80 cannon; and the second June 1, when the Sardinians were again successful.

PALIMPSEST.—The term is applied to parchments from which the original writing has been erased by means of pumice-stone or some other substance, to make room for a fresh subject being written thereon. The practice became general with the Latins in the 9th and 10th centuries, and reached its greatest height in the 11th century. Edicts forbidding it were issued in Germany in the 13th and 14th centuries. The Clementine constitutions were printed by Nicolas Janson upon palimpsest parchment in 1476. Cicero's treatise "*De Republicâ*," written on a palimpsest, was discovered in the Vatican library at Rome, and printed in 1821. The New Testament, written on palimpsest fragments, was published in Paris by Dr. Tischendorf in 1843, and he completed the work by the addition of the fragments of the Old Testament in 1845.

PALLADIUM, generally found as an alloy with platinum and other metals, but sometimes in a pure state, was discovered by Dr. Wollaston, A.D. 1803.

PALLADIUM.—The ancient authors give different traditions respecting the origin of this celebrated statue of Minerva; some stating that it fell from heaven during the building of Ilium, others that it fell at Pessinus, in Phrygia, others that Electra gave it to her son Dardanus, and others that it was merely an ingenious automaton, but all agree that the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. Its capture consequently became a great object with the Greeks during the siege of Troy, and it was at length stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes, B.C. 1183. Other authorities state that only a fictitious statue was stolen, and that the real palladium was conveyed into Italy by Æneas, B.C. 1181, and was preserved with great secrecy in the

temple of Vesta. The profligate Roman emperor Elagabalus attempted to steal it from their keeping A.D. 219; but they substituted a counterfeit image in its stead. The Roman palladium was a small statue, three cubits and a half in height, and it was kept in a barrel and placed near other barrels to prevent theft.

PALLAS.—This planet was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, March 28, 1802.

PALLENE (Sea-fight).—The knights of Rhodes destroyed a Turkish fleet off this headland, in the *Ægean Sea*, A.D. 1344.

PALL MALL (London) derives its name from the game of *Paillée* Maille, somewhat analogous to cricket, introduced from France into England in the reign of Charles II., and at that time played in St. James's Park. Pell Mell is first mentioned by Pepys July 26, 1660.

PALL, or PALLIUM.—The origin of this vestment, sent from Rome to all archbishops of the Roman Catholic church, is disputed. It was worn by the bishops at Ravenna as early as A.D. 540. In the time of Gregory VII. archbishops were in the habit of going to Rome to receive it. The popes derived a large revenue from the sale of pallia in the 13th century. Gregory XI. (A.D. 1370—1378) issued a decretal which declared that an archbishop could not call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop before he had received his pallium; and that before any archbishop could obtain this sacred vestment he should swear fidelity to the pope. It was also decreed, that upon the translation of an archbishop he was not to carry away his pall, but apply to the pope for a new one, and that his successor should make no use of the one left behind. Tertullian (A.D. 197—213) wrote a treatise entitled "*De Pallio*."

PALMARY SYNOD, held at Rome by Theodorice, Nov. 6, 502 A.D., was called the Palmary synod from an edifice or hall of that name in which it was held. Its object was to investigate charges brought against Pope Symmachus, who was declared innocent, and he resumed the pontifical throne with the full authority of the synod, composed of 120 bishops.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATIONS.—The vote of censure against the Aberdeen administration (*q.v.*), for its conduct of the war against Russia, having been carried in the House of Commons, Jan. 29, 1855, by 305 against 148, the resignation of that ministry was announced Feb. 1. After various negotiations, an intimation was made in parliament, Feb. 8, to the effect that Lord Palmerston had accepted office as prime minister, and the cabinet was, Feb. 16, announced as follows:—

Treasury Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor. Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council. Earl Granville.
Privy Seal. Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary Sir George Grey, Bart.

Foreign Secretary Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Secretary Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Admiralty Sir James Graham, Bart.
Board of Control Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War Lord Parnmure.
Public Works Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bt.
Without office Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Peelite section of the cabinet objected to the appointment of the committee of inquiry into the conduct of the war; and the resignation of Sir James Graham, Messrs. Sidney Herbert and Gladstone, was announced Feb. 22, whereupon the following changes and additions were made in the cabinet:—

Chancellor of Exchequer. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.
Colonial Secretary Lord John Russell.
Admiralty Sir C. Wood, Bart.
Board of Control Mr. Vernon Smith.
Board of Trade Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Postmaster-General Viscount Canning.
Chancellor of the Duchy
of Lancaster } Earl of Harrowby.

Lord John Russell, on his return from the Vienna mission, was sworn into office May 1. He resigned office, for the second time during the same year, July 16, and his place was filled by Sir William Molesworth, Bart., who died Oct. 28, and was succeeded as colonial minister by Mr. Henry Labouchere. The duke of Argyll was made postmaster-general on the appointment of Lord Canning to the governor-generalship of India, and the earl of Harrowby became lord privy seal. He was succeeded in the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster by Mr. M. T. Baines. An amendment on the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill was carried against the Palmerston administration in the House of Commons, Feb. 19, 1853, by 234 to 215, and the members of the cabinet resigned office on the following day. (*See DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS.*)—The second Palmerston administration was formed on the resignation of the first Derby administration, June 11, 1859. The cabinet announced in parliament June 30 was thus constituted:—

Treasury Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor Lord Campbell.
President of the Council. Earl Granville.
Privy Seal Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone.
Home Secretary } Sir G. Cornewall Lewis,
Bart.
Foreign Secretary Lord John Russell.
Colonial Secretary Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty Duke of Somerset.
India Sir Charles Wood, Bart.
Secretary at War } Mr. Sidney Herbert, created Lord Herbert.
Postmaster-General Earl of Elgin.
Duchy of Lancaster Sir George Grey.
Poor Law Board Mr. Milner Gibson.
Chief Secretary for Ire-
land } Mr. Cardwell.

Mr. Milner Gibson was appointed president of the Board of Trade with a seat in the cabinet, his place at the Poor-Law Board being supplied by Mr. C. P. Villiers, who also obtained a seat in the cabinet. The earl of Elgin was sent on a mission to China, and Lord Stanley of Alderley succeeded him as postmaster-general in 1860. Mr. Sidney

Herbert was created a peer in 1861, and died Aug. 2, when his place as secretary at war was supplied by Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart.

PALM SUNDAY, also called Passion Sunday, the last Sunday in Lent, is so named from the ovation received by our Saviour on his way to Jerusalem to present himself in the temple (Matt. xxi. 8 & 9), April 1, A.D. 30. Caxton, in his directory for the festivals, 1483, says that the yew was our substitute for the palm. In 1584, being the second year of the reign of Edward VI., proclamations were issued, abolishing many of the ceremonies connected with this day.

PALMYRA (Syria), the Tadmor or Thadmor of the Hebrews (1 Kings ix. 18, and 2 Chron. viii. 4), was founded, or enlarged by Solomon, about B.C. 1001. Both its Greek name Palmyra, and its Hebrew name Tadmor, signify the city of palms, and the Arabs call it Tedmor. It submitted to the emperor Hadrian A.D. 130, and rose to its highest power in the 3rd century. Sapor, king of Persia, was defeated here by Odenathus in 260. Odenathus was murdered about 266, and his wife Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East. She was besieged in her capital by the emperor Aurelian in 272. It surrendered in 273, and having been destroyed, was restored by Justinian I. in 527. It was plundered by Tamerlane in 1400. The ruins were discovered by some English merchants in 1691. Their account was not believed; but these reports were confirmed in 1751, when Palmyra was visited by Wood and Dawkins, who published a most elaborate account of the ruins, and the inscriptions. Tiby and Mangles visited the ruins in 1816.

PALOS (Spain).—From this small seaport town of Andalusia, Christopher Columbus sailed on the voyage in which he discovered America, Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, and here he landed on his return, March 15, 1493. Vincent Pinzon sailed from Palos in December, 1499, on the voyage in which he discovered the Amazon, and Cortes landed here after the conquest of Mexico in 1528.

PAMPELUNA, or **PAMPLONA** (Spain).—This town, rebuilt by the sons of Pompey B.C. 68, was taken from the Romans by Euric, A.D. 466. Childibert I. sacked it in 542, and Charlemagne captured it in 778. The Saracens captured it in 802, and it was recaptured in 806 by the Franks, who repulsed an attack by the Saracens in 868. It became the capital of Navarre in 978. The bishopric was founded in 1130. Pampeluna was seized by the French general d'Armagnac, Feb. 9, 1808. The English, under General Hill, blockaded Pampeluna, in June, 1813. The blockade, raised July 27, was renewed in September, and the town surrendered Oct. 31, 1813. The citadel was seized by Marshal O'Donnell, and held for a short period, in Sept. 1841. The Gothic cathedral was built by Charles III. of Navarre in 1397, on the site of an older edifice, founded in 1100; the citadel was strengthened in 1521 by Charles V., and

enlarged by Philip II. in 1551. A council was held here in 1023.

PAMPHLETS were in common use in England, in political and religious controversy, about the middle of the 16th century. The publication of pamphlets without a licence was declared illegal by the judges, May 16, 1680, and a stamp duty was first imposed upon them by 10 Anne, c. 19, passed in 1712.

PANAMA (Central America).—The Isthmus of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America, was first seen by Columbus A.D. 1502, and the first Spanish settlement took place in 1510. The town of Panama was destroyed by the buccaneer Sir Henry Morgan, in 1670. The Scotch attempted to found a colony on the west coast of Panama in 1698. (*See DARIEN.*) The Panama railway, commenced in 1850, and completed in 1854, was opened throughout for traffic, Jan. 28, 1855.

PANATHENÆAN GAMES.—These festivals in honour of Minerva were instituted at Athens B.C. 1495, or B.C. 1397. Theseus ordained that they should be celebrated every fifth year B.C. 1234. Besides the great festival, there were the lesser Panathenæa which were celebrated annually.

PANDECTS, the chief rules of law contained in the writings of the Roman juriconsulti, were ordered by Justinian to be prepared in December, A.D. 530. They were published at the end of three years (December, 533), although he had granted ten for the performance of the work. A story was long current that a copy of the Pandects had been found by the emperor Lotharius at Amalphi, after the capture of the town, A.D. 1135.

PANDOSIA (Greece).—The date of its foundation, fixed by Eusebius B.C. 774, is uncertain. Alexander, king of Epirus, lost his life in an engagement with the Bruttians here B.C. 326; and it was captured by the consul P. Sempronius in the second Punic war, B.C. 204.

PANEEPUT (Hindustan).—The Delhi dynasty was defeated at this town, and the Mongol dynasty founded by the sultan Baber, A.D. 1525. Here the Affghans, under Ahmed Shah, gained a victory over the Mahrattas, of whom 60,000 were slain, and 20,000 made prisoners, in 1761.

PANGÆUM, or **PANGÆUS** (Macedonia).—Gold was discovered in this mountain B.C. 356. It also produced silver.

PANTUS, or **PANIUM** (Battie).—Antiochus the Great defeated Scopas and the Ætolians at this town, on the coast of Thrace, B.C. 198.

PANMELODICON.—This musical instrument was invented by Leppich at Vienna, A.D. 1810.

PANNONIA.—This country, inhabited by Celtic tribes, was attacked by the Romans, under Octavianus, B.C. 35, and made a Roman province by Tiberius A.D. 8. It was ceded to the Huns by the emperor Theodosius II. about 447; came into the hands

of the Ostrogoths at the death of Attila in 453; and to the Longobardi in 500, from whom it passed to the Avari in 568. The Ungri, or Hungarians, settled here in 862, and from them it received the name of Hungary.

PANOPTICON (London).—The Royal Panopticon Institution was incorporated by charter, Feb. 20, 1851, and the building in Leicester Square, built from the designs of Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, was opened March 16, 1854. It failed as a scientific institution, and was converted into a circus for equestrian performances, and its name changed to the Alhambra Palace. It was opened with a religious service, and a concert of sacred music, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1858.

PANORAMA.—This pictorial contrivance was invented by Robert Barker, an English artist, about A.D. 1794. His first work of the kind was a view of Edinburgh. Thomas Girtin produced a semicircular view of London, taken from the top of the Albion mills, near Blackfriars bridge, about the same time.

PANTALONE.—This musical instrument was invented by Hebenstreit towards the end of the 17th century.

PANTALOOON appears to have been first introduced on the English stage early in the reign of Elizabeth (1558—1603).

PANTALOONS, trowsers fitting tight to the leg or knee, with this name, came into fashion about A.D. 1790. The word was, however, used before that time.

PANTHEISM is fully developed in the "Vedas" of the Hindoos, a compilation which, according to some Oriental scholars, dates as far back as B.C. 1600. Speculations of this kind, among the Greeks, seem to have originated with Anaximander, of Miletus, B.C. 611—547; and were prosecuted by Pythagoras B.C. 584—489; Heraclitus, B.C. 503; and by Xenophanes, B.C. 617—517. The system was supported by John Scotus Erigena A.D. 845—886; and Giordano Bruno, burned alive as a heretic, in the Campo di Fiore, at Rome, Feb. 17, 1600. It was advocated by Spinoza A.D. 1632—1677; followed by Frederick Schelling A.D. 1775—1854; and Hegel 1770—1831.

PANTHEON (London).—This building, originally designed by James Wyatt as a theatre and public promenade, was first opened in January, 1772. It was burnt down Jan. 14, 1792, but was rebuilt. The second building was taken down in 1812, and restored the same year, and in 1834 it was converted into a bazaar by Sydney Smirke.

PANTHEON (Rome) was built by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, and dedicated to Cybele and Neptune, B.C. 25. It was consecrated as the church of Santa Maria ad Martyres, by Boniface IV., on the calends of November, A.D. 608.

PANTOGRAPH.—This instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, was invented by Christopher Scheiner A.D. 1603. Professor Wallace improved upon it, and produced the eidograph (*q. v.*).

PANTOMIME.—This dramatic entertain-

ment, in which the actors express themselves by gestures and attitudes, was in vogue among the ancients from the earliest times, and was introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus B.C. 22. Gibbon (ch. xxxi.) says: "The pantomimes, who maintained their reputation from the age of Augustus to the 6th century, expressed, without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity; and the perfection of their art, which sometimes disarmed the gravity of the philosopher, always excited the applause and wonder of the people." The modern pantomime was invented in Italy by Ruzzante, an author and actor, who lived about A.D. 1530, and was introduced into England shortly after.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The arrival of a papal brief from Rome, constituting an episcopal hierarchy in England and Wales, in place of the vicars apostolic, took place in October, 1850. By this instrument England was parcelled out into Romish dioceses, and Dr. Wiseman was constituted first archbishop of Westminster; the ceremony of his *enthronization* being performed with great pomp at the cathedral church of St. George's, Southwark, Dec. 6, 1850. The agitation caused by this act of papal aggression, led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, July 29, 1851, which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of £100.

PAPAL STATES (Italy).—Rome was governed by its bishops after the fall of the western empire. When Gregory II. condemned the emperor Leo, it refused to pay him the accustomed tribute, A.D. 726. Pepin having defeated Astolphus, king of the Lombards, obliged him to give up the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis "to the holy church of God and the Roman republic," A.D. 755; a cession which was confirmed and added to by Charlemagne in 774. The countess Matilda ceded territory to Gregory VII. in 1077, and the whole of her states to Pascal II. in 1102. The claim of the Church was disputed by some of the emperors, but Innocent III. succeeded in establishing it in 1197, and Rodolph of Habsburg, by letters patent, defined and recognized the States of the Church in May, 1278. The papal court having been removed from Rome to Avignon by Clement V. A.D. 1309, was brought back to the former city, and the government reduced to a regular form in 1371. Pope Julian II. conquered Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia, A.D. 1503—1513. Ferrara was annexed in 1597; Urbino in 1632; and Castro and Ronciglione in 1650. The legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, and Ravenna, were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic by Napoleon Bonaparte, July 9, 1796. The pope, deprived of his temporal power, was sent off to Sienna, Feb. 23, 1798, and his dominions erected into the Roman republic, March 20, 1798. The pontiff having been restored, a concordat was signed between Rome and France, in

September, 1801; but his dominions were annexed to the kingdom of Italy, May 21, 1808, and he was carried prisoner to Savona July 6, 1809. He was restored to liberty, and allowed to return to Rome, Jan. 23, 1814. Pius IX. fled to Gaeta, Nov. 25, 1848, and a republican form of government was established at Rome, Feb. 8, 1849. The pope returned to Rome, the city being occupied by French troops, April 12, 1850. The papal army, commanded by Lamoricière, surrendered prisoners of war at Ancona, Sept. 29, 1860.

PAPER.—The Egyptian government held a monopoly for the growth and sale of this article, which was manufactured from the *Cyperus papyrus*, probably as early as B.C. 2000, and appears to have become of considerable commercial importance B.C. 330. A fine quality made at Rome was called August, after the emperor. A tumult arose owing to its scarcity, in the reign of Tiberius (A.D. 14—37). The demand for paper throughout the world had increased to such an extent, that Firmus declared he had seized as much in Egypt as would support his whole army, A.D. 273. The export duty was abolished by Theodoric (493—526). Paper from cotton, called by the Greeks *charta bombycina*, is known to have been made as early as 1050. Meerman fixes the date of the invention of linen paper between the years 1270 and 1300. The Chinese discovered the art of manufacturing it from fibrous matter A.D. 95. At Hertford, a person named Tate had a paper-mill early in the 16th century. A German, named Spielman, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, had one at Dartford, in Kent, in 1588, and Thomas Watson effected important improvements in 1713. Fine paper was made by Whatman at Maidstone, in 1770. The art seems to have come into France from Spain about 1260, and to have been practised in Germany in 1312. A patent was granted to Jerome Lanyer in London, for a method of making "velvet-paper," May 1, 1634; and a similar article would appear to have been produced by a Frenchman at Rouen in 1620 or 1630. Paper-mills were at work in the United States in 1730; France erected its first paper-machine in 1815, and Berlin in 1818. The duty was abolished in England by 24 Vict. c. 20 (June 12, 1861):

PAPER MONEY.—Banking establishments for the issue of notes, or paper money, have existed in England since the end of the 17th century. The Bank of England, founded by William Patterson, and incorporated by royal charter July 27, 1694, has long been the greatest circulator of paper money in the world. £5 notes were first issued in 1795. An act was passed for the issue of notes under £5, March 3, 1797; and £1 and £2 notes were issued March 10. During the great monetary panic of 1825, the issue of £1 notes proved of immense service.

PAPHLAGONIA (Asia Minor) is mentioned by Homer, B.C. 962; was incorporated in

his empire by Cræsus, B.C. 560—550; and in that of Persia by Cyrus, B.C. 546. Nominally independent for some time afterwards, it fell to the share of Eumenes, B.C. 323. It was united to Pontus by Mithridates, B.C. 290; formed a part of the province of Galatia, under the Romans, B.C. 47; and was made a separate province in the 4th century.

PAPIAN LAW, proposed and carried B.C. 65 by C. Papius, one of the tribunes. It required all foreigners to depart from Rome.

PAPIER MÂCHÉ.—The date of the origin of the manufacture of articles for use or ornament from paper, ascribed by some writers to the French, and by others to the English, is uncertain. Many of the fine old ceilings, in deep relief, in the time of Elizabeth (1558—1603), are of papier-mâché. John Baskerville, a printer at Birmingham, manufactured it in 1745, and from that time its use has gradually spread throughout the country.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA (Pacific Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1512—1526; and Saavedra, a Spaniard sent from Mexico by Cortes, visited it in 1528 and 1529. Villabos changed its name from Papua to New Guinea in 1543. Dampier sailed along the northern coast in 1699. Captain Cook ascertained it to be an island in 1700; Mac Cluer gave his name to that bay in 1793; and Flinders surveyed the coast in Torres Strait in 1802. In consequence of a survey made of the south-west coast by Kloff, the Dutch founded a colony, and erected Fort Dubus in Triton's Bay A.D. 1828.

PAPYRUS, the name given to the paper made by the Egyptians from the papyrus plant, was used for writing about B.C. 2000. The rolls of that material were made known in Europe through the French expedition, A.D. 1798; specimens of which were printed by M. Cadet in 1805. Of the funeral papyrus in the Turin museum a fac-simile was published by Dr. Lepsius in 1842. The books of Numa Pompilius, containing the earliest Roman laws, probably consisted of this substance. Philostratus mentions it as a staple manufacture of Alexandria, A.D. 244. It continued to be used in Italy till about the 12th century. In the ruins of Herculaneum 1,756 rolls were found about A.D. 1753.

PARA (Brazil) was founded by Francis Caldeyra, A.D. 1615. It was attacked in 1834 and 1835 by the Indians, who took it and kept possession for six months in 1836.

PARABLE.—Under this figurative form of speech, Nathan reproved David, B.C. 1035 (2 Sam. xii.); and our Saviour taught the Jews about A.D. 30 (Matt. ix. 36, &c.).

PARACHUTE.—A machine of this kind was used in Siam about A.D. 1650. The first experiment in Europe was made by Normand at Paris, A.D. 1783. Garnerin, a Frenchman, descended in London from a height of 8,000 feet, narrowly escaping with his life, Sept. 2, 1802; and his daughter twice performed the feat in 1816. Mr. Cocking was killed in making a descent

in a parachute from a balloon at Lee, near Blackheath, July 24, 1837.

PARADISE LOST.—This epic poem was commenced by Milton about A.D. 1658, and completed in 1665. It was published by Simmons in 1667, the terms being an immediate payment of £5, another instalment to the same amount when 1,300 copies had been sold; a third payment of £5 when the same number of the second edition was disposed of; and £5 after the sale of the third. After the poet's death, his widow cancelled her claims on the publisher for £8, and the third edition was issued A.D. 1678.

PARAFFIN was discovered by Reichenbach in coal, wood, and tar, A.D. 1830; and Mr. Young patented his process for procuring it from bituminous coal in 1850.

PARAGUAY (South America).—A large colony of Spaniards founded the city of Assumption A.D. 1535. The Jesuits established numerous missions here in the 16th century, and received a mandate from the Spanish court, prohibiting others from entering without permission A.D. 1690. The Jesuits were expelled, A.D. 1767. Rebelling against the Spaniards in 1810, the country formed itself into a republic in 1811, of which Dr. Francia was made dictator in 1814, an office he held till his death in 1840. Its present republican constitution was adopted in 1844. A commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic was signed in 1852; with the United States, France, and Sardinia, in 1853; and with Great Britain, March 4, 1853. New Bordeaux, a French colony on the banks of the Paraguay, established in 1855, was soon after abandoned.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Greeks, and the Romans employed them as a protection against the sun at the theatre. During the Middle Ages they were borne by horsemen in Italy. The modern parasol was first used in France about 1690.

PARCHMENT.—The term is derived from the Latin word *pergamena*, said to be taken from Pergamus, to whose king, Eumenes (B.C. 197—159), the invention has been attributed. It was, however, in use among the Persians long before that period; and among the Ionians, as mentioned by Herodotus, B.C. 450. Parchment superseded papyrus for public documents in Europe about the end of the 7th century.

PARDON, a branch of the royal prerogative in England, and said by the Saxons to be derived *a lege sua dignitatis*, was declared to belong solely to the king, "united and knit to the imperial crown of this realm," by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1536). By the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, 1701), no pardon under the great seal of England is pleadable to an impeachment by the House of Commons.

PARGA (Turkey) maintained its municipal independence after the fall of the Eastern empire, under the protection of Venice,

till that state was broken up Oct. 17, 1797, when it fell into the possession of France. Ali Pasha endeavoured to capture it after the treaty between Russia and the Porte, signed in March, 1800, when a Turkish bey was sent, who held it until a Russian garrison arrived in 1806. They gave way to a French force, by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The fortress was taken by the English March 22, 1814. It was handed over to the Porte, by agreement, May 28, 1817; and the entire population of 800 families, having received from Turkey £150,000, the value of their immovable property, emigrated to Paxos and Corfu in May, 1819.

PARIAN MARBLES.—This name is given to the collection of antiquities more generally known as the Arundelian or Oxford marbles (*q.v.*), because they were discovered in the island of Paros early in the 17th century.

PARIS (France), the Roman *Lutetia*, was the capital of the *Parisii*. Julius Cæsar summoned the Gauls to assemble here B.C. 53, and the city was taken by his lieutenant Labienus B.C. 52. Councils were held at Paris in 360, 551, 557; Sept. 11, 573; in 577; Oct. 18, 615; in November, 825; June 6, 829; Feb. 14, 846; in 849, 853, 1024; Oct. 17, 1050; Dec. 2, 1104; in 1147; January, 1185; in 1196, 1201; October, 1210; in 1212; August, 1215; July 6, 1223; May 15, 1225; Jan. 28, 1226; in 1229, 1248; Nov. 12, 1253; July 13, 1255; in February, 1256; April 10, 1261; Nov. 18, 1263; Aug. 26, 1264; in December, 1281; April 10, 1302; March 12, 1303; Oct. 11 to 26, 1310; May 7, 1314; March 3, 1324; March 9 to 14, 1347; Feb. 4, 1395; May 22, 1398; Oct. 21, 1404; in 1406; Aug. 11 to Nov. 5, 1408; March 1 to April 23, 1429; and Feb. 3 to Oct. 9, 1528.

A.D.

250. St. Denis introduces Christianity.

355. Julian visits Lutetia, where he remains five years.

451. The city is preserved from the Huns by St. Geneviève.

486. Clovis I. occupies Paris.

507. He makes it his capital city.

522. Childbert I. founds the cathedral of Notre Dame.

841. Paris is ravaged by the Northmen.

885. It sustains a siege of thirteen months from the Northmen, who are repelled by Count Eudes and Bishop Goslin.

975. A horrible famine carries off numbers of the inhabitants.

987. Hugh Capet, count of Paris, becomes king of France.

998. The church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois is founded.

1160. Notre Dame is rebuilt.

1169. The university is founded about this year.

1182. The first portion of the cathedral of Notre Dame is consecrated.

1190. Paris is surrounded by walls by Philip Augustus.

1222. The Temple is built.

1223. The western front of Notre Dame is built.

1253. Robert Sorbon founds the school of La Sorbonne.

1302. The parliament of Paris is organized

- A.D.
 1306. The inhabitants rebel, and besiege Philip IV. in the palace of the Temple.
 1313. Philip divides Paris into three districts, and rebuilds the Palais de Justice.
 1357. The first Hôtel de Ville is founded.
 1382. The insurrection of the *Maillotins* breaks out in Paris, in consequence of an unpopular tax.
 1396. The arsenal is founded.
 1418. The English enter Paris at the invitation of John the Fearless.
 1422. Henry VI. is crowned king of England and France at Paris.
 1436. The English are expelled.
 1469. The Ecole de Médecin is founded.
 1523. Francis I. builds the Louvre.
 1532. The church of St. Eustache is founded.
 1533. The present Hôtel de Ville is founded.
 1544. Charles V. marches on Paris, the north-east and south quarters of which the duke of Guise surrounds with a rampart.
 1551. The Fontaine des Innocents is erected.
 1564. The palace of the Tuilleries is commenced.
 1572. Aug. 24. The massacre of St. Bartholomew.
 1578. Henry III. founds the Pont Neuf.
 1583. The original Palais de Luxembourg is completed.
 1612. The Place Royale is completed.
 1616. The Champs Elysées are laid out.
 1622. Paris is erected into an archbishopric.
 1635. The Jardin des Plantes is established.
 1645. The church of the Val-de-Grâce is founded.
 1664. The Pont Neuf is completed.
 1670. The boulevards are opened.
 1672. The Porte St. Denis is erected, and the Observatory is completed.
 1674. The Porte St. Martin is built.
 1684. The Pont Royal is built.
 1685. The Place des Victoires is formed.
 1706. The Hôtel des Invalides is completed.
 1718. The czar Peter visits Paris, and the palace of the Elysée is founded.
 1722. The Palais Bourbon, or Chamber of Deputies, is founded.
 1752. Louis XV. founds the Ecole Militaire.
 1761. The southern boulevards are completed.
 1764. Feb. The Pantheon, or church of St. Geneviève, is founded.
 1779. The Odéon is built.
 1781. The Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin is built.
 1786. The Palais de la Légion d'Honneur is built.
 1787. The Théâtre Français is founded.
 1790. The Pont de la Concorde, or Pont de Louis XIV., is completed.
 1791. The Pantheon, or church of St. Geneviève, is completed.
 1798. The first National Exposition is held at Paris.
 1799. The Odéon is destroyed by fire.
 1800. The cemetery of Père la Chaise is formed.
 1802. The Rue Rivoli is commenced.
 1806. The Pont de Jena, the Arc de l'Etoile, and Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel are founded.
 1807. The Odéon is rebuilt.
 1808. Napoleon I. founds the Bourse, or exchange.
 1810. Aug. 15. The column in the Place Vendôme is completed.
 1811. The Château d'Eau is erected.
 1814. March 30. Paris surrenders to the allies.
 1815. The English encamp in the Bois de Boulogne.
 1816. The Ecole des Beaux Arts is founded.
 1819. Gas illumination is introduced.
 1820. The Théâtre du Gymnase Dramatique is erected.
 1827. The Théâtre du Vaudeville and the Cirque Olympique are built.
 1829. The Pont des Invalides is completed.
 1831. July 28. Louis Philippe founds the column of July.
 1832. March 28. The cholera appears in Paris.
 1840. The fortifications of Paris are commenced.
 July 28. The column of July is inaugurated.

- A.D.
 1842. The church of the Madeleine is consecrated.
 1845. The Jardin d'Hiver is opened.
 1847. April. The Théâtre Lyrique is opened.
 1848. Feb. 22. A revolution breaks out at Paris. (See FRANCE.)
 1852. July. The New Louvre is commenced.
 1855. May 15. The Industrial Exhibition is opened.
 1859. Feb. 9. An imperial decree orders important extensions of the Parisian boundaries.
 1860. The Fontaine St. Michel is erected. The population of Paris this year is returned at 1,500,129.

PARIS (Treaties).—The following are the most important treaties of Paris:—

- A.D.
 1229. April 12. Between Louis IX. and the count of Toulouse, who ceded Languedoc to the French crown. This treaty put an end to the war of the Albigeans.
 1303. May 20. Between Edward III. of England and Philip IV. Aquitaine is ceded to England.
 1635. Feb. 8. France and the Dutch States-General form an alliance against Spain.
 1763. Feb. 10. Between France and Spain, and Great Britain and Portugal. France cedes Nova Scotia and Canada to England, and Spain, Florida. This treaty concludes the Thirty Years' war.
 1796. May 15. Between France and Sardinia. Savoy is ceded to the French republic.
 1802. May 24. Between France and Prussia and Bavaria, respecting the house of Orange.
 1810. Jan. 6. Between France and Sweden. Sweden receives Rugen and Pomerania, and agrees to exclude English commerce.
 1814. April 11. Between the allies and Bonaparte, who renounces the rulership of France. This is also called the treaty of Fontainebleau. May 30. Between France and the allied powers. France is confined within the limits of 1792.
 1815. Aug. 2. Convention between Great Britain and Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Napoleon I. is committed to the custody of the English. Nov. 20. Between France and the allied powers, to settle the French boundaries, &c. France promises to pay an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, and allow certain fortresses to be garrisoned by the allies for three years.
 1817. June 10. Between Austria and Spain, confirming the congress of Vienna.
 1856. March 30. Between Russia and Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia. This treaty terminated the Russo-Turkish war.
 1857. March 4. Peace between England and Persia. May 26. Between England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Swiss Confederation, respecting Neuchâtel.
 1860. Jan. 23. Commercial treaty between France and England.
 1861. Feb. 2. Between France and the prince of Monaco, for the cession of Mentone and Roquebrune to France.

PARISH.—The name was sometimes applied to a bishop's see among the early Christians. Alexandria is said to have been the first city divided into parishes. According to Camden's account, England was divided into parishes by Honorius, about A.D. 630. Lay parishes existed, according to Bede, about 700, and the division is to be found in the laws of Edgar in 970. The creation of parishes was probably not fully effected till the time of the Norman conquest, 1066.

PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The

"Palais de l'Industrie" was opened at Paris by Napoleon III., May 15, 1855, when Prince Napoleon, president of the commission, read a report giving an account of its rise and progress. It was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Aug. 24, 1855. The price of admission was half a franc, and on Sunday, for the working classes, two sous. It was finally closed Nov. 15, 1855.

PARK was originally a portion of the forest appropriated by the lord of the soil for the use of animals of the chase. The first park was that of Woodstock, made by Henry I. in 1123.—St. James's Park is the oldest in London, having been formed by Henry VIII. (1509—1547). It was re-arranged and planted in the reign of Charles II. by the celebrated French architect Le Notre, and was entirely remodelled in the time of George IV.—The Green Park originally formed part of St. James's Park.—Hyde Park was a fashionable place for drives and promenades as early as the reign of Charles II. In 1550 the French ambassador hunted with the king in Hyde Park, which was then well stocked with game. Kensington Gardens formed part of Hyde Park before George II.'s time, when Queen Caroline inclosed them and formed the Serpentine.—Regent's Park was laid out in 1812 and named after George IV., then prince regent.—Victoria Park was commenced in 1842.—Battersea Park was opened in 1858.

PARLIAMENT.—Parry (Parliaments and Councils of England, Introd. x.) remarks:—"At the close of the reign of Henry III. the *Curia Regis* was called the King's Parliament, a term then employed to express any assembly met for purposes of conference." It did not then denote a legislative assembly, though it began to be used in that sense at the commencement of the reign of Edward II. The two branches of the legislature assembled in the same room as late as 1342. Their joint assent became necessary before any act could become law in the reign of Edward IV.

A.D.

1205. The first writ on record is issued by John.

1244. The prelates and barons deliberate separately.

1254. A representative parliament, composed of two knights from every shire, is convened to grant an aid.

A.D.

1258. The barons assemble at Oxford. This meeting is the first called a parliament.

1265. The earliest writ extant is issued.

1295. Borough representation is regarded as commencing this year.

1311. Annual parliaments are ordered.

1322. Wales is represented in parliament.

1327. Jan. 7. King Edward II. is deposed by both houses of parliament.

1362. English is made the language of the law.

1399. Sept. 30. King Richard II. is deposed by parliament, and the House of Commons begins to assert its control over pecuniary grants.

1404. Oct. 6. The Unlearned Parliament, so called because lawyers were prohibited from attending, meets at Coventry.

1407. Nov. 9. The Lords and Commons are permitted to assemble and transact business in the sovereign's absence.

1413. May 25. Members of parliament are ordered to reside in the cities and boroughs they represent.

1430. Feb. 23. The Commons adopt the 40s. qualification for county electors.

1483. The statutes are first printed.

1542. Members of parliament are exempted from arrest. (See FERRAR'S ARREST.)

1549. The eldest sons of peers are permitted to sit in parliament.

1640. Nov. 3. The Long Parliament assembles.

1649. Feb. 6. The House of Lords is abolished.

1653. April 20. Cromwell dissolves the Long Parliament.

1660. April 25. The House of Lords is restored, but only consists of peers temporal.

1661. Nov. 20. The bishops are permitted to resume their seats in the House of Lords.

1667. An attempt is made to unite the English and Scotch parliaments.

1677. Roman Catholics are excluded from sitting in either house, by 30 Charles II. st. 2.

1694. Triennial parliaments are ordered by 6 Will. & Mary, c. 2.

1707. May 1. The parliaments of England and Scotland are united by 5 Anne, c. 8. Oct. 23. The first parliament of Great Britain assembles.

1715. Septennial parliaments are ordered by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 38.

1800. July 2. The Irish parliament is incorporated with that of Great Britain by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67.

1801. Jan. 22. The united parliament of Great Britain and Ireland holds its first meeting.

1829. April 13. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) permits Roman Catholics to sit and vote in either house of parliament on swearing fidelity to the king and constitution.

1832. June 7. Passing of the Reform Bill (*q. v.*).

1858. July 23. Jews are admitted to sit in both houses by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49.

(See HOUSE OF COMMONS, HOUSE OF LORDS, and HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.)

LIST OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE UNION.

Assembled.		Dissolved.		Duration.		
	A.D.		A.D.	Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.
GEORGE III.	1st.—Sept. 27, 1796	June 29, 1802		6	9	3
	2nd.—Aug. 31, 1802	Oct. 24, 1806		4	1	25
	3rd.—Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807		0	6	2
	4th.—Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812		4	10	2
	5th.—Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818		5	6	16
	6th.—Aug. 4, 1818	Feb. 29, 1820		1	6	25
GEORGE IV.	7th.—April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826		6	1	9
	8th.—Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830		3	8	10

LIST OF PARLIAMENTS SINCE THE UNION—(continued).

Assembled.		Dissolved.		Duration.		
	A. D.		A. D.	Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.
WILLIAM IV.	9th.—Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831		0	5	26
	10th.—June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832		1	5	19
	11th.—Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834		1	11	1
	12th.—Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837		2	5	10
VICTORIA.	13th.—Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841.		3	7	9
	14th.—Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847		5	11	4
	15th.—Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852		4	7	12
	16th.—Nov. 4, 1852	March 21, 1857		4	4	17
	17th.—April 30, 1857	April 23, 1859		1	11	23
	18th.—May 31, 1859					

PARLIAMENT (French).—The ancient French parliament, which existed as early as the accession of the Capetian dynasty, A.D. 987, was a moveable court, composed of the great seigneurs and prelates of the realm, who assembled under the presidency of the king, and accompanied him in his removes from place to place. In 1190, Philip Augustus instituted the parliament of Paris, which assembled three times a year; and, in 1302, Philip the Fair divided it into three chambers,—the *Grande Chambre*, or *Chambre des Plaid*s, for the decision of causes relating to the crown and matters of public importance; the *Chambre des Enquêtes*, which regulated appeals; and the *Chambre des Requêtes*, for the transaction of ordinary parliamentary business. The first public ministry was formed in 1312, when *avocats* and *procureurs généraux* were appointed. In 1453, Charles VII. formed the *Enquêtes* into two chambers, and created a new chamber, entitled the *Tournelle Criminelle*, as a final court of appeal. In 1598 a *Chambre de l'Edit* was erected, for deciding cases referring to Protestants,—it became extinct in 1669; and in 1667 the *Tournelle Civile* was instituted, to relieve the *Grande Chambre* of some of its business. In 1753, Louis XV. tried unsuccessfully to substitute a *Chambre Royale* for the parliament, but in 1771 it became obnoxious on account of its unwise proceedings, and was suppressed. It was restored by Louis XVI. Nov. 12, 1774, but was again abolished Nov. 7, 1790.

PARLIAMENT (Ireland).—The Irish parliament was modelled on that of England, and exhibited much the same progressive developments. In 1494 Sir Edward Poyning, one of the lord deputies, obtained the passing of the act which bears his name. It rendered the assent of the English parliament essential to all laws made in Ireland, and ordered all former English statutes to be deemed binding in Ireland. This act was repealed in April, 1782. The Irish parliament was united to that of Great Britain by the third article of the Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800). It was prorogued for the last time, Aug. 2, 1800, and met at London as an integral portion of the parliament of Great Britain, Jan. 22, 1801.

PARLIAMENT (Scotland).—The ancient forms of government in Scotland seem to have been nearly analogous with those adopted in this country, the legislature being conducted by the sovereign with the advice of his council. The first assembly properly called a parliament was convoked at Scone by John Balliol, Feb. 9, 1292. Burgesses were admitted by Robert Bruce, July 15, 1326, when a grant of the tenth penny of all rents was made to the king by the earls, barons, burgesses, and free tenants in full parliament assembled. The Scotch parliament differed from that of England in having only one house, but a committee, known as the Lords of Articles, answered to some extent the purpose of a house of peers. The parliaments of England and Scotland were united by 5 Anne, c. 8 (1707).

PARMA (Italy), in the ancient *Gallia Cispadana*, was colonized by the Romans after the subjugation of the Boii, B.C. 183. It received a colony of Goths by order of Gratian, A.D. 377; was included in Lombardy in 572; and was transferred by Charlemagne to the papal see about 773. The government was usurped by the Correggio family in 1334. When Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Italy, he compelled the duke to furnish supplies for his army, May, 1796; but peace was agreed to Nov. 6, 1796. It was decided by the congress of Vienna to make it the appanage of Maria Louisa of Austria, Napoleon's wife, and at her death it reverted to the duke of Lucca, June 9, 1815. An insurrection took place, and the Austrian garrison was expelled, March 19, 1848; and the duke resigned in favour of his son, March 14, 1849. An insurrection occurred at Parma April 30, 1859, when the duchess left the capital, to which she returned May 4. Another revolution occurred soon after, and Parma was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy. Colonel Anviti was seized at Parma and put to death with great cruelty, Oct. 6, 1859. Near the capital, which bears the same name as the duchy, the Austrians were defeated by the Sardinians, June 29, 1734. The cathedral, with a fine fresco by Correggio, was consecrated A.D. 1106.

PAROS, or PARUS (Ægean Sea).—This

island, one of the Cyclades, is said to have been originally inhabited by Cretans and Arcadians. The Ionians colonized it at an early period. The Arundelian, or Oxford marbles, were found here.

PARRET (Battle).—Osríc, the ealdorman, and Ealstan, bishop of Sherborne, led an army against the Danes, and defeated them at the mouth of the river Parret, A.D. 845.

PARRICIDE.—The Athenians had no law against parricides, as they professed to believe that nobody could be so wicked as to kill a parent. This was also the case with the Romans until L. Ostius killed his father, about B.C. 172. A law was then enacted which ordained that the criminal, after he had been first scourged until the blood came, should be sewn up in a leathern sack with a dog, an ape, a cock, and a viper, and so thrown into the Tiber. This punishment was changed by the Lex Pompeia into that of the sword, or burning, or throwing to wild beasts.

PARSDORF (Armistice).—A truce, concluded at Alessandria between France and Austria, June 16, 1800, was extended to Germany, under the name of the armistice of Parsdorf, July 15. Hostilities ceased at all points, and could not be resumed without twelve days' notice. It led to a negotiation, which resulted in the preliminaries of peace, on the basis of the treaty of Campo Formio, being signed at Paris July 28, 1800.

PARSEES.—Owing to the persecutions of the Mohammedan conquerors of Persia, the Guebres, descendants of the ancient fire-whippers, sought refuge in the north-western parts of Hindostan, chiefly Bombay and Gujerat, about A.D. 800, when they were called Parsees, or Persians.

PARTHENON, the temple of Minerva, protectress of Athens, was built in that city in the time of Pericles.—Callicrates and Ictinus being the architects, and Phidias the chief sculptor,—about B.C. 448. It suffered from the explosion of a powder-magazine during a siege by the Venetians A.D. 1687.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established in the kingdom of Naples by the French, after the completion of its conquest, Jan. 23, 1799. Cardinal Ruffo took the field against it, at the head of 17,000 Calabrians, and Macdonald received orders from the Directory to abandon Naples, May, 1799, and it was soon afterwards dissolved.

PARTHA (Asia), subject at an early period to Media, to Persia, and subsequently to Alexander and his successors, threw off the Syro-Macedonian rule, when the dynasty of the Arsacidae was established, B.C. 256. The empire extended from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf, at the death of Mithridates, B.C. 130. It was invested by the Romans, under the triumvir Crassus, B.C. 55, who was defeated and slain B.C. 53. On the death of Artabanus, the last king, Artaxerxes usurped the supreme power, and founded the new

Persian dynasty called the Sassanides, A.D. 226.

PARTITION TREATIES.—A treaty, regulating the succession of the Spanish monarchy, and its partition, was made between England and Holland Aug. 18, 1698. Another treaty for the same purpose, between England, France, and Holland, was signed in London, Feb. 21, 1700, and at the Hague by the French envoy and the plenipotentiaries of the States-General, March 25. The first treaty for the partition of Poland, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was made in February, 1772. A second treaty was signed at St. Petersburg Aug. 5, 1772, and the third, for the final partition of the kingdom, was concluded Oct. 24, 1795.

PASARGADÆ (Persia).—The name of this town is sometimes written Passargadæ and Pasargada. It is said to have been built by Cyrus B.C. 559, after his defeat of Astyages near this spot. The kings of Persia were consecrated here by the magi.

PASCHAL CYCLE, formed by the multiplication of the sun's cycle, 28 years, with that of the moon, 19 years, to ascertain when Easter occurs, was adopted by the general council of Nicæa A.D. 325. It was discontinued in England by act of parliament, Sept. 2, 1752.

PASQUINADE.—This name, given to a short satirical poem, is derived from Pasquino, a tailor of Rome, who, towards the close of the 16th century, wrote lampoons, and hung them on a mutilated statue during the night.

PASSARO, CAPE (Sea-fight).—Admiral Byng, created Viscount Torrington in 1721, defeated the Spanish fleet off this cape on the coast of Sicily, July 31, 1718. The English captured five ships of the line and eight frigates.

PASSAROWITZ (Peace).—This treaty of peace between Charles VI., emperor of Germany, the Venetians and the Turks, was concluded July 21, 1718. The sultan ceded Belgrade and Temeswar to the emperor.

PASSAU (Bavaria).—The bishopric, of which it is the capital, originally an independent state, was secularized A.D. 1803, and united to Bavaria in 1809. A treaty, securing religious freedom to the Protestants, was signed in the building now used for the post-office, on behalf of Charles V., July 31, 1552. The colossal bronze statue to Maximilian Joseph was erected in 1828.

PASSENGERS in public vehicles are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (Sept. 22, 1831); 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 10, 1838), and by 16 & 17 Vict. (June 28, 1853). The laws relating to passengers by sea were amended and consolidated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 44 (June 30, 1852).

PASSOVER, or Feast of Unleavened Bread, commemorating deliverance from the destroying angel when the first-born of Egypt were smitten, was ordained by God to be observed by the Jews for ever, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii.).

PASSPORTS are of ancient date. A

passport granted by Julius Cæsar to a philosopher ran thus:—"If there be any one, on land or sea, hardy enough to molest Potamon, let him consider whether he be strong enough to wage war with Cæsar." The system became very oppressive in Europe at the end of the 18th century. Passports were abolished in France, as far as regards British subjects, Dec. 16, 1860.

PASTOUREAUX, or SHEPHERDS, followers of an impostor in Flanders, called the Master of Hungary, arose A.D. 1251. They spread into France, entering the city of Orleans on St. Barnabas day, Jan. 13, and committed dreadful outrages on the inhabitants. At Bourges the leader was slain, and his followers massacred the same year. A similar rising in France was distinguished by a general massacre of the Jews A.D. 1321.

PATAGONIA (South America), so named by Magalhaens, who discovered it A.D. 1520. Sir Francis Drake sailed along the coast in 1578, and Captain Cook explored it in 1774. A settlement, formed by the Chilians at Port Famine in 1843, was removed to Sandy Point in 1850. An expedition to discover a suitable site for a new colony was despatched in 1854.

PATAY (France).—Lord Talbot was defeated and taken prisoner by the French under Joan of Arc, at this town, June 18, 1429.

PATENTS for titles of nobility were first made in the reign of Edward III. (1327 to 1377). Patents for new inventions are founded upon a statute passed in 1623, which grants the privilege "of the sole working or making of *new manufactures* within the realm to the *true and first inventor* and inventors of such manufactures." An act for improving the patent laws was passed, under the auspices of Lord Brougham (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83), Sept. 10, 1835. Commissioners of patent laws were appointed July 1, 1852.

PATERINES, holding Gnostic opinions, headed by a certain Gerard, made their appearance at Monteforte, and were, many of them, burned at Milan by Archbishop Heribert about A.D. 1026. The term Paterini, or Paterines, was also applied to the Paulicians, the Manichæans, and other sects.

PATERSON (North America).—This town, in New Jersey, was founded A.D. 1791 for the manufacture of cotton.

PATNA (Hindustan), in Sanscrit, Pataliputra, the Palimbothra of the Greeks and Romans, was visited by Megasthenes, as ambassador from Seleucus Nicator to Sandracottus, B.C. 305. It was incorporated with the empire of Delhi A.D. 1194. Major Carnac defeated Shah Alum here in January, 1761; Mr. Ellis captured it June 25, 1763; but the troops having been made prisoners while engaged in plunder, it was retaken Nov. 6 of the same year. An action, in which Mir Casim was defeated, secured the town to the British, Oct. 23, 1764. A column marks the grave of 200 English prisoners murdered in cold blood by Mir Casim A.D. 1763. Dr.

Lyell was murdered by the mutineers in the streets here, July 3, 1857.

PATOCHIN (Battle).—Louis of Baden defeated the Turks in this battle, fought Aug. 30, 1689.

PATRÆ, or PATRAS (Greece), one of the twelve Achæan cities, was founded by the Ionians, took the Athenian side in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431; and, through the persuasion of Alcibiades, connected itself by a wall with the port of Athens, B.C. 419. Cassander, one of Alexander's generals, having taken it, was driven out by Aristodemus B.C. 314. The inhabitants expelled the Macedonians and renewed the Achæan League with the three towns Dyme, Pharæ, and Tritæa, B.C. 250. After the battle of Pharsalia it was taken by Cato, B.C. 48; Antony and Cleopatra chose it for a winter residence B.C. 32-31. It was restored, and colonized with Roman soldiers by Augustus, about B.C. 20. The town sent an archbishop to the council of Sardica A.D. 347, and it was destroyed by an earthquake in the 6th century. It was restored, and purchased of the Venetians in 1408; was captured by the Turks in 1446; and recovered by the Venetians in 1533. Having again been taken by the Turks, it was held till the revolution in 1828, when it capitulated to the Greeks.

PATRIARCH.—The appellation was given to the early ancestors of the Jews; also to certain governors among the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70. The order became extinct in the end of the 4th century. It was first applied to bishops, by authority of the Church, in the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, although Socrates in his history says it began to be used as the title of eminent bishops after the general council of Constantinople, A.D. 381. The patriarch of Constantinople was distinguished as œcumenical or universal patriarch, and the bishop of Rome as prince of the patriarchs.

PATRICIANS, or PATRES, an appellation given to the Roman populace by Romulus. It belonged to every Roman citizen till the creation of the *patres minorum gentium* by Tarquin, and formed the exclusive source of the senate, consuls, and pontifices, till B.C. 365. Headed by L. Tarquinius, they conspired against king Servius and murdered him, B.C. 534. The dignity ceased to be hereditary in the reign of Constantine I., A.D. 323-337.

PATRICK'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL (Dublin) was founded by Archbishop Comyn, A.D. 1190, destroyed by fire about 1300, and, having been rebuilt, was dissolved at the Reformation, and used for courts of justice about 1539. Mary restored it to its original use.

PATRICK, ST. (Order), consisting of the sovereign, a grand master, and twenty-two knights, was founded in Ireland by George III., Feb. 5, 1783.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS.—After Admiral Jervis's victory over the Spanish fleet, a subscription was made at Lloyd's for the

relief of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the engagement, March 3, 1797. At a meeting of merchants, underwriters, and other subscribers to Lloyd's, July 20, 1803, it was resolved to raise a fund on an extended scale for the widows and orphans of those killed in defence of their country, and upwards of £100,000 was subscribed by the end of the month. The committee voted, as a tribute of their consideration, swords, pieces of plate, and sums of money, to the officers and men engaged in the gallant defence of Dominica, May 1, 1805. In the House of Commons Lord Howick characterized it as "that mischievous system of rewards," tending to bring the government into contempt, Dec. 19, 1806. In Cobbett's "Political Register" it was represented as a "grand means of making a formidable opposition to government," its funds amounting to more than a quarter of a million of money, Jan. 24, 1807. A commission was issued June 13, 1854, by Queen Victoria, presided over by Prince Albert, to raise and distribute a fund for those engaged in the Russian war, which, before the end of the year, reached upwards of a million. Out of the fund, which eventually amounted to £1,458,000, an institution for the education of 300 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines, was established, the foundation-stone being laid by the Queen, on Wandsworth Common, July 11, 1857. Another patriotic fund, for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, originated at a public meeting held in London Aug. 25, 1857. The sum collected amounted to £434,729 in November, 1858.

PATRIPASSIANS, the followers of Praxeas, a confessor at Rome, who maintained that the Father was born of the Virgin, died upon the cross, and was buried, arose towards the end of the 2nd century. They were also called Monarchians. Tertullian wrote against Praxeas. The term was also applied to the followers of Noëtus, a native of Smyrna, who early in the 3rd century maintained that God was united with the man Christ, and in him was born and suffered.

PAULIANS, PAULINIANS, OR PAULIANISTS.—The followers of Paul of Samosata, bishop of Antioch A.D. 260—270, who held some peculiar notions respecting the Godhead. Bingham asserts that he denied the divinity of Christ, and introduced a new form of baptism. Paul of Samosata was accused of heresy in 264, condemned by a council in 269, and was expelled in 270. The council of Nicæa (June 19—Aug. 25, 325) ordered the Paulians to be re-baptized previous to admission into the Church.

PAULICIANS, OR DISCIPLES OF ST. PAUL, holding Gnostic or Manichæan principles, originated with one Constantine, living near Samosata, A.D. 660. He fell a martyr to his principles A.D. 687. Subjected to unceasing persecution at the hands of the rulers of the Western empire, it is said that not fewer than 100,000 were extirpated by the

sword, the gibbet, or the flames, in the reign of Theodora, A.D. 842—857. Carbeas, commander of the guards, followed by 5,000 of the sect, renounced the allegiance of Rome, leagued with the Mohammedans, founded and fortified the city of Tephrike, and defeated the emperor Michael under the walls of Samosata, 845—861. Led by Chrysocheir, successor of Carbeas, they pillaged Nicæa, Nicomedia, Ancre, and Ephesus, turning the cathedral of the latter city into a stable for mules and horses, to manifest their abhorrence of images and relics, in 868. They were attacked by the forces of the emperor Basil I., their leader slain, and Tephrike, their stronghold, taken, in 871. Constantine V. (Coprionymus), having discovered a great number of them in Melitene and Theodosiopolis, transplanted them to Constantinople and Thrace, and so introduced their doctrine into Europe, about 850. The emperor John I. (Zimisces) removed a powerful colony of the sect from the Calybian hills to Philipopolis in Thrace, in 970. Having spread through Italy into the southern provinces of France, a persecution was raised against them, and they were extirpated with fire and sword in 1200.

PAUL'S (ST.) CATHEDRAL (London).—Sir Christopher Wren denies Camden's theory that St. Paul's cathedral occupies the site of a Roman temple to Diana, and asserts that "there is authentic testimony of a Christian church planted here by the apostles themselves, and, in particular, very probably by St. Paul." It is, however, doubtful whether any such building existed in London till the reign of Lucius, A.D. 185, when Faganus and Damianus visited England to consecrate buildings formerly devoted to the service of pagan divinities, to the worship of the true God. The church they founded or consecrated was destroyed during the Diocletian persecution in 303, and another erected on its site was burnt by the Saxons in the 5th or 6th century. Ethelbert, king of Kent, and his nephew Sebert founded a new church in 610, which was severely injured by a fire in 962, and totally burnt in 1087, after which, Maurice, bishop of London, commenced the erection of Old St. Paul's. This cathedral was much damaged by fire in 1137. In 1221 a new steeple was erected. The choir was completed in 1240, and in 1256 Fulco Basset, bishop of London, added the subterranean church of St. Faith. The spire was struck by lightning Feb. 1, 1444, and again June 4, 1561, when a fire was kindled which rendered the removal of the roof and steeple a matter of necessity. Various attempts were made to effect a complete restoration, but no active measures were taken till 1633, when Inigo Jones erected a fine, but incongruous classic portico. St. Paul's cathedral was totally destroyed by the great fire of 1666. The ground was cleared for a new building May 1, 1674, and the warrant to begin the works was granted May 1, 1675. The first

stone was laid June 21, and divine service was celebrated for the first time in the uncompleted edifice on the occasion of the public rejoicings for the peace of Ryswick, Dec. 2, 1697. The last stone was set up in 1710, the whole building having been completed by Sir Christopher Wren, and by the same master-mason, and during the presidency of one bishop of London. The expense was defrayed by a tax on the coal consumed in London, and amounted to £747,954. 2s. 9d. The iron railing cost £11,202. 0s. 6d. The anniversary musical festivals for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the clergy have been solemnized in the cathedral since 1697. The organ was built by Bernard Schmydt in 1694, and the bell was recast by Richard Phelps in 1716. Gas was first employed in the cathedral May 6, 1822, and it was first opened for evening service Sunday, Nov. 23, 1858. The principal dimensions of St. Paul's are as follows:—length from east to west, 510 ft.; breadth from north to south porticos, 282 ft.; breadth of west entrance, 100 ft.; circuit, 2,292 ft. The extreme height is 404 ft.; that of the campanile towers, 222 ft., and of the west pediment, 120 ft. The dome is 420 ft. in circumference, and the ball 6 ft. in diameter.

PAUL'S (ST.) CROSS (London).—This ancient pulpit cross of timber stood at the north side of St. Paul's cathedral. The date of its erection is not known, but it was in existence A.D. 1259, as Henry III. summoned a general assembly to meet here in that year. In 1382 it was struck by lightning, and was restored by Thomas Kempe, bishop of London from 1443 to 1489. It was finally taken down by order of parliament in 1643.

PAUL'S (ST.) SCHOOL (London).—This institution was endowed A.D. 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 poor men's children. The present building was erected in 1823, by Mr. George Smith.

PAUPER COLONIES.—Establishments with this name originated in Holland, A.D. 1818. General Van den Bosch, on his return from Java, laid before the king of Holland a plan for a pauper colony; a meeting was held at the Hague, and a regular society formed. A writer in the British Almanack for 1829 says:—"Having received the sanction of the king, the society was recommended to all the local authorities, and soon found itself in possession of £5,380, obtained from more than 20,000 members. With these funds, having been enabled to make the necessary arrangements, the society purchased the estate of Westerbecch Sloot, on the east side of the Zuyder Zee, and not far from the town of Steenwyk. This estate cost them £4,660, and it contained from 1,200 to 1,300 acres, about 200 of which were under a sort of culture, or covered with bad wood, and the rest a mere heath. They let the cultivated land, about one-tenth of the whole; deepened the Aa (which runs through the estate), so that it is navigable for boats, and built storehouses, a school,

and dwellings for about fifty-two families, of from six to eight persons each. Their operations were begun in September, 1818; by the 10th of November the houses were ready; and the communes sent some poor families. The expense of each family, in English money, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
"Building each house.....	41	13	4
Furniture and implements.....	8	6	8
Clothing.....	12	10	0
Two cows, or one cow and ten sheep.....	12	10	0
Cultivation and seed, first year.....	33	6	8
Advances in provisions.....	4	3	4
Advances of other kinds.....	4	3	4
Flax and wool to be spun.....	16	13	4
Seven acres uncultivated land net.....	8	6	8
Total establishment.....	£141	13	4

The writer goes into various details and then gives the result of the experiment. "In the course of seven years from its first establishment, the colony of Fredericks Oord contained a population of 6,778, including that of Omme Schanze, which is under a more rigid control. Among the number were 2,174 orphans and foundlings. The total number forming all the colonies in Holland, were stated to Mr. Jacob at 20,000; but he thinks it exaggerated: there were, however, 8,000 in North Holland."

PAUPERS might be put in the stocks if not provided with a testimonial from a justice of the peace, by 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388); were prohibited from begging, except in the hundred where they last dwelt, by 11 and 19 Hen. VII. (1495 and 1504); and if able-bodied, were to be whipped, by 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1531). Compulsory payment was first instituted in support of the poor by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1536). The compulsory system was brought into full operation by 14 Eliz. c. 5 (1572), forming the basis of a subsequent act, still in operation (43 Eliz. c. 2), passed in 1601.

PAVEMENT.—The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones, and the practice was introduced into Europe by the Romans. London was first paved about A.D. 1533. McAdam's system of paving was introduced into London in 1823.

PAVIA (Italy), the ancient Ticinum, is first mentioned in history as the place where Augustus met the funeral procession of Drusus, A.D. 20. A sedition among the troops of Vitellius broke out here in 69; and while commanding its garrison, Claudius was saluted with the imperial title in 268. It was taken by Attila in 452, and by Alboin, after a siege of more than three years, in 570, when it became the residence of the Lombard kings and the capital of Italy, under the name of Pavia. It surrendered to Charlemagne, at the close of a fifteen months' blockade, in 774. It was, with its forty-three churches, reduced to ashes by the savage Magyars in 924. Victor IV. was elected pope by a council held here Feb. 5, 1160, and the emperor Frederick I. held his

stirrup and kissed his feet. The army of Charles V., under the viceroy Lannoy, came to its relief when besieged by Francis I., and in the battle (see **MALEGNANO**) which ensued, Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner, Feb. 23, 1525. It was occupied by the French and Sardinian army Oct. 29, 1733; and again by the united troops of France, Spain, Naples, and Genoa, in July, 1745. The populace rose against the French occupants, and took the castle, May 26, 1796. The university, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne in 774, was restored in 1361 by Galeazzo Visconte, who was styled count of Pavia. The church of St. Michael, perhaps the oldest in Italy, dates from the beginning of the 7th century; the church Del Carmine, which contains valuable paintings, was built in the 14th century; the citadel, completed in 1469, was partly destroyed in 1527, and suffered from the French in 1796. Councils were held here in 1128, and Feb. 1160.

PAWNBROKERS.—The emperor Augustus established a fund at Rome for lending money to those who could leave a sufficient pledge, B.C. 31; Tiberius lent money on lands, A.D. 14; and Alexander Severus advanced money to the poor without interest in 222. By the papal court a fund was collected from which the poor received loans free of charge, and lending-houses were permitted to exact interest under the name of *pro indemnitate*, the pope declaring the holy mountains of piety, "*sacri monti di pietà*," to be legal, the first being established at Perugia, by Barnabas Interamnensis, about A.D. 1464. Another at Savona was confirmed by Sixtus IV. in 1479. A *mont de piété* was established at Assisi by Bernardinus Tomitano, of the order of Minorites, in 1485, at Mantua in 1486, at Parma in 1488, and at many other towns up to the close of the 15th century. A constant hostility being kept up by some of the ecclesiastical bodies to these institutions, which were, they said, not *montes pietatis*, but *impietatis*, Pope Leo X. issued a bull, declaring them legal and useful. A *mont de piété* was founded at Rome by Giovanni Calvo, a Franciscan, in 1539; one at Naples in 1539 or 1540. Maximilian I. permitted the citizens of Nuremberg to drive out the Jews and establish an exchange bank, where those requiring money might leave their effects in pledge, in 1498. In the Netherlands, France, and England, such houses were known under the name of Lombards, and to evade the prohibition of the Church against interest, exacted it beforehand, as a present. The lombard, or lending-house, at Brussels was established in 1619, at Antwerp in 1620, at Ghent in 1622. The *mont de piété* of France was instituted by royal command in 1777. The present system in England was established by De Northburgh, bishop of London, the practice being for the preacher at St. Paul's Cross, in his sermon, to declare, at the end of a year, that the article pledged would be forfeited if not redeemed in fourteen days.

The rate of interest is fixed by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 28, 1800).

PAWTUCKET (North America).—The first cloth factory in America moved by water was established at this town, situated partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachusetts, A.D. 1790.

PAX.—This instrument, used in the Roman Catholic church, and sometimes called the *tabula pacis*, or the *osculatorium*, was introduced in the 12th or 13th century. The custom of giving the kiss of peace (*q. v.*) before the communion prevailed until the pax was introduced. The priest kissed the instrument first, then it was kissed by the clerk, and finally by the laity, and this process was substituted for the former general exchange of salutations. A pax appears amongst the regular ecclesiastical instruments ordered in the parish churches of Yorkshire in 1250.

PAZ DE AYACUCHO (South America).—This town in Bolivia was founded by the Spaniards A.D. 1548, under the name of Nuestra Señora de la Paz. It was made the seat of a bishop in 1605, and its name was changed, in 1825, to Paz de Ayacucho, in honour of the victory of Ayacucho.

PAZZI CONSPIRACY, formed by Francesco Pazzi, and sanctioned by Pope Sixtus IV., to murder the Medici, Lorenzo and Julian, at Florence, was attempted during the celebration of high mass in the cathedral. The work of assassination was undertaken by two priests, and the elevation of the host was the signal agreed upon for the onset, April 26, 1478. Julian fell beneath their daggers, but Lorenzo escaped with a slight wound. The populace took up arms, 70 of the Pazzi party, including the two assassins, were killed, and altogether more than 200 persons were put to death.

PEACE. (See **CONSERVATORS** and **JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**)

PEACE SOCIETY, for the promotion of permanent and universal peace, was established A.D. 1816; held a meeting at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849; in Exeter Hall, Oct. 30, 1849; at Frankfort, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853; and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853. A deputation from the society had an interview with Nicholas, emperor of Russia, at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1854.

PEARLS are mentioned by Job (xxviii. 18) as possessing considerable value, B.C. 2130. Clodius, the tribune, gave a pearl, dissolved in vinegar, to each of his guests, B.C. 61. Cleopatra made a wager with Antony to serve up her pearl eardrops, worth £76,000, at a repast, A.D. 32. Ceylon was famed for its fisheries in the time of Pliny in 72; Seville imported upwards of 697 lb. weight in 1587. A pearl was obtained from Margarita, by Philip II., worth £31,875, in 1574. Joint stock companies were formed to prosecute the Columbia fishery in 1825, but were abandoned in 1826; and an English company undertook the same enterprise at Algiers in 1826. The total value imported

into the United Kingdom in 1856 was £56,162. Linnæus announced the discovery of a method of producing them artificially in 1761, and an imitation was devised by a Parisian bead-maker, called Jaquin, about 1656.

PEASANT WAR.—A struggle, called the *Bundschuh*, broke out A.D. 1502, and another, the League of poor Conrad, at Württemberg, in 1514. The peasants of the small towns rebelled in Swabia, and those of the Thurgau rose in arms in June, 1524, when many outrages were committed. The insurgents were defeated by the army of the archduke Ferdinand, May 2, again at Königshofen June 2, and were finally put down after 100,000 persons had perished, in June, 1525.

PECUIGNY, or PICQUIGNY (Peace).—The treaty of Amiens (*q.v.*), of Aug. 29, 1475, was ratified at Pecquigny, near Amiens, on which account it sometimes passes by that name. It was renewed for the lives of Louis XI. and Edward IV. in 1477.

PEDLARS. (*See* **HAWKERS.**)

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the resignation of the first Melbourne administration (*q.v.*), Nov. 14, 1834. William IV. applied, Nov. 15, to the duke of Wellington, who advised that Sir Robert Peel, Bart., at that time travelling in Italy, should be summoned to form an administration. The duke of Wellington became prime minister, provisional arrangements were made, and Sir Robert Peel obeyed the call, and reached London Dec. 9. He immediately assumed the responsibilities of office, and his cabinet, formed at the end of the month, was thus constituted—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	} Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord Chancellor	
President of the Council	Lord Lyndhurst.
Privy Seal	Lord Wharnclyffe.
Home Secretary	Mr. Henry Goulburn.
Foreign Secretary	Duke of Wellington.
Colonial Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen.
Admiralty	Earl de Grey.
Board of Control	Lord Ellenborough.
Secretary at War	Mr. Herries.
Chief Secretary for Ire- land	} Sir Henry Hardinge.
Master of the Mint, and President of the Board of Trade	
Paymaster of the Forces	Mr. A. Baring.
Master-General of the Ordnance	} Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.
	Sir George Murray.

Parliament was dissolved Dec. 30, 1834, and a new parliament was summoned to meet Feb. 19, 1835. A coalition having been formed between the Whigs and the Radicals, an amendment to the address was proposed in the House of Commons, and carried Feb. 26, by 309 to 302. Three adverse divisions having taken place respecting the appropriation of the revenues of the Irish church, namely, first, a resolution proposed by Lord John Russell, carried April 2 by 322 to 289; secondly, the resolution carried in committee April 6, by 262 to 237, and thirdly, a further resolution in favour of the appropriation principle carried against ministers,

April 7, by 285 to 258, Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of the ministry April 8. (*See* **MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS.**) The second Peel administration was formed on the resignation of the second Melbourne administration (*q.v.*), Aug. 30, 1841. The cabinet formed by Sept. 8 was thus constituted—

Treasury	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Lord Wharnclyffe.
Privy Seal	Duke of Buckingham.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Goulburn.
Home Secretary	Sir James Graham, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley.
Admiralty	Earl of Haddington.
Board of Control	{ Lord Ellenborough, cre- ated Earl of Ellen- borough Oct. 14, 1844.
Secretary at War	
Board of Trade	Sir H. Hardinge.
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces	} Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.
Chief Secretary for Ire- land	
Without office	Lord Eliot.
	Duke of Wellington.

Lord Ellenborough accepted the governor-generalship of India, and was succeeded at the Board of Control by Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Oct. 23, 1841. The duke of Buckingham resigned the privy seal Jan. 31, 1842, and it was intrusted to the duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry Feb. 2. The duke of Wellington was made commander-in-chief Aug. 15, 1842. The earl of Ripon succeeded Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci (who died May 11, 1843) at the Board of Control, May 17, 1843; and Mr. Gladstone was made president of the Board of Trade and master of the mint, June 10, 1843. Sir Henry Hardinge was succeeded, May 17, 1844, as secretary at war by Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., who, having been appointed chief secretary for Ireland, was replaced by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Feb. 4, 1845. Lord Somerset, made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster Sept. 3, 1841, and the earl of Lincoln, made first commissioner of woods and forests Sept. 16, 1841, were both admitted to seats in the cabinet in 1845. A division ensued in the cabinet respecting the expediency of an immediate repeal of the corn laws in the autumn of 1845, and ministers resigned Nov. 25. Lord John Russell failed in his attempts to form an administration, Dec. 20, and the Peel administration, with the exception of Lord Stanley, returned to office. He had been summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley, in 1844. He resigned the colonial secretaryship, and was succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, Dec. 20, 1845. The earl of Lincoln succeeded Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., as chief secretary for Ireland, Feb. 14, 1846. Sir Robert Peel carried the repeal of the corn laws; but this change in his policy produced a division amongst his followers, the two parties being afterwards called Peelites (*q.v.*) and Protectionists (*q.v.*). The latter availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by

the second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill, voted against ministers, who were defeated by 292 to 219. The division took place early in the morning, June 26, 1846, the day on which the bill for the repeal of the corn laws passed the House of Lords. The resignation of the Peel administration was announced in both houses of parliament June 29. (See RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION.)

PEELITES.—This name was given to that section of the Conservative party which, after the rupture caused by the repeal of the corn laws (*q.v.*) in 1846, adhered to Sir Robert Peel. They were thus designated as opponents to the Protectionists (*q.v.*).

PEEP-O'DAY-BOYS.—This Irish faction originated at Market-hill, in Armagh, July 4, 1784. (See DEFENDERS.)

PEERS AND PEERAGE.—The nobility of the realm, consisting of barons, dukes, earls, marquises, and viscounts (*q.v.*), are called *peers*, or *equals*, because they enjoy an equality of right in all public proceedings. They are created either by tenure, by writ, or by patent. Peerage by tenure originated at the Norman conquest, when the land was divided between the followers of the Conqueror. The earliest peerage by writ is of A.D. 1265, when a writ of summons to parliament was issued by Henry III. The first peer created by patent was John de Beauchamp, who was made baron of Kidderminster by Richard II. Oct. 10, 1387. Peers are exempt from arrest in civil, but not in criminal cases. In cases of treason and felony, they can only be tried by their fellow peers; but in misdemeanours they are tried by an ordinary jury. Peeresses are tried by the same tribunals as peers, by 20 Hen. VI. c. 9 (1442). By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 22 (June 21, 1841), peers convicted of crimes were rendered liable to the same penalties as commoners. The elevation of Sir James Parke to the peerage for the term of his natural life, by the title of Lord Wensleydale, Jan. 16, 1856, led to the appointment of a committee by the House of Lords to inquire into the legality of life-peerages. A report, deciding that such peerages could not entitle their holders to sit or vote in parliament, was presented Feb. 25, in consequence of which Lord Wensleydale received a patent with the usual remainder to "the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten," the following July. The peers of Scotland are regarded as forming part of the nobility of Great Britain. By the 23rd article of the Act of Union, 5 Anne, c. 8 (1706), sixteen of their number are permitted to sit in the House of Lords as representatives of the rest. As this act limits the right of election of these representatives to the Scotch peers then existing, it follows that no new Scotch peerages can be created. The Irish peers also form part of the nobility of the realm; and by the 4th article of the Irish Act of Union, 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67 (July 2, 1800), four of the Irish bishops and twenty-eight temporal peers are permitted to sit

in the House of Lords. The same act permits the sovereign to create one new Irish peerage whenever three of those existing become extinct; and when the number is reduced to 100 noblemen, every vacancy may be immediately supplied. Sir William Dugdale's "Baronage of England," which was published in 1675-6, is the earliest work on the English peerage. The first edition of Collins's "Peerage" was published in 1709.

PEGU (Asia), capital of a province of the same name, was besieged by the Burmese, and capitulated A.D. 1757. The British obtained possession of Pegu in 1824, and, having restored it at the conclusion of the war with Burmah, it was again taken and retained Nov. 21, 1852. The whole province was annexed, and the close of the war officially proclaimed, June 30, 1853.

PEIHO (China).—An attempt to force a passage up the mouth of this river by Admiral Hope, June 24, 1859, was resisted by the Chinese forts, and resulted in a disastrous repulse. The English lost twenty-five men killed and ninety-three wounded on board the gunboats, and sixty-four killed and 252 wounded in the attempt to effect a landing. The Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho were captured by the allied French and English squadron Aug. 21, 1860.

PEKIN (China) was besieged and taken by Zenghis Khan and his Mongols, when the inhabitants, for want of ammunition, are said to have discharged ingots of gold and silver upon their assailants, A.D. 1214. Kublai Khan rebuilt it, and made it his capital in 1260. A British embassy, intrusted to Lord Macartney, arrived Sept. 14, 1793. The city was entered by the allied armies of France and England, Oct. 12, 1860. A convention was signed Oct. 24, and they evacuated Peking Nov. 5, 1860.

PELAGIANISM, so named from Pelagius, its founder, who began to disseminate his heresy at Rome A.D. 404; was examined by a council at Jerusalem, and another at Diospolis, in both of which the tenets passed without condemnation, in 415. It was condemned by a council at Carthage, eighteen bishops in Italy were deposed for their adherence to it, and Pelagius himself was banished from Italy by the emperor Honorius in 418. Having extended into Britain, two Gallic bishops were called over to suppress the doctrine in 442. A conference was held at Verulam between its supporters and the orthodox party in 446, and the Pelugians were banished from Britain in 452. The council of Orange decreed the doctrine of Augustus, in opposition to Pelagianism and Semi-pelagianism, to be established, July 3, 529. Their decree was confirmed by the council of Valentia, and by Pope Boniface II. in 530.

PELAGONIA (Macedonia).—The name at first applied to a district, was afterwards conferred upon the chief town of the Pelagones, and the capital of the Fourth Macedonia.

PELASGI, an ancient race spread over Greece, and the islands of the Ægean Sea, are first mentioned by Homer as furnishing a contingent under Achilles at the siege of Troy, B.C. 962. Niebuhr considers them to have been the original inhabitants both of Greece and Italy.

PELEKANON (Battle).—Orchan I. defeated Andronicus III., who was wounded in the encounter, A.D. 1329.

PELEW ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean) were first brought into notice (although long previously known to the Spaniards) through the wreck of the *Antelope*, East-Indiaman, A.D. 1783. Prince Lee Boo, son of king Abba Thulle, who had been intrusted by his father to Captain Wilson, was brought to England, where he only survived five months, in 1784. The East-India Company sent information of the event to the islands in 1790, together with a present of live stock and culinary vegetables, which were found to have flourished well when the place was re-visited by an English vessel in 1798.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION.—The death of the earl of Wilmington rendered fresh ministerial arrangements necessary, and Mr. Pelham, brother of the duke of Newcastle, was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Aug. 25, 1743. His colleagues in the cabinet were:—

Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council. Earl of Harrington.	
Privy Seal	Earl Gower.
Secretaries of State	{ Lord Carteret.
	{ Duke of Newcastle.
Admiralty	{ Earl of Winchelsea and
	{ Nottingham.
Ordinance	{ Duke of Montague.
Paymaster of the Forces ..	Sir T. Winnington, Bart.

Earl Gower was succeeded by the earl of Cholmondeley, as lord privy seal, in December, 1743. Lord Carteret, who had succeeded to the title of Earl Granville, resigned Nov. 24, 1744, and the Pelham Administration was reconstructed. The chiefs of several parties coalesced; from which circumstance the new ministry was called the Broad Bottom Administration (*q. v.*).

PELIGNI, a people of central Italy, and, according to Ovid, of Sabine descent, are first mentioned in Roman history as having been attacked by the Latins, B.C. 343. They entered into a treaty of peace with the Romans B.C. 304; afforded them material aid against the Samnites at the battle of Sentium, B.C. 295; and raised volunteers for Scipio B.C. 205. At the outbreak of the Social war, B.C. 90, they joined the Marsi, making their chief city, Corfinium, the capital of the confederate states. They submitted to the Romans B.C. 88, and were soon after admitted to the franchise. In the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, their chief town, Corfinium, was garrisoned to oppose Cæsar, B.C. 49; and they espoused the side of Vespasian against Vitellius, which was their last appearance in history, A.D. 69.

PELLA (Macedonia).—Philip II. made this a royal residence, and Alexander the Great was born here in July, B.C. 356. Æmilius Paulus took it B.C. 168, and it became a Roman colony.

PELLA (Palestine), also called Batis, is said to have been colonized by Macedonians. Antiochus III. (the Great) took it B.C. 198, and it was destroyed by Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews. Pompey restored it, and the Jews took refuge here when Jerusalem was threatened.

PELOPONNESIAN WAR, between Athens and Sparta at the head of a confederacy, commenced with the siege of Potidæa by the Athenians, B.C. 431. The contest continued twenty-seven years, and was terminated by the defeat of the Athenians at Ægospotami, when Lysander sailed to Athens, compelled it to surrender, and demolished the walls, B.C. 405.

PELUSIUM (Egypt).—The modern Tineh, called Sin by the Hebrews (Ezekiel xxx. 15), and by the Copts Peromi. The Assyrians, under Sennacherib, encamped under its walls, when the field-mice gnawed asunder their bow-strings and shield-straps, about B.C. 715. Cambyses took it when he invaded Egypt, B.C. 525, and it fell before the Persian arms B.C. 456. Alexander the Great entered it B.C. 333. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 309, and by Antiochus Epiphanes B.C. 173. When Amrou subdued the country, A.D. 618, it surrendered, and afterwards fell into decay.

PELWORM.—This island, belonging to Denmark, was detached from the larger island of Nordstrand by a flood in 1634.

PEMANEON (Battle).—John Ducas Vataces, emperor of Nicæa, defeated the Latin emperor, Robert of Courtenay, in this battle, fought A.D. 1224.

PEMBROKE (Wales).—The shire of which this town is the capital was a county palatine until A.D. 1536. The castle, a Norman structure, came into the hands of Gilbert Strongbow, who received the title of earl of Pembroke from Henry I. in 1107. It was captured in 1648, after a six weeks' siege, by Cromwell. Henry VII. was born in the fortress in 1456. In the suburbs are the ruins of a priory founded in 1098. The royal dockyard was removed from Milford to this place in 1814.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE (Oxford), built on the site of Broadgate Hall, and sometimes called Segrim, or Segreve Hall, was established by letters patent, June 22, 1624. The chapel was consecrated in 1732.

PEMBROKE HALL (Cambridge) was founded under the name of Valence-Mary, by Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1347. The chapel, built by Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, from the designs of his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, was consecrated in 1665.

PENAL SERVITUDE.—An act substituting penal servitude for transportation (16 & 17 Vict. c. 99) was passed Aug. 20, 1853. It took effect from Sept. 1, 1853, and was

amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, June 26, 1857.

PENANCE.—The practice of performing penance as expiation for sin was introduced into the Roman Catholic church about the middle of the 2nd century. The laws on the subject subsequently became so numerous, that they were compiled into a separate code by John Jejunator, patriarch of Constantinople, about the year 595. Bingham states that the performance of penance always necessitated the penitent to assume sackcloth and ashes, and either to shave the head, or wear the hair dishevelled. It is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND (Strait of Malacca), was bestowed by the king of Keddah as a marriage portion on Captain Francis Light, an Englishman who had married his daughter, A.D. 1785. He transferred it to the East-India Company, and was made governor July 7, 1786. It was made an independent presidency in 1805; and, with other settlements in the strait, was again brought under the government of Bengal in 1830. It was placed under the general government of India in 1851.

PENINSULAR WAR.—Application for aid against the French invaders having been made by Spain, Sir Arthur Wellesley sailed from Cork with 10,000 men, July 12, 1803, landing at Figueira, in Portugal, Aug. 1. He defeated the French at Vimeira Aug. 21. A convention called the convention of Cintra, by which Junot agreed to evacuate Portugal, was signed Aug. 30. The British army entered Lisbon, and Wellesley obtained leave to return home in September. The command of 20,000 men having devolved upon Sir John Moore, he commenced his retreat before Soult, and reached Corunna Jan. 13, 1809. A battle was fought, in which Moore lost his life, Jan. 16; and the embarkation of the troops was completed Jan. 18. Sir Arthur Wellesley again received the command, and arrived at Lisbon April 22, 1809. After several successful campaigns, the French were finally driven out of the country April 5, 1814.

PENISCOLA (Spain) capitulated to the French marshal Suchet, with seventy-four pieces of cannon and 1,000 men, in February, 1812. It was strengthened and garrisoned June, 1813, and was invested by the Spaniards in March, 1814; but held out till after peace had been concluded in April, 1814.

PENITENCE.—The order of Penitence of St. Magdalen was founded by Bernard, a native of Marseilles, for the reformation of fallen women, A.D. 1272, and was constituted by Pope Nicholas III. under the rule of St. Augustine.

PENNSYLVANIA (North America) was first settled by the Swedes and Finns, A.D. 1627. They were reduced by the Dutch in 1655; and the whole territory passed under British rule in 1664. It was granted by letters patent to William Penn, in consideration of a debt due by government, March 4, 1681.

He founded Philadelphia in 1682, where the delegates of the colonies assembled to resist taxation by the mother country in 1774. The constitution was adopted Dec. 13, 1787.

PENNY.—This coin, originally of silver, is first mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex, A.D. 688. It was reduced by Edward III. from twenty-two and a half to twenty grains in weight, in 1346. The first legal copper coin was introduced in the reign of James I. about 1609.

PENNY POST.—The metropolitan penny post was set up A.D. 1681, by Murray, an upholsterer, who assigned his interest to William Dowckra, a London merchant, in 1683. It was decided in 1697 that its revenues formed part of the general post, and Dowckra was appointed comptroller. A pension of £500 per annum for ten years was awarded to him in 1702. An additional penny was authorized by law to be laid on letters for the villages round London in 1727; and the metropolitan rate was raised from a penny to twopence in 1801. A uniform rate of a penny on inland letters, to take effect from Oct. 5, 1840, was established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 17, 1839). A treasury minute was accordingly issued Nov. 12, 1839, fixing the rate of postage at fourpence per half-ounce, to take effect on and after Dec. 5. The uniform rate of one penny for the United Kingdom came into operation Jan. 10, 1840.

PENON DE VELEZ (Morocco) was founded by Pedro of Navarre, A.D. 1508. The Moors seized it in 1522, and the Spaniards regained possession in 1664.

PEN, PEONNA, or PETHERTON (Battle).—Cenwalch, king of Wessex, defeated the Britons in this battle, fought A.D. 658.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION, in favour of monarchy, was suppressed in Devonshire, whither the royalists had retreated, Colonel John Penruddock being taken, amongst others, and executed, May 16, 1655.

PENSACOLA (North America).—This town in Florida was captured by the Spaniards May 10, 1781.

PENSIONARY PARLIAMENT.—This name was given to the second parliament summoned by Charles II., from the number of pensions conferred during the session. It met May 8, 1661, and consisted of sixteen sessions, the last of which terminated Dec. 30, 1678. It was dissolved Jan. 24, 1679, and has also been called the Long Parliament.

PENSION LIST.—To prevent the crown from burdening the revenue with improvident grants, a law (1 Anne, c. 7) was passed, regulating all those made after March 25, 1702; and a civil list was settled on George III. in lieu of the larger branches of the hereditary revenue in 1760. The pension list was examined by a committee of the House of Commons in 1837.

PENTATEUCH, or the five books of Moses, were written by the Hebrew lawgiver about B.C. 1452.

PENTECOST, or FEAST OF WEEKS, observed seven weeks after the Passover, was

established by Moses, at the command of God, B.C. 1496 (Lev xxiii. 15). The Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles at Jerusalem, according to the promise of our Saviour, on the day of Pentecost, May 26, A.D. 30 (Acts ii. 1—6).

PENTLAND HILLS (Scotland).—An insurrection having broken out in Scotland, on account of the feelings of hatred entertained towards Archbishop Sharp, the insurgents were defeated here Nov. 28, 1666.

PENZANCE (Cornwall) received a charter for a market and fair A.D. 1332; was incorporated in 1615; was burnt by the Spaniards in July, 1595; and was taken by Fairfax, the parliamentary commander, in 1646. Sir Humphry Davy was born here Dec. 17, 1778.

PEPPER is first noticed by Hippocrates, B.C. 460—357. It was a favourite ingredient in Roman cookery. Alaric demanded 3,000 lb. weight of pepper as a portion of the ransom of Rome, A.D. 409.

PERA.—The residence of the English ambassador is situated in this suburb of Constantinople, which suffered severely from a fire A.D. 1831, when the ambassador's residence was destroyed. Pera has since suffered severely from conflagrations. (See GALATA.)

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION.—On the death of the duke of Portland, Oct. 30, 1809, Mr. S. Perceval became first lord of the treasury. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury.	} Mr. Spencer Perceval.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Duchy of Lancaster.	
Lord Chancellor.	
Lord Eldon.	
President of the Council.	Earl Camden.
Privy Seal.	Earl of Westmorland.
Home Secretary.	Mr. Richard Ryder.
Foreign Secretary.	Marquis of Wellesley.
Colonial Secretary.	Earl of Liverpool.
Admiralty.	Lord Mulgrave.
Ordnance.	Earl of Chatham.
Board of Trade.	Earl Bathurst.

Lord Mulgrave became master-general of the ordnance May 1, 1810, and was replaced at the Admiralty by Mr. Charles Yorke, June 23. Viscount Melville succeeded Mr. Charles Yorke at the Admiralty in March, 1812. Viscount Castlereagh became foreign minister, in place of the marquis of Wellesley, who resigned; and Viscount Sidney became president of the council in April, 1812. As the prime minister, Mr. Perceval, was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812, he was shot by a man named Bellingham. Death was almost instantaneous. (See LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION.)

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The substitution of detonating powder for flint and steel in discharging firearms was the invention of the Rev. A. J. Forsyth, of Balhelvie, Aberdeenshire, whose patent was dated April 11, 1807. Percussion-cap guns were introduced into the French army in 1830.

PERED (Battle).—The allied Russian and Austrian army defeated the Hungarians, commanded by Georgey, in this battle, fought June 20, 1849.

PEREKOP (Russia).—The Tartar lines, extending across the Isthmus of Perekop, from the Sea of Azof to the Black Sea, were forced by the Russian marshal Münnich, May 27, 1736. The fortress of Perekop, situated on the isthmus, was assailed by Marshal Lacy, and capitulated at the end of two days, July 10, 1738. It was carried by assault, against a defending army of 50,000 Tartars and 7,000 Turks, the Russian assailants being commanded by Prince Dolgorucki, in 1771.

PERE-LA-CHAISE (Paris).—This most important cemetery of the French metropolis is named after Père-la-Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., who occupied a house on its site. The ground had for about a hundred and fifty years been the property of a convent of Jesuits, who were compelled to sell it to pay their debts, A.D. 1763. In 1800 it was purchased by the municipality of Paris, who employed M. Brongniart to convert it into the French National Cemetery. It was consecrated in the early part of 1804, and was first used for interments in May, 1821. On the approach of the allied armies to Paris in 1814, Père-la-Chaise was strongly fortified by the pupils of the schools of Alfort, who were, however, driven from their position by the Russians, March 30.

PERFUMERY.—The use of perfumes is of the highest antiquity, as they were employed by the Egyptians in the embalming of the dead, and by the Jews in the service of the temple. Babylon was celebrated by the ancients for the excellence of its perfumes. The Greeks and Romans used them extensively, and regarded them as an offering acceptable to the gods, and their poets always accompany the description of the appearance of any of their divinities by a notice of the ambrosial odour which they diffused. The taste for perfumes reached its height in this country in the reign of Elizabeth, whose sense of smell was remarkably acute, and pomander balls and pounce-boxes figure largely in the writings of her time. Perfumery was taxed, and dealers were compelled to take out a licence by 26 Geo. III. c. 49 (1786).

PERGAMUS, or PERGAMUM (Asia Minor).—This city is said to have been founded by a colony of Arcadians, and to have been named after Pergamus, a son of Pyrrhus. The city, with the surrounding districts, was formed into a kingdom by a Paphlagonian eunuch, named Philetærus, B.C. 283. Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had selected this place for the reception of his treasures, amounting to nine thousand talents, and he committed its government to Philetærus, who revolted. Attalus, one of his successors, who assumed the title of king, and whose name became proverbial for wealth, died B.C. 197. Eumenes II., his son, who rendered it a large and powerful kingdom,

and collected a library only inferior to that of Alexandria, died B.C. 159. It was bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III. B.C. 133, and, having revolted, was subdued and made a Roman province under the name of Asia, B.C. 130. It contained one of the seven churches of Asia, mentioned Rev. ii. 12 (A.D. 96). A council was held here in 152.

SOVEREIGNS OF PERGAMUS.

	A.D.		A.D.
Philetærus	283	Eumenes II.	197
Eumenes I.	263	Attalus II.	159
Attalus I.	241	Attalus III.	138

PERGA, or **PERGE** (Pamphylia).—At this city, renowned for the worship of Artemis, Paul and Barnabas preached with great success (Acts xiii. 13 and xiv. 25), A.D. 45.

PÉRIGUEUX (France).—This town, in the old province of Périgord, stands near the site of the Roman Vesunna, the capital of the Petrocorii. Louis IX. ceded it to the English, from whom it was finally wrested by Charles V. It was a stronghold of the Huguenots, and was annexed to the French crown in 1653.

PERIM, or **MEHUN** (Strait of Bab-el-mandeb).—This island, commanding the entrance of the Red Sea, was occupied by the English A.D. 1799, on account of the French invasion of Egypt. The English withdrew in 1801. Another English expedition landed here Feb. 1, 1857, and took formal possession Feb. 14.

PERINTHUS (Thrace), originally a Samian colony, was founded, according to Syncellus, B.C. 599, but Panofka places its origin as early as B.C. 1000. It was taken by the Persians B.C. 506, besieged B.C. 340 by Philip II. of Macedon, who was compelled to abandon the enterprise B.C. 339. The Romans were totally defeated by Phryrus in the plain near this town, B.C. 280. An alliance with Rome was formed B.C. 278. It assumed the name of Heracleia in the 4th century of the Christian era, and its old imperial palace and aqueducts were restored by the emperor Justinian, A.D. 527—565.

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY.—This school of philosophy was founded by Aristotle the Stagirate, who became a pupil of Plato B.C. 367. He was appointed tutor to Alexander of Macedon, at that time thirteen years old, B.C. 342, and was assigned the Lyceum at Athens as a school wherein to teach his disciples, B.C. 333. Having been charged with impiety and condemned to death, he fled to Chalcis, where he died, B.C. 322. From his habit of giving lessons while walking in the groves of the Lyceum at Athens, his system has received the title of the Peripatetic school.

PERISABOR (Assyria).—This city, also called Anbar, was destroyed by Julian during his invasion of Assyria, A.D. 363.

PERJURY.—The Levitical law punished the crime of wilful perjury with death (Lev. v. 1). The Greeks had severe laws against it; but it was, notwithstanding, so common amongst

them that *Græca fides* became a proverbial expression for false witness. Other ancient nations punished it with death or fines; but most frequently it was regarded as an offence of so serious a nature that the criminal was left to the justice of the gods. The early Christians had various laws on the subject; by some of which it was atoned by severe penances, while others rendered the perjurer excommunicate for life. The Anglo-Saxons inflicted whipping, and sometimes death, on perjurers. By 11 Hen. VII. c. 25 (1494), perjury committed by unlawful maintenance, embracing, or corruption of officers, or in the chancery, or before the king's council, shall be punished by the discretion of the lord-chancellor, treasurer, both the chief justices, and the clerk of the rolls; and if the complainant prove not, or pursue not his bill, he shall yield to the party wronged his costs and damages. By 5 Eliz. c. 9 (1562) perjurers were rendered liable to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of £40, and in default of payment, to have both ears nailed to the pillory. By 8 Geo. I. c. 6 (1722), a quaker making a false affirmation incurred the penalties of a wilful perjurer. By 2 Geo. II. c. 25, s. 2 (1729), the judges were empowered to sentence persons convicted of this crime to transportation or imprisonment for seven years; and the modes of indictment and prosecution were regulated by 23 Geo. II. c. 11, ss. 1 & 2 (1749). The last-mentioned act was amended by 14 & 15 Viet. c. 100, s. 19 (Aug. 7, 1851). The Abolition of Oaths bill, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62 (Sept. 9, 1835), declares the making of a false declaration to be a misdemeanour.

PERNAMBUCO (Brazil).—This city, properly composed of the distinct towns of Recife and Olinda, was founded by Duarte Coelho, A.D. 1530, and was seized and occupied for thirty days by the English in 1594. It was taken by the Dutch Feb. 16, 1630, and was the scene of an insurrection in 1661, when the governor was arrested by the populace, and sent home to Portugal. In 1676 it was erected into a bishop's see. An insurrection resulted in the flight of the governor, Nov. 7, 1710. Insurrections occurred here in March, 1817, in 1821, and 1829.

PERNAU (Russia).—Charles XII. of Sweden landed here Oct. 17, 1700, in his campaign against the Russians.

PERONNE (France).—Charles the Simple died a captive in its castle A.D. 927. Charles, duke of Burgundy, held Louis XI. prisoner here in 1468, extorting from him (Oct. 14) a treaty by which he abandoned the sovereignty of Burgundy, and consented to aid in the suppression of the revolt which he himself had excited in Liège. The assembly of notables that met at Tours in November, 1470, declared the treaty null and void, and pronounced the duke of Burgundy guilty of high treason. Peronne was unsuccessfully besieged by the troops of Charles V. in 1536; and here the Roman Catholic league was organized by the duke of Guise in 1576. Never having been captured, it was formerly

styled *La Pucelle* (the maiden), a designation rendered no longer appropriate, as Wellington carried it by assault June 26, 1815.

PERPETUAL EDICTS.—One was compiled under the directions of the emperor Hadrian, by Salvius Julianus, A.D. 132; another, stipulating terms of peace between Spain and the Netherlands, was signed at Marchen-Famine Feb. 12, and at Brussels Feb. 17, 1577. The brothers John and Cornelius De Witt induced the States of Holland to pass a perpetual edict abolishing the office of stadtholder, A.D. 1667; but the aggression of Louis XIV. caused it to be repealed July 3, 1672.

PERPIGNAN (France), said to have been founded A.D. 1068, was taken by Louis XI. in 1474. It was restored to Spain, but retaken by France in 1642; and ceded to that country with the province of Roussillon, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659. The university was founded by King Pedro in 1349, and a council was held here in 1408. Its defences were thoroughly repaired in 1823.

PERSARMENIA.—The nobles of Armenia rebelled against Artasires about A.D. 440, and reduced his kingdom to a province of Persia, under the name of Persarmenia.

PERSECUTIONS.—The most important are the ten general persecutions to which the early Christians were subjected by the Roman emperors. They are as follows:—

A.D.

64. The Christians are first persecuted by Nero, on a charge of having set fire to Rome. Tacitus enumerates crucifixion, burning alive, and baiting by dogs and wild beasts, among their tortures.
95. The second persecution, under Domitian, commences with the banishment of his niece Domitilla, and the execution of the consul Clemens.
104. Trajan persecutes.
165. Marcus Aurelius oppresses the Christians.
198. Septimius Severus publishes his edict against the Christians.
235. The favourites of Alexander Severus are barbarously massacred by Maximin. From the circumstance of there being many Christians among them, the event is styled a persecution.
249. The emperor Decius exceeds all his predecessors in the severity of his persecutions.
257. Valerian adopts severe measures against the Christians.
273. Aurelian publishes edicts against Christianity.
303. Feb. 24. Diocletian publishes his first edict against the Christians, ordering the demolition of their churches and the execution of all who refused to renounce their worship. The persecution thus commenced was continued with great barbarity for ten years.

PERSEPOLIS (Persia), supposed to have been from the earliest times the capital of Persia, contained the magnificent royal palace which, together with a large portion of the town, was burnt by Alexander the Great in his drunken frenzy, B.C. 331.

PERSIA.—According to the national traditions of this country, its first king was Mah-a-bad, who taught the inhabitants agriculture and the manufacture of metals,

and introduced other arts of civilization; but the most general opinion is that the monarchy was founded by Kaiomurs. Councils were held in Persia, A.D. 499, in 544, and 553.

B.C.

2160. Kaiumarath, or Kaiomurs, founds the Pischadian dynasty.
2010. Persia is tributary to Syria.
1740. Parhang, king of Turan, invading Persia with an army of 400,000 men, defeats Nodar, and establishes his own son Afrasiab on the Persian throne.
- 1730 (about). Afrasiab retires to his own country, and is succeeded in Persia by Zu or Zoab.
1661. Afrasiab invades Persia, and finally subverts the Pischadian dynasty.
642. Kai-Kohad, or Cyaxares, expels the Turani from Persia, and establishes the Kaianite dynasty.
- 640 (about). Persia is invaded and made tributary to the Scythians.
612. Kai-Kohad expels the Scythians.
606. He takes Nineveh.
598. Kai-Kaus, king of Persia, is defeated and made prisoner by the king of Turan, from whom he is rescued by Rustem.
596. Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and Asia Minor, are subjected by the Persians.
559. Cyrus, or Kai-Khosru, becomes king of Persia, and defeats the Assyrians and Babylonians.
551. On the death of Cyaxares II. of Media, that country is annexed to Persia by Cyrus.
548. Cyrus defeats the Egyptians at the battle of Thynbra.
546. Cyrus seizes Sardis and takes Croesus, king of Lydia, prisoner.
543. Cyrus annexes Lydia and Asia Minor to his empire.
538. Cyrus conquers Babylon.
536. Phoenicia is annexed to Persia. The religion of Zoroaster is established about this date.
525. Cambyses conquers Egypt and reduces it into a Persian province.
522. Cambyses is slain by accident, and the sovereignty is usurped by Smerdis the Magian.
521. Assassination of Smerdis by seven conspirators, the chief of whom, Darius Hystaspes, ascends the throne.
517. Darius I. takes and destroys Babylon.
508. Darius I. makes Macedon, Thrace, and the countries north of the Indus, tributary to his power.
501. The Persians are defeated in the Naxian war.
499. The Athenians assist the Ionian rebels against Persia.
497. War is commenced between the Persians and Greeks.
494. The Greeks are defeated in the naval battle of Lade.
492. Mardonius invades Greece and is defeated both by sea and land.
490. Datis and Artaphernes invade Greece without success. (See MARATHON.)
486. The Egyptians revolt.
484. Xerxes I. suppresses the Egyptian insurrection.
480. Xerxes I. invades Greece. (See ARTEMISIUM, SALAMIS, and THERMOPYLÆ.)
479. The Persians, after the defeats of Mycale and Platea (q. v.), retreat from Greece, and lose their supremacy in Macedon and Thrace.
466. The Persians are defeated at the Eurymedon (q. v.). Ionia regains her independence.
465. Assassination of Xerxes I. by Artabanus and the eunuch Spamtres.
458. Artaxerxes I. marries the Jewess Esther.
455. An Egyptian revolt is suppressed.
449. The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamis, in Cyprus.
447. Megabyzus, satrap of Syria, rebels, and compels Artaxerxes I. to concede his demands.
413. The Egyptians shake off the Persian yoke.

B.C.

401. The Spartans send an army into Persia to assist the rebel Cyrus, who is defeated and slain at the battle of Cunaxa (*q. v.*), and his Greek allies, under Xenophon, commence the memorable retreat of the Ten Thousand (*q. v.*).
396. Agesilaus, king of Sparta, invades Persia, and gains many important victories.
394. The Spartans are defeated by the Persians and Athenians at the naval battle of the Cnidus (*q. v.*).
387. Clazomenæ and the Greek colonies of Asia Minor are restored to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas (*q. v.*).
383. The Bithynians render themselves independent of Persia.
359. Artaxerxes III., or Ochus, disgraces his accession by murdering all his relations and many of the nobility.
354. The Thebans assist Artabazus in his revolt against Artaxerxes Ochus.
351. The Sidonians revolt, but being on the point of defeat by Ochus, they burn their city and perish in the flames.
350. Ochus invades and subjugates Egypt.
338. Ochus, with all his family, is poisoned by Bagoas.
334. Persia is invaded by Alexander the Great. (*See MACEDON.*)
331. Oct. 1. Alexander makes himself master of Persia by his victory at Arbela (*q. v.*).
330. Darius Codomanus is assassinated by Bessus, and Persia is added to the Macedonian dominions.
323. On the death of Alexander, Persia is seized by Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria.
250. Persia passes under the Parthian dynasty of the Arsacids.

A.D.

226. Artaxerxes, or Ardshir, founds the dynasty of the Sassanides.
240. Ardshir abdicates in favour of his son Shahpoor or Sapor I.
258. Shahpoor I. annexes Mesopotamia.
260. Shahpoor I. takes the Roman emperor Valerian prisoner.
283. The Roman emperor Carus invades Persia and subdues Mesopotamia and Ctesiphon.
297. The emperor Galerius invades Persia and sustains a severe defeat from Narses.
298. Galerius defeats Narses, and compels him to surrender Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and other provinces to the Romans.
326. Christianity is prohibited in Persia.
337. War is renewed with Rome.
348. The Romans under Constantius II. sustain a humiliating defeat at Singara.
363. April 7. The emperor Julian invades Persia. June 26. He is killed while pursuing the fugitive Persians on the banks of the Tigris.
366. Iberia is added to Persia.
412. Yezdijird I. reconquers Armenia.
420. The death of Yezdijird I. is followed by a war of succession, which terminates in favour of Vahranes or Baharam V.
421. Arabia Felix is made tributary to Persia.
422. Another Roman war is commenced.
428. Armenia is permanently united to Persia.
430. The Huns invade Persia.
488. Firoze and most of his sons fall in battle against the Huns.
502. Anastasius I. refuses to pay tribute to Kobad, king of Persia, who declares war against the Eastern empire.
540. Chosroes I., or Nushirvan, invades Syria and sacks Antioch.
573. Dara is taken by the Persians.
575. Justinian defeats Chosroes I. at the battle of Mitylene.
586. Philipppicus gains a great victory over the Persians at Solaisan.
590. Baharam heads a general insurrection against Hoormuz, or Hormisdas, who is deposed and put to death.

A.D.

590. Baharam is defeated by the Greeks and Persian loyalists at the battle of Balarath.
611. Chosroes II. overruns Syria.
614. He completes the conquest of Palestine.
616. He conquers Egypt and Asia Minor.
622. Heraclius invades Persia and defeats the Persians at Beder and Obud.
628. Chosroes II. is murdered by his son Siroes, and peace is concluded with the Eastern empire.
629. Ardshir, the last male descendant of the Sassanides, is murdered.
636. The Arabs invade Persia and gain the great battle of Cadeia, or Kudeeah.
651. Yezdijird is betrayed to the Arabs, and the whole of Persia passes under the Saracen yoke.
813. Taber revolts from the caliph, and establishes the Taherite dynasty.
872. Yakoub-ben-Seis establishes the Soffaride dynasty.
874. Ismael Samanee establishes the Saminide dynasty.
932. The Bowides (*q. v.*) establish their authority in some parts of Persia.
957. Alp Tegin founds the independent principality of Ghizni.
1026. The Persian poet Ferdusi flourishes.
1038. The Seljukian Turks take Persia, and establish their dynasty.
1068. The armies of Alp Arslan conquer Georgia and Armenia.
1157. Persia is convulsed with civil war.
1194. Defeat and death of Togrel, the last Seljukian sultan of Persia.
1223. Persia is subdued by the Mongols under Zenghis Khan.
1258. Holagou Khan, grandson of Zenghis, conquers and governs Persia.
1299. A terrible famine and pestilence ravage Persia.
1345. Bagdad is made the capital.
1380. Timour invades Persia.
1393. Timour completes the conquest of Persia.
1437. Jehan Shah conquers Georgia and great part of Persia.
1488. Death of the sultan Hyder in battle with the king of Shirvan at Gullistan.
1502. Ismail Shah Soofi expels the Turks of the White Sheep, and establishes the Soofite dynasty.
1514. Aug. 17. The Turkish sultan Selim gains a great victory over the Persians at Kalderoon, or Shaldiran.
1519. Ismael reconquers Georgia.
1534. The Persians defeat the Turks at the battle of Sultamah.
1571. Persia is again desolated by plague and famine.
1574. Casbin, or Kasvin, is made the capital.
1584. Shah Abbas takes Casbin.
1590. Peace is purchased from the Turks by the cession of Georgia, Erivan, and Tabreez. Isfahan is made the capital.
1598. The district of Lar is annexed to Persia.
1606. Shah Abbas annexes Laristan and Kandahar to Persia.
1618. The Turks are defeated at the battle of Shibal, and are compelled to surrender Servia, Erivan, and Tabreez.
1634. The Turks again take Erivan and Tabreez.
1638. They take Bagdad and stain the victory by the massacre of 30,000 Persians.
1722. The Affghans defeat the Persians at the battle of Goolnabad and take Isfahan. The throne is usurped by the Affghan chieftain Meer Mahmoud.
1724. June 23. A treaty for the partition of Persia is signed between Russia and Turkey at Constantinople.
1731. Nadir Khoulî expels the Affghans.
1734. Nov. 23. The Turks are defeated by Nadir Khoulî, with the loss of 20,000 men, at Bagdad.

- A.D.
 1739. Nadir Shah invades India and sacks Delhi.
 1747. Assassination of Nadir Shah, and establishment of the Affghan kingdom of Persia.
 1757. Mazanderan is annexed to Persia.
 1760. The seat of government is transferred to Shiraz.
 1783. Georgia revolts to Russia.
 1796. Aga Mohammed establishes the Kajar or Turcoman dynasty, and makes Teheran his capital city.
 1800. An alliance is concluded with Great Britain.
 1809. Nov. 9. A British naval expedition carries on war against the pirates in the Persian Gulf.
 1821. The cholera rages in Persia.
 1826. Sept. 28. War is declared by Russia.
 1829. Peace with Russia is restored by the surrender of Erzeroum.
 1847. Salar revolts against the shah in Khorassan.
 1851. Aug. 15. The shah's life is attempted.
 1853. Jan. 5. The shah signs a convention agreeing not to send troops to Herat (*q.v.*), unless that territory is invaded by a foreign power.
 1854. April. A treaty is concluded with Russia.
 1856. Oct. 26. The Persians seize Herat, in consequence of which the British government immediately declares war. Dec. 7. A British force disembarks near Bushire.
 1857. Jan. 27. A strong detachment, under General Outram, lands at Bushire. Feb. 8. The Persians sustain a severe defeat near Khooshah. March 4. A treaty of peace between England and Persia is signed at Paris. March 26. The Persians are driven from their intrenchments at Mohammerah.
 1858. June 29. Mohammed Khasim Khan, hereditary prince of Persia, dies at Teheran, aged 12 years. Sept. 9. Important administrative reforms take place.

ANCIENT SOVEREIGNS OF PERSIA.

B.C.	B.C.
Cyrus	Xerxes II.
559	425
Cambyses	Sogdianus
529	425
Smerdis	Darius Nothus ..
522	424
Darius Hystaspes ..	Artaxerxes Mnemon
521	405
Xerxes I.	Artaxerxes Ochus ..
485	359
Artabanus	Arses
465	338
Artaxerxes Longi-	Darius Codomanus..
manus	336
465	Alexander the Great
	331

SHAHS OF PERSIA.

A.D.	A.D.
Ismail, or Ishmael	1502
Tamasp, or Thamas I.	1523
Ismail Meerza ..	1576
Mohammed Meerza	1577
Abbas I., the Great	1582
Shah Soofe	1627
Abbas II.	1641
Soliman	1667
Hussein	1694
Mahmoud	1722
Ashraff	1725
Tamasp, or Thamas II.	1729
Abbas III.	1732
Nadir Shah	1736
Adil Shah	1747
Shah Rokh	1748
Interregnum	1750
Kureem Khan	1753
Aboul-Fatth-Khan	1779
Interregnum	1780
Ali-Moorad-Khan	1781
Jaffier Khan	1785
Interregnum	1788
Loofft-Ali-Khan ..	1789
Aga-Mohammed-Khan	1794
Fatth-Ali-Khan ..	1796
Mohammed Shah ..	1834
Nasr-ul-Din, or Nasser-ood-deen, or Nasser-ud-deen-Shah	1848

PERTH (Scotland), the ancient capital of the kingdom, enjoyed the privileges of a burgh A.D. 1106; was fortified by Edward I. in 1298, and besieged and taken by Robert Bruce in 1311. James I. of Scotland was murdered in the Black Friars' monastery, Feb. 20, 1437. The Gowrie conspiracy occurred here in 1600, and Oliver Cromwell

took possession of the city and erected a fortress in 1651. An attack upon churches and monasteries followed the preaching of a sermon by John Knox, May 11, 1559, and led to the introduction of a French garrison, who held the town for Queen Mary. They capitulated to the reformers June 26, 1559. Here Prince Charles Edward proclaimed his father king, Sept. 4, 1745. (See ARTICLES OF PERTH.)

PERU (South America).—The national traditions of Peru only date from the 12th century of our æra, when monarchical government was introduced by the first Inca, Manco Capac, who is supposed by the natives to have acted by special divine appointment. Vasco Nunez de Balboa was first informed of its existence by a son of the cacique of Comogra in 1512, but was unable to effect any discovery. Part of the coast was explored by Pascual de Andagoya in 1522, and in Nov. 1524, Francisco Pizarro sailed from Panama on the first of those memorable voyages which resulted in the conquest of the country. The term Peru is said to be a corruption of Birú, the name of a native chieftain, with whom the Spaniards had dealings during their discoveries.

A.D.

1526. Pizarro reaches the coast of Peru, and returns to Panama.
 1530. Dec. 28. Pizarro sails from Panama to conquer Peru.
 1532. May. The first Spanish colony in Peru is established at St. Michael's. Nov. 16. Pizarro takes the inca Atahualpa prisoner.
 1533. Aug. 29. Atahualpa is executed at Caxamalca.
 1535. Jan. 6. Pizarro founds Lima.
 1541. June 26. Pizarro is assassinated at Lima.
 1544. March. A new system of laws, introduced by Vela, occasions civil war in Peru.
 1545. Oct. 20. The new laws are revoked.
 1551. Sept. 12. Antonio de Mendoza commences his beneficent viceroyalty of Peru.
 1718. The province of Quito is detached from Peru, and added to New Grenada.
 1778. The provinces of Rio de la Plata, Potosi, Charcas, Chiquitos, and others, are separated from Peru, and erected into a distinct government.
 1780. Tapac Amaru heads a formidable but fruitless insurrection against the Spaniards.
 1821. July 28. San Martin proclaims Peru free and independent. Aug. 3. San Martin is made protector. Sept. 22. He seizes Callao. Sept. 26. He orders the English squadron, under Lord Cochrane, to quit the Peruvian coasts.
 1822. May 24. The royalists are defeated at Pinchacha. Sept. 20. The Peruvian congress is formally installed, and San Martin resigns the protectorship.
 1823. Sept. 1. Bolivar is invested with the chief authority at Lima.
 1824. Dec. 9. The battle of Ayacucho (*q.v.*) secures the liberties of Peru.
 1826. Jan. 23. Callao, the last Spanish stronghold in Peru, surrenders to the patriotic party.
 1829. Feb. 27. The Peruvians sustain a heavy defeat from the Columbians at Tarqui, in Quito, in consequence of which a treaty is concluded between the two republics the following day.
 1834. An insurrection under General Gamarra is suppressed by General Miller.
 1835. Feb. 25. General Salaverry seizes Callao, and proclaims himself head of the republic.

- A.D.
 1835. Aug. 13. His army is totally defeated at Yauacocha.
 1836. Feb. 7. Salavery sustains another severe defeat, and is made prisoner, in the pass of Tingo. Feb. 18. He is executed.
 1837. May 17. War is declared against Chili. Nov. 17. Peace is restored.
 1851. April 21. Riots break out at Arequipa, in consequence of the election of General Echenique to the presidency.
 1857. Aug. 11. The British chargé d'affaires is assassinated.
 1858. Feb. 21. General Vivanco rebels, and bombards and takes Arica. March 8. The insurrection is suppressed by General Ramon Castilla. Oct. 26. The ports of Ecuador are declared in a state of siege.
 1859. Oct. 9. Castilla announces that he shall occupy Ecuador, unless a settled government is adopted.

PERUGIA, or **PERUSIA** (Italy), is first noticed in history B.C. 310, when the Perugians shared in the great defeat of the Etruscans by the Romans at the Vadimonian lake. They allied themselves with the people of Clusium, and renewed the war against Rome B.C. 295; but, having suffered two defeats, were obliged to sue for peace, and by the payment of a large sum of money obtained a truce for forty years. Perugia afterwards became a dependency of Rome, and took a prominent part in the civil war between Octavian and L. Antonius B.C. 41. It was taken by Octavian, pillaged, and burnt, B.C. 40, and was restored by Augustus. The bishopric was founded A.D. 57, St. Herculanus, a follower of St. Peter, being the first bishop. The town was taken and occupied by Belisarius in 537; was besieged by Totila in 547, but held out for two years, and only surrendered after Belisarius had quitted Italy. It was recovered by Narses in 552. The university was founded in 1320. In 1416 Perugia came into the hands of Braccio da Montone. It was twice visited by the plague, viz., in 1348, when 100,000 persons perished, and again in 1524, when the celebrated painter Perugino died. In 1512 it was united to the Papal States by Pope Julius II., and in 1540 the citadel was erected by Pope Paul III. The bronze statue of Julius III. was erected in 1555 in gratitude for his restoration of many of their privileges. The necropolis of Perugia was discovered in 1840.

PERUVIAN BARK. (See **BARK**.)

PESARO (Italy), the ancient Pisaurum, of which town nothing is known previous to B.C. 184, when a Roman colony formed a settlement. It was one of the first places occupied by Cæsar after his passage of the Rubicon B.C. 49. An earthquake destroyed the greater part of the town soon after the battle of Actium, B.C. 31. It was restored by Augustus. The manufacture of pottery, which existed at Pesaro from the time of the Roman emperors, was revived A.D. 1300 by Pope Boniface VIII., and attained great perfection under the dukes of Urbino in the middle of the 17th century.

PESCHIERA (Italy).—This town of Mantua was captured by the Sardinians, May 30,

1848, and recovered by the Austrian army under Radetzky in March, 1849.

PESHAWAR (Hindustan), the capital of a province in the Punjab, was founded by the Mongol emperor Akbar. Runjeet Singh captured the place in 1818. The sepoy garrison mutinied Oct. 23, 1848, and expelled the resident, Major Lawrence.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOLS of education, established by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, who was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, Jan. 12, 1746. He turned his farm into a school in 1775, and was compelled to give it up in 1780 from want of funds. At the request of the Swiss directory, he opened a second school in 1798 at Stanz, in Unterwalden, but was compelled to retire on account of ill health and the interference caused by the war. In 1800 he founded an educational institution at the castle of Burgdorf. It was broken up in 1825. Pestalozzi died Feb. 17, 1827.

PESTH (Hungary) was built by Arpad about A.D. 889, and walled in the 13th century. It was for nearly 160 years in possession of the Turks, who were finally expelled in 1686. An inundation of the Danube destroyed 1,200 houses in March, 1838. The Hungarian revolution broke out here Sept. 11, 1848, and Count Lamberg, the imperial commissioner, was murdered on the Buda-Pesth bridge, Sept. 28. Pesth, taken by the imperial forces Jan. 5, 1849, was evacuated by them April 21, and bombarded May 4. Near the city is the field of Rakos, where the national assembly of the Magyars met in the open air from 1268 to 1525. The Neugebäude, now used as barracks, was erected by Joseph II. in 1786. He also transferred the university from Ofen to this city in 1784. The Ludovicium, a military school, was built in 1837, and the town-hall in 1844.

PESTILENCE. (See **PLAGUE**.)

PETALISM.—This form of banishment, instituted by the Syracusans, was borrowed from the Athenian ostracism, the difference being that the names were written upon olive-leaves instead of shells, and the sentence lasted only five years. Petalism was abolished B.C. 452.

PETARD.—This implement of war, for forcing open the gates of towns, was first used by the French Huguenots at the siege of Cahors in 1579, and was soon afterwards introduced into England.

PETCHENEGANS, a Slavonic tribe, famous in Byzantine, Russian, and Hungarian annals from the 10th to the 12th century. After a vain attempt to enter Russia, they occupied the country between the Russian and Greek empires, and concluded a treaty of peace with Igor I. A.D. 920. They invaded Russia, for the first time, in 968, and laid siege to Kiev. It was on the point of surrendering from famine, when it was relieved by the Russians, and the siege was raised. They defeated Vladimir I. at Vasilef, on the Stugna, in 996, and in the following year they laid siege to Bielgorod,

but were compelled to retreat. The emperor John II. drove them out of Thrace in 1122, and from that time they ceased to be formidable.

PETELIA, or **PETILIA** (Battle).—Spartacus was defeated and slain by Crassus near this town, in Lucania, B.C. 71. It terminated the Servile war.

PETELIA (Greece), the modern Strongoli, was an ancient city of Bruttium, founded, according to Greek tradition, by Philoctetes, soon after the Trojan war. It supported the Roman cause during the second Punic war, B.C. 216; was besieged by the Bruttians and Carthaginians, under Hamilco, and, having been abandoned by the Romans, was, after several months' resistance, compelled to surrender.

PETERBOROUGH (Bishopric) was established by order of Henry VIII., A.D. 1541.

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire).—Penda, king of Mercia, having embraced the Christian religion, founded a monastery at this place, anciently called Medeshamstede, about A.D. 655. It was dedicated to St. Peter; and from this monastery the town was called Petriburgus,—hence its present name. Having been plundered and burnt by the Danes in the 9th century, it was restored in 970. The monastery was burnt Aug. 3, 1116. Here King Stephen summoned a council in 1138, and held his court in 1144. King John, in the tenth year of his reign, being displeased with the citizens of London, removed his exchequer to Peterborough. Edward I. held his parliament here in 1317. The cathedral was desecrated by the parliamentary forces in 1643. Peterborough has received numerous charters, which were all confirmed in 1796, when a new one was obtained.

PETERHEAD (Scotland) was founded by George Earl Marischal, A.D. 1593. James Francis Edward, the Pretender, landed here in 1715; and in the same year the estates of the Marischal family were forfeited, in consequence of their adherence to the house of Stuart. The town-house was built in 1748. The south breakwater was constructed in 1773, and the north breakwater, commenced from designs by Thomas Telford in 1818, was, while in an unfinished state, nearly destroyed by a storm in 1819. It was, however, completed in 1822.

PETER LE PORT, or **ST. PETER PORT** (Guernsey).—Edward I. gave orders for a pier to be built here, A.D. 1274, for the benefit of the commerce of the island; but many delays took place, and the project was not executed until 1570. The church was built in 1312. Elizabeth granted a charter to the islanders, for the collection of petty customs, Aug. 28, 1580. It was confirmed by James I. June 15, 1605, and renewed by Charles II. Feb. 11, 1668. The town hospital was erected in 1742, and greatly enlarged in 1810. Fort George was built after the commencement of the American war, in 1775. Queen Victoria landed at Peter le Port Aug. 12, 1859.

PETERLOO RIOT took place in St. Peter's Fields, near Manchester, Aug. 16, 1819. Nearly 100,000 persons, belonging chiefly to the labouring classes, had assembled in St. Peter's Fields, under the leadership of Henry Hunt, to petition for reform. The military were ordered to disperse them, when about six persons were killed and thirty or forty wounded.

PETERSBURG (America).—This town, in Virginia, was destroyed by a conflagration in July, 1815. The first cotton-mill was erected here in 1828.

PETERSBURG, St. (Russia), was founded by Peter the Great, from whom it takes its name, in May, 1703. The Swedes, under Charles XII., attacked it June 25, 1705, but failed; and in 1714 a triumphal procession took place in consequence of a naval victory gained over the Swedes. It was threatened by Gustavus III. of Sweden in June, 1788. The Hermitage palace, commenced in 1765, was finally completed in 1804. St. Petersburg was inundated by the river Neva, Nov. 19, 1824, when many lives were lost, and much property was destroyed. The imperial palace was totally destroyed by fire, Dec. 29, 1837.

PETERSBURG, St. (Treaties).—The following are the most important:—

- A.D.
- 1715. Oct. 30. An alliance between Russia and Prussia.
- 1744. Feb. 4. An alliance between Russia and Poland.
- 1755. Sept. 30. An alliance between Great Britain and Russia.
- 1762. May 5. Peace is concluded between Russia and Prussia.
- 1766. June 20. A commercial treaty is concluded between Russia and Great Britain.
- 1772. Aug. 5. A convention for the partition of Poland is entered into by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
- 1787. Jan. 11. A commercial treaty is signed between France and Russia.
- 1795. Sept. 28. A triple alliance is concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria.
- 1805. April 11. A treaty against Bonaparte is concluded between Great Britain and Russia.
- 1812. April 5. An alliance against France is concluded by Russia and Sweden, the former country agreeing to unite Norway to the latter.

PETER'S PENCE, or **PETER-PENCE**.—Ina, king of Wessex, is said to have imposed a tax of one penny upon every house in England, in order to found a school at Rome, about A.D. 720. It was called Rom-feoh, or Rome-scot. Offa, king of Mercia, levied a tax of one penny upon each house in his dominions possessed of thirty pence a year, for the support of the English school at Rome, in 790, and this being afterwards extended to all England, and claimed as a right instead of a gift, received the name of Peter's pence, or Peter-pence. The tax occasioned frequent disputes, and was finally abolished by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 21 (1534).

PETER'S (ST.) COLLEGE, or **PETER-HOUSE** (Cambridge).—This most ancient college of Cambridge university was founded by Hugh de Balsam, bishop of Ely, for a master

and fourteen fellows, A.D. 1257. Its charter was dated 1284. Andrew Perne founded two additional fellowships in 1589, Lady Ramsay two in 1601, and Thomas Parke four in 1637. Originally seven of the fellows of this college were obliged to be from the northern counties of England, and seven from the southern; but these restrictions were removed by letters patent, which took effect in June, 1839.

PETERSWALDE (Battle).—Napoleon I. defeated a large body of Russian cavalry, under the command of Colonel Blucher, son of Marshal Blucher, at this place, in Silesia, Sept. 17, 1813.

PETERSWALDE (Convention), consisting of fourteen articles, was signed between England and Russia, at Peterswalde, in Silesia, July 6, 1813. It provided for the subsidies to be paid by England to Russia, for the maintenance of the German legion in the service of the Czar, and led to the last coalition of the allies against Napoleon I.

PETERWARDEIN, or PETERWARADIN (Austria), is said to have derived its name from Peter the Hermit, who assembled an army here for the first crusade, A.D. 1096. The Turks took the town July 15, and the citadel July 27, 1526, and Prince Eugene defeated the Turks with great slaughter here, Aug. 5, 1716. The Turkish commander and 30,000 of his troops were slain, and 250 pieces of heavy artillery captured. The Hungarians having seized it, the Austrians established a blockade, and it surrendered Aug. 17, 1849.

PETITIONERS. (See ABHORREES.)

PETITION OF RIGHT. (See BILL OF RIGHTS.)

PETITIONS.—By 13 Charles II. stat. 1, c. 5 (1661), no petition to the crown or parliament for the alteration of any matter of church or state established by law, was permitted to bear more than twenty signatures, unless it had previously been approved by certain stated legal authorities. The subject possesses a right to petition the crown, and by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1689), all prosecutions and commitments on account of exercising this right are invalid. The manner of proceeding upon electioneering petitions is prescribed by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98 (Sept. 4, 1848).

PETRA (Arabia).—This city, the capital of Arabia Petrea, and the modern Wady Musa, is mentioned by Pliny as a great resort for travellers. It was subdued by Trajan's lieutenant, A. Cornelius Palma, and remained for many years under the dominion of the Roman emperors. Its neighbourhood abounds in ruins of the temples and mausoleums erected during the Roman occupation. Petra was an ancient episcopal see; Asterius, who occupied this diocese A.D. 347, being its first bishop.

PETRA (Colchis).—This town of the Lazi, in Asia Minor, was founded by Joannes Tzibus, one of Justinian's generals. It was taken by Chosroes I., king of Persia, A.D. 541, and, after a protracted siege, was recovered by the Romans in 551, when it

was finally destroyed. Its ruins are known by the name of Oudjenar.

PETROBUSSIANS.—The followers of Peter de Brueys, who preached in the south of France early in the 12th century, and after doing so for about twenty years, was burned at the stake at St. Gilles, in Languedoc, A.D. 1130. According to Peter the Venerable, who wrote a work to refute his errors in 1146, Peter de Brueys denied, "1. Infant baptism; 2. Respect for churches; 3. the Worship of the cross. The cross on which the Redeemer was so cruelly tortured ought rather to be an object of horror than of veneration. 4. Transubstantiation and the real presence. It is asserted, but not proved, that he rejected the Eucharist altogether: he probably retained it as a memorial rite. 5. Prayers, alms, and oblations for the dead. To these errors was added an aversion to the chanting and psalmody of the Church; he would perhaps replace it by a more simple and passionate hymnology."

PETROPAULOVSKI (Asiatic Russia), or, "the Harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul," the principal military station in the province of Kamtschatka, was bombarded Aug. 31, 1854, by the English and French squadrons. The attack was renewed Sept. 4, and a landing effected; but the expedition proved unsuccessful, and was abandoned Sept. 7. An English squadron was sent again in May, 1855, when the town and fort were found to be deserted, the Russians having carried off all their guns and munitions of war.

PEVENSEY (Sussex) was ravaged by the earl of Godwin A.D. 1049. William, duke of Normandy, landed here Sept. 28, 1066. King John granted it a charter April 27, 1208, and in the time of Henry III., 1220, it was a considerable port. The castle was besieged, but without success, by Simon Montford in 1265. James I. of Scotland, taken prisoner by Henry IV. in 1406, was confined in Pevensey Castle for 18 years.

Pews in churches were not known till after the Reformation. The first reading-pew is mentioned in Bishop Parkhurst's "Visitation of Norwich," A.D. 1596, and the first authority for setting up reading-desks is the canon of 1603. The earliest pew for the use of the congregation is one in the north aisle of Geddington St. Mary, in Northamptonshire, bearing date 1602. Another in the same church dates from 1604. Women's pews are mentioned in the parish accounts of Leverton, in Lancashire, for 1639, showing that the sexes were separated in church at that time.

PFÄFFENDORF (Battle).—The Austrians, under General Landohn, were defeated Aug. 15, 1760, at this place, in Silesia, with the loss of 10,000 men, by Frederick of Prussia.

PHALANX.—The celebrated Greek phalanx was brought to a state of perfection by Philip II., king of Macedon, in his Illyrian wars, B.C. 359.

PHANARIOTS.—Greek nobles of Constantinople, who sprung into existence soon after the capture of that city by Mahommed II.,

May 29, 1453. They received this name because they resided in the Phanar, the quarter of Constantinople which surrounded the residence of the Greek patriarch.

PHARISEES.—A Hebrew sect, whose name was derived from "Pharash," a Hebrew word signifying separated, because they made pretensions to superior strictness in religious observances. (Luke xviii. 9.) Their origin is involved in obscurity, though Josephus, himself a Pharisee, says they were a considerable sect in B.C. 110. He speaks of three sects as having been in existence B.C. 150,—the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes.

PHARMACY.—The Egyptians, in the time of Osiris, were celebrated for their pharmacy, and the art was, at a very early date, in high estimation among the Chinese, who studied plants, boiled them in water, and prepared extracts. The first Pharmacopœia was published in 1618. The Pharmaceutical Society of London was instituted June 1, 1841, and obtained a charter Feb. 18, 1843. The constitution and management of this society, and the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists, are regulated by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (June 30, 1852).

PHAROS (Egypt).—The name is said to have been derived from the pilot of Menelaus, who died here from the bite of a serpent, on his return from the Trojan war. Alexander the Great converted the island into a breakwater, B.C. 332, for his projected capital of Alexandria, and connected it with the mainland by an embankment a mile in length. The celebrated lighthouse, or tower of Pharos, commenced by Sostratus of Cnidus, B.C. 298, was completed in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 233.

PHARSALIA (Battle). (*See PHARSALUS.*)

PHARSALUS (Greece), considered by Leake to have been one of the strongest cities in Greece, is first mentioned after the Persian wars. It was besieged by the Athenian commander Myronides, B.C. 455, without success. Medius, tyrant of Larissa, took Pharsalus by force about B.C. 395. It was for some time in the possession of the Syrian monarch Antiochus, but surrendered to the Roman consul Atilius, B.C. 191. Pharsalus is chiefly memorable for the great battle fought on a plain in the vicinity, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, B.C. 48. The latter was completely defeated, and the victory made Julius Cæsar master of the Roman world.

PHERÆ (Thessaly), celebrated in mythology as the residence of Ametys and his son Eumelus, the latter of whom took eleven ships to the Trojan war. About the end of the Peloponnesian war, Lycophron established a tyranny at Pheræ, and sought to gain the dominion of all Thessaly. This was achieved about B.C. 374 by his son Jason, who was assassinated B.C. 370. Pheræ, with the rest of Thessaly, became subject to Macedonia B.C. 352; it surrendered to Antiochus, king of Syria, B.C. 191, and it

soon after fell into the hands of the Roman consul Atilius.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia), the modern Allahsher, founded by Attalus Philadelphus of Pergamus, is mentioned in the Apocalypse (i. 11) as one of the seven churches of Asia, A.D. 96. Strabo says it was subject to frequent earthquakes, and during the reign of Tiberius it was destroyed by one. The Turks assailed it frequently, and it was at last taken by them under Bajazet I. in 1390.

PHILADELPHIA (North America).—The Swedes penetrated into the country bordering on Delaware Bay as early as A.D. 1627, and this city was laid out in 1682. According to the design of William Penn, its founder, it was to have rivalled Babylon in extent and splendour, but was restricted to its present boundaries by the charter of 1701. The old state-house was erected in 1735. Here the first congress assembled, Sept. 5, 1774, and adopted the Declaration of Rights, and here also was promulgated, July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence. In the autumn of the same year the congress retired to Baltimore, and the city fell, Sept. 26, 1777, into the hands of the British, under Lord Cornwallis, who held it till June 18, 1778. The American Philosophical College was founded in 1740, and the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1750. A convention met here May 17, 1787, and agreed on a constitution for the United States, Sept. 17. In 1793 and 1798 the yellow fever ravaged the city. Philadelphia continued to be the capital of the United States till 1800, when it was superseded by Washington. The university of Pennsylvania was founded in 1791 by the union of two previous institutions, the first of which was erected in 1755. The first United States bank, now the Girard Bank, built of marble, in the Corinthian style, was erected in 1797. The Athenæum was founded in 1815; the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1817, and the Jefferson Medical College in 1824.

PHILIPPAUGH (Battle).—The Royalists, under the duke of Montrose, were defeated with great slaughter by the Covenanters under David Leslie, at this village, in Sellkirkshire, Sept. 13, 1645. The prisoners were butchered in cold blood, and some women captured after the battle were drowned by order of the preachers.

PHILIPPEVILLE (Algeria).—This town, in the province of Constantia, built from the ruins of the ancient Rusicade, was founded in October, 1838.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia) derives its name from Philip, the father of Alexander, having been originally called Crenides, was under the dominion of the Thasians B.C. 360. In the plain of Philippi the celebrated battle was fought, B.C. 42, when Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Antonius and Octavius Cæsar. This city was visited by the apostle Paul, accompanied by Silas, A.D. 48 (Acts xvi. 12—40), and again on his departure from Greece in 56 (Acts xx. 6). The gospel for the first time gained a home

in Europe at Philippi in 62. The ruins of the city were visited by Dwight and Schauffler in 1834.

PHILIPPICS, a name given to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip, and afterwards applied to those of Cicero against Marc Antony. Demosthenes delivered his first Philippic B.C. 352, and the second B.C. 344. Cicero delivered fourteen Philippics against M. Antony, commencing September, B.C. 44.

PHILIPPINE COMPANY.—This commercial company was formed in Spain A.D. 1785, with a capital of £1,200,000. Though many valuable privileges were granted to it by the crown, and a charter for twenty-five years, the speculation proved a failure.

PHILIPPINES (Indian Archipelago).—This group, consisting of about 1,200 islands, was discovered A.D. 1521, by Fernando Magalhaens, who gave it the name of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus. The Spaniards sent a fleet from Mexico in 1564, and made a settlement in the island of Zebu, naming the islands the Philippines, after Philip II. Another fleet, despatched to Luzon in 1570, effected a landing in the Bay of Manilla, and took possession of the town of Manilla. The Spaniards having made an attack on the Sooloo pirates in 1590, were defeated with great slaughter. The English took Manilla Oct. 6, 1762, but restored it in 1763. Another expedition against the Sooloo pirates, who had committed many outrages, achieved a complete success in 1851.

PHILIPPOLIS (Turkey).—This town of Thrace was founded by Philip of Macedon on the site of a town called Eumolpias or Poneropolis. The Thracians obtained possession, and it remained in their hands until they were subdued by the Romans. Philipopolis was taken by the Goths A.D. 250, after a long siege, during which 100,000 persons are said to have perished. The Turks under Amurath I. captured and annexed it to the Ottoman empire in 1363. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1818, and suffered from an extensive conflagration in 1846.

PHILIPPSBURG (Germany), named after Philip von Sotern, archbishop of Spire, who founded it after the Thirty Years' war. The French took it July 21, 1734, and Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls. By an additional article to the treaty of Campo Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, the Austrians agreed to evacuate Philippsburg. It was besieged by the French under Bernadotte in 1799, the siege being raised April 7. It was again invested in August, the siege being raised Sept. 20. The French returned in 1800, and it was ceded to them by the convention of Hohenlinden, Sept. 28. It was afterwards restored to Prussia.

PHILISTINES.—This ancient people, descended from Ham, the son of Noah, emigrated at a very early date from Egypt into Syria, where they gave the name to the country since called Palestine (*q.v.*). They reduced the Israelites to subjection B.C.

1156 (Judges xiii. 1), but were compelled to set them at liberty by Samson, who destroyed their chief nobility by pulling down the temple where they were assembled, B.C. 1117 (Jud. xvi. 30). In the time of Eli, B.C. 1116 (1 Sam. iv. 11), they seized the ark of the Lord, which they were compelled to restore by the miraculous plagues it brought upon them, and they sustained a severe defeat from Samuel at Mizpeh, B.C. 1096 (1 Sam. vii. 2—13). Throughout the reign of Saul they infested the Israelites (1 Sam. xiv. 52), and the death of that monarch occurred while fighting against them in Mount Gilboa, B.C. 1055 (1 Sam. xxxi. 4). David gained several victories over the Philistines, and Jehoshaphat made them tributary to him, B.C. 912 (2 Chron. xvii. 11); but in the reign of Jehoram they invaded Judah, and carried away the king's wives and sons into captivity, B.C. 888 (2 Chron. xxi. 17). They again invaded Judah, and took Bethshemesh and Ajalon, B.C. 740 (2 Chron. xxviii. 18), and subsequently were themselves invaded by the Assyrians and Egyptians, who took their strong city of Ashdod (*q.v.*). Pompey incorporated Philistia in the Roman province of Syria B.C. 62.

PHILOSOPHY.—The term philosophy, or the love of wisdom, was first employed by Pythagoras, who flourished B.C. 529; but philosophy itself is of much more ancient origin. It appears to have flourished in India and China in the most remote ages; and the earliest authentic histories we possess of the Egyptians and Assyrians represent their priesthood as highly versed in natural and speculative science, which they used to strengthen their power over the superstitious and the ignorant. Greek philosophy comprises the following schools:—the Academic, Alexandrian, Aristotelian, Cynic, Cyrenaic, Eclectic, Eleatic, Epicurean, Ionic, Megarian, Peripatetic, Platonic, Pythagorean, Socratic, and Stoic. The philosophy of the Romans was derived from that of the Greeks, but never attained equal celebrity. Domitian expelled all the philosophers from Rome A.D. 90. Mediæval philosophy commences with Boethius, who was born about the year 475. The Scholastic school originated in the 9th century, and for many years was the only system of orthodox philosophy. During the 10th century the influence of Arabian learning was felt throughout the civilized world, and Cordova became the intellectual capital of Europe. The Speculative school commenced about 1520, and the inductive method of Lord Bacon was published in the treatise on the "Advancement of Learning," in 1605. The most important modern systems of philosophy are the Cartesian, the Copernican, and the Newtonian.

PHILTER, or **PHILTRA**, a potion given by the Greeks and Romans to excite love. Lucretius is said to have died from drinking one, B.C. 52; and the madness of Caligula (A.D. 37—41) is attributed by some to a potion of this sort.

PHINTIAS (Sicily) was founded about B.C. 280, by Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, at the mouth of the river Hymera. He peopled it with the inhabitants of Gela (*q. v.*), which town he utterly destroyed. It afforded shelter to the Roman fleet when attacked by that of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, B.C. 249. Cicero mentions it as a seaport, carrying on a large trade in corn; but in Strabo's time it had fallen into decay.

PHOCIS (Greece).—This country, celebrated for the oracle at Delphi, which originally belonged to the Phocians, is said to have derived its name from Phocus, a son of Ornytion. The Phocians, having invaded Doris, B.C. 457, were compelled to retire by the Lacedæmonians, under Nico-medes. The Delphic oracle, which had been taken from them by the Delphians, was, through the assistance of the Athenians, restored B.C. 450. In the Peloponnesian war they were zealous allies of the Athenians, but, by the treaty of Nicias, B.C. 421, the temple was once more given into the hands of the Delphians. After the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, the Phocians became subject to the Thebans; but, having deserted the alliance, the Thebans, in revenge, induced the Amphictyonic council to condemn the Phocians to pay a fine, on the plea that they had cultivated the Cirrhaean plain, B.C. 357. This they refused to do; the Amphictyonic council consecrated the Phocian territory to Apollo, upon which the Phocians seized the temple at Delphi, which led to the Sacred, or Phocian war. Their leader, Philomelus, was killed in a battle near the town of Neon, and was succeeded, B.C. 353, by his brother Onomarchus, who was killed B.C. 352, when his brother Phayllus assumed the leadership. They were at length conquered by Philip II. of Macedon, their towns given up, and themselves expelled from the Amphictyonic council, B.C. 344.

PHENICIA (Syria).—This maritime kingdom, one of the most ancient in the world, was originally peopled by the sons of Anak more than 28 centuries B.C. Some authorities state that Agenor was the first king of Phœnicia, B.C. 1497; but all agree that the country itself was the seat of a great nation, and renowned for its naval enterprise at a much earlier period. A colony of Phœnicians, led by Elissa or Dido, settled in Africa B.C. 878, and founded Carthage (*q. v.*). Phœnicia was invaded by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, B.C. 721; by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, B.C. 587; and by Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 536. The Phœnicians subsequently assisted the Persians in their wars with the Greeks, and sustained a total defeat from Cimon, at the naval battle of the Eurymedon, B.C. 466. They revolted from Persia B.C. 352, and were conquered by Alexander B.C. 331. After his death, B.C. 323, Phœnicia was annexed to the dominions of Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt. It was seized by Antigonus of Phrygia, B.C. 315, and passed under the protectorate of Tigranes, king of Armenia,

B.C. 83. It formed part of the Roman province of Syria B.C. 62, and was finally deprived of all its liberties by Augustus, B.C. 20. The Turks annexed it to their empire A.D. 1516.

PHENIX CLUBS.—A combination consisting principally of young tradesmen of Cork and Kerry, pledged to rise in rebellion at a moment's notice, was discovered in Ireland in December, 1858. Daniel Sullivan, indicted March 30, 1859, for being a member of a Phoenix club, was, after three days' trial, found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

PHONOGRAPHY.—The Phonetic Society for the promotion of this science was founded in March, 1843, under the name of the Phonographic Corresponding Society. The *Phonetic News*, a weekly newspaper, commenced Jan. 6, 1849, but did not enjoy a long existence.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered A.D. 1668, by an alchemist named Brandt, at Hamburg. Nearly all the phosphorus is now manufactured from calcined bones, called bone-earth.

PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHY.—This art, for producing engravings from photographs by the galvano-plastic process, was invented by Paul Pretsch of Vienna, and patented in England Oct. 29, 1852.

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING.—This new art of engraving by the action of light was patented by Mr. Fox-Talbot April 21, 1858.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Thomas Wedgwood was the first who tried this process, which he did in 1802. Leebek, in 1810, made some striking discoveries, as also did Bérard in 1812. Nicéphorus Niepce, in 1814, discovered what he termed heliography, or sun-drawing,—the art of fixing the photograph. Daguerre made his discoveries known in 1839, and the French government gave him a pension of 6,000 francs per annum. Fox-Talbot communicated his discovery of paper for photogenic drawing Jan. 31, 1839.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.—This art, by which a photograph is impressed on a lithographic stone, and copies are taken in the ordinary way, was invented by Mr. Macpherson, of Rome. Mr. Ligar, the surveyor-general of Victoria, Australia, applied it to the printing of plans in May, 1860.

PHOTOMETER.—This principle originated with Bouguer A.D. 1760. Professor Ritchie, in 1825, communicated to the Royal Society the description of a new photometer. Leslie and others have effected various improvements in this instrument.

PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY, a name given, in March, 1860, by Colonel James, R.E., director of the ordnance survey, to a process for copying ancient documents and plans. The reduced print is transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies may be taken.

PHRENOLOGY was reduced to a system by Dr. Gall, who first propounded his doctrine at Vienna A.D. 1796. Dr. Spurzheim assisted him in his investigations in 1800; and in 1807 they removed to Paris, where they published their work on the "Anatomy and

Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular," in 1810 and 1812. Little was known of phrenology in England till 1815, when a severe criticism on its promulgators, published in the *Edinburgh Review*, directed attention to the subject. George Combe was led to a consideration of its truth or falsity in 1816; and in 1819 he published his "Essays on Phrenology," which is the chief English authority on the subject.

PHRYGIA (Asia Minor).—The traditions respecting the origin of the Phrygians are of the most conflicting character. It appears that they had their cradle in the mountains of Armenia, and that they were among the most ancient of the inhabitants of Asia Minor. In the "Iliad" they are mentioned as the allies of the Trojans. They attained the supremacy of the sea about B.C. 891, but were excelled by the Cyprians B.C. 865. Phrygia was invaded by Agesilaus, king of Sparta, in his expedition against Persia, B.C. 395; and the district known as Great Phrygia was assigned by Alexander to Antigonus, B.C. 333. Antigonus conquered Lesser Phrygia B.C. 319, and united the two under one sceptre; but they were again divided on his death, B.C. 301. Seleucus annexed both to the Syrian dominions B.C. 282; but after the defeat of Antiochus by Eumenes II. of Pergamus, at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, he was compelled to cede the two provinces to that monarch. After the death of Attalus III. of Pergamus, B.C. 133, Phrygia, with the rest of his territories, became subject to Rome. It was declared free B.C. 120, but gradually relapsed under the Roman sway.

PHYLACTERY, derived from the Greek, and signifying a preservative, consisted of four scraps or scrolls of parchment, or the dressed skins of a clean animal, inscribed with four paragraphs of the law, taken from Exod. xiii. 1–10; xiii. 11–16; Deut. vi. 4–9; and xi. 13–21, and other passages, was worn by the Jews on the forehead and arms. The custom, which is derived from their interpretation of Exod. xiii. 9 and 16, was prevalent during our Saviour's sojourn upon earth.

PHYLE (Greece), a strong fortress still called Fili, commanding the narrow pass across Mount Parnes, through which runs the road from Thebes to Athens, is memorable as the place seized by Thrasylulus and the Athenian exiles, B.C. 404, whence they commenced their operations against the thirty tyrants.

PHYSIC.—Hippocrates, called the father of medicine, born at Cos B.C. 460, usually carried his physic about with him. Galen, who was born at Pergamus A.D. 131, was the first who compounded and sold physic at Rome. The College of Physicians in 1696 established a dispensary for the sale of pure physic, and in 1724 obtained an act for the better viewing of drugs. A dispensary was established in London in 1732 for supplying

the nobility and gentry with advice and physic at the cost of 2s. a head per quarter.

PHYSICIANS.—By 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1511), no one was permitted to practise within London, or seven miles thereof, as a physician or surgeon, unless he had been previously examined and licensed by the bishop of London or the dean of St. Paul's. The necessity for the ecclesiastical warrant was removed by the charter of incorporation granted to the London physicians by Hen. VIII., Sept. 23, 1518, which was confirmed by the act for establishing the Royal College of Physicians, 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1522-3). Physicians were allowed to practise surgery, and were released from holding parish offices, by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40 (1540). A stamp duty of £15 on physicians' licences to practise was imposed by 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815), which was repealed by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36, s. 2 (Aug. 13, 1859).

PHYSIOGNOMY.—The first author who attempted to reduce the study of human character from the outward manifestations of countenance and gesture to a regular science, was Jean Gaspard Lavater, who published his treatise "Von der Physiognomonik" A.D. 1772.

PHYSIOLOGY.—This science treats of the phenomena of living bodies in a healthy state, and is dependent upon a knowledge of anatomy (*q. v.*). The science of vegetable physiology was founded by Grew, whose attention was directed to the subject in 1664, and Malpighi, whose first work appeared in 1671. They investigated the resemblance between the functions of animal and vegetable life.

PIACENZA (Italy), the ancient Placentia, was colonized by the Romans B.C. 221, and plundered by the Goths B.C. 200. It was one of the first places that revived after the invasion of the northern barbarians, and in the 10th century became one of the principal marts of the Peninsula. The church of St. Antonio, at one period the cathedral, where St. Barnabas is said to have preached to the people, founded A.D. 324, was rebuilt in 903, and restored in 1104 and again in 1562. The cathedral of Piacenza was consecrated by Pope Innocent II. in 1132, and the ducal palace was erected in 1281. Piacenza revolted from the Milanese in 1447, and placed itself under the protection of Venice; but was retaken by Francesco Sforza in Dec. 1447, and given up to pillage. The French, under Louis XII., took it; and it was recaptured by Pope Julius II., and remained in the hands of the popes till 1545, when Paul III. gave it to his son Peter Farnese. It formed part of the duchy of Parma until annexed to the Italian kingdom.

PIALIA, or **PIA**, festivals in honour of Hadrian at Puteoli, appointed A.D. 142 to be held in the second year of each Olympiad.

PIANOFORTE.—The Italians and Germans dispute the honour of this invention. Count Carli says it was invented A.D. 1718 by Bartolommeo Cristofori of Padua, during his stay in Florence. The Germans ascribe its

invention to C. A. Schröter, a German organist, in 1717. It has since received various improvements.

PICARDS.—This sect of Adamites (*q. v.*) was so called from Picard, a Fleming, who raised a rebellion in Germany A.D. 1415. He represented himself as the son of God, and having penetrated into Bohemia, was defeated in battle and slain in 1420.

PICARDY (France).—The name of this province does not date earlier than A.D. 1200, when the students from the frontier of France and Flanders were called *Picards* at the Paris university, on account of their quarrelsome disposition. In 1435 it was ceded to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy; and in 1463 it was finally annexed to the French crown.

PICENTINES.—This Sabine tribe, according to Strabo, consisted of the inhabitants of Picenum transported by the Romans from that town shortly after its conquest, B.C. 268. In the second Punic war they arrayed themselves on the side of Hannibal, for which they were afterwards punished by being kept from military service, and employed only as messengers and couriers. The Romans founded the colony of Salernum in their territory B.C. 194, that they might the more effectually hold them in check. They joined in the Social war against Rome, B.C. 90, and were subdued B.C. 89.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY, so called from Pichegru, its chief, a general in the French republican army, who devised this plot for the restoration of royalty in France. He was arrested in Paris Feb. 15, 1804, having just arrived from London, and was found strangled in prison April 5.

PICQUET, or PIQUET.—This game at cards is supposed by Père Daniel to have been invented in France in the reign of Charles VII. about A.D. 1430. The earliest French piquet cards that have been discovered are those formerly belonging to Henin, and are assigned to the year 1425. This, however, is doubtful.

PICTS.—The Picts are regarded as a Scythian tribe which landed in Ireland about the time of the first peopling of these islands, and being expelled thence, settled in the northern parts of Britain. Claudius Cæsar subdued them A.D. 47; but they subsequently threw off all control, and proved a continual source of alarm to the inhabitants of the northern provinces. Several walls were erected to prevent their incursions. After the departure of the Romans, their inroads became insupportable, and led to the invitation of Vortigern to Hengist and Horsa to assist him in subduing them in 449, and thus to the ultimate establishment of the Saxons in England. The Picts waged fierce wars with their Scottish neighbours for many years, and reached their highest point of national glory during the reign of their king Ungus the Great, about the year 730. In 767 the Scotch invaded the Pictish domains, and penetrated to their capital, where a great battle was fought with doubtful

success. In 839 the Danes invaded their territory, and so weakened them that Kenneth II. of Scotland asserted his claim to the Pictish crown, and in 842 united all Scotland under one sovereign. (See **BRITAIN and SCOTLAND.**)

PICTURES. (See **ICONOCLASTS, IMAGES, and PAINTING.**)

PIEDMONT (North Italy).—This country, which forms a considerable portion of the Sardinian states, receives its name from its situation at the foot of the Alps, and is composed of the eastern portions of Transpadane Gaul and the northern part of ancient Liguria. It was annexed to the dominions of the counts of Savoy A.D. 1220, and on the death of Thomas II. in 1233 was erected into a separate county under his son Thomas. It was again united to Savoy in 1418. During the 18th century its territory was increased by the annexation of the following provinces:—Alessandria, Valencia, Lomellina, and Valsesia, in 1703; Tortona in 1735; Novara in 1736; and Vigevano, Anghiera, Voghera, and Bobbio, in 1745. In 1746 it was occupied by the French, and in 1814 was restored to Sardinia. (See **SARDINIA and SAVOY.**)

PIE-POUDRE, or PIE-POWDER COURT, held at fairs and markets, was established to decide upon the spot, in all cases of dispute between buyer and seller. The name is, according to some authorities, derived from the French *pie poudré*, because justice was done to an injured person before the dust of the fair was off his feet; and according to others, from *pie poudreux*, a pedlar. By 17 Edw. IV. c. 2 (1477), the owner of the fair or market, or his steward, was forbidden to entertain any action that did not originate in the same fair or market. The book kept by the Pie-powder court at Bartholomew fair from 1790 is preserved in the City Library at Guildhall. The last entry is—"Sept. 2, 1854. The Lord Mayor not having proclaimed Bartholomew fair, the court of Pie-powder consequently was not held."

PIERRE, St. (West Indies).—This town, in the island of Martinico, was founded by a French planter from St. Christopher's, A.D. 1635. It was captured, with the rest of the island, by the English in 1762, and again in 1794 and 1809. The town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1839.

PIETISTS.—This German sect consisted of the followers of Philip James Spener, who, A.D. 1689, attempted to revive, at Leipsic, what he called vital religion. With this object he formed societies, called Colleges of Piety, and this led to violent commotions and long and bitter controversies.

PIGNEROL (Piedmont).—The French took Pignerol A.D. 1630, obtained possession by purchase in 1631, and were confirmed in their possession by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Pignerol was restored to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Turin, in 1696. The French were driven out of Pignerol by the allies in 1799.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE.—An insurrection,

caused by the suppression of the smaller monasteries, broke out in Lincolnshire in Sept. 1536, and was suppressed in October. The people of York rebelled, for the same cause, in December, and termed their revolt the Pilgrimage of Grace. They bore banners on which the five wounds of Christ were displayed, and they demanded the suppression of heresy and the restitution of the property of the Church. Robert Aske was their leader, and they were joined by Lords Darcey, Latimer, Scroop, the archbishop of York, and others. They seized Hull and York, and the duke of Norfolk, who was sent against them, induced them to disperse about Christmas. Several of the ringleaders were executed in 1537.

PILGRIMAGES.—One was performed by Helena, mother of Constantine I., to Jerusalem, when she founded the church of the Holy Sepulchre, A.D. 326. They became common throughout the Christian world about 500, and continued, notwithstanding the disapproval of many of the "fathers," till they reached their height about 1000. The principal point of pilgrimage for the Mohammedans is Mecca, the birthplace of their prophet. This pilgrimage is enjoined by the Koran. The celebration of the centenary jubilee, by which pilgrims to St. Peter's at Rome were promised plenary indulgence, was established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. It was reduced by Clement VI. to a period of fifty years in 1350. The Hindoos, who perform a journey to the temple of Juggernath twice a year, in the months of March and July, were in 1806 subjected to what was called the pilgrims' tax, which was abolished by the British government in 1839. The three Child-pilgrimages of the Middle Ages were among the most singular of the phenomena connected with religious fanaticism. The first and most extraordinary was the Boy-crusade of 1212, which was undertaken under the auspices of a French shepherd-boy, named Stephen, who appeared at Vendôme, and announced himself divinely commissioned to conduct a crusading army of boys to the Holy Land. His preaching gathered more than 30,000 children to his standard, and the whole number embarked in seven large ships at Marseilles, under the false protection of two merchants, named Hugh Ferreus and William Porcus. A severe storm, which arose two days after they sailed, sank two of the vessels with all their passengers, of whom not one was saved, and the remainder, on reaching the Holy Land, were sold as slaves to the Saracens by their two infamous protectors. Of the whole 30,000 who left France, not one ever returned. The second Child-pilgrimage was confined to the city of Erfurt, and commenced July 15, 1237, when more than 1,000 children assembled apparently without any previous arrangement, and proceeded to Armstadt, leaping and dancing, and exhibiting all the symptoms of the extraordinary dancing mania which at times disturbed Europe during the Middle Ages. This agitation was immediately suppressed by the

parents of the children. The third Child-pilgrimage was of still less importance. It was made by more than 100 children, who set out from Halle, to Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, in 1458, and appears to have been successfully performed.

PILGRIM FATHERS.—The *Mayflower*, with about 100 English puritans on board, sailed from Delft haven July 22, 1620, and arrived in the northern part of Virginia in November. An exploring party reached Massachusetts Bay Dec. 11, and the spot was afterwards called Plymouth.

PILLORY was in use among the Greeks and Romans. The Gauls also employed it as an instrument of punishment, under the name of the Boia; and for centuries it was used in most countries of Europe. It was abolished in France in 1832, and in England by 1 Vict. c. 23 (June 30, 1837).

PILNITZ (Germany).—An interview took place Aug. 27, 1791, between the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia at the palace of Pilnitz, the summer residence of the kings of Saxony, situated at a village of the same name, near Pirna, in Saxony, when they agreed to take up arms in behalf of monarchical government in France, and recommended the sovereigns of Europe to do the like.

PILOTAGE.—The establishment of pilots at particular ports is confirmed either by ancient charters of incorporation, such as those possessed by the corporations of Deptford Strond (*see* DEPTFORD) and the Trinity House (*q. v.*), or by special statutes. The laws relating to pilotage were consolidated by 48 Geo. III. c. 104 (June 25, 1808), which was amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 125 (July 5, 1825). Further regulations were made by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (Aug. 20, 1853), which unites the Cinque Ports with the Trinity House pilots, and all the regulations on the subject were embodied in part V. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854).

PINE-TREES.—The stone pine was introduced into England from the south of Europe before A.D. 1543. The Norway spruce was also brought here before 1543; the cluster pine before 1596; the cedar of Lebanon from the Levant, before 1633; and Sir Joseph Banks' pine from Chili, in 1796.

PINKIE, (Battle,) fought at this place, near Musselburgh, between the English and the Scotch, Sept. 10, 1547, to enforce the marriage treaty of July 1, 1543, between Edward VI. of England and Mary queen of Scots, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men.

PINKZOW (Poland).—The anti-Trinitarians separated from the Protestant churches at a synod held here A.D. 1563.

PINS made of metal were introduced into this country from France before A.D. 1543. A law enacting how those offered for sale were to be manufactured, entitled "An acte for the true making of pins," was passed (35 Hen. VIII. c. 6) in 1543.

PIOMBINO (Italy), at one time the capital of a principality, which included the island of Elba, was captured by the Genoese A.D.

1125. The principality was ceded to France by the treaty of Florence, March 28, 1801, and was bestowed by Napoleon I. on his sister Elise, June 23, 1805. Prince Bacciocchi, Napoleon's brother-in-law, held possession of it from 1805 to 1815.

PIRACY was the national profession, so to speak, of the Danish invaders who infested Europe in the 9th and 10th centuries. The first execution by hanging, drawing, and quartering, was that of the pirate William Marsh, A.D. 1242. The offence was afterwards regarded with considerable leniency, the only rule imposed by 31 Hen. VI. c. 4 (1452), is, that pirates robbing passengers with safe-conduct, should be compelled to make restitution. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1535), it was made punishable with death without benefit of clergy, and further provisions were enacted by 28 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1536). The crime was defined, and a distinction made between principals and accessories, by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 7 (1700), and further provisions on the same points were made by 8 Geo. I. c. 24 (1722). A bounty was awarded for killing or capturing pirates by 6 Geo. IV. c. 49 (June 22, 1825), which was repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 26 (June 25, 1850). The penalty for piracy was made death when the crime is aggravated by attempted murder, and transportation in other cases, by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 83 (July 17, 1837).

PIRMASENS (Battle).—The French, under General Moreau, were defeated by the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, at this town of Bavaria, with a loss of twenty-two pieces of artillery and 4,000 men, Sept. 14, 1793.

PIRNA (Germany) was taken by the Swedes A.D. 1639. The united Austrians and Saxons were defeated here by the king of Prussia in 1745, and the king of Poland blockaded the Saxon camp in Sept. 1756. The suburbs were fired by the Prussians, and 260 fine houses destroyed, Nov. 10, 1758. The intrenched camp, at Pirna, strengthened by Napoleon I. in 1813, was taken by the allies the same year.

PISA (Italy).—Nothing certain is known of the origin of this town. Livy mentions that a Latin colony was sent to Pisa, at the request of the inhabitants, about B.C. 179. It became subject to Rome in the middle of the 5th century, and passed successively into the hands of the Goths, the Longobardi, and the Carolingians. Under the last it became an independant community, with a nominal allegiance to the emperors. The Saracen pirates were defeated near the town by the Pisans, A.D. 874. Hugo of Provence came to Pisa in 926, and received the homage of the great feudatories as king of Italy. The Saracens made an attack on the town in 1005, and again invested it in 1012. The Pisans, in conjunction with the Genoese, wrested the island of Sardinia from the Moors in 1022. At this time Pisa was a republic, and, during the century, maintained the maritime supremacy of the Medi-

terranean. A war commenced between Pisa and Genoa in 1070, which lasted, at intervals, for more than two centuries, and ended in the ruin of Pisa. In a naval battle in 1284, the Pisans lost the greater part of their fleet, and above 16,000 men in killed and prisoners. The Genoese attacked and destroyed the Porto Pisano, and blocked up the entrance with sunken ships filled with stones in 1290. In 1405 the citadel and other strongholds were sold to the Florentines by Marshal Boucicault, but the citizens soon retook the citadel. The Florentines then blockaded Pisa, and took possession of the town Nov. 8, 1406. When Charles VIII. of France visited Italy, in 1494, and showed hostility to Florence, the Pisans drove out the Florentines and restored the republic under the protection of France. Pisa was besieged by the Florentines, without success, in 1499, again in 1504; and they took the town by blockade June 8, 1509. Pisa was then united to Florence. It was taken by the French in 1799, and delivered up by them to the allies, Feb. 20, 1814. It was annexed to Sardinia by a vote of the people taken March 11 and 12, 1860. The cathedral, a magnificent Gothic building, was commenced in the 11th century. Councils were held at Pisa, May 30, 1134; March 25 to Aug. 7, 1409; and Sept. 1, 1511.

PISTOJA (Italy).—This town, anciently called Pistorium, was of no importance in the time of the Romans. It was inclosed within walls by Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings, who reigned from A.D. 756 to 774. It became an independent municipality, and was subjugated by Florence about 1150. A citadel was built in 1252. The feuds between two branches of a Pistojan family, named Cancellieri, at the close of the 13th century, originated the factions of the Bianchi and Neri, which spread to Florence, and caused much misery to both cities. The Florentine Neri blockaded Pistoja, which surrendered April 14, 1306, on condition of safety to life and property. The victors, however, committed cruel barbarities, and razed the walls to the ground. It then became subject to Florence. The cathedral was built early in the 12th century. The palace del Commune, or degli Anziani, dates from the 13th century, and the episcopal palace from the 18th century.

PISTOL.—Grose states that this fire-arm derives its name from having been invented at Pistoja, in Tuscany. The wheel-lock pistol was common in Germany as early as A.D. 1512, and became the characteristic weapon of the Reiters, or Pistoliers, who were enrolled soon after. Pistols were used in France in 1544. Double-barrelled pistols, and pistols capable of discharging two or three balls from a single barrel without reloading, were invented about the middle of the 16th century, and the flint-lock is first mentioned in connection with pistols in 1588.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND (Pacific Ocean) was discovered by a young officer named Pitcairn, belonging to the ship *Carteret*, A.D.

1768, and was visited by Capt. Cook in 1777. The mutineers of the *Bounty* established a colony on this island in 1790, consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. Through dissensions and massacres, there remained, in 1800, only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, and 19 children. Captain Beechy found an interesting colony of 66 persons here in 1825. A scarcity of water caused the colony to be transferred to Tahiti in 1831; but after remaining five months, they returned to Pitcairn's Island in 1832.

PITT ADMINISTRATION.—The first Pitt administration was formed soon after the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*q.v.*), which took place Dec. 18, 1783. William Pitt, at that time not quite twenty-five years of age, was made first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 19. Lord Stanhope remarks that it consisted of seven cabinet ministers, of whom only one, the prime minister, was a member of the House of Commons. It was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	William Pitt.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Thurlow.
President of the Council	Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford.
Privy Seal	Duke of Rutland.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Sydney, made Viscount Sydney June 9, 1789.
Home Secretary	Marquis of Caermarthen, afterwards duke of Leeds.
Admiralty	Lord Howe, created Earl Howe in July, 1788.

The ministry held its first meeting Dec. 23, 1783. After an interval of a few weeks, the duke of Richmond, as master-general of the ordnance, was admitted to a seat in the cabinet. The marquis of Caermarthen was succeeded in the home office, June 5, 1789, by Mr. William Wyndham Grenville, afterwards Lord Grenville, who took the foreign office in May, 1791, and was succeeded at the home office by Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville. He became colonial secretary July 11, 1794, and was replaced at the home office by the duke of Portland. Viscount Sydney resigned the secretaryship for foreign affairs in May, 1791, and was succeeded by Lord Grenville. The third secretaryship of state for war and colonies, suppressed at the peace of 1782, was re-established in 1794, when Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, received the appointment. Mr. Windham, as secretary at war, obtained a seat in the cabinet in 1794. The privy seal was placed in commission March 8, 1784, Earl Gower, afterwards marquis of Stafford, receiving the appointment Nov. 24; it passed to Earl Spencer July 11, 1794; to the earl of Chatham Dec. 17, 1794; and to the earl of Westmoreland Feb. 14, 1798. Lord, afterwards Earl Camden, replaced the marquis of Stafford as president of the council, Dec. 1, 1784.

He was succeeded, July 11, 1794, by Earl Fitzwilliam, who gave place to the earl of Mansfield, Dec. 17, 1794. The earl of Chatham was made lord president Sept. 21, 1796. The earl of Chatham succeeded Earl Howe at the admiralty in July, 1788, and was replaced by Earl Spencer March 4, 1795. Lord Thurlow resigned the lord chancellorship June 12, 1792, the great seal being placed in commission until January, 1793, when Lord Loughborough became lord chancellor. Difficulties respecting Roman Catholic emancipation led to the resignation of Mr. Pitt early in 1801. The acceptance of office as prime minister was communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. Abingdon, Feb. 10, and his name appeared in the *Gazette* as chief of a new administration. (*See ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION.*)—Pitt's second administration was formed on the dissolution of the Addington administration (*q.v.*), May 10, 1804, and Mr. Pitt's appointment was gazetted May 12. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Pitt.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Duke of Portland.
Privy Seal	Earl of Westmoreland.
Foreign Secretary	Lord Harrowby.
Home Secretary	Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards earl of Liverpool.
Colonial Secretary	Earl Camden.
Admiralty	Viscount Melville.

Sir Charles Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham, succeeded Viscount Melville at the admiralty April 30, 1805. The duke of Portland was succeeded, Jan. 14, 1805, as privy seal by Mr. Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth Jan. 12, who was followed by Earl Camden, July 10, 1805. Lord Mulgrave succeeded Lord Harrowby as foreign secretary, Jan. 11, 1805, and Viscount Castlereagh became colonial secretary when Earl Camden took the privy seal, July 10, 1805. This administration was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pitt, Jan. 23, 1806. (*See ALL THE TALENTS ADMINISTRATION.*)

PITTSBURG (North America).—This town of Pennsylvania was the scene of the defeat of the English army under General Braddock by the Americans, July 9, 1755.

PIURA, or SAN MIGUEL (Peru).—This city, founded by Pizarro, A.D. 1531, was the first Spanish settlement in Peru.

PLACENTIA. (*See PIACENZA.*)

PLAGUE AND PESTILENCE.—"The terms *pest, pestilence, and plague*," says a writer in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "were long employed in Great Britain, as were the corresponding terms in other languages, both in ancient and in modern times, to denote rightly a disease attacking a great number of persons simultaneously and in succession, and destroying a large proportion of those whom it attacked; in short, a widely-diffused and malignant epidemic." The following table exhibits a list of the most terrible visitations of this

kind. Provisions for the relief of plague-stricken persons were made by 2 James I. c. 31 (1604), which was repealed by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 91, s. 4 (July 17, 1837). (See LAZARETTO and QUARANTINE.)

B.C.

1491. The Egyptians are visited by a terrible pestilence on the occasion of the Israelitish exodus.
 1471. The mutinous companions of Korah, Dathan, and Abiran, to the number of 14,700 persons, perish by pestilence.
 1017. A pestilence in Palestine destroys 70,000 persons in three days.
 790. A terrible plague occurs in Italy.
 710. The army of Sennacherib perishes before Jerusalem.
 594. A third part of the inhabitants of Jerusalem is destroyed by plague.
 480. The Persian army in Greece loses 150,000 men from pestilence.
 452. Nearly half the population of Rome perishes from plague.
 435. A pestilence breaks out in Athens.
 427. A pestilence commences in Egypt, and extends almost throughout the known world.
 366. The plague rages fearfully at Rome, where, at its height, it is said to have destroyed 10,000 citizens daily.
 201. The destruction of vast swarms of locusts occasions a plague in Italy, and it continues for many years.
 126. Africa is devastated by a plague occasioned by putrid swarms of locusts, and 800,000 persons die in Numidia, and 200,000 in Carthage.
 89. The Roman army loses 10,000 men from a plague.
 30. A pestilence rages throughout the known world for five years.
- A.D.
40. Babylon and all the countries between Italy and India suffer from plague.
 80. At Rome 10,000 persons perish daily.
 88. Rome loses 30,000 of its inhabitants from pestilence.
 92. A plague in Scotland destroys about 160,000 persons.
 114. A pestilence breaks out in Wales, where 45,000 persons die.
 195. The whole of Italy is ravaged by the plague.
 218. Scotland loses 100,000 of its populace from a pestilence.
 250. Plague rages throughout the world.
 262. The mortality in Rome from plague is said to number 5,000 persons daily.
 325. Britain is visited by a deadly pestilence.
 450. Pestilence breaks out at Rome, and rages for seventeen years.
 502. Scotland is visited by a fatal epidemic.
 555. The whole of Europe is ravaged by pestilence which continues several years.
 590. A fatal plague desolates Rome. One of its symptoms was a violent tendency to sneeze, in consequence of which it became usual to address a person sneezing with the words *Dominus tecum*, "God bless you," or similar expressions.
 717. Constantinople loses 30,000 of its population this year.
 749. Another plague breaks out at Constantinople and rages with such malignity that the survivors are too few to bury the dead.
 762. England and Wales are visited by pestilence which is said to have carried off 34,000 persons in Chichester alone.
 874. A destructive epidemic, caused by the putrid bodies of immense swarms of locusts, desolates the northern parts of Gaul.
 940. The northern countries of Europe are ravaged by a terrible mortality among human beings and cattle, 40,000 persons dying in Scotland alone.

A.D.

1005. The true plague appears in various parts of the globe, and carries off more than half its inhabitants.
1068. A great pestilence rages in England and Constantinople.
1096. England, Holland, and Palestine are desolated by a pestilence.
1120. A pestilential period of 272 years commences at this date. England suffers from erysipelas, and loses one-third of its inhabitants in five years.
1172. Dysentery ravages England with pestilential fatality.
1221. The whole of Europe is visited by famine and plague.
1235. England suffers from famine and leprous diseases, 20,000 persons dying in London alone.
1316. Fever and dysentery prevail in England with the fatal virulence of the true plague.
1334. China is visited by a pestilence which destroys 500,000 of the inhabitants of the city of Tche.
1337. A famine occasions a pestilential epidemic in China, which carries off 4,000,000 persons in the neighbourhood of Kiang.
1346. A plague commences in China, ravages the whole of Asia, and depopulates the entire extent of Europe. The mortality in Florence is differently estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000 persons. In London 50,000 died in one week. Venice loses 100,000 of its inhabitants, Lübeck 90,000, and 200,000 perish in Spain. This dreadful epidemic continued until the following year.
1352. Another plague destroys 900,000 people in China, 14,000 at Basel, 16,000 at Erfurt, 50,000 at Paris, 50,000 at Norwich, 56,000 at Marseilles in one month, 62,000 at Avignon, and 100,000 in London. Spain loses two-thirds of its inhabitants, and Ireland is nearly depopulated.
1365. Cologne and its neighbourhood lose 20,000 of its inhabitants.
1374. St. Vitus's Dance rages with epidemic violence at Aix-la-Chapelle, and extends to nearly all the cities of Belgium.
1394. Spain is visited by a plague which destroys 10,000 persons in the city of Valencia.
1401. London loses 30,000 persons from epidemic disorders, and 14,000 die of dysentery at Bordeaux.
1445. Asia, Italy, Germany, France, and Spain suffer from pestilences for some years about this time.
1485. The "sudar Anglicus," or sweating sickness, breaks out with great violence in the army of the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.
1493. The venereal disease appears at Rome, where it rages as a pestilential fever.
1490. A great plague breaks out in England. London loses 30,000 of its inhabitants, and the king and court retire to Calais.
1504. China is visited by a pestilence.
1517. The sweating sickness again rages in England, and carries off its victims within three hours after their first attack.
1524. Milan loses 50,000 of its inhabitants.
1525. The sweating sickness extends its ravages to Germany, Holland, Norway, Denmark, and France.
1541. A fatal plague rages furiously in Constantinople.
1551. The sweating sickness rages for the last time in London.
1557. Spain is nearly depopulated by a new pestilence, which originates among the Spanish Arabs.
1563. Famine and pestilence destroy 20,000 people in London.
1565. A very fatal epidemic prevails in France, and destroys many lives at Constantinople, Alexandria, Vienna, Cologne, Dantzic, Leyden, and London.

A.D.

1577. July 6. The gaol fever breaks out at Oxford, owing to the filthy state in which the prisoners were brought to trial, and carries off 510 persons in a few days. The assizes are known in consequence as the "Black Assizes."
1579. A pestilential catarrh destroys 8,000 persons in Lübeck, 4,000 in Rome, and 3,000 in Hamburg. A plague also breaks out at Grand Cairo, where 500,000 people die in eight months.
1600. Russia suffers from a famine and plague, of which 500,000 die, and 30,000 perish in Livonia.
1603. A frightful plague ravages England, and destroys 36,000 persons in London. Paris also suffers from a similar epidemic.
1610. Spain suffers from fatal epidemics, and 200,000 people die of plague at Constantinople.
1618. A plague rages in North America, and reduces the Massachusetts tribe of Indians from 3,000 persons to 300.
1625. The whole of England is visited by the plague, which carries off 30,000 persons in London alone.
1626. Pestilence destroys 60,000 persons at Lyons.
1630. An extraordinary pestilential fever destroys many lives in France. It was attended by mortification of the extremities, which frequently dropped off spontaneously.
1635. Leyden loses 20,000 of its inhabitants from an epidemic pestilence.
1646. The yellow fever rages with great violence in the West Indies, 12,000 persons dying at Barbadoes and St. Christopher's.
1649. Epidemic disorders carry off 200,000 persons in the southern provinces of Spain.
1654. A pestilence rages in many parts of Europe, and destroys 200,000 lives in Moscow, 13,200 at Amsterdam, 13,000 at Leyden, and 9,000 at Riga.
1656. The Neapolitan territories are desolated by the plague, which carries off 400,000 of the inhabitants.
1662. Venice loses 60,000 of its inhabitants from a pestilence.
1664. Nov. 2. The Great Plague commences in London and destroys 68,596 persons. It extended to all parts of the city and suburbs, and ceased in May, 1666.
1675. The plague destroys 11,300 persons at Malta.
1710. The sweating sickness carries off 30,000 persons in Stockholm, and 25,000 in Copenhagen.
1717. The true plague destroys 80,000 lives at Aleppo.
1720. Marseilles and its neighbourhood suffer from a visitation of the plague. One district loses 87,659 persons out of a population of 247,899.
1736. A pestilence rages at Grand Cairo in February and March, and destroys 100,000 people.
1751. A contagious fever carries off 150,000 persons at Constantinople, and 30,000 people die of famine and plague in Cyprus.
1763. Naples loses 20,000 of its inhabitants from a malignant fever.
1769. A famine, attended with pestilence, carries off more than 3,000,000 people in Bengal.
1770. Famine and pestilence destroy 168,000 persons in Bohemia, 20,000 persons in Russia and Poland, and occasion a weekly mortality of 1,000 persons at Constantinople.
1772. The plague carries off 133,299 persons at Moscow, and 80,000 persons at Bassorah.
1781. The Asiatic cholera breaks out in Hindostan, and destroys 20,000 lives. (See CHOLERA.)
1792. Egypt loses 800,000 of its population from the plague.
1799. A severe pestilence destroys 247,000 persons in Fez, and occasions an average mortality of 3,000 daily throughout the Barbary states.

A.D.

1810. A pestilence of the yellow fever type breaks out at Gibraltar, where only twenty-eight men out of a garrison of 14,000 escape its attacks.
1812. The plague carries off 160,000 persons in Constantinople.
1813. The plague at Malta destroys 4,483 lives.
1825. Grand Cairo loses 30,000 persons from a pestilence.
1834. The plague rages with great fatality in Egypt.
1847. In Glasgow about 15,000 persons die of an epidemic remittent fever.

PLANETS. — Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were known to the ancients. The four satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo A.D. 1610. Saturn has eight satellites. Titan was discovered by Huygens in 1655; Japhet in 1671, Rhea in 1672, Tethys and Dione in 1684,—these were all discovered by Cassini; Mimas and Enceladus by Sir William Herschel in 1789; Hyperion by Lassell and Bond in 1848; and Chiron by Goldschmidt in 1861. The planet Uranus, Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, was discovered at Bath by Sir W. Herschel, March 13, 1781. In 1787 he discovered its satellites, Oberon and Titania, and subsequently four others, which have never been observed since. Two more within the orbits of those previously noticed, were discovered by Lassell and Otto Struve in 1847. The planet Neptune was discovered independently by Messrs. Adams and Le Verrier, Sept. 23, 1846, and its satellite by Lassell in 1847. —The following list exhibits the date of discovery of the asteroids. They are usually characterized by the number expressing the order of their discovery, which is inclosed in a small circle.

Date.	Name of Planet.	Discovered by
A.D.		
1801. Jan. 1	Ceres (1)	Piazzi.
1802. Mar. 28	Pallas (2)	Olbers.
1804. Sept. 1	Juno (3)	Harding.
1807. Mar. 29	Vesta (4)	Olbers.
1845. Dec. 8	Astræa (5)	Hencke.
1847. July 1	Hebe (6)	Ditto.
1847. Aug. 13	Iris (7)	Hind.
1847. Oct. 18	Flora (8)	Ditto.
1848. April 26	Metes (9)	Graham.
1849. April 12	Hygeia (10)	De Gasparis.
1850. May 11	Parthenope (11)	Ditto.
1850. Sept. 13	Victoria (12)	Hind.
1850. Nov. 2	Egeria (13)	De Gasparis.
1851. May 19	Irene (14)	Hind.
1851. July 29	Eunomia (15)	De Gasparis.
1852. Mar. 17	Psyche (16)	Ditto.
1852. April 17	Thetis (17)	Luther.
1852. June 24	Melpomene (18)	Hind.
1852. Aug. 22	Fortuna (19)	Ditto.
1852. Sept. 19	Massilia (20)	De Gasparis.
1852. Nov. 15	Lutetia (21)	Goldschmidt.
1852. Nov. 16	Calliope (22)	Hind.
1852. Dec. 15	Thalia (23)	Ditto.
1853. April 5	Themis (24)	De Gasparis.
1853. April 7	Phocæa (25)	Chacorniac.
1853. May 5	Proserpine (26) ..	Luther.
1853. Nov. 8	Euterpe (27)	Hind.
1854. Mar. 1	Bellona (28)	Luther.
1854. Mar. 1	Amphitrite (29)	Marth.
1854. July 22	Urania (30)	Hind.
1854. Sept. 1	Euphrosyne (31)	Ferguson.

Date.	Name of Planet.	Discovered by
A.D.		
1854. Oct. 26	Pomona (32)	Goldschmidt.
1854. Oct. 28	Polyrhymia (33)	Chacornac.
1855. April 6	Circe (34).....	Ditto.
1855. April 19	Leucothea (35) ..	Luther.
1855. Oct. 5	Fides (36)	Ditto.
1855. Oct. 5	Atalanta (37)	Goldschmidt.
1856. Jan. 12	Leda (38)	Chacornac.
1856. Feb. 8	Lætitia (39)	Ditto.
1856. Mar. 31	Harmonia (40) ..	Goldschmidt.
1856. May 22	Daphne (41)	Ditto.
1856. May 23	Isis (42)	Pogson.
1857. April 15	Ariadne (43)	Ditto.
1857. May 27	Nysa (44)	Goldschmidt.
1857. June 28	Eugenia (45)	Ditto.
1857. Aug. 16	Hestia (46)	Pogson.
1857. Sept. 15	Aglaia (47)	Luther.
1857. Sept. 19	Doris (48)	Goldschmidt.
1857. Sept. 19	Pales (49)	Ditto.
1857. Oct. 4	Virginia (50)	Ferguson.
1858. Jan. 22	Nemausa (51).....	Laurent.
1858. Feb. 6	Europa (52).....	Goldschmidt.
1858. April 4	Calypso (53)	Luther.
1858. Sept. 10	Alexandra (54) ..	Goldschmidt.
1858. Sept. 10	Pandora (55)	Searle.
	Melete (56)*	Goldschmidt and Schubert.
1859. Sept. 22	Mnemosyne (57)	Luther.
1860. Mar. 24	Concordia (58) ..	Ditto.
1860. Sept. 12	Olympia (59)	Chacornac.
1860. Sept. 14	Titania (60)	Ferguson.
1860. Sept. 19	Echo (61)†	Goldschmidt.
1860. Oct.	Erato (62)	Lesser and Förster
1861. Feb. 10	Ausonia (63)	De Gasparis.
1861. Mar. 4	Angelina (64)	Temple.
1861. Mar. 9	Maximiliana (65)	Ditto.
1861. April 10	Maia (66)	Tuttle.
1861. April 17	Asia (67)	Pogson.
1861. April 29	Leto (68)	Luther.
1861. April 29	Hesperia (69)	Schiaparelli.
1861. May 5	Panopea (70)	Goldschmidt.
1861. Aug. 13	Niobe (71)	Luther.
	(72) ‡	

PLANTAGENET, derived from *planta genista*, the broom plant, a sprig of which Geoffrey, the founder of the house, wore in his cap, is the name of a line of fourteen kings who reigned in England from A.D. 1154 to 1485. The first monarch of the house, Henry II., ascended the English throne Dec. 19, 1154. The second, Richard I., during whose reign and that of his predecessor a complete fusion of the Saxon and Norman elements of the

* M. Goldschmidt was searching for the planet Daphne, Sept. 9, 1857, when he came across an object which he took to be that planet, and observed it as such. In No. 1,160 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, M. Schubert, of Berlin, showed that the planet observed by M. Goldschmidt was not Daphne, but a new planet. The new planet was in vain sought for on many occasions, till at last it was re-discovered by M. Goldschmidt, Aug. 27, 1861. It received the name of Melete, though previously to its optical re-discovery, it had been known by the name of Pseudo-Daphne.

† On its discovery, this planet received the name of Danæ; but as that name rather closely resembles Daphne, to prevent confusion, the name Echo has been substituted.

‡ A new planet, observed by mistake for Maia (66), by Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, America, in May, 1861. In a recent number of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Mr. Safford shows the planet observed by Dr. Peters on that occasion to be a new one. This planet is remarkable for having the least mean distance of any of those yet discovered.

country took place, succeeded July 6, 1189. The family was divided into the two branches of Lancaster and York on the death of Richard II., who was succeeded by Henry IV. Sept. 29, 1399. The line closed with Richard III., Aug. 22, 1485.

PLANTATIONS.—This name was originally applied to colonies (*q.v.*). (*See* BOARD OF TRADE.)

PLASSEY, (Battle,) was fought at Plassey, a village of Bengal, June 23, 1757. The English force, under the command of Colonel Clive, consisted of about 1,000 Europeans and 2,100 Sepoys, while the army of the soubahdar of Bengal amounted to 50,000 foot, 18,000 horse, with 50 pieces of cannon. Clive gained a complete victory, which gave Bengal into the hands of the English, and laid the foundations of our empire in India.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—The method of taking casts from the human face in this material was invented by the Florentine artist Andrea Verocchio, who was born A.D. 1432, and died in 1488. Plaster of Paris was first employed as a manure in France in 1776. It derives its name from the abundance in which it is found near Paris, especially at Montmartre.

PLATA, LA (South America), was visited by the Spaniard Juan Diaz de Solis, who landed at the mouth of the river, and took formal possession in the name of the king of Spain, A.D. 1515. The first settlement was made by Sebastian Cabot in 1530; and Don Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Ayres in 1535. The Jesuits commenced missionary work in the 17th century; but they were suppressed in 1768. The country was, excepting some trifling commercial privileges allowed in 1602, and renewed in 1618 and 1622, kept dependent on Peru till 1777. A royal "audiencia" was established at Buenos Ayres in 1665; the last fleet which had monopolized the trade between Europe and Spanish America, which had dwindled down to an insignificant amount, sailed from Cadiz in 1743; and free trade with several of the American ports was permitted in 1774. The Portuguese settlement in Brazil extended to the shores of the river in 1553; and a definite boundary was established between the colony and the Indians to the south in 1740. The various provinces were erected into a vice-royalty in 1778. Repudiating the sovereignty of Joseph Bonaparte, the country organized an independent government in the name of Ferdinand VII., May 25, 1810. A sovereign constituent assembly was convened at Buenos Ayres in January, 1813, which continued in power till dissolved in April, 1816; and a general congress declared the independence of the provinces July 9, 1816. General Puyrerredon remained supreme director till 1820. After various attempts to recover their authority, the Spaniards were finally defeated by the troops of the republic in July, 1821. Great Britain recognized its independence in 1824; and a blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres by a Brazilian fleet, instituted January, 1826, was raised through British intervention, in October, 1828. The Argentine Confederation

(*q.v.*) was formed in January, 1834. General Rosas attained absolute power in 1835. At the request of Brazil, England and France sent out a combined fleet, which forced the chains Rosas had drawn across the mouth of the river, and destroyed the batteries he had erected at Point Obligado, Feb. 19, 1845. The states opposed to the despotic rule of Rosas entered into a treaty to depose him; and General Urquiza, at the head of their troops, totally defeated the army of the dictator on the plains of Moron, Feb. 2, 1851. A federal constitution was published at Santa Fé, May 1, 1853. The country continued divided into two parties and distinct governments, and treaties of commerce, concluded between them in December, 1854, and January, 1855, were annulled March 18, 1856.

PLATE.—The exportation of gold or silver plate without a licence was prohibited by 9 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1 (1335). By 8 Will. III. c. 8 (1696), provision was made for converting wrought plate into coin; and tax-collectors were authorized to receive the land-tax in plate instead of money. The sale of plate that has not been stamped at the assay office renders the seller liable to a fine of £50 by 24 Geo. III. c. 53 (1784), and the counterfeiting of the assayer's stamps was made a capital offence by 52 Geo. III. c. 143, s. 8 (July 23, 1812). The penalty was commuted to transportation or imprisonment by 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (July 23, 1830). The laws relating to the assay of gold and silver plate were amended by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854).

PLATEA (Greece) is mentioned by Homer *B.C.* 962. It resisted the supremacy of Thebes; formed an alliance with Athens, *B.C.* 519; and furnished a thousand men to the battle of Marathon, Sept. 28, *B.C.* 490. The people fought at Artemisium, *B.C.* 480; and the city was burnt to the ground by the Persians. The Persian general Mar-donius was defeated with a loss of upwards of 200,000 men, by the Greeks under Pausanias, at Platea, *B.C.* 479. A small party of Thebans failed in an attempt to take the city *B.C.* 431. It was besieged by the Peloponnesian army, when the Plateans sent off their old men, women and children to Athens, *B.C.* 429. The besiegers having failed in an attempt to take it by assault, raised a circumvallation of two parallel walls, with a ditch on either side of the city, over which one half of the besieged made their escape to Athens, *B.C.* 428. Owing to want of provisions, the remainder surrendered, and were put to death *B.C.* 427. The survivors received from Athens the town of Scione *B.C.* 420; and having been restored to their native city, it was surprised by the Thebans and destroyed *B.C.* 372. They were again reinstated by Philip II., *B.C.* 338. The city is mentioned by Hierocles in the 6th century, and its walls were restored by Justinian I., *A.D.* 527—565.

PLATING.—The art is of great antiquity.

By 5 Hen. IV. c. 4 (1403), all work of this kind upon copper or latten was prohibited except in ornaments for the church, of which some part was to be left uncovered to show the copper or brass. The modern method of plating with silver on copper was invented by Thomas Bolsover, an ingenious mechanic of Sheffield, in 1742.

PLATINUM, or PLATINA.—This important metal was not known before the middle of the 18th century. Mr. Wood met with the ore in Jamaica *A.D.* 1741, and introduced it into Europe. He published a paper describing it in 1750.

PLATOMETER.—This apparatus for measuring areas of regular and irregular plane figures was invented by Mr. John Lang, of Kirkcaldy, Dec. 24, 1851.

PLATTSBURG (North America).—The governor-general of Canada, Sir G. Prevost, having planned an expedition against this town, a flotilla from Lake Champlain, and the land batteries, opened fire simultaneously; but several assaults having failed, the enterprise was abandoned Sept. 11, 1814.

PLAY-GROUNDS.—In 1858 an attempt was made to form a society to provide play-grounds for the recreation of children of the humble class, and an act was passed April 19, 1859 (22 Vict. c. 27), to facilitate grants of land near populous places for the use of regulated recreation for adults and as play-grounds for children.

PLEBEIANS.—The people, as opposed to the patricians or nobles of Rome, revolted and obtained a decree of the senate to have two of their order elected annually as tribunes, *B.C.* 490. Three plebeians were created decemvirs about *B.C.* 450. Military tribunes were chosen from the plebeians about *B.C.* 400; and two plebeians were raised to the consulate about *B.C.* 365. A plebeian was chosen one of the censors *B.C.* 351, and two plebeians were appointed *B.C.* 131.

PLESSIS LES TOURS (France).—This castle was surrounded with a triple fortification by Louis XI., who retired here *A.D.* 1482, and died Aug. 30, 1483. An assembly of the states was held in the grand apartment of the castle, at which the deputy from Paris bestowed upon Louis XII. the title of "Father of his People," in May, 1506.

PLOTS, REBELLIONS, &c.—The following are the most important conspiracies and insurrections connected with English history:—

A.D.

- 1051. Godwin, earl of Kent, rebels against Edward the Confessor.
- 1071. Hereward de Walle rebels against William I.
- 1074. Earl Waltheof and other Norman barons rebel.
- 1088. Robert, duke of Normandy, assisted by his uncle Odo, bishop of Bayeux, conspires against William II.
- 1095. Robert Mowbray heads a conspiracy for dethroning William II., and conferring the crown on his cousin, the earl of Albemarle.
- 1102. Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, opposes the accession of Henry I.
- 1137. Several nobles conspire in favour of the empress Matilda, and begin the civil wars of Stephen's reign.

- A.D.
 1173. Queen Eleanor and her sons conspire against Henry II.
 1213. The barons take arms against King John
 1222. Constantine Fitz-Arnulph heads an insurrection for making Louis, son of Philip of France, king of England.
 1233. Richard, earl of Pembroke, forms a confederacy against Henry III. and his minister the bishop of Winchester.
 1264. Simon de Montfort commences the Barons' war (*q. v.*).
 1270. A rebellion of the Irish is suppressed.
 1312. The barons league against Gaveston.
 1322. The earl of Lancaster conspires with the Scotch against Edward II.
 1326. Queen Isabella and the barons commence the conspiracy which results in the dethronement of the king.
 1329. An insurrection in the south of Ireland.
 1381. Wat Tyler's insurrection (*q. v.*).
 1388. A conspiracy by the duke of Gloucester against his nephew Richard II., is alleged to have been formed this year.
 1393. The Irish rebel.
 1399. Henry Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, conspires against and dethrones Richard II.
 1401. The Welsh revolt under Owen Glendower.
 1402. The Percies conspire against Henry IV.
 1408. The earl of Northumberland and Owen Glendower rebel.
 1415. The earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, form a plot for making the earl of March king.
 1450. Cade's insurrection (*q. v.*).
 1452. The Yorkist insurrection against Henry VI.
 1469. Sir John Conyers and others rebel against Edward IV.
 1470. The earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence cause Edward IV. to be dethroned.
 1471. Edward IV. rebels against Henry VI. and recovers the crown.
 1483. Richard, duke of Gloucester, conspires against his nephew Edward V., and obtains the crown. The duke of Buckingham and the bishop of Ely form a plot for the dethronement of Richard III.
 1486. Lambert Simnel's insurrection.
 1493. Perkin Warbeck's insurrection.
 1497. Flammock's rebellion (*q. v.*).
 1505. The duke of Suffolk conspires against Henry VII.
 1534. June 11. Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, rebels in Ireland against Henry VIII.
 1536. Dr. Mackerel, under the assumed name of Captain Cobler, heads an insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Lancashire. The Yorkshire insurrection, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, breaks out (*q. v.*).
 1549. June 9. The inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall rebel under Arundel Ket, the tanner, heads an insurrection in Norfolk.
 1553. The duke of Northumberland conspires in favour of Lady Jane Grey.
 1554. Feb. 7. Sir Thomas Wyatt rebels against Queen Mary, in consequence of her intended marriage with Philip of Spain.
 1556. Clever's rebellion is suppressed in Norfolk.
 1557. Sir Thomas Stafford heads a rebellion in Yorkshire.
 1559. Dr. Story plots against Queen Elizabeth.
 1564. The sons of Cardinal Pole conspire against the queen.
 1569. The earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland rebel.
 1579. The Irish rebellion under Fitz-Maurice is suppressed.
 1581. The Jesuit Campion conspires against the queen.
 1584. Throgmorton's conspiracy is defeated.
 1586. Babynton's conspiracy (*q. v.*).
 1594. The plot of Roderigo Lopez is detected.
 1597. The earl of Tyrone rebels in Ireland.
 1601. The Essex conspiracy (*q. v.*).
 1603. Sir Walter Raleigh and others conspire against James I. and in favour of Arabella Stuart. (See BYE and MAIN PLOTS.)

- A.D.
 1605. Nov. 4. The Gunpowder Plot (*q. v.*).
 1607. Captain Pouch's insurrection in Warwickshire and Northampton is suppressed.
 1608. Sir Cahir O'Doherty's insurrection breaks out.
 1641. Oct. 23. Phelim O'Neill's Ulster rebellion (*q. v.*).
 1642. The Great Rebellion commences.
 1643. Edmund Waller, the poet, conspires against the parliament.
 1654. Gerrard, nicknamed "the Generous," conspires against Cromwell.
 1655. The insurrections of Penruddock and Syndercomb are suppressed.
 1658. Sexby conspires to assassinate Cromwell.
 1660. The insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II. is suppressed.
 1661. Venner's insurrection is suppressed.
 1665. The plot of Colonel Danvers is frustrated.
 1670. Dec. 6. Colonel Blood's conspiracy commences with the seizure of the duke of Ormond.
 1678. Aug. 12. Oates's Popish plot is disclosed.
 1679. The Meal-tub plot (*q. v.*).
 1683. June 12. Discovery of the Rye-house plot (*q. v.*).
 1685. June 20. The duke of Monmouth rebels at Taunton.
 1689. Claverhouse, Lord Dundee, rebels in Scotland against William and Mary.
 1696. Feb. 14. The Assassination plot is discovered.
 1703. Simon Frazer's plot for placing the son of James II. on the throne is frustrated.
 1711. Guiscard conspires against the ministers.
 1715. Sept. 6. The earl of Mar's rebellion in favour of the Pretender breaks out in Scotland.
 1718. James Sheppard, a madman, conspires against the life of George I.
 1722. Failure of Laver's conspiracy (*q. v.*).
 1740. A Jacobite confederacy in favour of the Pretender is formed in Scotland.
 1745. Aug. 19. The Scotch rebellion in favour of the Pretender commences.
 1761. The Whiteboy insurrection in Ireland.
 1762. The Levellers rise in Ireland.
 1769. The Steelboy insurrection breaks out in Ireland.
 1775. The American rebellion commences.
 1784. The Irish Peep-o'-Day boys rise.
 1786. The Right-boys rebel in Ireland.
 1794. Horne Tooke and others are tried on a charge of implication in the conspiracies of the Corresponding Society (*q. v.*).
 1798. A rebellion, under Lord Edward Fitzgerald, breaks out in Ireland (*q. v.*).
 1803. July 23. Emmett's insurrection in Ireland.
 1815. A rebellion breaks out in Tipperary.
 1817. The Green-bag inquiry (*q. v.*).
 1820. Failure of the Cato-street conspiracy (*q. v.*).
 1837. Papineau's "Sons of Liberty" rebellion is suppressed in Canada.
 1848. Smith O'Brien's insurrection is suppressed in Ireland.
 1857. The native troops rebel in India (*q. v.*).
 1858. The supposed conspiracy of the Phoenix Society is frustrated in Ireland.

PLowCZE (Battle).—The Teutonic knights were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians at this place, in Poland, A.D. 1331. According to Polish historians, 20,000 of the vanquished were left dead on the field, while they themselves only lost 500 men.

PLUM-TREE.—It is believed that some varieties of the plum are indigenous to England. Pliny states that it was brought from Syria to Greece, and that it was afterwards imported into Italy and France. Lord Cromwell imported several varieties from Italy during the reign of Henry VIII. The date-plum was introduced from Barbary before 1596, and the Pishamin plum from North America before 1629. The green-gage was introduced into France by Claude,

queen of Francis I.; the American red-gage was first raised in 1790; and the Washington plum was imported from America in 1821.

PLURALITIES.—The holding of more than one benefice with cure of souls was strictly prohibited by the council of Lateran, A.D. 1215, except in the case of men specially eminent for learning, who were sometimes permitted to enjoy more than one benefice, provided they were not more than thirty miles distant from each other, and he agreed to reside in each of them for some reasonable time every year. The holding of pluralities in the Anglican church was restrained by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529), which was amended by 57 Geo. III. c. 99 (July 10, 1817). Both these statutes were repealed by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 14, 1838), which prohibited more than two preferments, or one preferment and one benefice, to be held together, and reduced the distance permitted between two benefices enjoyed at the same time to ten miles. The laws relating to pluralities were amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 14, 1850); and provisions for the union of contiguous benefices were made by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 127 (Aug. 14, 1855).

PLYMOUTH (Devonshire) is supposed to have been the *Tameorwerth* of the Saxons. At the time of the Conquest (A.D. 1066) it was known as *Sutton*, or *South Town*; acquired the name of *Sutton Prior* and *Sutton Valletort* in the reign of Edward I.; and was incorporated by the name of *Plymouth* in 1439. Here Edward the Black Prince embarked on his expedition to France in 1355, and landed on his return with his royal captives. In the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV., the French landed and attempted to burn the town, but were driven back to their ships. The plague committed great ravages in 1579 and 1581. A body of Spaniards made a descent on the coast in July, 1595; but their progress was soon checked, and twenty-two chests, full of papal bulls, dispensations, and pardons, were seized and burnt in the market-place of Plymouth. Charles I. and his court, with 120 ships and 6,000 troops from Portsmouth, remained here for ten days in 1625. The royalists besieged the town from September, 1643, to the end of the year. It was afterwards blockaded for nearly a year and a half, but the parliamentarians kept possession of the town. After the Restoration the present citadel was built, and the fortifications improved. A fire occurred in the dockyard, and destroyed 500 tons of cordage, 700 sails, and 1,050 tons of hemp, on the night of July 3, 1761. Another fire broke out in the dockyard in five different places simultaneously, and consumed stores and buildings to the value of £149,880, on July 27, 1770. The last fire occurred on Sept. 27, 1840, when several ships and a large quantity of timber were destroyed. The celebrated breakwater at Plymouth, commenced Aug. 12, 1812, was completed in 1841. The grammar-school was

founded in 1572; the Red-boys' school was established by will dated 1632; a school and asylum for orphans was founded in 1625; Charles's almshouses were built in 1679; the Grey school was founded in 1713; and the Athenæum was opened Feb. 4, 1819. A mechanics' institute was established in December, 1827.

PLYMOUTH (North America).—At this place, in Massachusetts, the Pilgrim Fathers landed A.D. 1620. An annual festival is held Dec. 22, in what is termed the Pilgrims' Hall, built in 1824, to commemorate the event.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.—This section of the Christian church derives its name from having originated at Plymouth about A.D. 1830. The chief doctrinal peculiarities of the brethren are their professed adherence to the Christianity of the New Testament, and their condemnation both of established and non-conformist churches, the former of which they consider too latitudinarian, in desiring to embrace within their pale the whole population of a country, and the latter too sectarian, because they exclude all but the members of their own party. They hold that the presence of the Holy Ghost constitutes a church, and that doctrine, and not ordination, is the test of a divinely-appointed minister.

PODESTÀ, termed by Hallam (Middle Ages, chap. iii. p. 1) "a new and singular species of magistracy," was introduced into the Lombard cities about the end of the 12th century. Frederick I. appointed podestàs, instead of the elective consuls A.D. 1158, and this office was abolished in 1159. When revived by the citizens themselves, after the peace of Constance in 1183, the podestà was made the criminal judge, and preserver of the peace.

PODOLIA (Russia).—This Polish province was ceded to the Turks A.D. 1672, and having been recovered by the Poles, was conquered and annexed to Russia in 1772.

POET-LAUREATE.—Disraeli remarks (*Curiosities of Literature*), "The custom of crowning poets is as ancient as poetry itself." Petrarch received the laurel crown at Rome on Easter-day, A.D. 1341. Maximilian I. founded a poetical college at Vienna in 1504. In England the king's versifier existed as early as 1251. Chaucer assumed the title of poet-laureate about 1369. The title of king's poet-laureate first occurs in the reign of Edward IV. (1461—1483), when one John Kay held the office. The first patent was granted in 1630.

POETS-LAUREATE.

- Andrew Bernard, in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII.
- John Skelton, born about the middle of the 15th century; died June 25, 1529.
- Edmund Spenser, born about 1553; died Jan. 16, 1599.
- Samuel Daniel, born in 1562; died Oct. 13, 1619.
- Ben Jonson, born in 1573; died Aug. 6, 1637.
- Sir William Davenant, born in February, 1605; died April 7, 1688.

John Dryden, born in 1630; deposed from the office in 1688; and died May 1, 1700.
 Thomas Shadwell, born in 1640; died in November, 1692.
 Nabum Tate, born in 1652; died in 1715.
 Nicholas Rowe, born in 1673; died Dec. 6, 1718.
 Rev. Laurence Eusden, born (date uncertain); died Sept. 27, 1730.
 Colley Cibber, born Nov. 6, 1671; died Dec. 2, 1757.
 William Whitehead, born in 1716; died April 14, 1785.
 Thomas Wharton, born in 1728; died May 21, 1790.
 Henry James Pye, born July 10, 1745; died Aug. 10, 1813.
 Robert Southey, born Aug. 12, 1774; died March 21, 1843.
 William Wordsworth, born in 1771; died April 21, 1850.
 Alfred Tennyson, born in 1809.

POETRY has in all ages and in every nation been the original form of literary composition. "It is the first step by which our nature raises itself above the physical impulses to which we are subject in common with the lower order of creation, the first attempt to embody thought in a connected and permanent form." (Mure, *Language and Literature of Greece*, i. 146.) The song of thanksgiving uttered by Moses and the Israelites after their deliverance from Pharaoh, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xv. 1—19), is usually regarded as the most ancient poetical composition extant. Among the Greeks poetry was coeval with their national existence. They referred its origin to Orpheus, who is reputed to have lived B.C. 1397; but the poetic period of the Greeks did not commence till the time of Homer, B.C. 907, and continued till B.C. 560. The early history of Rome was preserved in the rude Saturnian ballads of the reigns of Tullus Hostilius and Tarquinius Priscus, but the chief Roman poets did not flourish till a much later period, Virgil being born B.C. 70, and Horace B.C. 65. Modern poetry may perhaps be regarded as commencing with the rude songs of the Germans, one of which, composed about A.D. 883, in honour of a victory over the Normans, possesses great merit. The Provençal bards of France also contributed greatly to introduce modern poetry. Their productions date from about 1096. Lawrence Minot, whose poems on the wars of Edward III. were composed in 1352, is the earliest original English poet, and John Barbour, who completed his great work "The Bruce" in 1373, produced the first Scotch poem. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died in 1400. The earl of Surrey, who was executed Jan. 21, 1547, was the first English author who wrote blank verse.

POISONING.—This crime prevailed to a great extent among the ancient Greeks and Romans. A vegetable poison for destroying life easily and without pain was much used in Rome about B.C. 200. By 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1531), poisoners were ordered to be boiled to death. (*See BOILING TO DEATH.*) A confederacy of poisoners was discovered at Rome in 1659. Margaret d'Aubray, the

wife of the marquis of Brinvilliers, pursued her fatal career of poisoning in 1670, and the crime had become so prevalent in France at this period, that a special court was established to deal with the evil. The most notorious of modern poisoners in England was William Palmer, who poisoned his friend Cook Nov. 21, 1855. His wife and brother, it is supposed, previously suffered the same fate. He was executed at Stafford June 14, 1856.

POITIERS (France), known to the Romans as Limonum, afterwards took the name of its inhabitants, the Pictavi or Pictones, who submitted to Julius Cæsar. It was pillaged by the Vandals A.D. 410. A great battle between the Franks under Clovis I. and the Visigoths under Alaric, was fought in the neighbourhood in 507. The latter were defeated, and their king was slain by the hand of his rival. The Saracens were defeated here by Charles Martel in 732, and the English under the Black Prince gained a complete victory over the French under John II., who was taken prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356. Poitiers was surrendered to the English in 1360, but reverted to France in 1372. During the religious wars of the 16th century it was taken from the Huguenots by the Roman Catholics, who committed great cruelties. An unsuccessful attempt was made to retake it in 1569 by Coligny. The church of Montierneuf, which belonged to a Benedictine abbey, was finished in 1096, and the cathedral of St. Pierre, which was commenced by Henry II. of England in 1152, was not finished till 1379. Councils were held here in 590; Jan. 13, 1000; in 1023, 1073; Jan. 13, 1074; Jan. 15, 1073; Nov. 18, 1100; and June 25, 1106.

POITOU (France).—This ancient province formed part of Aquitania Secunda, and was held successively by the Vandals, the Visigoths, and the Franks, and came into the possession of England by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet to Eleanor of Guienne, A.D. 1153. It was taken from them in 1294 by Philip II.; was overrun by the English, under Edward the Black Prince, in 1356, and was ceded to England in 1360. It finally reverted to the crown of France in 1372.

POLA (Sea-fight).—The Venetian captain-general Vettore Pisani sustained a serious defeat off this town of Illyria, from the Genoese fleet of Luciano Doria, May 7, 1379. The loss on both sides was heavy, the Genoese admiral being among the slain.

POLAND.—The Poles regard Duke Lech or Lesko I., who began to reign A.D. 550, as the founder of their nation. His successors held the country for about 300 years; but the history of their dynasty is so involved in myths as to be regarded as entirely fabulous. The authentic history of Poland commenced with the establishment of the Piast dynasty in 842.

A.D.

842. The peasant Piastus is elevated to the throne, and founds the dynasty of the Piasts.

965. Miecslaus I. is converted to Christianity.

- A.D.
 968. He defeats the Saxons at Cidin.
 986. He is compelled to submit to the emperor Otho II. The grand-duke Uladimir the Great invades Poland.
 989. Miecislau I. invades Bohemia.
 1001. Poland is erected into a kingdom.
 1034. The death of King Miecislau II., whose eldest son is an infant, plunges the kingdom into civil anarchy.
 1043. Casimir I. subdues the rebel Masos at the battle of Ploesko.
 1079. Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow.
 1081. He is expelled from Poland in consequence, and commits suicide.
 1096. Sbigniew rebels against his father.
 1109. Henry V. of Germany is compelled by the Poles to raise the siege of Glogaw.
 1116. Sbigniew is assassinated by order of his brother Boleslaus III.
 1177. Miecislau III. is deposed.
 1227. Assassination of Lesko the White.
 1233. The Teutonic knights settle in Poland.
 1241. Poland is ravaged by the Tartars.
 1264. Boleslaus V. subdues the Jadvingi.
 1289. The death of Lesko the Black is followed by frightful anarchy.
 1296. King Premislaus is assassinated by his cousin, the margrave of Anhalt.
 1322. Silesia is seized by the king of Bohemia.
 1335. Casimir III. cedes Pomerania to the Teutonic knights.
 1347. A code of laws is prepared at Wisliza.
 1370. At the death of Casimir III. the Piast dynasty becomes extinct, and the crown is conferred upon Louis of Hungary.
 1387. Ladislaus V. compels the Lithuanians to embrace Christianity.
 1439. John Corvinus, king of Hungary, bequeaths his throne to Ladislaus VL of Poland.
 1498. The Wallachians invade Poland, and carry into captivity 100,000 of the inhabitants.
 1569. Lithuania is finally united to Poland.
 1577. The Poles subdue the Cossacks of the Ukraine.
 1582. Russia cedes Livonia to Poland at the peace of Zapolia.
 1586. Stephen organizes a militia composed of the barbarous Cossacks.
 1620. Poland is invaded by the Turks.
 1635. The Cossacks revolt.
 1654. The Russians invade Poland.
 1655. Charles Gustavus of Sweden subjugates Poland.
 1660. The Poles recover their independence.
 1668. John II. abdicates the throne.
 1673. Nov. 11. John Sobieski defeats an immense army of Turkish invaders at Kotzim.
 1674. John Sobieski is elected king.
 1683. Sept. 12. John Sobieski delivers Vienna from the Turks.
 1690. The Polish army mutinies.
 1699. Jan. 26. The peace of Carlowitz restores Kaminiack to Poland.
 1704. Charles XII. of Sweden deposes Frederick Augustus.
 1724. A severe conflict between the Jesuits and Lutherans takes place in the streets of Thorn.
 1733. On the death of Frederick Augustus, the succession to the crown is disputed by Stanislaus Lesczinska, who is supported by the French, and Frederick Augustus, son of the late king, whose cause is espoused by Russia, Prussia, and Germany.
 1768. A confederation of patriots against the encroachments of Russia is formed at Bar.
 1772. Aug. 5. The first treaty for the partition of Poland is signed at St. Petersburg by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
 1789. The Poles declare themselves independent of the Russian yoke.
 1790. March 29. An alliance is concluded with Prussia.
 1791. May 3. A new constitution is granted.
 1792. War is declared by Russia.
 1793. The second partition treaty is signed.

- A.D.
 1794. March 24. Kosciusko expels the Russians from Cracow. May 15. He seeks aid from the French. June 15. Cracow surrenders to the Prussians. Nov. 4. Suwarrow defeats Kosciusko at Praga, where 12,000 Poles are slain. Nov. 9. He enters Warsaw.
 1795. The third treaty of partition is signed, by which the kingdom of Poland becomes extinct. Nov. 25. Stanislaus abdicates at Grodno.
 1796. Nov. Kosciusko is set at liberty by the emperor Paul.
 1798. Feb. 11. Death of the ex-king Stanislaus at St. Petersburg.
 1804. Nov. 27. Napoleon I. fixes his head-quarters at Posen.
 1806. Dec. 18. Napoleon I. enters Warsaw.
 1807. Jan. 14. A supreme legislative commission is opened at Warsaw. July 9. The treaty of Tilsit (q. v.) is concluded.
 1809. The Poles assist the French in the wars of this year. April 15. The Austrian army, under the archduke Ferdinand, enters Poland. April 19. The Austrians defeat Poniatowski at the battle of Raszyn, and occupy Warsaw. May 14. Dombrowski defeats the Austrians at the battle of Thorn. June 1. The archduke Ferdinand evacuates Warsaw.
 1812. June 28. The general diet at Warsaw proclaims the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland.
 1813. Aug. and Sept. Owing to an inundation, the country suffers from a terrible famine.
 1815. May 3. Cracow is made a free republic. June 20. The Czar Alexander is solemnly proclaimed king of Poland at Warsaw. Dec. 21. A new constitution is completed.
 1818. Personal slavery is abolished in Courland, and the first Polish diet is summoned.
 1819. July 31. Liberty of the press is abolished in Poland.
 1820. Sept. 13. The Polish diet is opened at Warsaw.
 1830. Nov. 29. An insurrection breaks out at Warsaw. Dec. 20. General Chlopicki is made dictator.
 1831. Jan. 25. The diet declares Poland independent, and proclaims that the throne is vacant. Jan. 30. Prince Adam Czartoryski is elected president of the national government. Feb. 6. The Russian army enters Poland. Feb. 19 & 20. The Poles maintain their position against the Russians at the battle of Grochow. March 31. Generals Rybinski and Kicki defeat the Russians under General Giesmar at the battle of Wurz. April 3. The czar publishes a ukase against the insurgents in Wilna. April 5. The Russians are compelled to evacuate Wilna, and Courland is declared in a state of war. April 6. The Russians are defeated with a loss of 12,000 men at the battle of Zelichow. April 10. The Poles are victorious at Ignie, and fix their head-quarters at Seidlitz. April 17. The Poles under Sierawski are defeated at Wronow. May 18. The Poles seize Ostrolenka. May 26. The Poles are defeated at the battle of Ostrolenka. May 29. General Gielgud beats the Russians under General Sacken at Baybrod. June 10. General Diebitsch, commander in chief of the Russian forces, dies of cholera at Pultusk. June 19. The Russians defeat the Poles under General Gielgud at Wilna. July 8. The Russians are victorious at the battle of Schwawl. July 12. The Polish general Gielgud is shot by one of his own officers. July 14. The Poles under Chrzanowski are defeated by General Rudiger at Minsk. Aug. 15. Disturbances break out at Warsaw. Sept. 7. The Russians attack Warsaw, which surrenders the following day. This event strikes the death-blow of Polish independence.

- A.D.
 1831. Oct. 20. The czar announces the termination of the Polish war.
 1832. Feb. 26. An imperial ukase is published, constituting Poland an integral part of the Russian empire.
 1834. Feb. 10. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees is signed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
 1836. Feb. 16. An insurrection in Cracow is suppressed by the Austrians.
 1841. The incorporation of Poland with the Russian empire is rendered complete. Russian laws, taxes, and language, are introduced.
 1845. A conspiracy for the restoration of Polish independence is discovered and suppressed.
 1846. Feb. 22. A general insurrection against Russia breaks out in Poland. The Austrians under General Collin are expelled from Cracow. Feb. 26. Collin defeats the insurgents at Gdow. Feb. 27. They take refuge in Cracow. Nov. 6. The republic of Cracow is disfranchised, and is annexed to Austria.
 1847. May. Poland is made a Russian province.
 1848. April 26. A revolt breaks out at Cracow. May 11. The insurgent leader Mieroslawski is taken prisoner.
 1851. Jan. 13. The customs barrier between Russia and Poland is abolished.
 1856. May 27. The emperor Alexander II. grants an amnesty in favour of Polish refugees. June 6. It is rejected by the central committee of the Polish Democratic Society.
 1857. Sept. 7. The emperor visits Warsaw. Dec. 2. Decrees are issued for the amelioration of the position of the rural population of Poland.
 1860. Oct. 22 to 26. The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the prince-regent of Prussia, have an interview at Warsaw.
 1861. Feb. 25. Disturbances break out at Warsaw. Feb. 28. An address is delivered to the emperor, praying for the restoration of Polish nationality. March 9. The emperor refuses, but agrees to redress certain grievances. April 8. Warsaw is kept in order by a military force. May 30. Death of Prince Gortchakoff, lieutenant-general of Poland.

RULERS OF POLAND.

	A.D.		A.D.
Piastus.....	842	Ladislaua V. (alone)	1399
Ziemovitua.....	861	Ladislaua VI.	1434
Lesko, or Lescus IV.	892	Interregnum.....	1445
Ziemomislaua.....	913	Casimir IV.....	1445
Micislaua I.	964	John (Albert) I.....	1492
Boleslaua I.	992	Alexander.....	1501
Micislaua II.	1025	Sigismund I.	1506
Richense, or Richsa	1034	Sigismund II.	1548
Interregnum.....	1037	Interregnum.....	1573
Casimir I.	1041	Henry of Valois.....	1574
Boleslaua II.	1058	Stephen Baththori.....	1575
Ladislaua I.	1081	Interregnum.....	1584
Boleslaua III.	1102	Sigismund III.....	1587
Ladislaua II.	1138	Ladislaua VII.....	1632
Boleslaua IV.....	1146	John II., or Casimir V.....	1648
Micislaua III.....	1173	Interregnum.....	1668
Casimir II.....	1177	Michael - Koributh-	
Lesko V.	1194	Wiesnowski.....	1669
Micislaua IV.....	1200	John III. (Sobieski)	1674
Ladislaua III.....	1203	Interregnum.....	1697
Lesko V. (again) ..	1206	Frederick - Augus-	
Boleslaua V.....	1227	tus I.....	1697
Lesko VI.....	1279	Stanislaua I. (Lezin-	
Interregnum.....	1289	ski).....	1704
Premislaua.....	1295	Frederick - Augus-	
Ladislaua IV.....	1296	tus I. (again).....	1709
Wenceslaua.....	1300	Frederick - Augus-	
Ladislaua IV. (again)	1304	tus II.....	1734
Casimir III. (the		Interregnum.....	1763
Great).....	1333	Stanislaua II. (Augus-	
Louis of Hungary.....	1370	tus Poniatowski) 1764	
Interregnum.....	1382	Extinction of the	
Hedwige and Ladislaua V.	1385	kingdom.....	1795

POLAR REGIONS. (See ARCTIC CIRCLE, FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITIONS, NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, &c.)

POLAR STAR, the name given to a star of the second magnitude, in the constellation called the Little Bear. It is the nearest visible star to the North Pole. Its discovery is ascribed by the Chinese to the emperor Yong-Cheng, who reigned in the year B.C. 1970.

POLICE.—The celebrated writer Fielding introduced, A.D. 1753, a system of paid police, who were placed under the orders of the acting magistrate at Bow Street. The Thames police was established in 1798. The new police force for the metropolis was established by 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 (June 19, 1829), and was to extend to twelve miles from Charing Cross. By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (Aug. 17, 1839), this distance was extended to fifteen miles from Charing Cross; and the force was placed under the control of two commissioners. The city police, though similar in organization, remains under the control of the corporation. By 19 Vict. c. 2 (Feb. 28, 1856), the metropolitan police was placed under the management of one commissioner. The police for counties and boroughs is regulated by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69 (July 21, 1856), and the police for Scotland is regulated by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72 (Aug. 25, 1857).

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—This science, which teaches the principles which govern the production and accumulation of wealth, and its distribution and consumption, was little understood by the Greeks and Romans. It may be said to owe its origin practically to the free towns that rose in Europe in the Middle Ages, though the system was not expounded until a later period. The English claim to be the first who established the just principles of commercial intercourse, though some continental writers award the honour to the Italians and the French. Sir Dudley North's "Discourses on Trade," published in 1691; Hume's "Political Essays," published in 1752; Harris's "Essay on Money and Coins," and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," published in 1766; and Mill's "Political Economy," in 1821, are the principal English works on this science.

POLITICIANS.—This term, at first applied during the religious wars in France, to both Huguenots and Roman Catholics of moderate opinions, was in 1574 given to the faction headed by the duke d'Alençon and the sons of Montmorency. The duke was arrested, and the sons of Montmorency were sent to the Bastille, and several of their subordinates were executed.

POLKA.—The lavolta described by Sir John Davies in "The Orchestra" (1596), is supposed by a writer in "Notes and Queries" (xii. 152) to have resembled the modern polka, introduced into this country about A.D. 1842.

POLL ACT, putting a price upon the heads of many Irishmen of distinction, was passed in Ireland A.D. 1465. This tyrannical law

was first put in force by the earl of Desmond.

POLLALORE (Battle).—Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali at this place, in Hindostan, Aug. 27, 1781. The battle lasted from nine in the morning till sunset, and was very hotly contested.

POLLENTA (Battle).—A great victory was gained by the Roman general Stilicho over the Goths, under Alaric, at this place, in Italy, Easter-day (March 29), A.D. 403. Magnificent spoils, and the release of many thousand prisoners, were among the results of this triumph.

POLL, or CAPITATION TAX, was levied in the Roman empire. It was first imposed in England by the parliament held at Northampton, Nov. 5, 1380. The severity employed by the tax-gatherers in its collection led to the rebellion of Wat the tyler, in 1381. The Kentish rebels assembled at Blackheath June 12, and entered London June 13. They plundered the city and seized on the Tower June 14. They destroyed the palace of the Savoy, the archbishop of Canterbury's palace, and the priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell. Wat Tyler was killed by Walworth, lord mayor of London, June 15, at the conference with Richard II. in Smithfield. This put an end to the insurrection. In 1667 every subject was assessed by head according to his rank. The tax was abolished by William III. in 1690.

POLOTZK (Russia).—This town was in existence as early as the time of Ruric, the founder of the Russian power, who reigned from A.D. 847 to 879. It contains a ruined castle and a handsome church and college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The French seized the town in July, 1812, and it was retaken by the Russians Oct. 20.

POLTAVA, or PULTAVA (Russia), was besieged by Charles XII. in May, 1709, with an army of about 18,000 men. Peter the Great came to its relief with a force of between 50,000 and 60,000 men, and, on the 15th June, the celebrated battle of Poltava was fought, in which the Swedish monarch was defeated with great slaughter and compelled to take refuge in Turkey.

POLYGAMY was allowed among the Jews; has prevailed in Asia from time immemorial; and is still permitted among the Mohammedans. Polygamy was made felony in England by an act passed in 1604.

POLYGLOT.—A name given to Bibles with the text printed in many languages. The idea appears to have originated with Origen, who arranged the Old Testament in several languages in the 3rd century. The principal Polyglots are,—1. the Complutensian Polyglot, in four languages, brought out under the superintendence of Cardinal Ximenes in 1514 and 1515; 2. the Antwerp Polyglot, in 8 vols. folio, edited by Montanus, and brought out in 1569-72; 3. the Parisian Polyglot, in 10 vols. folio, edited by Le Jay, and brought out in 1628-45; 4. the London Polyglot, in 6 vols. folio, edited by Brian Walton, and brought out

in 1654-7 (it consisted occasionally of nine languages); and 5. Bagster's Polyglot, in 1 vol. folio, published in London in 1831, the Old Testament being in eight, and the New in nine languages.

POLYNESIA.—This term, signifying "many islands," is applied to the numerous islands scattered over a great part of the Pacific Ocean. The work of discovery in this region was commenced by Magelhaens, who reached the Ladrone Islands March 6, 1520. He was followed at the close of the same century by Mendana and other Spanish navigators. The Dutch made further discoveries in the 17th century, and these were considerably extended by the English navigators, the most celebrated of whom, Captain Cook, was killed in a collision with the natives of Owhyhee, Feb. 14, 1779.

POLYPLECTRON.—This musical instrument was invented by Dietz about A.D. 1828.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (London), for scientific studies and amusements, was first opened to the public Aug. 6, 1839. A serious accident occurred here, by the fall of a staircase, Jan. 3, 1859, when one person was killed and nearly forty injured.

POLYTHEISM appears to have originated from a superstitious feeling regarding the heavenly bodies, and the great powers of nature. The Egyptians in the time of Moses (B.C. 1570) were polytheists. The Greeks and Romans, though acknowledging a supreme god, worshipped the lesser gods, and were essentially polytheists. In many parts of the world polytheism still prevails to a great extent.

POMEGRANATE.—This tree, a native of most parts of the south of Europe, and of China, was cultivated in England by Gerard, A.D. 1596.

POMERANIA (Prussia).—This province derives its name from the Wends, who settled here about the beginning of the 6th century, and called it *Po More* (beside the sea). Mestibock, who flourished about A.D. 960, was the first prince of Pomerania. On the death of Sambor, in 1107, the country was divided into two parts. The eastern part came into the possession of the Teutonic knights in 1296, and rather more than a century afterwards was annexed to the Polish crown. The princes of the other part of Pomerania were recognized as princes of the German empire and dukes of Pomerania in 1182. This dukedom was separated into two in 1295; was reunited in 1478; and the ducal line became extinct on the death of Boleslaus XIII. in 1637. The country was divided between Prussia and Sweden. The latter gave up part of the territory in 1720, and the remainder in 1814, when the whole was incorporated in the Prussian kingdom.

POMEROY (North America).—This town of the state of Ohio was founded A.D. 1841.

POMONA, or MAINLAND (Orkney Islands), the largest of the group, is supposed to have

been colonized by the Picts. It was conquered by the Normans about A.D. 876, and remained subject to the kings of Norway and Denmark till the year 1468, when it was annexed to the Scottish crown by treaty.

POMPEII (Italy).—The date of the foundation of this city is unknown. It is said to have been conquered by the Samnites about B.C. 440, from whom it was taken by the Romans about eighty years after. In the Social war, which began B.C. 91, Pompeii, with the other towns of Campania, revolted and joined the Marican confederacy; but it escaped the punishment which was inflicted on some of the other cities. A quarrel between its inhabitants and those of Nuceria, in which the latter were defeated, took place A.D. 59; and in 63 Pompeii was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Other shocks followed at intervals. The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius occurred Aug. 23, 79, and overwhelmed the town. It remained buried till 1755, when excavations were commenced, and the whole city was at length recovered.

POMPTINE or PONTINE MARSHES (Italy).—The marshes in the south of Latium received this name from their proximity to the town of Suessa Pometia. They were first drained by the censor A. Claudius Cæcus, B.C. 312. Trajan commenced a road through them A.D. 107, and it was opened in 110. Theodoric drained them in 500.

PONDICHERY (Hindustan), the capital of the French possessions, was purchased by them from the rajah of Bejapore A.D. 1672, though they did not form a settlement till 1674. It was taken by the Dutch in 1693, but restored in 1697. Pondicherry, unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1748, was taken by them in 1761, 1778, 1793, and 1803. It was restored to the French in 1815.

PONT-À-CHIN, or TOURNAY, (Battle,) was fought near Tournay, in Belgium, between the French, nearly 100,000 strong, under Pichegru, and the allies, May 23, 1794. After a desperate struggle, which lasted from five in the morning till nine at night, the allies made a gallant charge which drove the enemy from the field. It is sometimes erroneously called the battle of Espierres.

PONTEFRAC, or POMFRET (Yorkshire).—In the time of the Saxons this town was called Kirkby. Its present name is derived from the Latin *pons fractus*, from the breaking of a bridge over the Aire. Pomfret Castle, the remains of which still exist, was built A.D. 1080. During the civil war, the castle was garrisoned for Charles I. It was attacked by the parliamentarians in 1644, and taken by them in 1645; retaken by the royalists in 1648, and finally surrendered to Lambert, March 25, 1649, when it was destroyed by order of parliament.

PONTANAK (Borneo), the chief of the Dutch settlements in the island, was founded

A.D. 1823. They founded a factory here as early as 1776.

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS.—The office of chief pontiff among the Romans is said to have been instituted by Numa Pompilius. The emperor Augustus was made Pontifex Maximus A.D. 12, and the office was held by the emperors after his time until discontinued by Gratian in 375. Maximilian I., of Germany, assumed the title in 1511, and it is borne by the popes.

PONTIGNY (France).—To the hospitable care of the abbot of this monastery, some miles from Sens, the sovereign pontiff commended Thomas Becket, when he was exiled from England, A.D. 1164. Henry II. caused the fugitive to be driven from his retreat in 1165.

PONTUS (Asia Minor) originally formed part of Cappadocia, and was a satrapy of the Persian empire. This satrapy, afterwards called Pontus by the Macedonians, was bestowed on one of the royal family of Persia, named Artabazes (B.C. 480). In the time of Mithridates the Great, Pontus included the whole of Paphlagonia and part of Bithynia. Mithridates assisted the Greeks against the Scythians B.C. 112—110, and after conquering many petty Scythian princes in Europe, formed connections with the Germanic nations as far as the Danube, B.C. 108—105. His first war with Rome, B.C. 89—85, arose through the attacks of his neighbour Nicomedes, at the instigation of the Romans. He lost Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Paphlagonia. A second war with Rome took place B.C. 84—81, and a third war occurred B.C. 75—64, which ended in the destruction of Mithridates, and the reduction of Pontus to a Roman province.

KINGS OF PONTUS.

	B.C.		B.C.
Ariobarzanes I.		Mithridates IV.	240
Mithridates I.	unknown	Pharnaces I.	190
Mithridates II.	337	Mithridates V.	156
Mithridates III.	302	Mithridates VI.	120
Ariobarzanes II.	363	Pharnaces II.	63
Mithridates III.	302	Made a Roman province	47
Ariobarzanes III.	266		

PONZA (Mediterranean Sea).—This island, the ancient Pontia, was attacked by the British Feb. 26, 1813, and after a short conflict the governor capitulated, and the garrison of the fortress surrendered as prisoners of war.

POONAH (Hindustan), chief town of the collectorate of the same name, was included in the estate of Shahjee, who built the palace for his own residence in the 17th century. The power of the minister was made supreme by Balajee, and that of the rajah merely nominal, A.D. 1740. The minister Bajee Rao allied himself with Scindia against Holkar; but having been defeated in an engagement, he sought the aid of the British in 1802. Colonel Wellesley, after marching at the head of his horse a distance of upwards of sixty miles in thirty-two hours, took pos-

session of the city in time to save it from being burnt by the enemy, April 19, 1803. Having leagued with the native powers against the British in 1817, a treaty was formed with him, by which the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, his claims limited to his own possessions, and Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English, June 13, 1817. In the progress of the war he was compelled to flee, and ultimately resigned his office, and retired to Benares on a pension, June 3, 1818. An earthquake occurred June 10, 1819. Water-works were completed, chiefly at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in 1850. The government school is now united with the Sanscrit college, established A.D. 1821.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. (*See CHAPEL, KNIGHTS OF THE.*)

POOR-LAWS.—By 23 Edw. III. c. 7 (1349), it was declared illegal to give anything to a beggar who was able to work. Poor people were ordered to abide in the place of their birth by 12 Rich. II. c. 7 (1388). Appropriators of benefices were ordered to distribute an annual sum to their poor parishioners by 15 Rich. II. c. 6 (1391). The first act enjoining the systematic maintenance of the aged and impotent poor was 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1535). The present system of poor-laws was commenced by 43 Eliz. c. 2 (1601), which appointed overseers of the poor, authorized the erection of poor-houses, and taxed the householders in order to raise a poor-rate. This was followed by numerous statutes, which were consolidated and amended by the Poor-Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (Aug. 14, 1834). This act instituted the "Poor-Law Commissioners," whose period of office was extended by subsequent acts to 1847, when they were superseded by the "Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England," who were appointed by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109 (July 23, 1847). Their name was changed to that of the "Poor-Law Board" by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103 (Aug. 1, 1849). The removal of the poor is regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66 (Aug. 26, 1846), and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110 (Sept. 4, 1848).—The first poor-law act for Ireland was 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56 (July 31, 1838).—The Scotch poor are regulated by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 4, 1845), which has been amended by subsequent acts.

POORUNDAH (Hindustan).—A treaty of peace was concluded here with the Mahrattas, England acquiring the island of Salsette and other territory, June 3, 1776.

POPAYAN (New Granada) was founded by Benalcazar, A.D. 1537.

POPE.—From the Greek *πάπας*, or *πάππ*, signifying a father, was the common name of all bishops in the early church. Gregory VII., at a council held at Rome in 1076, ordered the title to be restricted to the bishops of Rome. In the following list,

taken from Nicolas's "Chronology of History," the names of the anti-popes, and of those whose right is disputed, are printed in Italics.

BISHOPS OF ROME.

	A.D.		A.D.
Peter, St.	42	Severinus	640
Linus	66	John IV.	640
Cletus	78	Theodorus I.	642
Clement I.	91	Martin I.	649
Anacletus	100	Eugenius I.	655
Alexander I.	109	Vitalian	658
Sixtus I.	119	Adeodatus	672
Tilesphorus	138	Domnus I.	676
Hyginus	139	Agatho	679
Pius I.	142	Leo II.	682
Anicetus	157	Benedict II.	684
Soter	168	John V.	685
Eleutherus	177	Conon	686
Victor I.	192	Sergius I.	687
Zephyrinus	202	<i>Paschal</i>	687
Calixtus I.	218	John VI.	701
Urban I.	223	John VII.	705
Pontianus	230	Sisinnius	708
Anterus	235	Constantine	708
Fabian	236	Gregory II.	715
Cornelius	251	Gregory III.	731
Lucius	252	Zachary	741
Stephen I.	253	Stephen II.	752
Sixtus II.	257	Stephen III.	752
Denis	259	Paul I.	757
Dionysius	259	<i>Constantine</i>	767
Felix I.	269	<i>Theophilactus</i>	767
Eutychian	275	Stephen IV.	768
Caius	283	Adrian I.	772
Marcellinus	296	Leo III.	795
<i>Interregnum</i>	304	Stephen V.	816
Marcellus I.	308	<i>Paschal I.</i>	817
Eusebius	310	Eugenius II.	824
Miltiades, or Melchhiades,	311	<i>Zimatus</i>	824
Sylvester I.	314	Valentine	827
Mark	336	Gregory IV.	828
Julius I.	337	Sergius II.	844
Liberius	352	Leo IV.	847
<i>Felix II.</i>	355	Benedict III.	855
Damasus I.	366	<i>Anastasius</i>	855
Siricus	384	Nicolas I.	858
<i>Sericus</i>	385	Adrian II.	867
Anastasius I.	399	John VIII.	872
Innocent I.	402	Marin, or Martin II.	882
Zosimus	417	Adrian III.	884
<i>Eulalius</i>	418	Stephen VI.	885
Boniface I.	418	Formosus	891
Celestine I.	422	<i>Sergius</i>	891
Sixtus III.	432	Boniface VI.	896
Leo I., the Great	440	Stephen VII.	896
Hilary	461	Romanus	897
Simplicius	468	John IX.	898
Felix II. or III.	483	Theodorus II.	898
Gelasius I.	492	Benedict IV.	900
<i>Anastasius II.</i>	496	Christopher	903
Lawrence	498	Leo V.	903
Symmachus	498	Sergius III.	905
Hormisdas	514	Anastasius III.	911
John I.	523	Lando	913
Felix III. or IV.	526	John X.	914
Boniface II.	530	Leo VI.	928
<i>Dioscorus</i>	530	Stephen VIII.	929
John II.	532	John XI.	931
Agapetus I.	535	Leo VII.	936
Silverius	536	Stephen IX.	939
Vigilius	538	Martin III.	943
Pelagius I.	555	Agapetus II.	946
John III.	559	John XII.	956
Benedict I.	573	Leo VIII.	963
Pelagius II.	578	Benedict V.	964
Gregory I., the Great	590	John XIII.	965
Sabinian	604	Benedict VI.	972
Boniface III.	606	<i>Boniface VII.</i>	973
Boniface IV.	607	Domnus II.	974
Deodatus I.	614	Benedict VII.	975
Boniface V.	617	John XIV.	984
Honorius I.	626	John XV.	986
		Gregory V.	996
		<i>John XVI.</i>	997

BISHOPS OF ROME.

	A.D.
Sylvester II.	April 2, 999
John XVII.	June 13, 1003
John XVIII.	Dec. 26, 1003
Sergius IV.	1009
Benedict VIII.	July 6, 1012
John XIX.	Aug. 1024
Benedict IX.	1033
Gregory VI.	May, 1044
<i>Sylvester III.</i>	1044
Clement II.	Dec. 25, 1046
Benedict IX. restored	Nov. 8, 1047
Damasus II.	July 17, 1048
Leo IX.	1048
<i>Interregnum</i>	April 19, 1054
Victor II.	March, 1055
Stephen IX.	Aug. 2, 1057
Benedict X.	March 30, 1058
Nicolas II.	Dec. 28, 1058
Alexander II.	Sept. 30, 1061
Gregory VII.	April 22, 1073
<i>Clement III.</i>	1080
<i>Interregnum</i>	1085
Victor III.	May 24, 1086
Urban II.	March 12, 1088
Pascal II.	Aug. 13, 1099
Gelasius II.	Jan. 25, 1118
Calixtus II.	Feb. 1, 1119
Honorius II.	Dec. 21, 1124
Innocent II.	Feb. 15, 1130
<i>Anacletus</i>	Feb. 15, 1130
<i>Victor IV.</i>	1138
Celestine II.	Sept. 26, 1143
Lucius II.	March 12, 1144
Eugenius III.	Feb. 27, 1145
Anastasius IV.	July 9, 1153
Adrian IV.	Dec. 3, 1154
Alexander III.	Sept. 7, 1159
<i>Victor IV.</i>	1159
<i>Paschal III.</i>	April 22, 1164
<i>Calistus III.</i>	1168
<i>Innocent III.</i>	1178
Lucius III.	Sept. 1, 1181
Urban III.	Nov. 25, 1185
Gregory VIII.	Oct. 20, 1187
Clement III.	Dec. 19, 1187
Celestine III.	March 30, 1191
Innocent III.	Jan. 1198
Honorius III.	July 18, 1216
Gregory IX.	March 19, 1227
Celestine IV.	Oct. 1241
<i>Interregnum</i>	1242
Innocent IV.	June, 1243
Alexander IV.	Dec. 12, 1254
Urban IV.	Aug. 29, 1261
Clement IV.	Feb. 5, 1265
<i>Interregnum</i>	1269-1270
Gregory X.	Sept. 1, 1271
Innocent V.	Feb. 21, 1276
Adrian V.	July 11, 1276
John XX. or XXI.	Sept. 13, 1276
Nicolas III.	Nov. 25, 1277
Martin IV.	Feb. 22, 1281
Honorius IV.	April 2, 1285
Nicolas IV.	Feb. 15, 1288
<i>Interregnum</i>	1293
Celestine V.	July 5, 1294
Boniface VIII.	Dec. 24, 1294
Benedict X. or XI.	Oct. 22, 1303
Clement V.	June 15, 1305
<i>Interregnum</i>	1315
John XXI. or XXII.	Aug. 7, 1316
Benedict XI. or XII.	Dec. 20, 1334
Clement VI.	May 7, 1342
Innocent VI.	Dec. 18, 1352
Urban V.	Sept. 1362
Gregory XI.	Dec. 30, 1370
Urban VI.	April 9, 1378
<i>Clement VII.</i>	Sept. 21, 1378
Boniface IX.	Nov. 2, 1389
<i>Benedict XIII.</i>	Sept. 28, 1394
Innocent VII.	Oct. 17, 1404
Gregory XII.	Nov. 30, 1406
Alexander V.	June, 1409
John XXII.	May 17, 1410

	A.D.
<i>Interregnum</i>	1416
Martin V.	Nov. 11, 1417
Eugenius IV.	March, 1431
<i>Felix V.</i>	Nov. 17, 1439
Nicolas V.	March 6, 1447
Calixtus III.	April 8, 1455
Pius II.	Aug. 1458
Paul II.	Aug. 31, 1464
Sixtus IV.	Aug. 9, 1471
Innocent VIII.	Aug. 29, 1484
Alexander VI.	Aug. 11, 1492
Pius III.	Sept. 22, 1503
Julius II.	Nov. 1, 1503
Leo X.	March 11, 1513
Adrian VI.	Jan. 2, 1522
Clement VII.	Nov. 19, 1523
Paul III.	Oct. 13, 1534
Julius III.	Feb. 8, 1550
Marcellus II.	April 9, 1555
Paul IV.	May 23, 1555
Pius IV.	Dec. 1559
Pius V.	Jan. 7, 1566
Gregory XIII.	May 13, 1572
Sixtus V.	April 24, 1585
Urban VII.	Sept. 15, 1590
Gregory XIV.	Dec. 5, 1590
Innocent IX.	Oct. 29, 1591
Clement VIII.	Jan. 30, 1592
Leo XI.	April 1, 1605
Paul V.	May 16, 1605
Gregory XV.	Feb. 2, 1621
Urban VIII.	Aug. 6, 1623
Innocent X.	Sept. 15, 1644
Alexander VII.	April 7, 1655
Clement IX.	June 20, 1667
Clement X.	April 29, 1670
Innocent XI.	Sept. 21, 1676
Alexander VIII.	Oct. 6, 1689
Innocent XII.	July 12, 1691
Clement XI.	Nov. 23, 1700
Innocent XIII.	May 8, 1721
Benedict XIII.	May 29, 1724
Clement XII.	July 12, 1730
Benedict XIV.	Aug. 17, 1740
Clement XIII.	July 6, 1758
Clement XIV.	May 19, 1769
Pius VI.	Feb. 15, 1775
Pius VII.	March 13, 1800
Leo XII.	Sept. 28, 1823
Pius VIII.	March 31, 1829
Gregory XVI.	Feb. 2, 1831
Pius IX.	June 16, 1846

POPE JOAN.—Some chroniclers assert that in the 9th century a female named Joan assumed male attire, became a monk, and was elected pope on the death of Leo IV., A.D. 855. This story, with many variations, was believed until the Reformation, and Joan's female statue long occupied a place among the popes in the cathedral of Sienna.

POPE JOAN.—This game of cards is of great antiquity, having been played in this country before the reign of Elizabeth, when it was known as Pope Julio.

POPISH PLOTS.—Titus Oates, who had been chaplain of a man-of-war, and dismissed the service for immoral conduct, invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, asserting that they had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. The particulars were laid before the lord-treasurer Danby, Aug. 12, 1678, and several Roman Catholics were, in consequence, accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them was the venerable Viscount Stafford, beheaded Dec. 29, 1680. Oates, who had caused the death of so many innocent men, was con-

POP

POP

victed of perjury, May 8, 1685, and was fined, put in the pillory, and publicly whipped. William III. pardoned him June 6, 1689, and granted him a pension. The gunpowder plot and other conspiracies are known as popish plots.

POPLAR-TREE.—In ancient times the public places of Rome were adorned with rows of this tree; hence it came to be called *populi*, as being a tree appropriated to the people. The grey poplar is indigenous to England; the Lombardy poplar was brought from Italy about A.D. 1758.

POPULATION.—The population of the world is estimated as follows:—

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

	Balli.	Weimar Almanack.	Wyid's Atlas.
Europe.....	227,700,000	221,906,000	240,724,113
Asia.....	390,000,000	461,196,000	413,844,300
Africa.....	60,000,000	107,615,000	100,000,000
America.....	39,000,000	42,164,000	46,492,000
Oceanica.....	20,000,000	2,695,000	22,000,000
	736,700,000	835,576,000	823,060,413

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN STATES.

	Pop.
Austria.....	35,019,058
Baden.....	1,308,116
Belgium.....	4,671,187
Brunswick.....	269,209
Denmark.....	2,605,024
France.....	36,039,364
Great Britain and Ireland.....	29,334,788
Greece.....	1,067,216
Hanover.....	1,820,420
Hesse (Grand Duchy).....	836,424
Hesse (Electorate).....	736,392
Holstein and Lauenberg.....	573,003
Italy.....	24,853,197
Luxemburg and Limburg.....	402,969
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	541,091
Nassau.....	428,237
Netherlands.....	3,397,851
Norway.....	1,490,047
Oldenburg.....	265,479
Portugal.....	3,578,677
Prussia.....	17,739,913
Russia (in Europe).....	66,891,493
Russia (in Asia).....	8,203,197
Saxe-Weimar.....	263,755
Saxony.....	2,039,176
Spain.....	14,957,575
Sweden.....	3,734,240
Switzerland.....	2,534,240
Turkey (in Europe).....	15,500,000
Turkey (in Asia).....	16,050,000
Turkey (in Africa).....	5,050,000
Württemberg.....	1,669,374

POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Bedford.....	63,393	84,052	107,936	124,478	135,265
Berks.....	110,480	132,639	161,759	170,065	176,103
Buckingham.....	108,132	135,133	156,439	163,723	166,597
Cambridge.....	89,346	122,387	164,459	185,405	175,950
Chester.....	192,305	270,098	395,660	455,725	505,153
Cornwall.....	192,281	261,045	342,159	355,558	369,323
Cumberland.....	117,230	156,124	178,038	195,492	205,293
Derby.....	161,567	213,651	272,202	296,084	339,377
Devon.....	340,308	438,417	532,959	567,098	584,531
Dorset.....	114,452	144,930	175,054	184,207	188,651
Durham.....	149,384	193,511	307,963	390,997	509,018
Essex.....	227,682	289,424	344,979	369,318	404,644
Gloucester.....	250,723	336,190	431,495	458,805	485,502
Hereford.....	88,436	102,669	113,272	115,489	123,659
Hertford.....	97,393	129,731	156,660	167,298	173,294
Huntingdon.....	37,568	48,946	58,549	64,183	64,297
Kent.....	308,667	427,224	549,353	615,766	733,675
Lancaster.....	673,486	1,052,948	1,667,054	2,031,236	2,428,744
Leicester.....	130,082	174,571	215,867	230,308	237,402
Lincoln.....	208,625	283,058	362,602	407,222	411,997
Middlesex.....	818,129	1,145,037	1,576,636	1,886,576	2,205,771
Monmouth.....	45,568	75,801	134,368	157,418	174,670
Norfolk.....	273,479	344,368	412,664	442,714	435,422
Northampton.....	131,525	163,097	199,228	212,380	227,727
Northumberland.....	168,078	212,589	266,020	303,568	343,028
Nottingham.....	140,350	186,873	249,910	270,427	293,784
Oxford.....	111,977	138,224	163,127	170,439	172,266
Rutland.....	16,300	18,437	21,302	22,983	21,859
Salop.....	169,248	198,311	225,820	229,341	240,876
Somerset.....	273,577	355,789	435,599	443,916	444,725
Southampton.....	219,290	282,897	354,682	405,370	481,495
Stafford.....	242,693	345,972	509,472	608,716	746,584
Suffolk.....	214,404	271,541	315,073	337,215	336,271
Surrey.....	268,233	399,417	584,036	683,082	830,685
Sussex.....	159,471	233,328	300,075	336,344	363,648
Warwick.....	206,798	274,482	401,703	475,013	561,728
Westmorland.....	40,805	51,359	56,454	58,287	60,809
Wilts.....	183,820	219,574	256,280	254,221	249,455
Worcester.....	146,441	194,074	248,460	276,926	307,601
York (East Riding).....	111,192	154,643	194,936	220,983	240,359
York (North Riding).....	158,927	188,178	204,701	215,214	244,804
York (West Riding).....	572,168	809,363	1,163,580	1,325,495	1,507,511

POPULATION OF IRISH COUNTIES.

	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Antrim	217,683	268,685	276,188	251,381	376,054
Armagh	197,427	220,134	232,393	196,085	189,382
Carlow	78,952	81,988	86,228	68,059	57,232
Cavan	195,076	227,933	243,158	174,071	153,972
Clare	208,089	258,322	286,394	212,428	166,275
Cork	629,786	703,716	773,398	563,326	537,496
Donegal	248,270	289,149	296,448	255,160	236,859
Down	325,410	352,012	361,446	320,817	299,866
Dublin	150,011	176,012	140,047	146,731	402,022
Fermanagh	130,997	149,763	156,481	116,007	105,372
Galway	309,599	381,564	422,923	298,136	271,042
Kerry	216,185	263,126	293,880	238,239	201,988
Kildare	99,065	108,424	114,488	95,688	84,930
Kilkenny	158,716	169,945	183,349	138,773	123,557
King's	131,088	144,225	146,837	112,080	88,491
Leitrim	124,785	141,524	155,297	111,841	104,615
Limerick	218,432	248,801	281,638	208,688	215,609
Londonderry	193,869	222,012	222,174	191,868	184,137
Longford	107,570	112,558	115,491	82,350	71,592
Louth	101,011	107,481	111,979	90,812	89,870
Mayo	293,112	366,328	388,887	274,612	254,449
Meath	159,183	176,826	183,828	140,750	110,609
Monaghan	174,697	195,536	200,420	141,813	126,340
Queen's	134,275	145,851	153,930	111,623	90,750
Roscommon	208,729	249,613	253,591	173,417	156,154
Sligo	146,229	171,765	180,886	128,510	125,079
Tipperary	346,896	402,563	435,553	331,487	247,496
Tyrone	261,805	304,468	312,956	255,734	238,426
Waterford	127,842	148,233	172,971	138,754	134,336
Westmeath	128,819	136,872	141,300	111,409	90,856
Wexford	170,806	182,713	202,033	180,159	143,594
Wicklow	110,767	121,557	126,143	98,978	86,093

POPULATION OF SCOTCH COUNTIES.

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Aberdeen	121,065	155,049	192,387	212,032	221,380
Argyll	81,277	97,316	97,371	89,298	80,905
Ayr	84,207	127,299	164,356	189,858	198,959
Banff	37,216	43,663	49,679	54,171	59,234
Berwick	30,206	33,385	34,438	36,297	36,614
Bute	11,791	13,797	15,740	16,608	16,188
Caithness	22,609	29,181	36,343	38,709	41,216
Clackmannan	10,858	13,263	19,155	22,951	21,449
Dumbarton	20,710	27,317	44,296	45,103	52,035
Dumfries	54,597	70,878	72,830	78,123	75,877
Edinburgh	122,597	191,514	225,454	259,435	273,869
Elgin, or Moray	27,760	31,398	35,012	38,959	42,692
Fife	93,743	114,556	140,140	153,546	154,555
Forfar	99,053	113,355	170,453	191,264	204,365
Haddington	29,986	35,127	35,886	36,386	37,623
Inverness	72,672	89,961	97,799	96,500	87,513
Kincardine	26,349	29,118	33,075	34,698	34,461
Kinross	6,725	7,726	8,763	8,924	7,975
Kirkcubright (Stewartry)	29,211	38,903	41,119	43,121	42,430
Lanark	147,692	244,887	426,972	530,169	631,559
Linlithgow	17,844	22,035	26,872	30,135	38,845
Nairn	8,322	9,268	9,217	9,956	10,065
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	53,124	61,065	62,533	64,094
Peebles	8,735	10,046	10,499	10,738	11,408
Perth	125,583	138,247	137,457	138,600	138,511
Renfrew	78,501	112,175	155,072	161,091	177,407
Ross and Cromarty	56,318	68,762	78,685	82,707	81,280
Roxburgh	33,721	40,892	46,025	51,642	54,109
Selkirk	5,388	6,637	7,990	9,809	10,449
Stirling	50,825	65,376	82,057	86,237	91,926
Sutherland	23,117	23,840	24,782	25,793	25,208
Wigtown	22,918	33,240	39,195	43,389	42,098

POPULATION OF WELSH COUNTIES.

	1801.	1821.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Anglesey	33,806	45,063	50,891	57,327	54,546
Brecon	32,325	43,826	55,603	61,474	61,627
Cardigan	42,956	57,784	68,766	70,796	72,255
Caernarthen	67,317	90,239	106,326	110,632	111,757
Caeruarvon	41,521	58,099	81,093	87,870	95,668
Denbigh	60,299	76,428	88,478	92,583	100,862
Flint	39,469	53,893	66,919	68,156	69,870
Glamorgan	70,879	102,073	171,188	231,849	317,751
Merioneth	29,506	34,382	39,332	38,843	38,888
Montgomery	48,184	60,245	69,607	67,335	67,075
Pembroke	56,280	73,788	85,044	94,140	96,093
Radnor	19,135	22,533	25,458	24,716	25,403

THE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF ENGLAND, FROM
MC CULLOCH'S "STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Ashton-under-Lyme	5,727	7,037	9,222	12,441	22,078	29,791	34,894
Bath	33,196	38,408	46,700	50,800	53,196	54,240	52,528
Birkenhead	110	105	200	2,563	8,223	24,285	
Birmingham	70,670	82,753	101,722	143,986	182,922	232,841	295,955
Blackburn	11,980	15,083	21,940	27,091	36,629	46,536	63,125
Bolton	17,966	24,799	32,045	42,245	51,029	61,171	70,396
Bradford	13,264	16,012	26,307	43,527	66,715	103,778	166,218
Brighton	7,440	12,205	24,741	41,994	49,174	69,673	77,693
Bristol	61,153	71,433	85,108	104,408	125,146	137,328	154,093
Burnley	3,918	5,405	8,242	10,026	14,224	20,828	
Bury	9,152	11,302	13,480	19,140	24,846	31,262	37,564
Cambridge	10,087	11,108	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	26,351
Carlisle	9,415	11,476	14,416	18,865	21,550	26,310	29,436
Chatham	12,940	15,787	19,177	21,124	24,269	28,424	36,177
Cheltenham	3,076	8,325	13,396	22,942	31,411	35,051	39,590
Chester	15,052	16,140	19,949	21,344	23,866	27,666	31,101
Coventry	16,034	17,923	21,448	27,298	31,032	36,812	40,937
Derby	10,832	13,043	17,423	23,627	32,741	40,609	43,091
Dover	7,084	9,074	10,327	11,922	17,795	24,244	24,970
Dudley	10,107	13,925	18,211	23,430	31,232	37,962	44,975
Exeter	17,412	18,896	23,479	28,242	37,231	40,688	33,737
Gateshead	8,597	8,782	11,767	15,177	20,123	25,568	37,589
Halifax	12,010	12,766	17,056	21,552	27,520	33,582	37,015
Huddersfield	7,268	9,671	13,284	19,035	25,068	30,880	34,874
Hull	29,580	37,005	44,520	49,510	67,308	84,690	98,994
Ipswich	11,277	13,670	17,186	20,201	25,384	32,914	37,949
Leeds	53,162	62,534	83,796	123,393	152,074	172,270	207,153
Leicester	17,005	23,453	31,036	40,639	50,806	60,584	68,052
Liverpool	82,295	104,104	138,354	201,751	286,487	375,955	443,874
London	958,863	1,138,815	1,378,947	1,654,994	1,948,417	2,362,236	2,803,034
Macclesfield	13,255	17,143	23,154	30,911	32,629	39,048	36,095
Maidstone	8,027	9,443	12,508	15,730	18,086	20,801	22,984
Manchester and Salford	94,876	115,874	163,635	237,832	311,009	401,321	440,760
Merthyr Tydvil	10,127	14,945	20,959	27,281	43,031	63,080	83,844
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	33,048	32,573	41,794	53,613	70,337	87,784	109,291
Northampton	7,020	8,427	10,793	15,351	21,242	26,657	32,813
Norwich	36,238	36,748	49,705	60,505	61,846	68,195	74,414
Nottingham	28,861	34,253	40,415	50,680	53,091	57,407	74,531
Oldham	21,677	29,479	38,201	50,513	60,451	72,357	72,334
Oxford	11,694	12,931	16,364	20,649	24,258	27,943	27,561
Plymouth and Devonport	39,787	50,886	55,169	65,963	70,340	90,401	113,327
Poole	33,226	41,587	46,743	50,389	53,032	72,093	94,546
Preston	12,174	17,360	24,859	33,871	50,887	69,542	82,961
Reading	9,742	10,788	12,867	15,595	18,937	21,456	24,965
Rochdale	8,040	10,392	12,998	18,351	24,272	29,195	38,164
Sheffield	45,755	53,231	65,275	91,692	111,091	135,310	185,157
Southampton	7,913	9,617	13,353	19,324	27,744	35,305	46,970
South Shields	11,011	15,165	16,503	18,756	23,072	28,974	35,223
Stalybridge						20,760	
Stockport	14,830	17,545	21,726	25,469	50,154	53,835	54,681
Stoke-upon-Trent	23,278	31,557	40,237	51,589	68,444	84,027	101,302
Sunderland	24,808	25,821	31,891	40,735	53,335	67,394	80,324
Swansea	10,117	11,963	14,896	19,672	24,604	31,461	42,581

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF ENGLAND—(continued).

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Tynemouth	13,171	17,548	23,173	23,206	25,416	29,170	33,991
Wakefield	10,581	11,393	14,164	15,932	18,842	22,057	23,181
Walsall	10,399	11,189	11,914	15,066	19,857	25,680	37,762
Warrington	11,321	12,682	14,822	18,184	21,116	23,363	25,953
Wigan	10,989	14,060	17,716	20,774	25,517	31,941	37,657
Wolverhampton	30,584	43,190	53,011	67,514	93,245	119,748	60,858
Worcester	11,460	13,814	17,023	18,610	27,004	27,528	31,123
Yarmouth	16,573	20,448	21,007	24,535	27,865	30,879	34,803
York	16,846	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303	40,377

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES
AND TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

	Pop.		Pop.
Aberdeen	73,794	Madras	300,000
Aleppo	100,000	Madrid	475,785
Amsterdam	243,755	Malaga	113,050
Antwerp	108,975	Malta	131,401
Baltimore	214,037	Manchester	338,346
Barcelona	252,000	Marseilles	250,000
Belfast	119,242	Melbourne	
Berlin	445,240	Merthyr Tydvil	83,844
Birmingham	295,955	Messina	94,133
Bologna	78,000	Mexico	170,000
Bordeaux	149,928	Milan	180,000
Boston	177,902	Montreal	75,000
Bradford	106,218	Moscow	386,370
Breslau	129,747	Munich	137,112
Brooklyn	273,425	Nankin (esti- mated)	400,000
Bristol	154,093	Nantes	108,519
Brussels	169,640	Naples	419,850
Buenos-Ayres	122,000	Newcastle	109,291
Buffalo	84,000	New Orleans	170,766
Cadiz	71,914	New York	814,277
Calcutta	413,182	Norwich	74,414
Cairo	250,000	Nottingham	74,531
Canton (esti- mated)	1,000,000	Oessa	104,169
Chicago	109,420	Oldham	72,334
Cincinnati	160,060	Palermo	186,170
Cologne	114,721	Paris	1,525,535
Constantinople	800,000	Pekin	2,000,000
Copenhagen	150,000	Pesth	131,705
Cork	78,892	Petersburg, St.	520,131
Damascus	150,000	Philadelphia	568,034
Delhi	152,424	Portsmouth	94,546
Dresden	117,750	Prague	142,588
Dublin	249,733	Puebla	71,631
Dundee	90,425	Riga	72,136
Edinburgh	168,098	Rio Janeiro	205,906
Florence	115,675	Rome	179,950
Genoa	119,610	Rotterdam	105,984
Ghent	114,901	Rouen	103,223
Glasgow	394,837	St. Etienne	94,432
Granada	160,678	St. Louis	162,179
Hamburg	161,390	Salford	102,414
Hull	98,994	Saragossa	82,189
Ispahan	120,000	Seville	152,000
Jeddo	1,200,000	Shanghai	135,000
Königsberg	81,794	Sheffield	185,157
Leeds	207,153	Smyrna	150,000
Leipsic	74,209	Stockholm	116,972
Lemberg	70,384	Strasburg	77,656
Lille	78,641	Sunderland	80,324
Liège	94,657	Toulon	82,705
Lisbon	275,285	Toulouse	103,144
Liverpool	443,874	Trieste	104,707
London	2,803,034	Turin	179,635
Louisville	75,196	Valencia	145,512
Lucknow	300,000	Venice	118,120
Lyons	378,803	Vienna	476,222
Madaira	102,837	Warsaw	158,120

in China at a very early date (*v.* CHINA-WARE). Thence the manufacture of porcelain was carried to the Corea about B.C. 203, and thence again into Japan, where it was cultivated with great success. Oriental porcelain was introduced into London by the Portuguese, A.D. 1518, but isolated specimens had been imported through the Barbary states before that year. Soft porcelain of inferior quality was made at St. Cloud in 1695, and at Chelsea before 1698, but no advance was made towards the manufacture of hard porcelain until 1706, when it was attempted in Saxony. In 1712 the Jesuit father François Xavier d'Entrecolles sent a complete description of its details from China to France, and its production was prosecuted with success at Sèvres in 1769. The principal English manufactures of porcelain, with the dates of their establishment, are as follows:—Derby 1750, Worcester 1751, Caughly (Shropshire) 1756, Rockingham 1757, Plymouth 1760, Bristol 1772, Nantgarow (Glamorganshire) 1813, and Swansea 1814. The celebrated porcelain tower of Nankin was originally built by King A-you, about B.C. 833. It was rebuilt by Kien-wenti, about A.D. 373, and after being again destroyed, was a second time rebuilt by Hoang-li-tai in 1431. (*See* CHINA-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, DRESDEN CHINA, and EARTHEN-WARE.)

PORCIAN LAWS.—Three Roman laws, brought forward by three different members of the Porcian family, enacted that no magistrate should punish with death, or scourge with rods, a Roman citizen when condemned, but allow him the alternative of exile. The period when these laws were passed cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

PORT EGMONT (Falkland Islands) was discovered by Commodore Byron, A.D. 1765, and a small settlement made by the English, who were expelled by the Spaniards, in 1770. This nearly led to a war, but Spain surrendered the sovereignty of the islands to England Jan. 22, 1771.

PORTER.—The generally received account of the origin of this beverage is, that a London brewer, named Harwood, succeeded, A.D. 1722, in brewing malt liquor which combined the flavours of ale and beer, or ale, beer, and twopenny, and called it "entire," or "entire butt," to show that it was

PORCELAIN.—The finer parts of the potter's art were brought to great perfection 686

drawn from one cock. It acquired the name of porter from its consumption by porters and labourers. Mr. Henry T. Riley, in a communication to *Notes and Queries* (x. 123), quotes a passage from Nicholas Amherst's "*Terræ Filius*" for May 22, 1721, in which porter is mentioned.

PORTERAGE ACT for regulating the rates of portorage on small parcels in London, Westminster, and Southwark, was passed June 21, 1799.

PORT GLASGOW, or NEW PORT GLASGOW (Scotland).—This town was founded by the magistrates of Glasgow, A.D. 1668, as the seaport of that city. It received a municipal constitution in 1775. A graving dock was constructed in 1762; a chapel of ease was founded in 1774; and the parish church was built in 1823.

PORTICI (Italy).—This town, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, stands near the site of the ancient city of Herculaneum, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79 A.D.

PORT JACKSON (Australia), discovered by Captain Cook A.D. 1770, was colonized principally by convicts in 1788. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson.

PORTLAND (Dorsetshire).—This island derives its name, according to some writers, from Port, a Saxon freebooter, who settled here about A.D. 501. A party of Danish robbers landed and slew the governor in 787, and it was plundered by Earl Godwin in 1052. The French invaded it and did great damage in May, 1416. Portland Castle, the residence of the governor, was built by Henry VIII. about 1520. The stone for which this island is celebrated was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. The sea is perpetually encroaching on the land, and great falls of the cliff took place in 1665, 1734, and 1792. A breakwater is in course of construction here, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert July 18, 1849.

PORTLAND (Sea-fight).—A Dutch fleet of seventy-three ships of war, commanded by Van Tromp, with a convoy of three hundred merchantmen returning from the Isle of Rhé, was encountered off Portland by an English fleet of seventy sail, under Blake, Feb. 18, 1653, and a contest ensued which continued till dusk. The Dutch attempted to escape, but were pursued and overtaken off the Isle of Wight, Feb. 19, when the engagement was renewed. A running fight was continued till the fleets were within a few miles of Calais, when the enemy effected their escape, Feb. 20, having lost eleven ships of war, sixty merchantmen, 1,500 in killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATION, was formed on the dissolution of All the Talents administration (*q. v.*), March 25, 1807. The cabinet consisted of

TreasuryDuke of Portland.
Lord ChancellorLord Eldon.
President of the Council...Lord Camden.
Privy SealEarl of Westmoreland.

Chancellor of Exchequer..Mr. Spencer Perceval.
Home Secretary{ Lord Hawkesbury, after-
wards earl of Liverpool.
Foreign SecretaryMr. Canning.
Colonial Secretary.....Viscount Castlereagh.
AdmiraltyLord Mulgrave.
Board of ControlMr. Dundas.
Board of TradeEarl Bathurst.

Lord Harrowby (created Earl Harrowby July 18) was made president of the Board of Trade July 11, 1809. Dissensions broke out in the cabinet, Viscount Castlereagh and Mr. Canning fought a duel, Sept. 22, having previously resigned their offices. Earl Bathurst became secretary of state for foreign affairs Oct. 11, 1809. The duke of Portland died Oct. 30, 1809, and after various negotiations, Mr. Spencer Perceval was appointed prime minister in November, 1809. (*See PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION.*)

PORTLAND VASE, formerly known as the Barberini Vase, one of the choicest specimens of ancient art, was discovered at Monte del Grano, near Rome, about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus supposed to have been that of Alexander Severus (A.D. 222—235) and his mother Julia Mamaea. It was placed in the Barberini palace at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the duchess of Portland. The duke presented it to the British Museum in 1810, and it was broken to pieces by a man named Lloyd, Feb. 7, 1845. The fragments were skillfully put together, and the vase was restored.

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), the capital of the island, owes its origin to M. de la Bourdonnaye, the French governor, who fortified it and made it the seat of government A.D. 1734. It was taken by the English in 1810, and ceded to England in 1815. Port Louis was ravaged by fire in 1816, and by the cholera in 1819.

PORTO BELLO (South America), discovered by Columbus A.D. 1502, was taken from the Spaniards by the British, under Admiral Vernon, Nov. 20, 1739. At this time the town was the great mart for the commerce of Chili and Peru; but in 1740 the galleons ceased to resort here, and it rapidly declined in importance.

PORT D'ANZO (Sea-fight).—The Venetian admiral Vettore Pisani defeated the Genoese fleet, under Luigi de Fieschi, near the promontory of Antium, or Porto d'Anzo, in Italy, May 30, 1378. The engagement is remarkable as having taken place during a violent gale.

PORTO FERRAJO (Elba), the capital of the island, was built and partly fortified by Cosmo I., duke of Florence, A.D. 1548. The fortifications were completed on a magnificent scale by Cosmo II. in 1628. Porto Ferrajo is celebrated as having been the residence of Napoleon I. from May 4, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815, when he made his escape to France.

PORTOLONGO (Sea-fight).—The Venetian fleet, under the captain-general Pisani, was

attacked by the Genoese squadron of Paganino Doria, off this place, to the south of the Morea, and completely routed, Nov. 4, 1354.

PORTO NOVO (Battle).—Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali near this sea-port town, in the presidency of Madras, July 1, 1781. The English force amounted to 9,500 men, with 55 light field-pieces, and Hyder Ali had under his command 80,000 men, with 47 pieces of heavy artillery. The former lost 587 men in killed and wounded, and the latter 10,000 men.

PORTO RICO (West Indies).—This island was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1493. Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins attempted to take it in 1595, but were repulsed. It was captured by the English towards the end of the 17th century, and abandoned in consequence of the prevalence of dysentery. It was unsuccessfully attacked by a British force under General Abercromby, in 1797. A revolt, that broke out against the Spanish government in 1820, was suppressed in 1823.

PORT PHILLIP (New South Wales).—The harbour of Port Phillip was discovered by Lieutenant John Murray in the beginning of the year 1802, and was named after the first governor of the colony. Colonel Collins, with a party of convicts, landed here in 1804, to found a settlement, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land. Another settlement was formed in 1835. Melbourne, the capital of the colony of Victoria, called Port Phillip until 1839, is situated near this harbour.

PORT REPUBLICAIN (Hayti), formerly called Port-au-Prince, the capital of the republic of Hayti, was founded A.D. 1749, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1770. The negroes who had revolted committed great devastation in 1791, and it was taken by the English in 1794. A disastrous earthquake occurred May 7, 1842, and nearly one-third of the town was destroyed by fire Jan. 9, 1843.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), formerly the commercial capital of the island, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1602. A new town was built, and it was destroyed by an earthquake June 7, 1692; and having been rebuilt, was again destroyed by a hurricane Aug. 28, 1722. The public offices were then removed to Kingston, and the town sank into insignificance.

PORT ROYALISTS.—This order of nuns was founded by Matilda de Garlande and Eudes de Sully, who built the celebrated nunnery of Port Royal, near Chevreuse, in France, A.D. 1204. In 1609 its rules were reformed by the abbess Angelica, and in 1626 the community removed to Paris. The nuns added the title of *Filles du St. Sacrament* to their other names in 1647; and, in consequence of their increased numbers, re-established their old house at Chevreuse, to which they gave the name of Port Royal des Champs. The newly-constituted house embraced the Jansenist heresy, and was, in consequence, separated from the Paris house,

established by royal letters patent in July, 1665. It continued a ceaseless source of trouble, till it was finally suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement XI., Oct. 29, 1709. The building was pulled down by Louis XIV. in 1710. The Paris establishment continued until the suppression of all the religious houses in 1790. On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, they inhabited a house in the Rue St. Antoine; and in the early part of 1841 they formed two divisions, one of which settled at Lyons, and the other at Besançon. (*See JANSENISTS.*)

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire) derives its name, according to some authorities, from its situation at the mouth of a capacious harbour on the southern coast. Other writers say that it was thus named from Port, who, with his sons Bieda and Mægia, landed here A.D. 501, and are supposed to have founded the ancient town of Portchester, which stood about three miles to the north-west. On the retiring of the sea from this place, the inhabitants removed, and erected the present town. Alfred the Great fitted out a fleet here, and defeated the Danes in 893. It was a place of importance in the time of Henry I., and received its first charter from Richard I. in 1193. A naval station was established here in the reign of John. The French attacked and burnt a considerable part of the town, and were afterwards repulsed, with great loss, in 1377. It was strongly fortified by Edward IV. A powerful French fleet, with a large military force for the invasion of England, having anchored off St. Helen's, a British army assembled at Portsmouth; and the British fleet, after a desperate engagement, repulsed the enemy, with great loss, in 1544. The fortifications were greatly strengthened in the reign of Elizabeth. The duke of Buckingham was assassinated here by Felton, Aug. 28, 1628. Felton was hanged at Tyburn Nov. 19, 1628, and afterwards gibbeted on Southsea Common. During the civil war the town fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. Charles II. was married here to Catherine of Portugal, May 21, 1662. Disastrous fires occurred in the dockyard July 3, 1761, and July 27, 1770. Another (the work of an incendiary named James Aitken, *alias* John the Painter) took place Dec. 7, 1776. It broke out in the day, several hours before the incendiary had purposed, and the damage was confined to the rope-house and a few adjoining store-houses. Painter confessed the crime, and was hanged at Portsmouth dock-gate March 10, 1777. The fortifications were strengthened and extended in the time of William III. The *Royal George* sank here Aug. 30, 1782, when Admiral Kempenfelt, with 400 men and as many women and children, perished. A bill was passed by Mr. Pitt in 1786 for the fortification of Portsmouth and Plymouth, which required an outlay of several hundred thousand pounds. Lord Palmerston, in his cabinet minute on the defences of the country, in 1846, said that 10,000 men were

required for the garrisons of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and the duke of Wellington considered that, in the event of a declaration of war, Portsmouth ought to have a garrison of 10,000 men. The parish church of St. Thomas, founded about 1220, was rebuilt in 1693. The church of St. Paul's, Southsea, was built in 1822, and All Saints', Newtown, in 1827. A mechanics' institution was founded in 1825.

PORTSMOUTH (North America).—This town, in New Hampshire, was founded A.D. 1623, and received a charter of incorporation in 1633. A fire, which destroyed 102 buildings, occurred in December, 1802; and a still more destructive one, destroying 397 buildings, took place in December, 1813.

PORTUGAL.—This kingdom, the ancient Lusitania, anciently underwent the same political changes as Spain, and was governed successively by the Vandals, Visigoths, and Moors. (See SPAIN.) It became a distinct principality in 1095, and was erected into a kingdom in 1139.

A.D.

- 1095. Alfonso VI., king of Leon, confers the earldom of Portugal on Count Henrique, who makes Guimaraes his capital.
- 1139. July 25. Alfonso is proclaimed king of Portugal at the battle of Ourique (*q. v.*).
- 1147. Oct. 25. Alfonso I. takes Lisbon from the Moors.
- 1158. He takes Alcazar do Sal, and extends his rule beyond the Tagus.
- 1167. Alfonso I. annexes the district of Limia to Portugal.
- 1168. He is made prisoner by the king of Leon, at Badajos, and is compelled to resign his conquests in Galicia as his ransom.
- 1217. Alfonso II. defeats the Moors in the battle of Alcazar do Sal.
- 1223. The Moorish territory of Algarve is annexed to Portugal.
- 1245. Sancho II. is deposed by the council of Lyons, and compelled to take refuge in Castile.
- 1254. Alfonso III. marries Beatrice de Guzman, daughter of the king of Castile, during the lifetime of his former queen Matilda.
- 1262. Death of Queen Matilda.
- 1299. Don Alfonso rebels against his father, Denis.
- 1308. An alliance is contracted with the king of Aragon.
- 1328. The king of Castile marries Maria, infanta of Portugal.
- 1355. Jan. 7. Inez de Castro, wife of the infant Don Pedro, is murdered at Coimbra (*q. v.*).
- 1361. Pedro I. causes the corpse of his murdered wife Inez to be solemnly crowned.
- 1383. On the death of Ferdinand I., the succession to the crown is disputed by the queen of Castile and Don Joam, natural son of Pedro I.
- 1385. Aug. 14. Joam, or John I., totally defeats the Castilians at the battle of Aljubarota (*q. v.*).
- 1387. John I. marries Philippa of Lancaster.
- 1403. Peace is established with Castile.
- 1415. John I. besieges Ceuta, and forms various settlements in Africa.
- 1419. The maritime celebrity of the Portuguese commences about this year by the discovery of Madeira (*q. v.*).
- 1437. Duarte sustains a disastrous defeat at Tangiers from the Moors, who retain the infant, Don Ferdinand, as hostage.
- 1438. Duarte dies of the plague, and the crown is left to his infant son Alfonso, under the regency of his mother, Leonora.
- 1440. Don Pedro, duke of Coimbra, obtains the regency.

A.D.

- 1443. Don Ferdinand dies in captivity among the Moors.
- 1446. Alfonso attains his majority.
- 1449. Civil war breaks out between the king and the late regent, and the latter is defeated and slain.
- 1483. The duke of Bragança, detected in treasonable practices, is executed.
- 1491. July 13. The infant, Don Alfonso, is killed by a fall from his horse.
- 1495. Accession of Emanuel, founder of the Viseo line of Portuguese sovereigns.
- 1497. Nov. 19. Vasco de Gama, in the service of Portugal, doubles the Cape of Good Hope (*q. v.*).
- 1500. Cabral discovers Brazil (*q. v.*).
- 1509. Albuquerque founds the Portuguese empire in India.
- 1521. Portugal attains its highest point of national greatness about this year.
- 1526. The Inquisition is introduced into Portugal.
- 1578. Aug. 4. King Sebastian, with the whole of his army, is defeated and slain by the Moors, at the battle of Alcazar, or Alcazar-quiver.
- 1580. On the death of Henry, the succession to the Portuguese throne is disputed by Antonio, prior of Crato, the duke of Bragança and Savoy, the prince of Parma, the pope, Elizabeth of England, and Philip II. of Spain, and is secured for the last mentioned by the duke of Alva.
- 1585. An impostor asserts himself to be King Sebastian who was slain at Alcazar. (See SEBASTIANISTS.)
- 1640. Dec. 1. The Portuguese under the duke of Bragança expel the Spanish, and place on the throne John IV., duke of Bragança, and founder of the Bragança family of Portuguese monarchs.
- 1641. The archbishop of Braga conspires to restore the Spaniards.
- 1644. The Spaniards are defeated at the battle of Montijo.
- 1661. The Spaniards invade Portugal and seize Evora and other places.
- 1665. The Portuguese under General Schomberg totally defeat the Spaniards at the battle of Villavieja, or Montes Claros, which secures the sovereignty of Portugal to the house of Bragança.
- 1667. Alfonso VI. becomes odious from intemperance, and is deposed by his brother Don Pedro, who assumes the regency.
- 1668. Feb. 13. Peace with Spain is restored by the treaty of Lisbon.
- 1697. The Cortes assemble for the last time.
- 1703. May 16. Portugal joins the grand alliance against France.
- 1736. War is renewed with Spain.
- 1743. John V. assumes the title of "Most Faithful Majesty."
- 1755. Nov. 1. The great earthquake overwhelms Lisbon. (See EARTHQUAKES.)
- 1758. The duke of Aveiro conspires against the king, and is detected and executed. The Jesuits are expelled the kingdom on a charge of implication in the conspiracy.
- 1760. Don Pedro, prince of Brazil, marries his niece, the infanta Maria.
- 1762. The Spaniards invade Portugal, and seize Bragança, Miranda, Almeida, and other places.
- 1763. Feb. 10. Peace is restored by the treaty of Paris.
- 1777. Fall of the minister Pombal.
- 1778. March 31. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with Spain, at Pardo.
- 1792. Queen Maria Francisca becomes insane, and her son John, prince of Brazil, is declared regent.
- 1801. March 3. Spain declares war, and invades Portugal. June 6. Peace is restored by the treaty of Badajos.
- 1807. Oct. 22. An alliance with Great Britain is concluded at London.

- A.D.
1807. Oct. 27. A treaty for the partition of Portugal is concluded between France and Spain at Fontainebleau. Nov. 27. A French army under Junot enters Lisbon. Nov. 29. In consequence of the approach of the French, the court sails for Brazil.
1808. June 19. The Portuguese revolt against the French. June 21. They are defeated by Loison at Castro d'Airo. July 4. Also at Alpedrinham. July 25. An English force under Sir Arthur Wellesley arrives at Oporto. Aug. 17. Wellesley defeats Laborde at the battle of Roliça. Aug. 21. He gains the battle of Vimeira (q.v.). Aug. 30. The French agree to evacuate Portugal by the convention of Cintra (q.v.).
1809. March 29. The French under Marshal Soult take Oporto.
1810. Aug. 27. Massena takes Almeida. Sept. 27. Wellington defeats Massena at Busaco (q.v.).
1812. April 10. Sir Stapleton Cotton defeats Soult at the battle of Villa Franca. The English parliament grants £100,000 for the relief of the Portuguese sufferers by war this year.
1820. Aug. 24. The garrison at Oporto revolts and forms a provisional government. Sept. 15. The revolution reaches Lisbon. Oct. 1. The revolutionists of Oporto enter Lisbon and establish a constitutional junta.
1821. July 4. The court returns to Portugal, and is established at Lisbon. Aug. 21. Riots take place at Lisbon.
1822. Jan. 25. The independence of Chili is acknowledged. Oct. 1. The king swears fidelity to the constitution. Oct. 12. Brazil shakes off its dependence on Portugal. (See BRAZIL.)
1823. May 27. The troops declare against the constitution. June 5. The king revokes the constitution.
1824. April 20. Prince Miguel publishes a manifest against Freemasons. May 9. Miguel is deprived of the commandership-in-chief. May 13. He flees into France.
1825. May 13. Portugal recognizes the independence of Brazil. Aug. 29. A treaty is concluded with Brazil.
1826. Feb. 18. Death of John VI. Don Pedro, at the time absent in Brazil, is proclaimed king, and the infanta Isabella regent. April 26. Pedro confirms the regency. May 2. Pedro resigns the Portuguese crown to his daughter, Maria II., and retains the empire of Brazil. July 9. Popular insurrections break out at Bragança and other places. Oct. 4. Don Miguel swears at Vienna to respect the Portuguese constitution. Oct. 6. The marquis of Chaves rebels at Lisbon. Oct. 29. Maria II. is betrothed to Don Miguel. Dec. 3. The assistance of the British is solicited. Dec. 10. The rebels are defeated by Villa Flor. Dec. 25. The English auxiliary force lands at Lisbon.
1827. Jan. 9. The rebels are defeated at the battle of Coruchos. Feb. 4. Villa Flor defeats them at Barca. April 29. The troops garrisoned at Eivas mutiny. Dec. 7. The Bank of Lisbon suspends payments. Dec. 19. The infant Don Miguel is proclaimed regent. Dec. 30. He arrives in London.
1828. Feb. 22. Don Miguel arrives at Lisbon. March 3. Pedro I., emperor of Brazil, formally renounces all claim to the Portuguese crown. April 28. The British auxiliary force quits Portugal. May 3. Miguel convokes the three estates of the realm. June 30. Miguel assumes the title of king. July 4. Queen Maria II. sails from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon. July 15. Miguel dissolves the three estates. Aug. 24. He seizes the Madeira islands. Sept. 2. Maria II., queen of Portugal, arrives at Gibraltar. Oct. 6. She arrives in London.

- A.D.
1828. Nov. 9. Miguel is thrown from his carriage, and seriously hurt. Dec. 22. The exiled queen is received by George IV. at Windsor.
1829. Aug. 11. Don Miguel is defeated in an attempt to take the island of Terceira, one of the Azores.
1830. July 3. Miguel is appointed regent. Dec. 15. His life is attempted.
1831. Aug. 21. An insurrection at Lisbon, in favour of Queen Maria II., is instantly suppressed by Miguel.
1832. Feb. 10. Don Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil (q.v.), sails from Belle-Isle. March 3. He arrives at Terceira, and assumes the regency on behalf of his daughter Maria II. June 28. He sails from St. Michael for Portugal. July 8. He disembarks near Oporto, and occupies that city the following day. Sept. 9. Don Miguel's troops are defeated in an attempt to seize Oporto. Sept. 29. They again fail to take the city.
1833. April 9. The Miguelites take Monte Cavello. June 8. Admiral Napier assumes the command of Don Pedro's fleet. July 5. Napier captures Miguel's fleet at St. Vincent. July 23. The Miguelist general, the duke of Cadaval, evacuates Lisbon. July 28. Don Pedro enters Lisbon. Aug. 15. He summons a meeting of the cortes. Sept. 22. The queen enters Lisbon.
1834. April 31. Don Pedro concludes an alliance with Great Britain, France, and Spain. May 26. The Miguelists capitulate at Evoramonte. May 29. Miguel signs an agreement to abstain from interference in the affairs of Portugal. June 1. He quits Portugal and retires to Genoa. Aug. 18. The cortes meets. Sept. 20. Queen Maria II., having attained her majority, swears fidelity to the constitution. Sept. 24. Death of Don Pedro. Dec. 1. The queen marries Augustus, duke of Leuchtenberg.
1835. March 28. Death of the prince consort Augustus.
1836. Jan. 1. The queen marries Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Sept. 10. The constitution of 1822 is proclaimed at Lisbon. Nov. 3. An outbreak in favour of Don Pedro's charter and the constitution of 1822 occurs at Lisbon. Nov. 18. An amnesty is decreed in favour of the insurgents who took part in the late disturbance.
1837. Aug. 18. The duke of Terceira fails in an attempt to restore Don Pedro's charter. Sept. 20. He and his friends seek refuge in England.
1838. March 13. An insurrection breaks out in Lisbon. March 21. The cortes adopt a new constitution. April 4. The queen swears fidelity to the new constitution. April 7. The Oporto wine company is re-established.
1840. Nov. A misunderstanding takes place with Spain, respecting the navigation of the Douro.
1846. April 14. An insurrection breaks out in the northern districts of Guimaraes, Prado, and Penella. May 16. A revolution breaks out at Coimbra, where a junta and national guard are organized. May 21. Riots in Lisbon are suppressed by force. June 16. Don Miguel is proclaimed king at Borey. June 24. Don Miguel publishes a letter asserting that he will never renounce his claim to the Portuguese throne on any condition whatever. Oct. 6. The Palmella ministry resigns. Oct. 7. The national guard is suppressed. Oct. 9. The duke of Terceira lands at Oporto, and is arrested. Oct. 12. A provisional government is established at Oporto under the Count das Artas, who states to the queen that his object is to prevent civil war.

A.D.

1846. Oct. 27. The queen publishes a proclamation stating that she will exercise absolute sovereignty until the restoration of order. Oct. 28. General Schwalbach defeats the rebels near Viana. Oct. 31. The royalists are victorious at Evora, and an English fleet, under Admiral Parker, anchors in the Tagus for the assistance of the queen. Nov. 26. Palmella is banished. Dec. 22. Marshal Saldanha gains a great victory over the rebel forces under the count of Bomfin at Torres Vedras.
1847. Jan. 7. The insurgents, under Count das Artas, enter Oporto. Jan. 30. The rebels are defeated at Villapouca by General Casal. April 28. The queen consents to grant a general amnesty and to concede some of the demands of the malcontents. May 21. England, France, Spain, and Portugal, hold a conference at London, at which the three former powers agree to assist the queen of Portugal to restore order in her kingdom. June 9. The queen publishes a conciliatory proclamation. June 15. The insurgent general Saldanha, with a large number of his officers, submit to the queen. June 30. The junta of Oporto capitulate, and the town is entered by the Spaniards.
1850. June 22. An American squadron enters the Tagus to enforce the claims of the United States.
1851. April 8. The duke of Saldanha heads an insurrection of the soldiery. April 13. He enters Coimbra. April 24. Oporto declares in his favour. May 3. The revolt extends to Lisbon. May 4. Saldanha is made head of the administration. May 7. The king resigns the commandship-in-chief of the army. May 25. The king dissolves the chamber of deputies. July 28. The electoral law is altered. Sept. 24. Don Miguel marries the princess Adelaide of Lowenstein-Rosenberg.
1852. July 8. The hereditary prince of Portugal swears to respect the constitution. July 9. An important additional act of the constitution is published, by which capital punishment for political offences is abolished, and other reforms are introduced. Dec. 18. The interest on the public debt is converted from five to three per cent. by order of the queen.
1853. Nov. 15. Death of Queen Maria II., who is succeeded by her son Pedro V., under the regency of his father. Dec. 19. The king regent takes the constitutional oaths.
1854. June 3. The young king visits London. Sept. 3. He visits France. Dec. 30. All the slaves of the Portuguese crown are declared free.
1855. Sept. 16. Pedro V. assumes the government in person.
1856. June 6. The Saldanha ministry resigns, and is succeeded by that of the marquis of Loule. The cholera rages in Lisbon this year.
1857. April 29. The marriage of the king with the Princess Stéphanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is celebrated by proxy at Berlin. Nov. 27. The French slave *Charles et Georges* is seized by a Portuguese cruiser and taken to Mozambique. The French government maintains that the negroes found on board were free labourers.
1858. May 27. The king receives the investiture of the Garter. Aug. 13. The *Charles et Georges* arrives at Lisbon. Oct. 13. The French government demands the restoration of the vessel. Oct. 25. It is surrendered by the Portuguese government.
1859. March 16. A new ministry is formed under the duke of Terceira. July 17. Death of the young queen, from diphtheria.
1860. April 26. Death of the duke of Terceira, president of the council. Aug. 3. A commercial treaty is concluded with Japan.

A.D.

1861. Nov. 12. Death of Pedro V., who is succeeded by his brother, the duke of Oporto, under the title of Ferdinand II.

COUNTS OF PORTUGAL.

A.D.

1095. Henrique, or Henry.
1112. Theresa, queen regent.
1128. Alfonso.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

A.D.

1139. Alfonso I.
1185. Saicho I.
1212. Alfonso II.
1223. Sancho II.
1248. Alfonso III.
1279. Denis, or Dionysius.
1325. Alfonso IV.
1357. Pedro I., the Severe.
1367. Ferdinand I.
1383. Joam, or John I., the Great.
1433. Edward.
1448. Alfonso V.
1481. Joam, or John II.
1495. Emanuel.
1521. Joam, or John III.
1557. Sebastian.
1578. Henry the Cardinal.
1580. Portugal is united to Spain.
1640. Joam, or John IV., duke of Bragança.
1656. Alfonso VI.
1683. Pedro II.
1706. Joam, or John V.
1750. Joseph.
1777. Pedro III. and Maria I. (Francesca).
1786. Maria I., Francesca (alone).
1816. Joam, or John VI.
1826. Pedro IV.
1826. Maria II. (da Gloria).
1828. Miguel.
1833. Maria II. (restored).
1853. Pedro V.
1861. Ferdinand II.

POSEN (Prussia).—This province formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland. Part of it was annexed to Prussia A.D. 1772, and the remainder in 1793. It was taken from Prussia, and annexed to the duchy of Warsaw in 1807, and restored in 1815. The secret societies for the deliverance of Poland from foreign dominion, which led to the revolution of 1830, had their ramifications in the duchy of Posen. An insurrection of the Poles took place in April, 1848, attended by fearful atrocities on the part of the peasants, which were retaliated by the German troops. The revolt was put down in May, 1848.

POSEN, the capital of the province of the same name, was erected into a bishopric on the introduction of Christianity into Poland in the 10th century, and became the residence of the dukes of Poland in the 13th century. Napoleon I. gave an audience here to the deputies of Poland on behalf of that kingdom, Nov. 29, 1806. Murat threw up his command in the French army here, and abandoned the emperor's cause, Jan. 17, 1813. Eugene made a resolute stand at Posen for three weeks on the retreat of the French from Russia, and evacuated the city Feb. 12, 1813. An insurrection on behalf of Polish nationality broke out Feb. 14, 1846, but it was soon suppressed.

POSTING.—Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 559,

is believed to be the first who established a regular system of posting in his dominions, and Prescott states that the Peruvians and Mexicans possessed perfect institutions of the same kind, long before they were introduced into modern Europe. Edward IV. established post-stations at distances of twenty miles from each other between England and Scotland, about A.D. 1470. By 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1548), the hire for post-horses was made a penny a mile. The letting of post-horses was vested solely in the postmaster-general and his department by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660). The duty on licences for letting post-horses was regulated by 25 Geo. III. c. 51 (1785).

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The first postmaster in England was Sir Thomas Randolph, who received the appointment A.D. 1581. The office was regulated by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660), which was repealed by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). This act ordered the establishment of one postmaster-general, to be made and constituted by letters patent under the great seal.

POST-OFFICE (London).—A letter-office, in connection with the principal mails, was established A.D. 1635, under the superintendence of Thomas Witherings, whose receiving-house was in Sherborne Lane. By an act of the Long Parliament, passed in 1656, the erection of a central general office was ordered, and after the Restoration the measure was continued by 12 Charles II. c. 35 (1660), and it was amended by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). At the commencement of the last century, the General Post-office was situated in Cloak Lane, near Dowgate, whence it was transferred to Bishopsgate Street, and afterwards to Lombard Street. In 1765 four houses in Abchurch Street were added to the establishment; but the accommodation proving insufficient, commissioners for choosing a new site were appointed by the private act, 55 Geo. III. c. 91 (1815), and a spot at the junction of Newgate Street and St. Martin's-le-Grand was selected. Excavations for the new building were commenced in 1818, but the proceedings were suspended, and the first stone was not laid till May, 1824. It was opened for business Sept. 23, 1829.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—By 24 & 25 Vict. c. 14 (May 17, 1861), the postmaster-general was empowered to direct his officers at various places to receive cash deposits for remittance to the general office at London, to be repaid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. No deposit may be of less value than one shilling, and all the existing acts relating to savings banks apply to the Post-office banks. In accordance with this act, Post-office savings banks were opened throughout Great Britain, Sept. 16, 1861.

POSTS AND POSTAGE.—Herodotus describes the Persian mode of forwarding communications by what they called relays, couriers being stationed along the road, one man and horse to every day's journey, B.C. 480. A somewhat similar course was pursued by the

Romans in the time of Augustus, B.C. 31. Establishments of this kind existed in France under Charlemagne, Louis XI., and Charles V. In England royal messengers were employed, under the name of cokinus, nuncios, and garcio, for the conveyance of letters as early as A.D. 1252; Sir Bryan Tuke exercised supervision over these officials, holding a situation analogous to the modern postmaster-general, in 1533. An act was passed fixing the rate for post-horses at one penny per mile in 1548. Sir Thomas Randolph was the first postmaster of England, appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1581; James I. constituted the office of post-master for foreign parts, which was bestowed upon Matthew de l'Equester, in 1619. This office he assigned to William Frizell and Thomas Witherings, who were protected by royal denunciation against private adventurers, in 1632. The letter-office of England and Scotland was established in 1635, and a weekly conveyance to all parts of the kingdom was set on foot by Edmund Prideaux in 1649, which was opposed by the common council of London; but parliament declared that the office was "in their sole power and at their disposal," March 21, 1649. The private undertakers, who performed the work for the public at a cheaper rate, continued to flourish, and expressed their determination, "by God's help," to go on; but John Manley, Esq., having farmed it for £10,000 per annum, the adventurers were forcibly put down in 1653; and an ordinance of the House of Commons, in 1657, set forth that government, holding the monopoly of posts, would be the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs against the commonwealth. Farmed to Daniel O'Neal for £21,500, the revenue was settled upon the duke of York, the king's brother, in 1663. It was again farmed to Sir William Petty at £43,000 in 1674. The metropolitan penny post (*q. v.*) was established in 1683, the net revenue being £65,000 in 1685. A distinct postal system had been organized for Scotland in 1662, and Sir Robert Sinclair received a grant from King William III. of the whole revenue, with a salary of £300 a year, to keep up the establishment, in 1698. The system was reorganized and consolidated by 9 Anne, c. 10 (June 1, 1711). The cross-posts were farmed in 1720, to Mr. Allen, who cleared out of his contract £12,000 a year, for forty-two years. The net revenue was £96,339 in 1724. The privilege of franking was confirmed and regulated by parliament in 1764. Mr. Palmer's improvements were inaugurated Aug. 2, 1784. (*See MAIL COACHES.*) All previous post-office acts were repealed, their chief provisions being consolidated into one general statute, by 1 Vict. c. 32 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 33 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 34 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 35 (July 12, 1837); 1 Vict. c. 36 (July 12, 1837), and 1 Vict. c. 76 (July 17, 1837). The London district postage was reduced to one penny, Dec. 5, 1839, and the uniform rate

of one penny came into operation Jan. 10, 1840.

POTASSIUM.—This metal was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy A.D. 1807.

POTATO.—This plant, a native of Chili and Peru, was, according to the generally received account, brought into England from Virginia by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, A.D. 1584, who returned in July, 1586. This, however, is not correct, the plant having been first described by Caspar Bauhin in 1590, and afterwards introduced here. For a long period the cultivation was limited to the garden, and it was not planted as a field crop in Scotland until 1732. By the middle of this century it was generally known throughout England. The failure of the potato crops in Ireland in 1845, and the four following years, caused one of the most terrible famines recorded in history.

POTOSI (South America).—The silver-mines, near this town of Bolivia, in Peru, were discovered by an Indian, A.D. 1545.

POTSDAM (Prussia).—The royal palace of Sans Souci, containing Frederick the Great's apartments in the state in which he left them, was commenced A.D. 1673. The town-hall was built in 1754. Over the tomb of Frederick the Great, at the hour of midnight, the emperor Alexander of Russia and the king of Prussia vowed eternal friendship, Nov. 3, 1805. Napoleon I. visited the tomb precisely one year after, Nov. 3, 1806.

POTTERY. (*See CHINA-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, DRESDEN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND PORCELAIN.*)

POULTRY COMPTER (London).—The date of the foundation of this, the old sheriffs' prison, is not known, but it was certainly very ancient. It is stated that the name Compter, applied to debtors' prisons, is derived from *compute*, to account, because "who-soever slippeth in there must be sure to account, and pay well too, ere he get out again." This prison was the only one spared in the Gordon riots of 1780.

POUND.—By 31 Edw. I. c. 1 (1303), the weight of the London pound was settled at twelve and fifteen ounces in different cases. A standard brass weight of one pound troy, made in 1758, and preserved in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, was made the imperial standard pound by 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, s. 4 (June 17, 1824), which fixes the weight of the pound avoirdupois at 7,000 grains troy.

POUNDAQE. (*See TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE.*)

POYNINGS' ACT OR LAW.—The statute of Drogheda, restricting legislation in the Irish parliament to measures that had first been approved of by the English council, was passed A.D. 1494. It was named after Sir Edward Poynings, appointed deputy of Ireland, Sept. 13, 1494, and it was repealed in 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIS.—This order of canons was established by St. Norbert in the Isle of France, A.D. 1120, and called from

that Norbertines. Adopting the rule of St. Augustine, they were approved by Pope Honorius II. in 1126. Nicholas IV. granted them permission to eat flesh when travelling, in 1288; and Pius II. extended the licence to a general use of that diet, except during Lent, in 1460. They came into England in 1146, and were called White Canons.

PRÆMUNIRE, from *præmuniri*, a corrupt form of *præmoneri*, to be forewarned, is the name of a writ issued for the prosecution of persons charged with certain offences, and it is also applied to the offences for which the writ is issued, which were originally such as related to the dominion of the papacy in this country. Persons convicted under writs of *præmunire* are placed out of the pale of the royal protection, their possessions are forfeited to the crown, and they themselves are committed to prison during the sovereign's pleasure. The first statute of *præmunire* is 27 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 1 (1353), but the most important is 16 Rich. II. c. 5 (1392), which prohibits the purchase of papal bulls from Rome, and declares the English crown independent of the temporal sovereignty of the pope. The killing of a person attainted in a *præmunire* was first declared unlawful by 5 Eliz. c. 1, s. 21 (1562). By 13 Charles II. c. 1 (1661), the assertion that parliament possesses legislative authority, independent of the royal sanction, is declared a *præmunire*, and by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Charles II. c. 2, s. 12 (1679), the illegal confinement of English subjects in foreign prisons submits the offender to the same penalties.

PRÆTOR.—This title, originally applied to the Roman consuls, was specially appropriated to a magistrate called the *prætor urbanus*, B.C. 365. A plebeian first obtained the office B.C. 336. The *prætor peregrinus*, for deciding questions in which foreigners were concerned, was created B.C. 247. Their number was increased by Sylla to eight, B.C. 80, and to sixteen by Tiberius.

PRÆTORIANS were formed into nine cohorts, and made body-guards by Augustus. Claudius having been raised by them to the throne, gave to each a donation of £120, A.D. 41. Their expectations or demands in that respect rose so high that Hadrian complained that the promotion of a Cæsar had cost him two millions and a half sterling in 117. The emperor Pertinax was murdered by them in 193, after which they openly put the empire up to auction, proclaiming from the ramparts that the Roman world was to be disposed of to the highest bidder, when it was "knocked down" to Didius Julianus. Severus banished them, on pain of death, a hundred miles from the capital, and remodelled the force, establishing the office of *prætorian præfect*, in 197. During a popular tumult, they were besieged by the citizens in their camp in 238. Diocletian abolished their privileges, and reduced their numbers in 303. They were totally routed by Constantine I. near Rome in 312, and he suppressed them in 313.

PRÆTOR PEREGRINUS.—This officer, who administered justice between Roman citizens and foreigners, or between foreigners, was created B.C. 247.

PRAGA (Poland), a suburb of Warsaw, was destroyed by the Russians, Nov. 5, 1794. The Poles, after a two days' conflict, were defeated here by the Russians, Feb. 25, 1831.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION.—An ordinance issued by Louis IX. of France, A.D. 1268, resisting the claim of the Roman pontiffs to nominate the bishops of France, was renewed and confirmed by the states of the kingdom assembled by Charles VII. at Bourges, A.D. 1438. A concordat, abrogating the chief provisions of the Pragmatic Sanction, was signed Aug. 18, 1516, in the reign of Francis I. Another ordinance bearing this title, to regulate the succession in his family, was issued by the emperor Charles VI. of Austria, A.D. 1724. The name has been conferred upon several edicts.

PRAGUE (Bohemia).—The old town was founded about A.D. 759, and the Neustadt, or new town, in 1348. Prague was captured by Henry the Fowler in 930. The Jews were nearly exterminated by the populace, in consequence of a rumour that they had insulted the Host, in 1290. The cathedral was commenced in 1344; the city was made the capital of Germany in 1347; the first university in Germany was founded here by the emperor Charles IV. in 1348, and the palace of the kings of Bohemia in 1353. The Hussite insurrection took place in 1419, and the famous articles of Prague were promulgated by Ziska in 1420. Sigismund captured Prague in 1435. Maximilian of Bavaria defeated Frederick V., the elector palatine, at the battle of Prague, fought Nov. 8, 1620. The peace of Prague was signed in 1635. Prague was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and was occupied, Nov. 26, 1741, by the French, under Marshal Broglie. They were blockaded by Prince Charles of Lorraine for nearly two years, when, most of the garrison having escaped, the rest capitulated (1742). In 1744 Prague was taken by Frederick II. of Prussia. He defeated the Austrians under the walls of Prague, May 6, 1757, and laid siege to the town, but was eventually obliged to retire and evacuate Bohemia. A congress of the allied powers and Napoleon I. met here July 5, 1813, and broke up Aug. 9. The people revolted against Austria June 12, 1848, and the insurrection was quelled June 19. The bishopric of Prague was founded by Boleslaus II. in 967, and councils were held here in 1355; April 29, 1381; June 17, 1392; and June 7, 1421.

PRAYERS.—Bingham states that the custom of holding morning and evening prayer daily in churches commenced in the 3rd century A.D. (*See COMMON PRAYER.*)

PREDESTINATION.—This doctrine was first taught in the Christian church by St. Augustine, A.D. 442. It led to bitter controversies, and in 469 Faustus protested against it. Lucidus, a disciple of St. Augustine and

an advocate of predestination, was compelled to retract his opinion at the councils of Arles and Lyons, both held in 475. This is one of the doctrines maintained by the Calvinists.

PREEZ, or PREETZ (Denmark), owes its origin to a convent, founded A.D. 1216.

PRENZLOW, or PRENZLAU (Prussia).—St. Mary's Church, one of the most remarkable brick buildings in Germany, was built A.D. 1325. Twenty thousand Russians, under the prince of Hohenlohe, surrendered to the French at this town in October, 1806.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—This court was established for the trial of will cases, and was under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed its judge, and enjoyed by special prerogative a probate of all wills made in his archbishopric. Appeals from this court were at one time made to the pope, but by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1533), they were ordered to be made to the king in Chancery. This act was repealed by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92 (Aug. 7, 1832), which transferred the appeal to the Privy Council, and by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833), it was ordered to be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This court was abolished by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (Aug. 28, 1857).

PRESBURG, or PRESSBURG (Hungary).—Ofen having fallen into the hands of the Turks, A.D. 1446, Presburg was declared the capital of Hungary, and the diets were held here. It was again made the capital after the capture of Buda by the Turks in 1541, but in 1784 Joseph II. again made Buda the capital. Presburg was taken by Bethlen Gabor in 1619, and was retaken in 1621 by the Imperialists under Boucquoi. A treaty was signed here Dec. 26, 1805, after the battle of Austerlitz, by which Venice was ceded to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria. The royal palace was destroyed by fire in 1811. The defences of Presburg were strengthened in 1850.

PRESBYTERIANISM appears to have been the early form of church polity among the Waldenses, from the treatise of Archbishop Seyssel, of Turin, A.D. 1520, confirmed by a letter of Morel, a Waldensean minister, in 1530. Luther is found advising the Bohemians to elect their own pastor in 1523. John à Lasco established this form of church government at Embden in 1544, and its divine right was maintained in a conference held at Wesel in 1566, and also by the synod at Embden in 1571. It was introduced into Westphalia in 1588. The system was recognized by the Bohemian Book of Order, adopted in 1616, and has existed in Hungary since 1564. It was partially adopted in Switzerland in 1541, and made way in France in 1555; the first national synod having been held at Paris in 1559, and the last at Loudun in 1669. The first Dutch synod met at Dort in 1574. A party, consisting of fifteen ministers and a number of laymen, met at Wandsworth to choose elders, Nov. 20, 1572. It was declared by parliament to be "lawful, and agreeable to the

word of God," and an order for the election of elders was made in March, 1646. With the exception of chapels for the king and peers, all parishes were declared to be under this form of church government in 1648. It was superseded by episcopacy at the Restoration in 1660. The first general assembly of the church of Scotland met in 1560; the assembly was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653. The first meeting of a presbytery in Ireland took place at Carrickfergus in 1642.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada).—A number of American sympathizers having landed here A.D. 1838, were attacked and compelled to surrender by the British under Captain Sandom and Colonel Young, April 16.

PRESIDENT.—The first president of the United States of America, George Washington, was elected A.D. 1789. Louis Napoleon was chosen president of the French republic Dec. 10, 1848.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, the fourth great office of state in England, was at the new modelling of the privy council by Charles II., A.D. 1679, bestowed on Anthony Ashley, Lord Shaftesbury. This officer was styled *Principalis et Capitalis Consiliarius* in the time of King John.

PRESIDENT STEAMER.—This vessel, which left New York for Liverpool in April, 1841, was never heard of afterwards. Among the passengers were Lord William Lennox and Tyrone Power, the celebrated actor.

PRESSED TO DEATH.—This mode of punishment was instituted about the time of Edward I. Walter Calverley, of Calverley Hall, Yorkshire, was pressed to death Aug. 5, 1604, by iron weights placed on his breast, in York Castle, for the murder of his wife and two children; and Major George Strangways was pressed to death Feb. 28, 1657, in the press-yard, Newgate, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell.

PRESS-GANG.—"The uncertainties of raising troops by voluntary enlistment," says Hallam, "led to the usage of pressing soldiers for service," and in the preamble of an act empowering the king to levy troops by this compulsory method, for the suppression of the Irish rebellion, it is declared that no man should be compelled to go out of his country to serve as a soldier except in cases of urgent necessity, A.D. 1641. The practice of raising seamen for the Royal navy in this manner seems to have prevailed from an ancient date, and by 2 Rich. II. c. 4 (1378), a remedy is provided against their desertion. Various statutes have regulated the exemptions and penalties for concealment, and by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24 (Aug. 21, 1835), the period of compulsory service is limited to five years. The first impressment of sailors in Ireland was made in 1678. It was decided by the judges and crown lawyers that the power was indispensably inherent in the crown in 1676. A debate on a bill brought into the House of Commons by William Pitt, for setting the press-gang to work, led to a duel between

the minister and Mr. Tierney, who opposed it, the hostile meeting having taken place on Putney Heath, Sunday, May 27, 1798.

PRESTON (Lancashire).—The parish church was erected A.D. 930, and dedicated to St. Wilfred. James I. visited Preston Aug. 14, 1617. The plague broke out in 1630. Having declared for Charles I., it was taken by Sir J. Seaton after a desperate resistance, Feb. 12, 1643, and was retaken by the earl of Derby March 17. The royal forces under Sir Philip Musgrove were defeated here by Cromwell, Aug. 17, 1648. The rebels, partisans of the house of Stuart, were defeated near this town by General Carpenter, Nov. 13, 1715, and many of them were executed in the beginning of 1716. Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, passed through Preston in his retreat towards Scotland, Dec. 12, 1745. The first cotton-mill was built in 1777. A riot occurred here March 3, 1854.

PRESTONPANS, (Battle,) was fought at this village, near Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1745, between the royal army, under Sir John Cope, and the Highlanders, under Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender. The former were defeated.

PRETENDERS.—James Francis Edward Stuart, called the Old Pretender, or the Chevalier de St. George, a son of James II., was born June 10, 1688. A bill of attainder was passed against him in 1701. He landed at Peterhead, in Scotland, Dec. 22, 1715, and, after a vain attempt to obtain the crown, escaped from Montrose to France, Feb. 4, 1716. Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, landed in Scotland Sept. 4, 1745. After gaining the battles of Prestonpans and Falkirk, he was utterly routed at Culloden, April 16, 1746. He wandered for six months among the Highlands, a price of £30,000 having been set upon his head. He escaped Sept. 20, 1746, and landed at a small port near Morlaix, in Brittany, on the 29th. He died at Rome March 3, 1788.

PRIDE'S PURGE, so called from the activity with which Colonel Pride seized upon the members of the Long Parliament as they entered the House of Commons, Dec. 6, 1648. Many were taken prisoners, some fled to the country, and only fifty members remained (Dec. 8), who were afterwards styled the Rump (*q. v.*).

PRIEST.—Melchizedek, king of Salem, is called "priest of the most high God" (Gen. xiv. 18), B.C. 1913; Aaron and his sons were consecrated to the office B.C. 1496 (Lev. viii. & ix.), and all the tribe of Levi B.C. 1496 (Num. iii.). During the famine in Egypt, when Joseph bought up the land for Pharaoh, the priests were left in possession of their portion, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlvii. 22). The duties of the priests were connected with the kingly office among the early Greeks, and were performed by the heads of families, as appears from various passages in Homer. Five priests were selected from among so many aristocratic

families to superintend the oracle of Delphi about B.C. 595.

PRIMERS.—The first of these devotional works, in which the practice of praying to saints was denounced, with a design to weaken the papal system, was printed by John Byddyl, June 16, 1535. This was followed by a second; and a third, under the express sanction of the king, was published in 1545. The three primers, edited by Dr. Edward Burton, were published in an octavo volume by the university of Oxford in 1834.

PRIMOGENITURE.—In the times of the patriarchs the firstborn son always inherited his father's position as head of his family. The Roman law did not acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, and it was not recognized in France until the time of the Capets. It was established in England by the Normans, and took effect almost in all cases, except where its operation was hindered by the customs of gavelkind and borough-English (*q. v.*).

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (North America), discovered by Cabot June 24, 1497, was afterwards included in the territory of New France, and was granted in 1663 as a feudal tenure to Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer. It was taken by the British in 1745, but restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; retaken by them in 1758; and, at the peace of 1763, confirmed, with Cape Breton, to England. In 1763 it was erected into a separate colony. The first house of assembly met in 1773.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND (Strait of Malacca). (*See* PENANG.)

PRINCE'S ISLAND (Atlantic Ocean).—This island, on the coast of Africa, was discovered A.D. 1471, and now belongs to Portugal.

PRINTING.—The art of block-printing was known in China as early as B.C. 202, and is said to have been introduced from that country into Europe by Marco Polo, in the latter part of the 13th century. It was first employed in this quarter of the globe in the manufacture of playing-cards and little books of devotion, consisting in most cases of only one page, illustrated by rude pictures, and containing short scripture texts. The earliest date on these books is 1422. The invention of printing with movable type is claimed for several persons, the chief of whom are Laurence Coster, of Haarlem, John Gutenberg, John Faust, and Peter Schoeffer, of Mentz. Coster is said to have printed by means of separate wooden types tied together with thread as early as 1430; but the evidence of this is extremely doubtful. John Gutenberg, or Geinsfleisch, established himself at Mentz in 1441, and printed two small books in 1442. In 1443 he took John Fust, or Faust, into partnership; and in 1450 he first employed cut metal types in the production of the Mazarin Bible, which appeared five years later. About the same year Peter Schoeffer, the servant of Gutenberg and Fust, invented cast metal types, which were first used in 1459. By 39

Geo. III. c. 79, s. 23 (July 12, 1799), all persons possessing printing materials were required to send a notice thereof to the clerk of the peace, for transmission to the secretary of state. This act was amended by 51 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 10, 1811), and by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12 (June 4, 1839).

A.D.

- 1455. The Mazarin Bible is printed by Gutenberg.
- 1457. Fust and Schoeffer print the Psalter.
- 1462. Count Adolphus of Nassau takes Mentz, and compels the printers to remove to other towns, whereby the art is diffused.
- 1465. Greek characters are first employed this year.
The use of them was at first confined to quotations. Printing was first practised in Italy this year, at Subiaco, in the Papal states.
- 1466. Sweynheym and Pannartz establish the first press at Rome.
- 1467. They introduce Roman types.
- 1468. A book is said to have been printed at Oxford this year.
- 1469. The first French press is established at Paris.
- 1470. "Signatures" are first employed by Antonio Zorat at Milan.
- 1471. Caxton sets up the first press in England, at Westminster, and prints the "Game of Chess."
- 1475. Printing is introduced into Spain, at Barcelona.
- 1476. The first work wholly in Greek type is printed at Milan.
- 1488. The first Bible in Hebrew characters is printed at Sorcino, in Italy.
- 1495. The art of printing music is introduced into England.
- 1500. Aldus Manutius invents Italic type about this year.
- 1515. Ottavio de Petrucci invents music-printing from metal types.
- 1529. The first patent of king's printer is granted to Thomas Berthelet this year.
- 1540. The "Byrth of Mankynd," printed this year, is the earliest English work in which copper-plate printing is employed.
- 1542. The "Imprimerie Royale" is established at Paris by Francis I.
- 1551. Humphrey Powell introduces printing into Ireland.
- 1637. By order of the Star Chamber, the businesses of printer and type-founder are ordered to be kept distinct, and only four type-founders are permitted in the kingdom.
- 1638. The first press in America is set up at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 1720. Type-founding is first practised with success in England, by William Caslon.
- 1725. Stereotype printing is invented by William Ged, of Edinburgh.
- 1776. The printing of maps with movable types is invented by Conrad Sweynheym.
- 1778. Henry Johnson invents logographic printing (*q. v.*).
- 1780. Mr. Tilloch invents an improved system of stereotyping.
- 1784. Valentine Italy invents embossed typography, and applies it to printing books for the blind.
- 1790. Mr. W. Nicholson patents a self-acting printing machine.
- 1800. Lord Stanhope invents the Stanhope press.
- 1804. M. König directs his attention towards the improvement of the printing-press.
- 1811. April. The sheet H of the Annual Register, for 1810, printed this month, is the first work printed by a machine.
- 1814. Nov. 28. The *Times* of this day is the first steam-printed newspaper, König's machine being the apparatus employed.
- 1815. Composition balls for inking type are invented by Mr. Benjamin Foster.

- A.D.
 1815. Mr. E. Cowper commences his inventions connected with the press, and introduces the inking-roller.
 817. Mr. R. Ackerman introduces lithographic printing into England.
 1818. Mr. George Clymer, of Philadelphia, patents the Columbian press in London.
 1827. Mr. Gall, of Edinburgh, invents a system of printing for the blind.
 1852. Andrew Worsing, of Vienna, invents Nature-printing (*q. v.*).
 1858. Hoe's American machine is introduced into this country.

PRINTING IN COLOURS.—This art originated in the desire of the old printers to enable their productions to vie with the illuminated MSS. of their predecessors the monks. The Psalter of Faust and Schoeffer, printed in 1457, is one of the earliest examples, and in 1509 Lucas Cranach produced the first attempt in printing in chiaroscuro. A very fine German engraving in colours bears the date of 1543, but is of doubtful authenticity. Mr. J. B. Jackson devoted much time to the subject, and published a work on engraving and printing in chiaroscuro in 1754, and in 1819 Mr. William Savage commenced his "Hints on Decorative Printing." Mr. George Baxter's first efforts in printing in colours were made in 1835, and in 1837 M. Engelmann succeeded in effecting it by lithography.

PRINTING-MACHINE.—For a long period after the invention of printing, the press remained unaltered. About A.D. 1620, William Jansen Blaew introduced several improvements. The first patent for machine-printing was taken out by William Nicholson in 1790, and in 1813 Donkin and Bacon introduced a new machine, in which the type was arranged on a piston. The first practically successful machine was König's, which was constructed in 1814. In 1816 Mr. Edward Cowper made a machine for using curved stereotype plates; in 1818 one for ordinary type; and in 1827, conjointly with Mr. Applegath, he invented a four-cylinder machine for the *Times*, which printed between 4,000 and 5,000 copies per hour. Applegath's vertical machine, invented in May, 1848, produces no fewer than 15,000 impressions per hour. Hoe's American machine, introduced into this country about 1858, prints about 20,000 sheets per hour. (*See* PRINTING.)

PRIORIES, originally offshoots from, and subordinate to, the great abbeys, were introduced into this country about the commencement of the 7th century. The alien priories (*q. v.*) were dissolved by act of parliament, and granted to the crown A.D. 1414. Cathedrals founded for priories, were turned into deaneries and prebends in 1540. The priory of Canterbury, with others, was dissolved about 1538. The priors of cells were granted pensions of £13 per annum by Henry VIII., in 1538.

PRISCILIANISTS, followers of Priscilian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, A.D. 372. This doctrine was a strange compound of Gnostic and Manichæan opinions, and his follow-

ers were excommunicated by the council of Saragossa, and sentenced to exile by Gratian in 380. They were condemned by the council of Bordeaux in 384. Priscilian, and two of his adherents, were beheaded at Trèves in 385, being the first reputed heretics who judicially suffered capital punishment.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Among the ancients, prisoners of war were either sacrificed to appease the manes of such as had fallen in fighting against them, or, as was most frequent among the most polished nations, were made slaves. During the feudal ages they were redeemed by ransom, and the present custom of exchanging prisoners was not firmly established till about the middle of the 17th century. The Dutch were in the habit of selling the captives they made in Barbary to the Spaniards, as late as 1664, and in 1792 Christian prisoners of war were used as domestic slaves in Turkey.

PRISONS.—By 14 Edw. III. s. 1, c. 10 (1340), the custody of prisons was vested in the hands of the sheriffs, and heavy penalties on such as assisted prisoners to escape were imposed by 16 Geo. II. c. 31 (1743). John Howard's efforts to ameliorate the condition of prisoners commenced in 1755, in consequence of the hardships he endured during a captivity at Brest as a prisoner of war, and Elizabeth Fry began her benevolent exertions among the female prisoners at Newgate in 1808. The laws relating to the building and regulation of the prisons of England and Wales were consolidated and amended by 4 Geo. IV. c. 64 (July 10, 1823). The four inspectors of prisons were first appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 38 (Aug. 25, 1835). In addition to Bridewell, the Fleet prison, the King's (or Queen's) Bench, Newgate, and the Poultry Compter (*q. v.*), the chief prisons connected with London are the following:—

- Coldbath Fields Prison, or the Middlesex House of Correction, founded in 1615, and rebuilt in 1794.
- Giltspur Street Compter, a debtors' prison, built by Dance in 1791.
- Holloway New City Prison was commenced Sept. 26, 1849.
- Horsemonger Lane Gaol, commenced in 1791, was completed in 1798.
- House of Detention, Clerkenwell, founded in 1775, and rebuilt in 1818 and 1844.
- Marshalsea Prison, founded before 1376, and removed to the King's (or Queen's) Bench in 1842.
- Millbank Prison, or Penitentiary, established in 1812.
- Model Prison, Pentonville, the first stone of which was laid April 10, 1840, and the prison opened Dec. 21, 1842. This prison was established on the separate system.
- Tothill Fields Prison, founded in 1618, repaired in 1655, and rebuilt in 1836.
- Whitecross Street Prison, for debtors, built in 1813-1815.

PRIVAS (France) was held for two months against Louis XIII. by St. André Montbrun, A.D. 1629, but was at last abandoned, when its fortifications were destroyed, and the gallant defender hanged. A synod of the reformed churches was held in the town in 1612.

PRIVATEERS.—The right of the king to grant letters of marque and reprisals was declared by 4 Hen. V. c. 7 (1417); and 4 Will. & Mary, c. 25 (1692), was passed for their encouragement.

PRIVY COUNCIL, originating in the necessity felt by the monarch to seek advice in important state affairs at a time when the great council of the realm, or the parliament, was not assembled, existed in some form from the earliest period, but only began to be known by its present name in the early part of the reign of Henry VII., about 1488. Some authors declare that it was instituted by Alfred in 896. It assumed high arbitrary powers under Henry VIII., in 1540, of which it was deprived in the succeeding reign, about 1547. By 16 Charles I. c. 10 (1641), its interference in civil cases was prohibited, and by 6 Anne, c. 7 (1707), it was enacted that it should remain in existence six months after the demise of the crown. The judicial committee of the privy council was instituted by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (Aug. 14, 1833). The "Privy Council Register" was commenced Aug. 18, 1540.

PRIVY SEAL, which accompanies the royal sign manual, originated in the practice of persons using their armorial bearings to attest the mark made for their signature, when the art of writing was not very common. A charter bearing the seal of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 794, and another with that of Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, were found at St. Denis in France, in 837. In Scotland the practice began with King Duncan in 1094; and in Ireland in the 12th century. It was also used by dignified ecclesiastics in France and England, the earliest known being of the year 1128. The offices of clerks of the signet and privy seal were regulated by 2 Will. IV. c. 49 (June 23, 1832). The Lord Privy Seal was called keeper of the privy seal in the time of Edward III. The office was usually filled by ecclesiastics until 1538, when Lord Marley succeeded Bishop Fox.

PRIZE-MONEY.—By an act passed A.D. 1404, the king claimed a fourth part, the remaining three-fourths to be equally divided among the captors. An act (2 Will. IV. c. 53) for consolidating and amending the laws relating to army prize-money, received the royal assent June 23, 1832. A proclamation for the distribution of naval prize-money, by which flag officers were to have one-sixteenth, captains and commanders one-sixth of the remainder, and a scale was fixed for the shares of subalterns and men, was issued March 21, 1834. James Vaughan, a watchman of Marylebone, for representing himself as next of kin to Corporal Leason, deceased, in order fraudulently to obtain some prize-money due to him, was hanged at Newgate, Nov. 26, 1806.

PROBATE COURT, for testamentary matters, was constituted by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 25, 1857).

PROCLAMATIONS.—By 31 Hen. VIII. c. 8
698

(1539), the king's proclamations were deemed as valid as acts of parliament.

PROME (Burmah) was occupied by English troops, who held it all the summer, A.D. 1825. It was again captured by the English, July 9, 1852, and having been evacuated, was retaken Oct. 9, 1852. An inundation of the Irrawaddy nearly destroyed this town in 1856.

PROMISSORY NOTES were probably introduced with bills of exchange (*q. v.*), to which they bear so much resemblance, in the 13th century.

PROPAGANDA FIDE.—The congregation was founded at Rome, for the propagation of Christianity, by Gregory XV., A.D. 1622; and the college was established in 1627.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—This society, which grew out of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, established July 27, 1649, was incorporated by William III. June 16, 1701. Its operations were extended to the West Indies in 1710, to Australia in 1795, to Hindostan in 1818, to South Africa in 1820, to New Zealand in 1839, to Ceylon in 1840, and to Borneo in 1849.

PROPERTY TAX. (*See INCOME TAX.*)

PROPHESYINGS, or meetings of the clergy for prayer and the exposition of scripture, were commenced by the Puritans at Northampton, about A.D. 1570, and were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577.

PROPONTIS, the modern Sea of Marmora, had many colonies planted on its shores by Greeks from Miletus, B.C. 750. The Goths passed the Bosphorus here to invade Greece, destroying the ancient city of Cyzicus, A.D. 259.

PROTECTIONISTS, so named from the metropolitan society for the protection of agriculture, formed in opposition to the anti-corn law league, with the dukes of Richmond and Buckingham as president and vice-president, Feb. 17, 1844. They separated from Sir Robert Peel when he brought in a bill for the abolition of the duty on corn in 1846.

PROTESTANTS.—The second diet of Spire, A.D. 1529, decided that religious differences could only be settled by an ecclesiastical council, and hence entirely disallowed the right of private judgment. A solemn protest was made against this decision by the Lutheran princes of Germany, April 19, 1529, in consequence of which the members of the reformed churches have ever since been known as Protestants. The protest was drawn up by Luther and Melancthon, and was signed by the elector of Saxony, the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the prince of Anhalt, the duke of Brunswick, and Ernest, hereditary prince of Saxony, and by the representatives of thirteen imperial towns.

PROVENCE (France), forming a portion of the *Gallia Narbonensis* of the Romans, was taken from that people by the Visigoths and the Burgundians, A.D. 416. It was partly recovered in 450, was conquered by

the Franks in 534, and subsequently included in the empire of Charlemagne, and passed by marriage to the count of Anjou in 1245. Having been made over to Louis XI. and his successors in 1481, it was reunited to the crown of France in 1487.

PROVERBS.—Solomon's Proverbs were written about B.C. 984. Zenobius, a sophist, made an epitome of the proverbs of Teræus and Didymus about A.D. 200, and a collection was formed by Diogenianus also about the same time. Both of these were edited, with many additions, by Andrew Schott, at Antwerp, in 1612. A large collection, by Michael Apostolius, was published by the Elzevirs in 1653; Ray's collection appeared in 1672, and Oswald Dyke's in 1708.

PROVIDENCE (North America).—This town of Rhode Island was founded A.D. 1635, and incorporated in 1649. Brown University, belonging to the Baptists, founded at Warren in 1764, was removed to Providence in 1770. The Athenæum was founded in 1836, Butler Hospital in 1848, and the normal school in 1854.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (Malay Peninsula).—was obtained by purchase from the king of Quedah, A.D. 1802.

PROVISIONS, or reversionary grants of benefices, were made by Clement V. about A.D. 1307, on the plea that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope.

PROVISORS (Statute of), forbidding appeals to the papal court, and making it penal to procure ecclesiastical appointments from Rome (25 Edw. III. s. 6), was enacted A.D. 1350. Several statutes of a similar nature were afterwards passed.

PRUD'HOMMES, a council was established by King René, to decide disputes between the fishermen of Marseilles, A.D. 1452. Louis XI. allowed the citizens of Lyons to appoint a prud'homme to settle questions that might arise between merchants attending the fair in 1464. Napoleon I., by a decree dated March 18, 1809, established a council of nine members at Lyons to arbitrate between workmen and employers, masters and apprentices. Since that time several have been formed in various parts of France.

PRUSA (Asiatic Turkey), the modern Brusa, or Broussa, was built by Prusias, king of Bithynia, B.C. 187; taken by the Goths A.D. 259, and by Orchan, the son of Othman, in 1325. He allowed the Christian inhabitants to ransom their lives and property by a payment of thirty thousand crowns of gold, and made it the capital of the new Ottoman empire.

PRUSSIA.—The early history of this country, the Latin name of which is Borussia, is involved in that of the other districts of Central Europe. During the 10th century it was inhabited by a barbarous tribe, known as the Porusses, because they occupied a territory beyond the river Kuss, a tributary of the Memel; *Po* signifying *behind*.

A.D.

997. St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, preaches Christianity to the barbarous Prussians, by whom he is murdered.
1015. Prussia is ravaged by Boleslaus I., of Poland.
1163. Berlin is founded by Albert the Bear.
1164. Boleslaus IV., of Poland, with his army, perishes in a fruitless invasion of Prussia.
1192. Casimir II., assisted by the Silesians, carries on war victoriously against the Prussians.
1219. The Germans institute a crusade against them.
1283. The Teutonic knights complete the conquest of Prussia.
1309. They fix their capital at Marienburg.
1415. Frederick VI. of Nuremberg acquires the margraviate of Brandenburg from the emperor Sigismund by purchase.
1454. The Prussians revolt against the knights, and are assisted by the king of Poland.
1466. By the treaty of Thorn, West Prussia and Ermland are ceded to Poland.
1525. April 8. By the treaty of Cracow, Albert of Brandenburg is invested with the sovereignty of the possessions of the Teutonic knights, and establishes Lutheranism in his dominions.
1544. The university of Königsberg is founded.
1609. Cleves, La Mark, and Ravensburg, are annexed to Prussia.
1618. John Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg, assumes the title of duke of Prussia.
1648. By the treaty of Westphalia, part of Pomerania, the county of Hohenstein, the archbishopric of Magdeburg, and the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden, are annexed to Prussia.
1656. Prussia is declared independent of Poland by treaty.
1657. Sept. 19. By the treaty of Vehlau, Poland acknowledges the independence of Prussia.
1686. The Prussians assist the Hungarians against the Turks.
1694. The elector, Frederick III., founds the university of Halle.
1701. Jan. 18. Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, crowns himself king of Prussia at Königsberg, by the title of Frederick I.
1702. He joins the grand alliance against France.
1707. Neuchâtel is annexed to Prussia.
1711. Pomerania is invaded by the Russians, Poles, and Danes.
1714. Prussia obtains Upper Guelders.
1715. War is declared against Sweden.
1719. Aug. 14. An alliance is concluded with Great Britain.
1720. Jan. 20. Peace is concluded at Stockholm with Sweden, which power cedes Stettin to Prussia.
1725. Sept. 3. Prussia, France, and England form the league of Herrenhausen, or Hanover, against Austria.
1726. Oct. 12. Prussia secedes from the league of Herrenhausen, and concludes the treaty of Wusterhausen with the emperor.
1730. The king's eldest son, Charles Frederick, and his friend, Lieutenant Von Katte, are arrested and imprisoned at Custrin. Nov. 6. Katte is beheaded.
1731. The principality of Meurs, the county of Lingen, and the seigniories of Heristal and Tournebut, are ceded to Prussia.
1740. Dec. 22. An expedition against Maria Theresa enters Silesia.
1741. April 10. The Austrians are defeated by the Prussians at Molwitz.
1742. June 11. By the peace of Breslau (*q. v.*), Glatz and Silesia are ceded to Prussia.
1744. Friesland is annexed to Prussia.
1745. June 4. The Austrians are defeated at the battle of Hohenfreiburg. Nov. 23. Frederick II. is victorious at Hemmersdorf. Dec. 15. He defeats the Austrians at Kesselsdorf. Dec. 25. Peace is restored by the treaty of Dresden.
1748. The Code-Frederick is compiled by the king chancellor Cocceji, and other lawyers.

A.D.

1751. The crown peasants are emancipated.
1756. Jan. 16. An alliance is concluded with England. Aug. 31. Frederick II. invades Saxony and commences the Seven Years' war. Oct. 1. He is victorious at Lowositz, in Bohemia. Oct. 13. The Saxon army capitulates at Lilienstein.
1757. May 1. A secret treaty for the partition of Prussia is concluded between France and Austria. June 18. Frederick II. sustains a severe defeat from the Saxons at Kolin. June. Prussia is invaded by the Russians. Aug. 30. The indecisive battle of Gross-Jagersdorff is fought with the Russians. Nov. 4. Frederick II. is victorious at Rosbach. Nov. 22. He is defeated at Breslau (q. v.). Dec. 5. He defeats the Austrians at Leuthen (q. v.).
1758. Aug. 25. The Russians are defeated with immense slaughter at Zorndorf. Oct. 14. Frederick II. is defeated by Daun at Hochkirchen.
1759. July 23. The Prussians are defeated by the Russians at Zulichau. Aug. 1. The allies are victorious at Minden. Aug. 12. The Russians defeat the Prussians with terrific slaughter at Cunersdorf. Nov. 21. The Prussians lose the battle of Maxen.
1760. Aug. 15. Frederick II. defeats the Austrians under Laudon at Liegnitz. Oct. 9. Berlin surrenders to the Russians, Austrians, and Saxons. Nov. 3. Daun is defeated by the Prussians at the battle of Torgau, which reduces all Saxony, except Dresden, to subjection to Frederick.
1762. April 7. Peace is concluded with Sweden. May 5. Also with Russia. July 21. The Austrians are defeated at Burkersdorf, in Silesia. Aug. 16. The Austrians under Daun are defeated at Reichenbach. Oct. 29. The Prussians under Prince Henry gain the battle of Freiberg.
1763. Feb. 15. Peace with Austria is restored by the treaty of Hubertsburg, which puts an end to the Seven Years' war, and confirms Prussia in the possession of Silesia.
1769. Aug. 25. Frederick II. and the emperor of Austria conclude a convention of neutrality at Neisse.
1772. Aug. 5. Prussia participates in the first treaty for the partition of Poland.
1778. July 4. Frederick II. has a dispute with Austria respecting the Bavarian succession, and invades Bohemia.
1781. May 8. Prussia joins the armed neutrality.
1785. July 23. The Fürstebund alliance is concluded at Berlin, and commences the Germanic Confederation. Aug. 17. Death of Frederick II.
1790. Jan. 31. An alliance is concluded with Turkey. March 29. A fictitious treaty is concluded with Poland. July 27. A convention for the settlement of the Netherlands is concluded with England and Austria. A new code of laws is introduced this year.
1791. Aug. 27. Prussia, Austria, and Saxony resolve to re-establish the French monarch at the conference of Pillnitz.
1792. The Prussians invade France.
1793. They invade Poland and seize Dantzic. By the second partition of Poland, Prussia acquires Thorn, Posen, and other places.
1794. April 21. The Prussians fail in an attempt to take Warsaw.
1795. April 5. The treaty of Basel is concluded with France. By the third treaty for the partition of Poland, concluded this year, Prussia acquires Warsaw.
1801. April 3. The Prussians seize Hanover.
1804. March 8. The convents in Prussia are suppressed.
1805. Dec. 15. By the treaty of Vienna, Prussia dissolves her alliance with England.

A.D.

1805. Dec. 15. By the treaty of Vienna, Prussia cedes Anspach to Bavaria, and Neufchatel and Cleves to France, receiving in exchange Hanover and Bayreuth.
1806. April 1. The Prussians seize Hanover and proclaim Frederick-William III. king, whereupon England declares war. Sept. 24. In consequence of the occupation of Wesel and other towns by the French, war is declared against Napoleon I. Oct. 14. The Prussians are defeated by the French at the battle of Auerstadt or Jena (q. v.). Oct. 21. Berlin is occupied by the French. Nov. 20. Napoleon I. publishes the Berlin decree (q. v.).
1807. July 7. Prussia is compelled to agree to the humiliating treaty of Tilsit (q. v.).
1808. Serfdom is abolished.
1812. March 14. Prussia is compelled to conclude an alliance with France and Austria.
1813. Feb. 28. The treaty of Kalisch is concluded with Russia against France. March 4. The French evacuate Berlin. March 16. War is declared against France. May 31. Napoleon I. invades Silesia. Aug. 26. The French under Ney are defeated by Blücher at the battle of the Katzbach.
1814. Jan. 2. The allies cross the Rhine and invade France. Feb. 1 & 2. The battle of Brienne (q. v.). Feb. 14. Blücher is defeated at Janvillers. (See CRAONNE and LAON.) June 6. The king visits England.
1815. May 25. The congress of Vienna concludes its sittings, having ceded the Rhenish provinces, Posen, Dantzic, Thorn, and half of Saxony, to Prussia, which power obtained Swedish Pomerania and Rugen from Denmark in exchange for Luxemburg, and Cleves and Berg from Bavaria in exchange for Anspach and Bayreuth. Sept. 26. The Holy Alliance is concluded with Russia and Austria.
1817. Aug. An insurrection in Breslau is suppressed with great severity.
1819. Aug. 1. The congress of Carlsbad (q. v.). Sept. 12. Death of Marshal Blücher.
1823. Provincial parliaments are established.
1826. May 20. Commerce with England is permitted on the same terms as with other countries.
1831. The cholera appears in Prussia.
1833. March 22. The Zollverein (q. v.) is instituted.
1842. Jan. 25. The king of Prussia officiates as godfather on the occasion of the prince of Wales' baptism.
1844. July 26. The king's life is attempted by Tesch.
1848. March 14. An insurrection breaks out at Berlin. April 23. A military insurrection is suppressed at Warsaw. Nov. 72. Berlin is declared in a state of siege. Nov. 29. The Constituent Assembly meets in the castle of Brandenburg. Dec. 5. A new constitution is promulgated.
1849. March 28. The king of Prussia is elected hereditary emperor of the Germans. April 28. He declines to accept the title. May 10. Martial law is proclaimed. June 12. An attempt is made on the life of the prince of Prussia. June 23. The Prussians occupy Carlsruhe. July 10. An armistice is concluded with Denmark. Sept. 8. The Frankfurt assembly declares Frederick William IV. the head of the Bavarian imperial constitution. Sept. 30. A treaty is concluded with Austria. Nov. 12. Austria protests against the Bavarian constitution, and the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany. Dec. 7. A convention is signed between the king of Prussia and the prince of Hohenzollern and Sigmaringen.
1850. Feb. 6. The king swears fidelity to the constitution. Feb. 21. Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance.

- A.D.
1850. March 20. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is incorporated with Prussia. May 22. The king's life is attempted. June 20. Hesse-Darmstadt secedes from the Prussian league. July 2. A treaty of peace is concluded with Denmark. July 6. A congress of deputies from the Zollverein meets at Cassel. Aug. 25. The king refuses to acknowledge the Frankfurt diet. Nov. 6. Death of the prime minister, Count Brandenburg. Nov. 7. The entire Prussian army is called out. Dec. 10. The army is reduced to its former footing.
1851. Jan. 18. The 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy is celebrated. May 18. The king visits the emperor of Russia. May 27. In company with the czar he leaves Warsaw, to meet the emperor of Austria at Olmütz. May 31. The statue of Frederick the Great is erected at Berlin. Sept. 7. A commercial treaty is concluded with Hanover.
1852. Jan. 12. The council of state is revived. May. 23. The industrial exhibition of Berlin is opened. June 7. A customs union with Austria is refused. Nov. 21. The minister of state, General Thule, dies at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.
1853. Feb. 19. A commercial treaty is concluded with Austria. March 26. A democratic plot is discovered at Berlin. May 19. The king visits Vienna. Nov. 14. The naval affairs of the kingdom are separated from the military department, and an admiralty board is established. Dec. 25. Death of General Radowitz at Berlin.
1854. Jan. 13. Protocols are signed with the allies. April 9. A new protocol is concluded. April 20. A treaty is signed with Austria. June 8. The king has an interview with the emperor of Austria at Tetschen. Sept. 6. The Prussian government declares its intention to remain neutral in the Eastern question.
1856. March 10. M. Hinckeldy, the superintendent of the Prussian police, is killed in a duel. March 18. Prussia is permitted to take part in the conference of Paris. May 4. Public rejoicings are held in Berlin in consequence of the end of the Russo-Turkish war. Sept. An insurrection commences in Neuchâtel, and royalist subjects of Prussia are imprisoned. Dec. 8. The Prussian government threatens war unless they are set at liberty.
1857. Jan. 15. The captives are released. March 5. A conference for the adjustment of the Neuchâtel difficulty assembles at Paris. May 26. A treaty between Prussia and Switzerland is signed at Paris, and terminates the dispute. Sept. 9. A treaty with the Argentine confederacy is signed at Parana. Oct. 23. In consequence of the severe illness of the king, the crown prince is appointed regent for three months.
1858. Jan. 6. The regency is continued. Jan. 25. Marriage of Prince Frederick-William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, to the Princess Royal of England. Aug. 10. The Queen and Prince Consort visit their daughter in Prussia. Oct. 7. The Crown Prince is made regent during the king's life. Oct. 25. The prince-regent swears fidelity to the constitution. Nov. 5. Baron de Manteuffel's ministry resigns, and is succeeded by that of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
1859. Jan. 27. Birth of Frederick-William Victor Albert, eldest son of the Princess Royal. May 5. The Prussian government asserts its intention of endeavouring to terminate the Italian war. June 19. The government states that the Prussian army has been called out for the protection of Germany. July 25. The army is restored to a peace footing.

- A.D.
1860. Jan. 12. In opening the diet, the prince-regent announces important changes in the military organization of the kingdom. March 27. Prussia protests against the French annexation of Savoy. April 25. Jews are admitted to judicial appointments. May 4. The Prussian chambers express their intention of aiding the Sleswig-Holsteiners in the maintenance of their political rights. June 16. The prince-regent, with other German sovereigns, has an interview with Napoleon III. at Baden-Baden. Oct. 12. The queen of England has an interview with the prince-regent at Coblenz.
1861. Jan. 2. Death of Frederick-William IV., who is succeeded by the prince-regent as William I. Jan. 13. An amnesty is published in favour of political offenders. Jan. 24. A commercial treaty with Japan is signed at Jeddo. Feb. 6. The Baron de Vincke carries an amendment on the address of the chambers to the king, to the effect that Prussia should not oppose the consolidation of Italy. May 1. The Macdonald affair is amicably adjusted. June 1. A general commercial code for Germany is adopted by the chambers.

MARGRAVES OF BRANDENBURG.

- A.D.
1134. Albert I.
1170. Otho I.
1184. Otho II.
1206. Albert II.
1221. John I. and Otho III.
1266. John II.
1282. Otho IV.
1309. Waldemar.
1319. Henry I., le Jeune.
1320. Interregnum.
1323. Louis I., of Bavaria.
1352. Louis II., the Roman.
1365. Otho V., le Fainéant.
1373. Wenceslaus.
1378. Sigismund.
1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
1411. Sigismund (again).
1415. Frederick I. (VI. of Nuremberg)
1440. Frederick II., Dent de Fer.
1470. Albert III.
1476. John III., Cicero (Margrave).
1486. John III. (Elector).
1499. Joachim I.
1535. Joachim II.
1571. John-George.
1598. Joachim-Frederick.
1608. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

- A.D.
1618. John-Sigismund.
1619. George-William.
1640. Frederick-William.
1688. Frederick.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

- A.D.
1701. Frederick I.
1713. Frederick-William I.
1740. Frederick II., the Great.
1786. Frederick-William II.
1797. Frederick-William III.
1840. Frederick-William IV.
1861. William I.

PRUSSIC ACID, or HYDROCIANIC ACID, was procured by Scheele from Prussian blue, A.D. 1782. Berthollet showed its composition to be carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, in 1787; and Gay-Lussac isolated cyanogen itself, showing the true constitution of the acid, in 1815.

PRUTH (Europe), from the Buckovina to its mouth, was constituted the boundary between Russian and Turkish Moldavia by the treaty of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The river boundary was crossed by the hostile army of Russia, May 7, 1828; and a second time, leading to a declaration of war by Turkey, July 2, 1853. (*See* FALCZI.)

PRYTANIS, the chief magistrate in many of the Grecian states. This office was instituted at Corinth, at the death of the last king, B.C. 745, and abolished by Cypselus when he gained absolute power, B.C. 655.

PSALMS AND PSALTERS.—The Book of Psalms is the production of various authors, the earliest of whom is Moses, who composed the 90th. David wrote the greatest number, and is, *par excellence*, the psalmist. The Psalms were translated into the Saxon language A.D. 709; and the Latin Psalter, on vellum, published by Faust and Schoeffer, of Mentz, in 1457, is the earliest printed book to which a date is attached. Attempts were made to render the Psalms into metrical English verse as early as the reign of Henry II. or Richard I.; and in 1540 they were translated into French verse by Clement Marot. Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms was first published as part of the Prayer-book in 1562, and is known as the Old Version. The New Version, by Tate and Brady, appeared in 1698.

PSEUDOSCOPE.—This apparatus was invented by Professor Wheatstone, who described it in the Bakerian Lecture read before the Royal Society Jan. 15, 1852. It is called the pseudoscope because it "conveys to the mind false perceptions of all external objects,"—converting the appearance of a raised relief into that of a hollow cast, and producing many other illusions.

PSKOW, or **PSKOV** (Russia), capital of a government of the same name, is said to have been founded by the grand-duchess Olga in the 10th century. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Gustavus Adolphus A.D. 1614, and fortified by Peter the Great in 1701. The Kremlin was erected by Prince Dowmont 1266—1299.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM, which maintained the immobility of the earth and the revolution of the planets around it, was founded by Ptolemæus of Alexandria, A.D. 130—150, and prevailed till the time of Copernicus, A.D. 1473—1543.

PUBLICANS, denying all religious ordinances, and acknowledging only the existence of God, were tried by a tribunal of archbishops, bishops, and eminent theologians at Vezelay, seven being condemned to be burned, A.D. 1134. The sect was excommunicated by the third council of the Lateran, in 1179.

PUBLIC GOOD (League of). (*See* LEAGUES.)

PUBLIC SAFETY.—A committee of public safety, formed at Paris April 5, 1793, was invested with supreme power May 31, 1793. They decided that the queen, Marie An-

toinette, should be brought to trial, which resulted in her execution, Oct. 16, 1793; resolved on the destruction of the Dantonist anarchists, the chief of whom were executed, April 5, 1794; issued a decree, refusing quarter to the English or Hanoverian soldiers, in these words, "No prisoner shall be taken from the English or Hanoverians," May 29, 1794; and sent all the farmers-general to the revolutionary tribunal, where they were at once condemned, May 8, 1794. Their power gradually declined; and they were defeated in an attempt to save Fouquier Tinville, July 30, 1794.

PUCKLECHURCH (Gloucestershire) was the court of the Saxon king Edmund I., who was assassinated here by an outlaw named Liofa, May 26, 946.

PULLEY.—The invention of the pulley is ascribed to Archimedes, B.C. 287—212.

PULPIT.—The *pulpitum* of the Romans, where the actors on the stage recited their parts, is described by Pollux in his "Onomasticon," dedicated to the emperor Commodus, A.D. 176. In churches it generally faced the west, that the people might sit facing the east, till the direction was changed by Sir Walter Mildmay on his foundation of the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge, A.D. 1584. It was ordered that clocks should be placed over the pulpits in 1483.

PULTUSK (Poland).—The united army of the Saxons and Poles was defeated here by Charles XII. May 1, 1703. An action, of which both claimed the victory, was fought here between the French and the Russians, Dec. 26, 1806.

PUMPS, according to the statement of Vitruvius, were invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, and thence called *machinæ Ctesibicæ* about B.C. 200. Ladles or cups for drinking were first attached to wells and springs by Edwin, king of Northumberland, A.D. 617—633.

PUNCTUATION was not introduced into Greek literature till B.C. 365. For some time after the invention of the art of printing, arbitrary marks were employed to divide sentences. The common parenthesis, interrogation, and period were gradually introduced in the 16th century. The colon is found in the "Acts of English Worthies," published in 1550, and the semicolon in Hackluyt's Voyages, which appeared in 1599.

PUNIC WARS.—The first of these wars between the Romans and Carthaginians commenced B.C. 264, and closed with conditions severely humiliating to the latter, B.C. 241. The second began by the capture of the island of Saguntum by Hannibal, B.C. 218, and closed with his defeat at Zama, B.C. 202. The third opened B.C. 149, and terminated with the destruction of Carthage B.C. 147.

PUNJAUB (Hindustan) was invaded by Alexander, who defeated Porus, with his army of 30,000 foot, 4,000 horse, and 200 elephants, B.C. 327. The Mohammedans effected some conquests about A.D. 705. It was overrun by Mahmoud of Ghizni in 1000.

The dynasty of the slave kings, with Delhi for their capital, was founded in 1205. Tamerlane invaded it in 1398; and Nanak founded the Sikh power in 1649. It was raised to an independent kingdom, under Ranjit, 1791—1839. Hostilities broke out between them and the British, and the battle of Moodkee was fought, in which Sir Hugh Gough commanded and Sir Robert Sale was wounded, Dec. 18, 1845. The battle of Goojerat, in which the Sikhs were totally routed, fought Feb. 21, 1849, was followed by the annexation of the country, March 29, 1849.

PURGATORY, "possible with St. Augustine," says Milman (Lat. Christ., vol. vi. b. xiv. ch. 2), "probable with Gregory the Great, grew up, I am persuaded (its growth singularly indistinct and untraceable), out of the mercy and modesty of the priesthood." Origen taught that the souls of good men will, at the judgment-day, pass through a purgatorial fire, A.D. 240; Augustine expressed an opinion that this might take place in the interval between death and the day of judgment, in 407; and Gregory established it as an article of faith in 604. The Benedictine monks industriously disseminated the doctrine in 625; and the duty of all persons to pray for souls in purgatory was enjoined by the pope in 1000. Peter Lombard taught that sins committed after baptism were so punished, in 1164. It was declared to be an article of faith by the council of Florence in 1439. The doctrine had gone out of fashion in England in 1547. "Yet," says Hallam, "in the first liturgy put forth under Edward VI. (A.D. 1549), the prayers for departed souls were retained, whether out of respect to the prejudices of the people, or to the immemorial antiquity of the practice. But such prayers, if not necessarily implying the doctrine of purgatory (which yet, in the main, they appear to do), are at least so closely connected with it, that the belief could never be eradicated while they remained. Hence, in the revision of the liturgy, two years afterwards, they were laid aside, and several other changes made to eradicate the vestiges of the ancient superstition."

PURITANS.—The name was first applied to persons who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, refused to adhere to the episcopal form of worship. They returned in considerable numbers from the continent, A.D. 1558. Many of the clergymen were deprived of their benefices in 1565. Conferences were held with them by James I. at Hampton Court, Jan. 14, 15, 16, 1604, and they were forbidden to leave the kingdom without licence, July 21, 1635. James II. published his declaration of indulgence, April 4, 1687; and the Toleration Act, passed May 24, 1689, relieved from the penal statutes all Protestant dissenters except Unitarians.

PURPLE was procured by the Phœnicians from several species of univalve shell-fish, the Tyrians being famed for cloth dyed in this manner, B.C. 2112. It is mentioned in

connection with the construction of the Jewish tabernacle (Exodus xxv. 4), B.C. 1491, and was worn in Greece B.C. 559. Its use was restricted to the person and palace of Justinian I., under a penalty of death, in 532. After having been lost for ages, the method of producing the Tyrian purple was rediscovered in the 17th century.

PURVEYORS for the royal household were subjected to some restrictions in the exercise of their arbitrary duties, by Magna Charta, June 15, 1215, and many subsequent statutes. The prerogative was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

PUSEYISM derives its name from Dr. Pusey, Hebrew professor at Oxford. The Puseyite movement commenced with the publication of the Oxford tracts in 1833, and speedily attracted attention, from its alleged Romish tendencies. In 1839 Dr. Pusey addressed a letter on the subject to the bishop of Oxford, wherein he repudiated this imputation; but the secession to Rome of the Rev. John Henry Newman, one of the authors of the tracts, in 1845, and subsequently of many other members of the party, proved that it was not altogether groundless. A meeting, composed of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses and proctors, assembled at Oxford March 15, 1841, and passed a resolution condemning these tracts. The receivers of this system are known as Anglo-Catholics, Puseyites, or Tractarians.

PUTOLI (Italy), the modern Pozzuoli, originally called Dicaearchia, was founded by a colony of Samians, B.C. 521; fortified by the Roman senate against Hannibal B.C. 215; became the principal port for landing supplies of corn for the Roman army B.C. 212, and received a Roman colony B.C. 194. St. Paul landed here on his journey to Rome A.D. 59 (Acts xviii. 13). It was captured by Alaric in 410, by Genseric in 455, and by Totila in 545. An eruption of the Solfatara caused much destruction in 1198, and a volcanic disturbance of the Monte Nuovo did considerable damage in 1538. It was a favourite resort of the Roman nobility towards the close of the republic, and here Cicero had a villa, which he named Academia, B.C. 45. In its theatre, capable of containing 25,000 spectators, Augustus presided at the games, B.C. 31, and Nero entertained Tiridates I., king of Armenia, with combats of gladiators and wild beasts, A.D. 66.

PYDŌA (Greece), whence Themistocles took ship for Asia, B.C. 466; was captured by Archelaus, who removed its site twenty stadia from the sea, B.C. 411. It was betrayed to Philip in the beginning of the Social war, when Demosthenes ransomed some Athenian citizens who had been sold into slavery, B.C. 358—356. Olympias took refuge here, and it was besieged, and she was made prisoner by Cassander, B.C. 316. The fate of the Macedonian monarchy was decided in a plain near this city, when Perseus was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, June 22, B.C. 168.

PYLUS.—The inhabitants of this city, the modern Navarino, emigrated to Cyllene at the close of the second Messenian war, B.C. 662. A fort was erected upon the promontory by Demosthenes, the Athenian commander, B.C. 424. Here, with five galleys allowed for his defence, he was besieged by the Spartans. Eurymedon came to his relief, and he defeated the fleet of the besiegers B.C. 425. A treaty was made by which the Athenians agreed to give up the fortress to the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 421; nevertheless they retained possession till B.C. 409. The Avars settled here, from whom it received its name of Avarino, subsequently corrupted into Navarino, in the 6th century.

PYRAMIDS (Egypt).—The great pyramid is ascribed to Cheops, who employed 100,000 men twenty years in building it, B.C. 1082; the second to Cephren or Cephrenes, B.C. 1032; and the third to Mycerinus, B.C. 960. They were explored by Mr. Davison, A.D. 1763; by Belzoni in 1815; by Captain Caviglia in 1816, and by Colonel Vyse in 1836. A victory gained here by Bonaparte over the Mamelukes, who lost 2,000 of their best troops, July 24, 1798, is called the battle of the Pyramids.

PYRENEES (Treaty).—This peace between France and Spain, by which the former was confirmed in possession of Alsace and Pignerol, and received Roussillon and Cerdagne to the foot of the Alps, was concluded Nov. 7, 1659.

PYROMETER, or fire-measurer, was invented by Musschenbroek, A.D. 1730. Ramsden's was described in 1785, and Wedgwood's in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1782, 1784, and 1786. Professor Daniel constructed one, which gained him the Rumford medal, in 1830. Mr. Ericsson's was shown at the Great Exhibition in 1851.

PYROTECHNY. (*See FIREWORKS.*)

PYRRHIC, or MARTIAL DANCE, in which the two performers were armed, and went through all the military evolutions, is ascribed to Minerva, and was revived by Pyrrhus, B.C. 318—273. It formed a regular part of the discipline of the Roman legions, A.D. 98—180.

PYRRHONISM, or scepticism, was founded by Pyrrho of Elis, about B.C. 340, and his system was fully expounded by Sextus Empiricus, about A.D. 180.

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY, instituted by Pythagoras, who was born in Samos B.C. 580, was carried into practice at Crotona, where he settled B.C. 535. A dispute having arisen regarding the spoil of the conquered Sybarites during the popular tumult that ensued, the house of Milo was fired, and many of the Pythagoreans perished in the flames, B.C. 510. The general persecution of the sect throughout Magna Græcia, which followed, only ceased on the establishment of a democratic form of government. Pythagoras died, it is said, at Metapontum, about B.C. 507. Its distinguishing feature, the

metempsychosis, or the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, prevailed amongst the Egyptians and the Hindoos.

PYTHIAN GAMES, originally musical contests near Delphi, in celebration of the victory of Apollo over the Python, were said to have been established by Apollo himself. They were kept every ninth year till B.C. 589, and afterwards every fifth year, till about A.D. 394. A flute contest and athletic sports were added B.C. 586, and chariot-races B.C. 582.

Q.

QUACKERY.—Impostors in the practice of medicine have abounded in all ages, and the ancient Greeks and Romans were inundated with them. Hippocrates Ridens (May 17, 1686) sketches one thus: "His sagacity is remarkable; for he hath found out an art both to conceal his own ignorance and impose on that of other folks, to his own advantage. His prime care is to get the names of diseases without book, and a bead-roll of rattling terms of art, which he uses to beguile the mobile,—first of their senses, and next of their pence. He has an excellent talent in persuading well people they are sick; and, by giving them his trash, verifies the prediction, and is sure to make them so." A quack who exhibited upon a stage in Covent Garden in 1690, amused his spectators by taking thirteen grains of some poisonous drug, under the inspection of several surgeons and physicians. He contrived by some means to prevent any visible ill-effects from a dose that would have killed twenty men. St. John Long, a celebrated quack, was tried for the manslaughter of one of his patients (Miss Cashion) Oct. 30, 1830. He was found guilty, and fined £250. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the same quack Nov. 11, 1830, for having occasioned the death of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd. He was tried on this charge, and acquitted, Feb. 19, 1831.

QUADI.—This ancient people inhabited that part of Germany known as Moravia. They submitted to the Romans in the reign of the emperor Titus Antoninus, about A.D. 168. At a later period they joined a confederacy of German nations against Rome. They led the Romans into a defile, where no water could be obtained, occupied every strong post, and left their enemies to perish, A.D. 174. The second war lasted three years,—from 178 to 180,—with no decisive result, and the Quadi remained unsubdued. In the reign of Constantius II. they invaded the Roman empire, about 353; but the emperor repelled them, and spread desolation and terror throughout their country. They overran Gaul in 407, and their name disappears from history about the 5th century.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, so called because it is the fortieth day before Good Friday. The festival of the establishment of St. Peter's Chair at Antioch, instituted about A.D. 36, is kept on Quadragesima Sunday by

the Roman Catholic church. Edward III. celebrated a jubilee on this day in 1376.

QUADRANT.—The first astronomical quadrant of which we have any account is that used by Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer, who flourished in Egypt about the middle of the 2nd century. The instrument known as Davis's quadrant or back-staff, was invented by Captain John Davis A.D. 1590. A portable quadrant was invented by Gunter in 1618. Hadley's quadrant, supposed to have been invented by John Hadley, who died Feb. 15, 1744, is the chief instrument now in use for observing altitudes at sea.

QUADRATURE, or SQUARING THE CIRCLE.—Archimedes (B.C. 250—212) is the first who attempted a practical solution of the question. Gregory of St. Vincent, an able mathematician, published his work on the quadrature of the circle A.D. 1647. It was refuted by Descartes and other eminent mathematicians. After the time of Newton (born Dec. 25, 1642; died March 20, 1727), mathematicians seem to have relinquished the attempt to solve the problem; though numerous pretended solutions were put forward. Mathulon, a Frenchman, in 1727 offered 3,000 livres to any one who should prove his solution wrong, and he was actually compelled by a court of law to pay the reward. Causans in 1753 offered to bet 300,000 francs on the correctness of his process, and deposited 10,000 francs, which were claimed by several persons, and, amongst others, by a young lady, who brought an action for them; but the bet was declared void. The French Academy of Sciences resolved in 1755 not to examine any more pretended solutions,—a course which was followed by the Royal Society in this country a few years afterwards.

QUADRILLE, a dance of French origin, was introduced into this country about A.D. 1813.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.—This treaty of alliance between Great Britain, France, and the emperor, for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families in Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy, was signed in London Aug. 2, 1718. On the accession of Holland to this treaty shortly afterwards, it obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance. Spain acceded to the terms of this alliance Jan. 26, 1720.

QUÆSTOR.—This officer in ancient Rome had the management of the public treasure. Two quæstors were first appointed B.C. 485. Their number was doubled B.C. 420; and it was decided that the four quæstors should be chosen from the patricians and the plebeians. It was not, however, till B.C. 409 that a plebeian succeeded in making his way to the quæstorship. After the Romans had made themselves masters of Italy, the number of quæstors was increased to eight, B.C. 389. During the time of the emperors their number varied; and from the reign of the emperor Claudius (A.D. 41—54) it became customary for quæstors, on entering

office, to give gladiatorial spectacles to the people; so that none but the wealthiest Romans could aspire to the office.

QUAKERS, or SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—This sect was founded A.D. 1647 by George Fox, who was born at Drayton, in Lancashire, in July, 1624, and died in London in 1691. Fox was brought before Gervase Bennet at Derby in 1650. "He," says Fox, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid them quake at the word of the Lord." A Quaker in Colchester starved himself to death upon the presumption that he could fast forty days, in April, 1656. Another Quaker, who personated Jesus Christ at Bristol and other places, was found guilty of blasphemy, and was sentenced to be whipped, put in the pillory, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron, Dec. 17, 1656. An address was presented to James II. by the Quakers in March, 1685. After congratulating him on his accession, it proceeded thus: "We are told thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England any more than we, and therefore we hope that thou wilt grant unto us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself." An act of indulgence to the Quakers, that their solemn affirmation should be accepted instead of an oath, was passed in 1696, and in 1828 their affirmation was allowed in civil and criminal trials. In 1761 members engaged in the slave-trade were disowned. The Hicksite schism commenced in America in 1827, and the Beaconites arose soon after. Great changes have recently occurred amongst this sect. Mixed marriages were sanctioned Nov. 2, 1858. By 23 Vict. c. 18 (May 15, 1860), which came into force June 30, marriages solemnized according to the usage of Quakers, where only one of the parties is a Quaker, are declared valid.

QUARANTINE was devised for the purpose of preventing the communication from one country to another of contagious diseases. The term originally signified a period of forty days, during which persons coming from foreign parts were not permitted to land. It originated at Venice, where pest-houses, or lazarettos (*q.v.*), were established A.D. 1423. Regulations for ships to perform quarantine were passed in 1710. All former quarantine acts were repealed by 6 Geo. IV. c. 78 (July 27, 1825), and the existing quarantine regulations depend upon its provisions and orders in council issued under its authority.

QUARRIES.—Egypt in ancient times possessed numerous quarries, those in the neighbourhood of Syene and in the island of Elephantine being the most famous. The masterpieces of Grecian sculpture were executed in the white marble obtained from the quarries of Attica and the islands of the Archipelago. The quarries at Ephesus constituted an immense labyrinth. One of these in the hill Epipolæ, with the stone from which the edifices of Syracuse were built, about B.C. 732, was large enough to hold 7,000 Greek soldiers taken prisoners when Nicias retreated from that city, B.C. 413.

The Greek and Roman quarries were worked by slaves. The most celebrated quarries in England are those of Portland, which furnished Sir Christopher Wren with the stone for St. Paul's cathedral, the Monument, and most of the public edifices in London, built after the Great Fire in 1666. The quarries near Plymouth, which were opened in 1812, furnished the stone for the construction of the breakwater.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The first number appeared in April, 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, a celebrated political writer and critic, who was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in April, 1757, and died in London, Dec. 31, 1826.

QUARTER SESSIONS COURT was ordered to be held in every quarter of the year, or oftener if required, A.D. 1388; and by subsequent statutes, quarter sessions were directed to be held at uniform periods. By 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830), these periods were fixed at the first week after Oct. 11, the first week after Dec. 28, the first week after March 31, and the first week after June 24.

QUATRE BRAS, (battle,) fought at this village in Belgium, between the allied army and the French, under Marshal Ney, June 16, 1815. The inferiority of the allies in numbers, and their want of artillery and cavalry, the Belgian horse, 2,000 strong, having left the field in a panic early in the action, rendered the combat for a long time unequal. The British, however, received reinforcement, and after a most desperate struggle the battle ended in favour of the allies.

QUEBEC (Canada), founded by the French, July 3, 1608, was captured in 1629 by the English, and restored March 17, 1632, to the French, who fortified it in 1690. A British army under General Wolfe attacked and defeated the French under Montcalm, on the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759. Both armies lost their commanders, and the French surrendered the city Sept. 18. It was finally ceded to the English at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. During the revolutionary war, the Americans under Montgomery attempted to take the city by assault on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, but they were repulsed with great loss. A fire which destroyed 1,650 houses, and rendered 12,000 persons homeless, occurred May 28, 1845, and another, which destroyed upwards of 1,200 dwellings in less than eight hours, and left 15,000 people without shelter, took place June 28, 1845.

QUEEN.—The word, derived from the Saxon *cwen*, signifying wife, originally referred exclusively to the wife of a king. The wives of the Roman emperors were distinguished by the title Augusta. By 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2 (1350), it was made high treason to conspire the death of a queen consort, or to violate her chastity. The Salic law (*q.v.*) excluded females from exercising royal authority; but by 1 Mary, s. 3, c. 1 (1553), the dignity of queen-regnant was

declared constitutional in this country. Queens-consort are regarded in law as single women in some respects, and may possess private property, which they are entitled to bequeath or sell. This liberty was confirmed by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 89 (July 28, 1800).

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—The first-fruits and tenths (*see* ANNATERS), which originally formed part of the papal exactions from the British clergy, were, by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1534), annexed to the revenue of the crown, and continued to form part of the royal income until Queen Anne, in 1703, obtained the act 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, authorizing her to devote them to the augmentation of the livings of poor clergymen, which she did by letters patent, dated Nov. 3 in that year. By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20 (April 11, 1838), the offices of first-fruits, tenths, and Queen Anne's bounty, were consolidated, and by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, s. 4 (June 21, 1841), provisions were made for substituting an equivalent for the first-fruits and tenths paid by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the governors of the bounty.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGS.—In accordance with a suggestion made by Dean Swift, A.D. 1712, that the copper money of the realm should be re-coined, and adorned with devices of a medallion type, a few pattern farthings were struck. The most celebrated is the farthing of 1713, which bears a bust on the obverse, and a figure of peace in a car, with the legend "*Pax missa per orbem*" on the reverse. The farthing of 1714, known as the "canopy farthing," from the device of Britannia seated under a portal, was issued, but is now very rare. Another pattern farthing dated 1715, after the queen's death, has the motto "*Bello et pace*" in *basso-relievo*, and is the most scarce. Some impressions in gold and silver were struck from the same dies, but the designs were poor, and the project was abandoned. A Queen Anne's farthing of the ordinary type is worth from 1*s.* to 2*s.*; but much higher prices have been paid.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS (North Pacific).—This group of islands, forming part of British Columbia, was first observed by Captain Cook, while exploring the north-west coast of America, A.D. 1778, and were thought by him to form part of the continent. They were discovered to be islands by Captain Dixon, in 1787, who gave them their present name. They were included in the colony of British Columbia by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 2, 1858).

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS (South Pacific Ocean) were discovered by Mandana, A.D. 1595, and the principal one named Santa Cruz. They were visited by Captain Carteret in 1767, and, probably in ignorance of Mandana's discovery, named by him Queen Charlotte Islands, which appellation they have since retained.

QUEEN'S BENCH. (*See* KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (Cambridge) was

founded by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., A.D. 1448, or, according to some authorities, March 30, 1449, and refounded by Elizabeth Woodville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. It was at first called St. Bernard and St. Margaret's College, and took its present name in 1465. Richard III. granted the forfeited estates of John Vere, earl of Oxford, to the college; but this grant was annulled on the accession of Henry VII. in 1485. A by-fellowship was founded in 1694.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Robert Eglesfield, confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III., A.D. 1340, for a provost and twelve fellows, to be chosen in the first instance from the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Eight fellowships and four scholarships, open to all, and four exhibitions, confined to the province of Canterbury, were also founded, from property left for that purpose by John Michel in 1739. The foundation-stone of the south quadrangle was laid by the provost, Dr. William Lancaster, Feb. 6, 1710. Queen Charlotte, in 1733, gave £1,000 towards its completion, which took place in 1759. The interior of the west side was consumed by fire in 1778. The library was begun in 1692, and the outside finished in 1694. The chapel, the foundation of which was laid in 1714, was dedicated on All Saints' day, 1719. The window over the altar contains the Holy Family, painted by Price in 1717. King Henry V. is supposed to have been educated here.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (Ireland).—By 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (July 31, 1845), the queen was authorized to endow new colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland. Charters were accordingly granted for the establishment of a college at Cork, Dec. 19, 1845, and at Belfast and Galway Dec. 30. In order to enable the students at these colleges to receive degrees, letters-patent were issued, Aug. 15, 1850, for the foundation of the "Queen's University in Ireland," the seat of which was ordered to be in Dublin. The university held its first senate June 19, 1851, and conferred degrees for the first time in 1852.

QUEENSLAND (Australia).—Moreton Bay was separated from New South Wales and erected into a colony, under the name of Queensland, by letters patent published Dec. 4, 1859.

QUEEN'S LETTER. (See BRIEF.)

QUEEN'S PRISON. (See KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH PRISON.)

QUEEN'S THEATRE (London).—This theatre, in Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road, was built by Paschali for the concerts of ancient music, which were removed, A.D. 1794, to the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket. It was next hired by Colonel Grenville, for his entertainment,—the Pic-Nic Society,—in 1802; and it was converted into a theatre, under the name of the Regency Theatre, in 1810.

QUEENSTOWN (Canada).—The Americans

were defeated here by the British, Oct. 13, 1812, their commander, General Wadsworth, with 900 men, being taken prisoners. It was occupied by the Americans in May, 1813; and in December of the same year they made an attempt to destroy the town with red-hot shot, but were defeated by a British force. It was again occupied by the Americans in June, 1814.

QUEENSTOWN (Ireland) was so named by the queen on her first visit to Ireland, Aug. 3, 1849. It was previously called the Cove of Cork, and was, as recently as 1786, a small village, inhabited by a few pilots and fishermen. During the French war it became a place of some importance, and a rendezvous for shipping. A pier was built in 1805, and the handsome parish church was erected in 1810.

QUEEN VICTORIA STRAMER, Capt. Church, sailed from Liverpool for Dublin, with 112 persons on board, Feb. 14, 1853. About midnight she passed the Bailey lighthouse, when a thick snow-storm commenced, which rendered surrounding objects nearly invisible. In a short time the ship struck upon the Howth rocks, at the entrance to Dublin harbour, and sank almost immediately. Efforts were made to use the boats, but, owing to the general panic, they proved of little service, and fifty-nine of the passengers were drowned. The calamity was attributed to the carelessness of the captain and his officers, who all perished.

QUENTIN, St. (France), the ancient *Augusta Veromandunorum*, was the seat of a bishopric, which was transferred to Noyon in the 6th century. It was besieged by a Spanish army of 50,000 men, with an auxiliary corps of 8,000 English, in 1557, and was bravely defended by Admiral Coligny. The constable, Montmorency, who came to its relief with a considerable army, was defeated by the Spaniards, Aug. 10, 1557, whereupon the town surrendered. It was a strongly-fortified place at this time, and was considered one of the bulwarks of France on the north-eastern frontier.

QUERN.—This primitive hand-mill, formed of two heavy stones, is said to have been used by the Romans. Boswell states that it was the ancient instrument of the Highlanders, and that he and Dr. Johnson observed a woman using one in the Isle of Sky during their tour in the Hebrides, A.D. 1773. He adds that it had then almost entirely gone out of use.

QUESNOY (France).—A siege of this town, A.D. 1340, is mentioned by Froissart. It was captured by Turenne in 1654. The duke of Ormond besieged it June 8, 1712, and it surrendered July 4. It was recaptured by the French Oct. 4 in the same year. The Austrians took it, after a short siege, Sept. 11, 1793; and the French were defeated in a great battle in the neighbourhood Sept. 13. The French regained possession Aug. 15, 1794. It was taken by the allied armies June 29, 1815.

QUIBERON BAY (France).—An English

fleet destroyed some French ships and dismantled the forts in this bay in September, 1746. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet here Nov. 20, 1759. A body of French emigrants and soldiers, to the number of about 3,000, conveyed by a British fleet, landed in Quiberon Bay June 27, 1795. They took possession of Fort Penhièvre June 30; but their hopes of support from the population of the surrounding country not being realized, they were expelled by the republican army, July 21, 1795. The British fleet, owing to stormy weather, could not approach the shore to succour them; and the royalists capitulated, on condition that the lives of the soldiers should be spared, and the emigrants allowed to embark. In spite of this, the National Convention decreed that all the prisoners should be put to death; and 800 were shot, the remainder being allowed to escape. The forts in the bay were attacked and dismantled by an English squadron under Sir Edward Pellew, June 4, 1800. A monument to the memory of the victims of the expedition of 1795 was erected, under the auspices of Marshal Soult, in 1814.

QUICKSILVER was known to the ancients from the remotest ages. The most productive quicksilver-mine is that of Almaden, in Spain, mentioned by Pliny as producing, in his time, 10,000 Roman pounds annually. The next in importance is that of Idria, in Illyria, discovered accidentally by a peasant A.D. 1497. The mines of Guancavelia, in Peru, were discovered about 1566 or 1567. Its use for refining silver was discovered in the 16th century, and it was first employed for this purpose in the silver-mines of Peru in 1571.

QUIETISM.—The views of this sect were embodied in the works of Michael Molinos, a Spanish priest in the 17th century. His books were condemned at Rome, and he was imprisoned, and died A.D. 1696. About the same time Madame Guyon, or Guion, became a great advocate of quietism in France. She fixed her residence at Paris in 1688 or 1689, and wrote several works in its favour, which were condemned by Bossuet, who caused her to be confined in a monastery for six months. She was afterwards imprisoned in the Bastille for several years, and died in 1717. The archbishop of Paris called her writings "a monstrous and diabolical system." They were defended by Fenelon, which led to his condemnation by the pope in 1699.

QUILLOTA (Chili), founded A.D. 1726, has suffered severely from earthquakes, and was nearly destroyed by one in 1823. The copper-mines in its vicinity are the richest in Chili.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for writing in the 5th century. The earliest authentic account of their use is in the writings of Isidore, who died April 4, 636.

QUILOA, or KEELWA (Africa), situated on an island close to the mainland, was taken by the Portuguese after repeated attacks, A.D. 1505. When they made Mozambique

the centre of their settlements in Africa, the town fell into decay, and was ultimately wrested from them by the imam of Muscat. On its first occupation by the Portuguese it was the capital of Eastern Africa, but no traces of its ancient splendour existed when visited by Captain Beaver in 1812.

QUILON (Hindustan).—This town on the coast of Travancore was formerly called Coulan, and is said to have been founded A.D. 825. The Dutch wrested it from the Portuguese in 1662, and it afterwards fell into the hands of the English.

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN (France), derives its present name from its first bishop in the 5th century, previously to which it was called *Coriospitum*. Charles of Blois took the town A.D. 1345, and put the greater part of the inhabitants to death. It was besieged and taken by the English auxiliaries of de Montfort in 1364. In the Breton war, Quimper sided with the party of the duke of Merceur, but was compelled to submit to Henry IV. in 1595. The cathedral dates from 1424.

QUINCE.—Some writers regard the quince as a Phœcean importation into this country; others say that it was introduced by the Romans. It was cultivated in English gardens in the time of Gerard, a famous herbalist, born at Nantwich, in Cheshire, A.D. 1545. It is also mentioned in Peacham's Emblems as a feature of the fruit-garden in 1612. The Portugal quince was cultivated in England in 1729, and the Japan quince in 1796.

QUINDECENVIRS, an order of priests appointed by Tarquin the Proud, about B.C. 534, to take care of the Sibylline books. At first only two were appointed; but the number was increased to ten about B.C. 367, and to fifteen (hence their name) by Sylla, B.C. 80.

QUININE.—This important vegetable alkali, contained principally in the yellow bark, was discovered by Pelletier and Caventon A.D. 1820.

QUINISEXTAN COUNCIL, called also the council in Trullo, from the chamber in the imperial palace at Constantinople in which it was held, was summoned by the emperor Justinian II. A.D. 691. It is the great authority for the discipline of the Greek church.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, or SHROVE SUNDAY, is so called because it occurs about the fiftieth day before Easter. Its observance was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. about A.D. 1572.

QUINQUENALIAN GAMES were instituted at Rome by Nero, A.D. 60, in imitation of the Greek festivals, and were celebrated every four years. They consisted of musical, gymnastic, and equestrian contests. The celebration of these games appears to have ceased after Nero's time. They were revived by Domitian in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, A.D. 86, and were called Capitoline Games.

QUINTILIANS, a sect of heretics of the 2nd century, so called after their founder, a

female named Quintilia, of Carthage. They attributed extraordinary gifts to Eve, for having eaten of the tree of knowledge, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. They denied water-baptism. Tertullian wrote against this heresy early in the 3rd century.

QUIRITES, the name given to the Sabines, who settled in Rome and built a new town on the Quirinal and Capitoline hills in the time of Romulus, B.C. 722. On the death of their chief, Titus Tatius, Romulus became king over both Romans and Quirites.

QUISTELLO (Battle).—The Austrians defeated the French at this place, on the Secchia, Sept. 15, 1734.

QUITO (South America), the capital of the republic of Ecuador, founded by Sebastian Benalcazar A.D. 1534, was incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541, and made a bishop's see in 1545. A plain near the city was chosen by the French and Spanish astronomers in 1736 for measuring a degree of the meridian; and their labours from that time till 1742 are commemorated by an alabaster slab, with a Latin inscription, placed in the church of the Jesuits. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, and one Feb. 4, 1797, is said to have destroyed above 40,000 persons in the province. During the revolt against the mother country, the leaders of the Junta of Quito, to the number of 300, were slaughtered by the Spanish viceroys of Santa Fé de Bogota and Peru in 1811. A dreadful earthquake occurred March 22, 1859, which reduced the city to ruins.

QUOITS.—This game, called by the ancients *discus*, is said to have been invented by Perseus, a Greek, who, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, Acrisius, in throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos (to which he was heir on the death of Acrisius) for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ about B.C. 1313. Quoits formed a favourite amusement amongst the lower classes of London in the reign of James I. In the country the rustics, not having round perforated quoits to play with, used horse-shoes; and in many places the quoit itself is called a shoe.

QUORUM, a term derived from the words used in the commission issued to justices of the peace, the form of which was settled by all the judges A.D. 1590. The expression employed is *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus*, "of whom we will that A. B. be one," thus rendering it necessary that certain individuals (said to be of the quorum) should be present at the transaction of business. Hence, when in a meeting, &c., it is necessary that a certain number should be present to give validity to its acts, that number is said to form a quorum.

QUO WARRANTO ACT was passed Nov. 7, 1280. By this act a writ may be directed to any person who holds any office or franchise, to inquire by what authority he does so. A *quo warranto* was brought against the charter of the corporation of London

by Charles II., and the court of King's Bench gave judgment against the city, and declared their charter forfeited June 12, 1683. An act for reversing this judgment and for restoring the city to its ancient rights and privileges passed May 20, 1690.

R

RAAB (Hungary).—A battle was fought near this town between the Austrians, under the archduke John, and the French, under Eugene Beauharnais, June 14, 1809. The former were defeated, and the town fell into the hands of the French June 24. They began building a fortress Aug. 15. Raab was occupied by the Austrians under Windisgrätz, Dec. 26, 1848. The Hungarians took possession shortly afterwards, and were driven out by the Austrians under General Haynau, June 28, 1849.

RACING formed an important part of the Grecian games, the race for full-aged horses having been introduced B.C. 649; that for mares, called the Calpe, B.C. 493; and for under-aged horses B.C. 253. It is believed to have been practised by the Anglo-Saxons, and King John held running horses in high estimation. Edward III. purchased running horses in 1326, and Henry VIII. took great pains to improve the royal stud in 1509. Racing, which had languished in Elizabeth's reign, was revived under James I. at Gatley, in Yorkshire. Races took place at Chester in 1512 for two silver bells; and on St. George's day, in 1609, three silver bells of good value were offered as prizes. The first races at Newmarket took place in 1640, and the round course was made in 1666. Oliver Cromwell kept a stud of race-horses in 1653. A ladies' plate was advertised to be run for at Rippon-heath, Yorkshire, women to be riders, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1725. A silver bell was the prize in the reign of James I. Camden speaks of a golden bell as the prize; whence the proverb, "bears the bell." Mr. Surtees, in his "Durham," mentions subscription purses in 1613; the bell was altered to a cup, with the exploits and pedigree of the horse engraved upon it, 1661—1685. At Pisa, the prize was a mantle of some kind of rich stuff in 1264.

RACK.—This instrument of torture was used against the Christians in early times, and was employed by the Inquisition. It is said to have been introduced into the Tower by the duke of Exeter, when constable, A.D. 1447, and thence called the "duke of Exeter's daughter." Hollinshed makes mention of it in 1467. It was in common use in the reign of Henry VIII., and from that time till 1640, when it was abolished, it was the instrument of torture for prisoners confined in the Tower.

RACQUET, or **RACKET**, hand-tennis, is said to have originated in the 14th century. This game was first played with the naked hand, and then with a glove. Afterwards thongs or cords were bound round the hand to make

the ball rebound more forcibly, and from this, according to St. Foix, the game derived its name. In 1424 a damsel named Margot played at hand-tennis at Paris better than any man.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.—Dr. John Radcliffe, who died Nov. 1, 1714, bequeathed by will £40,000 to the university of Oxford for a library. The first stone of the building was laid May 12, 1737, and it was opened April 13, 1749. An observatory, of which the foundation was laid June 22, 1772, was completed in 1786. The Lunatic Asylum on Headington Hill (1827) received a portion of the funds left by this benevolent man, and was called the Radcliffe Asylum.

RADCOT BRIDGE (Battle).—De Vere, created duke of Ireland, who had raised an army in support of the cause of Richard II., was defeated at Radcot Bridge, in Oxfordshire, Dec. 20, 1387. He made his escape into Ireland.

RADICALS.—The extreme democrats in England first received the name of Radicals about A.D. 1819.

RADSTADT, OR RASTADT (Baden).—The margrave of Baden, Louis William, fixed his residence at this place, then a small village, towards the end of the 17th century. Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars signed a treaty of peace here March 6, 1714, which put an end to the war of the Spanish Succession. The palace, built on the model of that of Versailles, was till 1771 the residence of the margraves of Baden. A congress assembled at Radstadt Dec. 9, 1797, to negotiate a peace between France and the German empire. It was dissolved by the emperor of Germany April 7, 1799. During the insurrection in Baden of 1849 the insurgents shut themselves up in Radstadt. After a month's siege they surrendered to the Prussians, July 23.

RAFTS.—Hiram, king of Tyre, entered into a contract to supply Solomon with cedar of Lebanon for the building of the temple, which was to be brought to Jaffa in floats (1 Kings v. 9; and 2 Chron. ii. 16), B.C. 1014. The Romans transported timber by water for building purposes and for firewood. It appears to have been conveyed in this manner to the river Saale, in Saxony, the duty being remitted to the monastery of Porta, A.D. 1258. The duty on floats on the same river was reduced in 1410. A citizen of Freiberg commenced the conveyance of timber on the Mulda by rafts in 1431, and the nobility unsuccessfully attempted to prohibit it in 1486. Timber was first floated on the Elbe for building the church of Aschersleben, in 1495. The city of Paris having consumed all the wood in its neighbourhood, John Rouvel, a merchant, suggested bringing supplies by means of rafts in 1549, and his plans were carried out by René Arnoul in 1566.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Thomas Cranfield commenced what he called a fragment school in Mint Street, Southwark, early in the 19th century. Efforts were made to establish

schools for the neglected and outcast, and in 1837 the first ragged school was opened in London. The Field-Lane ragged school was opened in 1843, and the Ragged School Union was formed in 1844. The Bristol ragged school for males and females was established in 1846, and schools of a like description were opened in the same year in Manchester, York, and other towns. A ragged school for boys was opened in Aberdeen in 1841.

RAGMAN'S ROLL, containing the legal attestation of allegiance of the nobility and gentry of Scotland to Edward I., was subscribed A.D. 1296, and having been deposited in the Tower, was published in Prymne's Records in 1666, and by the Bannatyne Club in 1834.

RAGUSA (Austria).—This town was enlarged and fortified in the 7th century. From 1260 to 1368 Ragusa was governed by Venetian rectors, who held office for two years, and were chosen from the patrician families of Venice. War broke out in 1368 between Venice and the king of Hungary, and Ragusa gained her independence and power to choose her own rectors. In 1414 the Ragusans purchased peace with the Ottomans by agreeing to pay an annual tribute of 500 ducats. The manufacture of woollens was introduced here in 1433 from Florence. The Turks ravaged the district of Canale in 1471, and Ragusa purchased safety by paying a tribute amounting to 8,000 ducats. The town was nearly destroyed in 1667 by an earthquake. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Ragusa continued to enjoy her independence. Napoleon I. seized the town May 27, 1806, and defeated the Russians under its walls, Sept. 29. In 1814 it came into the possession of Austria.

RAID OF RUTHVEN.—A conspiracy, headed by Alexander Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, against Lennox and Arran, favourites of James VI. of Scotland, having been formed, the king himself was seized at Ruthven Castle, and the obnoxious persons were removed, Aug. 23, 1582. James VI. remained in the power of the faction till he made his escape to the castle of St. Andrews, which he accomplished June 27, 1583.

RAILWAYS.—Wooden rails for the transport of coal were constructed at the Newcastle collieries about A.D. 1630, and in 1716 a surface of iron was laid upon the rails. Rails wholly composed of cast iron were used at Whitehaven in 1738, and an edge-rail of similar materials was laid down at Colebrookdale about 1767. In 1776 Mr. John Curr introduced an improved rail nailed to wooden sleepers, and in 1789 Mr. William Jessop invented a rail and wheel, specially adapted for each other. Stone blocks were first employed instead of wooden sleepers in 1800 by Mr. Benjamin Outram, of Little Eaton, Derbyshire, and roads so constructed were known as "Outram roads," and afterwards as "tram roads." The first important edge-rail was that at Penrhyn slate-quarries, which was laid down in 1801, and the first line for

public use was that of the Surrey Iron Railway, incorporated the same year. The first patent for a locomotive steam-carriage was taken out by Richard Trevithick and Andrew Vivian, March 24, 1802. This engine was adapted for traction on common roads, but in 1804 Trevithick invented an engine to work on iron rails, which was tried at Merthyr Tydvil the same year, and proved a scientific triumph, though its application to business purposes was impracticable. In 1811 Mr. Blenkinsop patented a locomotive with racked wheels, intended to work on cogged rails, and a line on this principle was actually opened at the Middleton collieries near Leeds, Aug. 12, 1812. A locomotive to work upon legs, moving alternately like those of a horse, was projected by Mr. Brunton, of the Butterley works, in 1813, but blew up during its construction, and the needlessness of all contrivances to increase the adhesion of wheels upon railroads was demonstrated by Mr. Blackett, of Wylam, the same year. George Stephenson's first engine was tried upon the Killingworth railway, July 25, 1814, and excelled all its predecessors, although its speed was not greater than that of a horse's walk. In 1815 Mr. Stephenson discovered the steam-blast, and applied it in the construction of a second engine, and in 1829 he employed a multitubular boiler in the *Rocket*, which proved the victor in the competition of engines, held at Rainhill in October of that year, attaining a maximum speed of 29 miles per hour, and an average of 15 miles. The Liverpool and Manchester railway was the first public line worked by steam power. It was opened Sept. 15, 1830. (See LIVERPOOL.) Mr. Brunel introduced the broad gauge in 1838, and it was adopted in the Great Western railway. Stationary engines were originally employed on the Blackwall railway, which was opened July 4, 1840. They were afterwards abandoned for locomotives. Trains worked by atmospheric pressure were started on the Kingston and Dalkey lines in 1843, on the Croydon line in 1845, and on the South Devon railway in 1847; but the system proved a failure. The mania for railway speculation reached its height in 1845, when prospectuses were issued, and warrant obtained for the construction of no less than 1,428 new lines. The conveyance of mails by railroad was regulated by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 14, 1838). Companies were compelled to provide proper gates and gate-keepers at places where railroads and public highways cross by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 17, 1839), and railways were placed under the supervision of the Board of Trade by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 10, 1840). The phraseology of railway bills was much simplified by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20 (May 8, 1845), and the gauge was regulated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 57 (Aug. 18, 1846). The jurisdiction of the Board of Trade was transferred to a body of railway commissioners by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105 (Aug. 28, 1846). This act was repealed by 14 & 15

Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 7, 1851), which restored the authority of the board. Malicious acts upon railways are punished by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 19 (July 3, 1851), and further measures for the regulation of the railroad system were made by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31 (July 10, 1854). Stephenson's engine was introduced into France in 1829. The first line in America was constructed in 1830 in Massachusetts, and was about four miles in length. A comprehensive railway system, extending over a distance of 347 miles, was sanctioned by the Belgian government, May 1, 1834. The English government authorized the construction of two lines in India in 1849. George Stephenson, the father of English railroads, died at Tapton, near Chesterfield, Aug. 12, 1848. The following is a list of the principal lines in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	A.D.
Aberdeen and Huntley	Sept. 19, 1854
Abingdon	June 15, 1855
Alloa Branch	Sept. 2, 1850
Ambergate and Rowsley	June 4, 1849
Andover and Salisbury	May, 1857
Ardsey Extension	Oct. 10, 1854
Ascot and Wokingham	July 9, 1856
Ayr and Dalmellington	Aug. 1856
Ayr and Maybole	Oct. 13, 1856
Bagenalstown to Kilkenny	Nov. 14, 1850
Ballymena and Portrush	Nov. 7, 1855
Bandon and Ballinhassig	Aug. 1, 1849
Baufl, Macduff, and Turriff	Sept. 5, 1857
Bedale and Leyburn	Nov. 2, 1856
Bedford (London and North-Western) ..	Nov. 1846
Belfast and Armagh	March 1, 1848
Belfast and Ballymena	April 11, 1848
Belfast and County Down	Aug. 2, 1849
Bideford Extension	Nov. 2, 1855
Birmingham and Liverpool	July 4, 1837
Birmingham, Worcester, and Derby Junction	Aug. 2, 1839
Bishopstoke and Gosport	Feb. 1842
Blackburn and Bolton	June, 1848
Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Chatburn, June 22, 1850	
Blaigowrie Branch	Aug. 1855
Biith and Tyne	1852
Boston, Sleaford, & Midland Counties, June 16, 1856	
Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds	Oct. 5, 1837
Bridport	Nov. 12, 1857
Burscough and Southport	April 9, 1855
Burston and Norwich	Dec. 12, 1849
Caledonian	Feb. 1848
Cannock Branch	Nov. 2, 1857
Carlisle and Moffat	Sept. 1847
Carlisle and Silloth Bay	Sept. 4, 1856
Carlou Junction to Bagenalston	July 24, 1848
Catherham	Aug. 5, 1856
Cavan	Feb. 8, 1856
Chester and Crewe	1848
Chipping-Norton Branch	Aug. 10, 1855
Cockermouth and Workington	April 28, 1847
Colchester and Ipswich	June 15, 1846
Cork and Bandon	Dec. 8, 1851
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	June 8, 1850
Crieff Junction	March 16, 1856
Crystal Palace & Wandsworth Common Dec. 1, 1856	
Cumnock to Greta	Oct. 28, 1850
Darlington and Barnard-Castle	July 8, 1850
Darlington and Stockton	Dec. 27, 1825
Deeside	Sept. 8, 1853
Derby and Ripley	Sept. 1856
Dublin and Drogheda	May 26, 1844
Dublin, Drogheda, and Howth	July 30, 1846
Dublin and Galway	Aug. 1, 1851
Dublin and Kingston	Dec. 17, 1834
Dundalk and Newbliss	Aug. 14, 1855
Dundee and Arbroath	April 1, 1840
Dundee and Newtyle	1832
Dundee and Perth	May 24, 1847

	A.D.
Dursley and Midland Junction.....	Sept. 22, 1856
East Fife.....	Aug. 18, 1857
East Grinstead.....	July 9, 1855
East Lancashire.....	May 24, 1838
East Lincolnshire.....	Oct. 1, 1848
Edinburgh and Berwick.....	June 18, 1846
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	Feb. 18, 1842
Evesham and Campden.....	March 19, 1855
Exeter and Crediton.....	May 12, 1851
Fife to Strathmiglo.....	June 8, 1837
Forth and Clyde Junction.....	May 26, 1856
General Terminus & Glasgow Harbour.....	March 30, 1849
Glasgow and Ayr.....	Aug. 12, 1840
Glasgow and South-Western.....	Oct. 28, 1850
Grand Junction.....	July 6, 1837
Great South-Western to Roscrea (Ireland).....	Oct. 19, 1857
Grimsby and Boston.....	Oct. 1, 1848
Grimsby and Louth.....	March 1, 1848
Halesworth and Haddiscoe.....	Nov. 30, 1852
Hammersmith.....	May 1, 1837
Hartlepool.....	July 1, 1835
Hangley to Burston.....	July 2, 1849
Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester.....	June 1, 1855
Hertford and Welwyn Junction.....	Nov. 1857
Horncastle and Kirkstead.....	Aug. 11, 1855
Huddersfield and Sheffield.....	July 1, 1850
Hull and Bridlington.....	Oct. 1846
Hull and Holderness.....	June 27, 1854
Hull and Selby.....	July 1, 1840
Huntly to Keith.....	Oct. 11, 1856
Inverness and Nairn.....	Nov. 5, 1855
Inverary and Old Meldrum.....	July 5, 1856
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's.....	Dec. 23, 1846
Jedburgh.....	July 17, 1856
Kendal and Windermere.....	April 21, 1847
Killarney Junction.....	May, 1854
Kingston to Dalkey.....	Oct. 11, 1855
Kirriemuir Branch.....	Nov. 1854
Lancaster and Carlisle.....	Dec. 16, 1846
Lancaster and Preston.....	June 30, 1840
Leeds and Bradford.....	1846
Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax.....	Aug. 1, 1855
Leicester and Hitchin.....	May 8, 1858
Leicester and Swannington.....	1852
Leominster and Kingston.....	July 29, 1857
Lesmahagow.....	Dec. 1, 1856
Leven.....	July 3, 1854
Limerick and Castle-Connell.....	Nov. 1, 1857
Liverpool and Bury.....	Nov. 20, 1848
Liverpool and Manchester.....	Sept. 15, 1830
Liverpool and Preston.....	Oct. 31, 1838
Liverpool and Birmingham.....	Sept. 17, 1838
London and Blackwall.....	July 4, 1840
London and Brighton.....	Sept. 21, 1841
London and Bristol.....	June 30, 1841
London and Cambridge.....	July 30, 1845
London and Colchester.....	March 29, 1843
London and Croydon.....	June 1, 1839
London and Deptford.....	Dec. 14, 1836
London and Dover.....	Feb. 7, 1844
London and Greenwich.....	Dec. 23, 1838
London and Hastings.....	June 27, 1846
London and Liverpool.....	Sept. 17, 1838
London and Peterborough.....	Aug. 6, 1850
London and Richmond.....	July, 1846
London and Southampton.....	May 11, 1840
London and Southend.....	June, 1856
London and Twyford (Great Western).....	July 1, 1839
Louth and Firsby.....	Sept. 3, 1848
Manchester and Birmingham.....	Aug. 1842
Manchester and Leeds.....	March 1, 1841
Manchester and Normanton.....	Oct. 1, 1844
Manchester and Southport.....	April, 1855
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.....	Aug. 1837
Maybole and Girvan.....	Aug. 1856
Mid-Kent and North-Kent Junction.....	Jan. 1, 1857
Middlesbrough and Guisborough.....	Feb. 25, 1854
Midland Counties.....	June 30, 1840
Mullingar and Longford.....	Nov. 8, 1855
Newcastle and Darlington.....	April 15, 1844
Newmarket and Bury.....	April 1, 1854
Newport to Brandon.....	July 30, 1845
Newry to Warrenpoint.....	May 28, 1849
Norton Branch.....	Nov. 2, 1857

	A.D.
Nottingham and Derby.....	May 30, 1839
Oldham Branch.....	July, 1855
Peebles.....	July 4, 1855
Perth and Dunkeld.....	April 7, 1836
Perth and Forfar.....	Sept. 11, 1843
Pictou and Stokely.....	March, 1857
Port Carlisle.....	June 22, 1854
Preston and Langridge.....	1849
Reading.....	July 9, 1856
Royston and Hitchin.....	Oct. 21, 1850
St Andrew's.....	July 1, 1852
Scottish Central.....	May, 1848
Selkirk and Galashiels.....	April 5, 1856
Sheffield and Rotherham.....	Nov. 1, 1838
Shrewsbury and Birmingham.....	Nov. 12, 1849
Somerset Central.....	Aug. 28, 1854
South Devon.....	1850
Staines and Ascot.....	June 4, 1856
Stamford and Essendine.....	Nov. 1, 1857
Stockton and Darlington.....	Sept. 27, 1825
Stotfield and Lossiemouth to Elgin.....	Aug. 10, 1852
Strood to Faversham.....	Nov. 11, 1857
Sydenham and Wandsworth.....	Oct. 30, 1856
Torquay Branch.....	Dec. 1843
Ulster.....	Aug. 1839
Ulverstone and Lancaster.....	Aug. 10, 1857
Wells and Fakenham.....	Dec. 1, 1857
West London.....	May 27, 1844
Whitehaven, Clator, and Egremont, Jan. 1, 1857	
Widnes and Garston.....	July 1, 1852
Wimbledon and Croydon.....	Oct. 22, 1855
Worcester and Stoke.....	Feb. 18, 1852
Yarmouth and Norwich.....	May 1, 1844
York and North Midland.....	June, 1840

RAIN (Battle).—Gustavus Adolphus, at the head of a Swedish army, defeated Tilly, at Rain, on the banks of the Lech, in Germany, April 5, 1632. Tilly died of a wound received in this battle, and the victorious leader, Gustavus Adolphus, fell at Lützen, Nov. 6 in the same year. The battle of Rain is sometimes called the battle of Lech, or Leck.

RAINBOW.—Newton ascribes the first explanation of the rainbow to Antonio de Dominus, archbishop of Spalatro, whose account, said to have been composed A.D. 1590, was published at Venice in 1611. The true theory was explained by Descartes, in his "Dioptrics." Mariotte, in 1686, considered it to be produced by refraction.

RAJMAHAL (Hindustan), according to native authorities, was founded B.C. 3000. The English obtained possession A.D. 1765. The splendid palace, the ruins of which still exist, was built by the sultan Sujah, brother of the emperor Aurungzebe, in 1630, and was greatly injured by a fire, which also destroyed a large portion of the town, in 1631.

RAJPOOTANA (Hindustan).—This extensive district, so called from the Rajpoots, its early inhabitants, was conquered by the Mohammedans, but maintained a half independence, A.D. 1194. At the death of Aurungzebe, in 1707, it became nominally subject to the emperor of Delhi, and its chiefs achieved their independence in 1748.

RAKOWITZ (Battle).—A large army of Turks was defeated by Stephen, vaivode of Moldavia, in this battle, fought A.D. 1475.

RALEIGH'S CONSPIRACY.—James I. having broken faith with the Roman Catholics, to whom he had promised toleration and indul-

gence, a design was formed, A.D. 1603, to take away his life and that of his eldest son, Prince Henry, and to place Arabella Stuart upon the throne. The conspirators, amongst whom were Raleigh, Sir Griffin Markham, lords Grey and Cobham, with many others, were arrested in July. They were removed to Winchester in November. Sir Griffin Markham and others were found guilty Nov. 15, Sir Walter Raleigh Nov. 17, Lord Cobham Nov. 25, and Lord Grey Nov. 26. None of these were executed. William Clarke and William Watson, two priests concerned in the conspiracy, hanged Nov. 29, and Brooke, Lord Cobham's brother, beheaded Dec. 5, were the only persons who suffered the extreme penalty of the law for their share in this plot.

RAMBOUILLET (France).—The castle was the residence of the kings of France to the time of Charles X. Here Francis I. died in 1547, and Charles X. signed his abdication of the French throne Aug. 2, 1830. Napoleon III. converted the castle into a seminary for officers' daughters in 1852.

RAMILLIES (Battle).—The allies under the command of the duke of Marlborough defeated the French under Marshal de Villeroy with great slaughter, at this village in Belgium, May 12 (O. S.), 1706.

RAMMEKENS (Holland), constructed as a fortress, A.D. 1547, and called Zeebourg, was one of the Cautionary towns (*q. v.*) given to Queen Elizabeth by the States-general, for the aid rendered by her against Spain in July, 1585.

RAMNUGGER (Hindustan).—This town in the Punjaub was stormed by Maha Singh, father of Runjeet, A.D. 1778. Several severe skirmishes between the English under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Shere Singh, took place in the neighbourhood, in November, 1848, and Lord Gough gained a signal victory here Dec. 3.

RAMSGATE (Kent), called also Riums Gate, or gate of Rium. After the Revolution, A.D. 1688, the inhabitants began to trade with Russia, and in the beginning of the 17th century this place, at that time a small fishing village, gradually increased in importance. The pier was commenced in 1750, and is described by Pennant in 1787 as the finest existing. The harbour was formed in 1780—1795. A stone lighthouse was erected in the commencement of the present century, and the parish church in 1827.

RANELAGH GARDENS (London).—This celebrated place of public entertainment at Chelsea was commenced about A.D. 1740, on ground once the property of Viscount Ranelagh. The Rotunda, which constituted the principal attraction, was founded in 1741 and opened April 5, 1742. Ranelagh was last used in 1802, when an installation ball of the knights of the Bath was held there. It is now completely obliterated, a portion of its site being occupied by the gardens of Chelsea Hospital.

RANGOON (Hindustan).—This town, the name of which signifies "City of Victory,"

built A.D. 1753, by Alompra, the founder of the Burmese monarchy, was occupied by the British May 11, 1824, during the first Burmese war. It was entirely destroyed by fire Dec. 28, 1850, and was shortly afterwards rebuilt nearly a mile from the site of the old town. In the second Burmese war it was attacked by the British Jan. 2, 1852, and was stormed and captured April 14. Rangoon suffered severely from conflagrations in February, 1853, and December, 1855.

RANTERS, a sect which sprung up A.D. 1645, received this name, which was also given to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the old Methodist society June 23, 1808. The first general meeting after the society had been divided into circuits was held at Nottingham in 1819, and a society of Ranters was founded in London in December, 1822.

RAPE.—The ancient Jewish laws punished this crime with death when the woman was betrothed to another man; and in other cases compelled the ravisher to marry her, and pay a fine of 50 shekels to her father. The Roman codes made it in every case a capital offence; and it was treated with the same severity by the laws of the Goths and the Anglo-Saxons. William the Conqueror commuted the penalty to mutilation and blinding, and by 3 Edw. I. c. 13 (1275), it was reduced to a mere misdemeanour, punished by two years' imprisonment and a fine, unless the offender were prosecuted within forty days after the commission of the crime. In consequence of the inefficacy of this law, rape was made a capital felony by 13 Edw. I. c. 34 (1285); and by 18 Eliz. c. 8 (1576), persons convicted of this crime were deprived of benefit of clergy. The laws on the subject were consolidated by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (June 27, 1823), which made the carnal abuse of a girl under ten years of age a capital felony, and of females of greater age a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment at the pleasure of the court. Transportation for life was substituted for the capital penalty by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 22, 1841).

RAPHIA (Syria).—A great battle was fought near this maritime city B.C. 217, between Ptolemy Philopater and Antiochus III., of Syria, in which the latter was defeated with great loss. It was represented by its bishop in a council held at Ephesus A.D. 476, in one held at Constantinople in 536, and at the fifth general council held at Constantinople from May 4 to June 2, 553.

RAPHOE (Bishopric).—This Irish see is of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by St. Eunan in the 9th century. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), this see was annexed to Derry.

RASPBERRY.—The Virginian raspberry was brought from North America before A.D. 1696, and the flowering raspberry from North America in 1700. Some seeds of this plant found in the cavity of the stomach of an ancient Briton exhumed at Dorchester were sown, and germinated about 1835.

RATHENAU, or RATHENOW (Battle).—Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, defeated the Swedes, who had been subsidized by the French to invade his territory, near this town of Prussia, in June, 1675.

RATHMINES (Battle).—The marquis of Ormond, while besieging Dublin, was attacked by Colonel Jones, at this place, in the vicinity, and after a struggle which lasted two hours, was totally defeated Aug. 2, 1649.

RATIBOR (Prussia) became a principality A.D. 1288, and was united to Oppeln in the 15th century.

RATIONALISM, denying the possibility of a revealed religion, began to assume a systematic form in Germany under the advocacy of Reimarus, professor of philosophy at Hamburg, who died March 1, 1768. Among theologians, Eichhorn took the lead in his *Library of Biblical Literature* (1788—1801). Afterwards the system was more fully developed by Dr. Paulus of Heidelberg in his "Commentary on the New Testament" (1800—1804) and "Life of Jesus" (1823). An opposition was commenced by Reinhard, which continued from 1810 to 1817, producing a second form of the sceptical system that was fully applied by Dr. Strauss in his "Life of Christ," published in 1835 and 1836.

RATISBON (Bavaria).—A council was held here A.D. 768 or 769, and a stone bridge was built over the Danube in 1135. The Scotch Benedictine church of St. James was founded in 1165, and the Gothic cathedral, commenced in 1275, was completed in 1634. Ratisbon was made a free city in 1200. In the bishop's palace, now a brewery, the emperor Maximilian II. died, Oct. 12, 1576. Since the 10th century Ratisbon has sustained seventeen sieges. Near the cathedral is the old hall in which the German diets held their meetings from 1663 till 1806. In the middle of the 17th century, Ratisbon began to decline. The German empire was governed by the diet of Ratisbon in 1792, and a congress of German princes met here Aug. 3, 1802. It was captured by the Austrians April 28, 1809. The Walhalla, founded in 1830, was completed in 1848. A monument was erected in 1817 to Kepler, who died here in 1630. Councils were held here in August, 792, Jan. 20, 799, and Jan. 14, 932.

RATISBON (Treaties).—A peace was concluded at this place between France and the emperor, Oct. 13, 1630, which resulted in the settlement of the Mantuan succession. A truce for twenty years was agreed to at Ratisbon, between France and Spain and Germany, Aug. 15, 1684. A convention was also signed here between the emperor of Austria and the elector of Würtemberg, June 2, 1804.

RAUCOUX, or ROCOUX (Battle).—Marshal Saxe defeated the allies under Prince Charles of Lorraine at this village, in Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746. The loss of the allies was

estimated at 12,000 men in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

RAVENNA (Italy).—Strabo relates that this city of Cispadane Gaul was of Thessalian origin. It became subject to Rome B.C. 234, and was occupied by Metellus, the general of Sylla, B.C. 82. Augustus made it the permanent naval station of the Roman Adriatic fleet, and erected a celebrated lighthouse or pharos at the mouth of its harbour. It was besieged and taken by Maximian A.D. 307, and was erected into the capital of the Western empire by Honorius in 404. Odoacer, king of Italy, was besieged here for three years by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, and a few days after his surrender was stabbed by his captor, March 5, 493. In December, 539, Belisarius took the city from the Gothic king Vitiges, and in 568 it was made the capital of an exarchate, comprising the provinces of Rome, Venice, and Naples, besides other territories. Luitprand, king of the Lombards, took the city and abolished the exarchate in 750, and in 754 it was wrested from the Lombard monarch Astolphus, and presented to the pope by king Pepin. From this time its prosperity declined. Pietro Traversari declared himself duke of Ravenna in 1218, and in 1275 it passed into the power of the Polenta family. In 1441 it was seized by the Venetian republic, by which it was finally ceded to the pope in 1509. A terrible battle between the French and the allied Spanish and papal forces was fought here on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1512, in which the French were victorious, though they lost their general, Gaston de Foix. The vanquished lost 800 men-at-arms, 1,300 light cavalry, and 7,000 infantry; and the victors 700 men-at-arms, 880 archers, and 9,000 infantry. The result of the battle was the seizure of the city by the French. Ravenna was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1860. The bishopric of Ravenna was founded by St. Apollinaris, a disciple of St. Peter, A.D. 44, and it was erected into an archbishopric in 439. Councils were held at Ravenna in February, 419, 874; July 22 to September, 877; in 898; April 20, 967; in 968; May 1, 998; in 1014; April 30, 1016; in 1128; April 28, 1253; in 1261; July 8, 1286; June 17, 1310; June 17 to 21, 1311; Oct. 10, 1314; and Oct. 27, 1317.

EXARCHS OF RAVENNA.

A.D.	A.D.
Flavius Longinus .. 568	Theodorus I. (again) 652
Smaragdus 584	Gregory 666
Romanus 590	Theodorus II. 678
Callinicus 597	Johannes Platyn .. 687
Smaragdus (again) .. 602	Theophilactus 702
Johannes Lemigius .. 611	Johannes Rizocopus 710
Eleutherius 616	Eutychius the Eu-
Isaac 619	nuch 711
Plato 638	Scholasticus 713
Theodorus I. (Callio-	Paul 727
pas) 648	Eutychius (again) .. 728
Olympius 649	

RAVENSBURG (Westphalia).—This ancient town and district of Germany were erected into a county by Hermann I. about A.D. 1071.

The family of its counts became extinct in 1346. It was afterwards conferred upon the duke of Juliers, and in 1666 it was annexed to Prussia.

RAVENSPUR (Yorkshire).—Edward IV., accompanied by his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, landed at this town, at the mouth of the Humber, with 2,000 men from Zealand, March 14, 1471.

READING (Berkshire) was in possession of the Danes A.D. 871, who were compelled to evacuate it in 872. It was burned by them in 1006, and an abbey of nuns was destroyed. A council was held at Reading July 30, 1279. Henry VI. summoned a parliament to meet here March 6, 1453; and in consequence of the severity of the plague in London, the Michaelmas sittings of the courts of justice were transferred to Reading in 1625. During the civil war it was taken by the parliamentary forces under the earl of Essex, April 27, 1643. A Benedictine monastery was erected by Henry I. in 1121; in which he was buried in 1135. The church of St. Lawrence, a Norman structure, was repaired in 1434. St. Mary's was rebuilt in 1551; the Free Grammar-school was founded in 1556; the Oracle, for the employment of the poor, was founded by Mr. John Kendrick in the 17th century; and the Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1840.

REALISTS. (See **NOMINALISTS.**)

REAL PRESENCE.—The second council of Nicea, Sept. 24 to Oct. 23, 787, determined that the elements in the Lord's supper were the real body and blood of Christ, and the doctrine that this was the effect of a miraculous change had gained ground in the Greek church as early as 813. Radbert, a monk, who became abbot of Corbey, defined and maintained it in 831. Scotus in his "De Eucharistia" opposed it in 844; and a violent controversy on the question took place between Lanfranc and Berengarius in 1059. It was opposed by Wycliffe in 1381. Luther maintained it under the name of consubstantiation in 1524. Disputations on the doctrine were held at Oxford and Cambridge in 1549 and 1550.

REAPING-MACHINE was invented by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Carmylie, Forfarshire, about A.D. 1836. At a trial of reaping-machines, held at Keillor farm, Forfarshire, Sept. 4, 1852, the unanimous verdict of the judges was given in favour of this machine. Hussey's American machine competed on this occasion.

REASON (Temple).—The National Convention at Paris ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason, Nov. 10, 1793. Gobel, archbishop of Paris, with a number of the clergy, abjured the Christian faith at the bar of the National Assembly, and soon after Madame Maillard, a member of the opera corps, was driven in a magnificent car to the cathedral of Notre Dame, where she was elevated on the high altar, and received homage from the crowd. The sacred edifice was thenceforth styled the "Temple of Reason." A similar act of impiety was

afterwards enacted in the church of St. Sulpice, the Divinity being personated by Madame Momaro.

REATE (Italy).—This ancient city, one of the chief strongholds of the Sabines, is first mentioned in history about the date of its subjection to Rome, B.C. 290. Its inhabitants sent many volunteers to serve under Scipio, B.C. 205, and they were assisted by Cicero in a legal contest with the citizens of Interamna, B.C. 54. Reate was erected into a bishopric at a very early date, St. Prodocimus, who flourished A.D. 46, being its first bishop. Its modern name is Rieti, and it was the scene of a victory gained by the French over the Neapolitans in 1798.

REBECCA RIOTS, against toll and turnpike gates, broke out in Wales in February, 1843, and spread from the rural districts of Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire into the mining and manufacturing districts in July. An old woman, keeper of a toll-gate, having been murdered Sept. 10, a proclamation, offering £500 reward for the discovery of incendiaries, appeared in the *Gazette* Oct. 3, and a commission to inquire into the operation of the turnpike laws in Wales was appointed Oct. 10. A special commission for the trial of the prisoners was opened at Cardiff Oct. 27, when several persons were sentenced to various terms of transportation and imprisonment. It closed Oct. 30.

REBELLIONS. (See **PLOTS.**)

RECEIPTS.—Stamp duties were first laid upon receipts for money by 23 Geo. III. c. 49 (1783), which was amended by 24 Geo. III. c. 7 (1784), and 31 Geo. III. c. 25 (1791). Additional duties were imposed by 35 Geo. III. c. 55 (May 5, 1795), and a uniform stamp of one penny on all sums above £2 was imposed by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853). The forgery of receipts was made a capital felony by 45 Geo. III. c. 89 (July 10, 1805).

RECIPROCITY TREATY, for commercial purposes, was concluded between the United States and Great Britain at Washington by Lord Elgin, June 7, and ratified by the senate Aug. 5, 1854.

RECITATIVE.—This mode of singing was first employed by Jacopo Peri in his opera of "Eurydice," which was performed at Florence A.D. 1600. It is supposed to be a restoration of the method of singing among the Greeks and Romans, but there is no reason to believe the supposition is correct.

RECORDER.—This officer acts as a legal adviser of the lord mayor and aldermen. As a judge in their courts, and in corporations, he takes precedence of all who have not filled the office of mayor. The earliest known recorder of the city of London is John de Norton, who was appointed to the office A.D. 1298.

RECORDS, PUBLIC.—The public records of England were first preserved by order of Henry I., A.D. 1100, and a roll of his reign is still in existence. The pipe rolls extend in an unbroken series from the year 1156

to 1831, and form a collection of public documents unequalled in the archives of Europe. The making of false entries in the records was declared punishable by fine by 8 Rich. II. c. 4 (1384). The records are mostly written on parchment, the earliest on paper being of the time of Edward II. They are generally in the Latin language, except during the Interregnum, when English was substituted. Latin was finally abolished in the keeping of the records, as well as in other legal matters, by 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731). Many efforts have been made for the systematic arrangement of the records. A commission, to inquire into the best measures to be adopted, was appointed July 19, 1800, and was frequently renewed, the last time being by royal letters dated March 12, 1831. The commissioners presented their report Feb. 7, 1837, and the result was the passing of the "Act for keeping safely the Public Records," 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94 (Aug. 14, 1838), which established the Public Records Office.

RECOVERIES AND FINES in fictitious suits were abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 28, 1833).

RECVLVER (Kent).—The ancient fortress of Regulbium was erected by the Romans towards the end of their occupation of Britain, and the Saxons changed its name to Raculf Ceastic. Ethelbert, king of Kent, gave up his palace at Canterbury to St. Augustine, and retired to this place A.D. 597. In 669 Egbert conferred it upon Bassa, a mass-priest, that it might form the site of a monastery, and in 949 the castle and monastery were granted to Canterbury cathedral by Edred. The church was pulled down in 1809, and the only ruins remaining are the west towers, which are known as "the Sisters." The sea encroaches on the coast at this place at an average rate of two feet every year, and the beach beneath the old churchyard is strewn with the bones that have been washed out by the tide.

RECUSANTS.—Persons who refused to attend church on Sundays and holidays were so styled by 1 Eliz. c. 2 (1559). Dissenting Protestants were relieved from the penalties of this act by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18 (1689), and Roman Catholics in 1791. The act itself was repealed by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 102 (Aug. 9, 1844).

REDAN (Sebastopol), one of the defences of this town, was attacked by the English, who were repulsed with loss by the Russians, June 18, 1855. They experienced another repulse Sept. 8, 1855, and it was evacuated by the Russians Sept. 9, 1855.

REDHILL REFORMATORY (Surrey), for juvenile offenders, was established by Robert Young A.D. 1788, and incorporated in 1806. Its operations were for many years carried on in St. George's-in-the-Fields. Land was purchased at Redhill, and the school was opened in April, 1849. Forty-five of the boys were confirmed by the bishop of Winchester in May, 1859.

REDHINA (Battle).—Wellington defeated

the French under Massena and Ney at this place in Portugal, March 12, 1812.

RED ROSE. (See LANCASTRIANS and YORKISTS.)

RED RUSSIA.—Galicia and Lodomeria were generally known under this name until A.D. 1773.

REFORM ASSOCIATION, to insure the registration of electors and protect them in the exercise of the franchise, was instituted at a meeting held in Westminster, May 20, 1835.

REFORMATION.—The earliest efforts directed against the errors of the Romish church were those of the Paulicians, in the 7th century.

A.D.

1017. A reformation is attempted in France by the Albigenses (*q. v.*).

1377. John Wycliffe opposes papal tyranny in England.

1408. John Huss introduces reformed doctrines in Bohemia (*q. v.*).

1498. Jerome Savonarola, the Dominican precursor of the Reformation, is burnt for heresy.

1517. Martin Luther commences the Reformation in Germany.

1519. It is introduced into Switzerland by Ulrich Zuinglius.

1521. Andreas Bodenstein, better known as Carlstadt, from the place of his birth, introduces the Reformation into Denmark.

1525. The progress of the Reformation in Germany produces the war of the peasants.

1526. Prussia receives the reformed faith.

1527. It is officially established in Denmark.

1528. Patrick Hamilton is burnt at St. Andrew's for preaching the Reformation in Scotland.

1529. The Reformation is established in England, and the receivers of the new views assume the title of Protestants (*q. v.*).

1532. John Calvin preaches in France.

1534. The papal supremacy is abolished in England.

1535. George Browne, the first Protestant archbishop of Dublin, introduces the Reformation into Ireland.

1536. The reformed views are widely adopted in Norway.

1539. The Reformation is officially recognized and adopted in Saxony.

1541. Protestantism is preached in Venice and Naples.

1544. It is completed in Sweden.

1545. Hungary and Transylvania receive the principles of the Reformation.

1547. John Knox preaches in Scotland.

1550. The Reformers are numerous in Spain.

1556. John à Lasco preaches the Reformation in Poland.

1559. Gustavus Vasa introduces reformed Christianity into Lapland.

1560. Protestantism is established in Scotland.

1567. The receivers of the Reformation are numerous in Holland, where they are persecuted by the duke of Alva.

1614. It is adopted by the elector of Brandenburg.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, for the better care and reformation of youthful criminals in England and Scotland, were established by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86 (Aug. 10, 1854).

REFORM BANQUETS (French).—A reform banquet was held at Maçon Sept. 20, 1847, and the leaders of the French opposition determined on holding a grand reform banquet at Paris, Jan. 19, 1848. The project was prohibited by the police, according to a law passed Aug. 24, 1790; but they persisted in their design, and on the 14th of February announced their intention of celebrating the

feast the following Feb. 22. A large open space in the Champs Elysées was selected, and preparations made for the accommodation of 6,000 guests, when a compromise was effected with government, by which the banquet was to be converted into a procession. Owing to the refusal of the opposition deputies to take part in the procession, addresses were published on the afternoon of Feb. 21, announcing the abandonment of the entire scheme. On the following day the people assembled, according to the first arrangements, and remained in order till the evening, when barricades were erected, and the revolution commenced, which resulted in the expulsion of Louis Philippe from France (*q. v.*).

REFORM BILLS.—Mr. Pitt's bill for reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20, May 7, 1782. His proposal was again defeated by a majority of 144, May 7, 1783, and of 74, April 18, 1785. Sir Francis Burdett's plan was negatived by a majority of 59, June 15, 1809; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell's project for introducing universal suffrage, triennial parliaments, and the ballot, was rejected by 306 votes, May 28, 1830. The first reform bill introduced by government was that of the Grey administration, which was brought before the House of Commons March 1, 1831. The first division took place March 22, when a majority of one declared in favour of the second reading. On the question of a committee, General Gascoyne proposed as an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished," which was carried by a majority of eight, April 19. The bill was relinquished in consequence, and parliament dissolved April 22. A new parliament assembled June 14, and the bill was again introduced June 24. The motion for its second reading passed by a majority of 136, July 6; and a majority of 109 declared in favour of the third reading, Sept. 21; but the bill was rejected in the Lords on the question of its second reading, by a majority of forty-one, Oct. 7. A new bill was introduced by Lord John Russell Dec. 12, and passed its first reading without a division. The motion for its second reading was carried by a majority of 162 (the number of assentients being just double that of the dissentients), Dec. 17; and it was read a third time by a majority of 116, March 22, 1832. This bill was read a first time in the Lords March 26; and the second reading was carried by a majority of 9, April 13. The bill was consequently carried into a committee of the Lords, where an amendment by Lord Lyndhurst for considering the question of enfranchisement before that of disfranchisement was carried against government by a majority of 35, May 7. The ministry resigned May 9, but resumed their offices May 18, having obtained powers to create a sufficient number of new peers to secure them a majority in the Lords. The bill passed the Lords' committee May 30,

and was read for the third time by a majority of 84, June 4. It received the royal assent June 7, and appears in the statute-book as the "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45 (June 7, 1832)." The representation of Scotland was amended by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65 (July 17, 1832), and that of Ireland by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 89 (Aug. 7, 1832). Lord John Russell received leave to introduce another reform bill Feb. 13, 1854; which, in consequence of the Russian war, was withdrawn April 11. Mr. Disraeli introduced a bill Feb. 28, 1859, which was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 39, March 31. Lord John Russell introduced another measure March 1, 1860, which was withdrawn June 11.

REFRESHMENT-HOUSES in England were subjected to a licence duty by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860), and in Ireland by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 107 (Aug. 28, 1860).

REGALIA, or the Insignia of England, at present kept in the jewel-house of the Tower, were made for the coronation of Charles II., April 23, 1661, the former set having been destroyed in 1649 by order of the Long Parliament. An attempt was made to carry off the regalia from the Tower by the notorious Colonel Blood, May 9, 1671.

REGATTA, from the Italian, meaning a race on the water, was first applied to a fête at Venice, in which the gondoliers contended for prizes. The term was introduced into this country and applied to boat-races about the end of last century, such a contest, which took place on the Thames June 23, 1775, being announced as a novelty.

REGED (Scotland), corresponding to Annandale, in Dumfriesshire, formed one of the numerous small kingdoms into which the country was divided A.D. 626.

REGENCY BILLS.—A measure of this kind was passed, appointing the princess Dowager of Wales regent, on the death of Frederick, prince of Wales, should the crown descend to a minor, A.D. 1751. During the first illness of George III. he himself proposed one, the name of his mother being included, April, 1765. The premier moved three resolutions in the House of Commons, when George III. was a second time attacked by his malady, to consider what steps should be taken to provide for the government, Dec. 10, 1788. The decision of the legislature as to what powers should be invested in the regent, was submitted to the prince of Wales, Dec. 30, 1788, and a bill, which passed the Commons, after a warm discussion, was introduced Feb. 3, 1789, and reached the second reading in the Lords, Feb. 19, 1789, after which it was abandoned, owing to the recovery of his majesty. It was, however, revived and passed Feb. 5, 1811, and the prince of Wales exercised the regency till the death of his father. By 1 Will. IV. c. 2 (Dec. 23, 1830), the administration of the government, in the event of the crown descending to the Princess Alexandrina Victoria in her mi-

nority was provided for; and by 3 & 4 Vict. (Aug. 4, 1840), Prince Albert was appointed regent in the event of the demise of the crown during the minority of the next in succession.

REGENTS were first appointed in England by Henry III. under the name of *Custodes regni*, about A.D. 1230. The Black Prince, then duke of Cornwall, was left guardian of the kingdom in 1339, when he was but ten years of age, and his son Richard, when still younger, during the absence in France of Edward III. in 1372. During the minority of Henry VI. the duke of Bedford was appointed protector, and the duke of Gloucester in his absence in 1422; and when Henry's mental incapacity became decided, the peers elected the duke of York protector in 1454. This regency terminated with the recovery of the king, but he relapsed after the affair at St. Alban's, and the duke was re-appointed by parliament, Nov. 19, 1455. During the minority of Edward VI. his uncle, the earl of Hertford, created duke of Somerset, was declared protector, March 13, 1547. When George I. went to Germany, he left the prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom, July 7, 1716, and George II. appointed Queen Caroline regent when he visited Hanover, May 17, 1729. The prince of Wales (George IV.) assumed the regency on account of his father's mental incapacity, Feb. 5, 1811. On the death of Louis XIV. of France, the duke of Orleans was recognized as regent of the kingdom, Sept. 2, 1715.

REGENT'S CANAL (London).—The new branch, uniting all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames, which had been nearly seven years incomplete, was finished under the superintendence of J. Nash, and opened Aug. 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK (London).—This park forms part of old Marylebone Park, which has been long disforested. It was commenced by Mr. James Morgan A.D. 1812, but the public were not admitted to the inner plantations until 1838. The terraces surrounding the park were designed by John Nash and Decimus Burton.

REGGIO, or RHEGIUM (Italy), was founded by the Chalcidians about B.C. 720; became the head-quarters of the Pythagoreans after the death of their master, B.C. 497; rose to great prosperity under Anaxilas, who died B.C. 476, expelled his two sons B.C. 461, and fitted out a large fleet and army against Dionysius of Syracuse B.C. 399. After sundry attempts he took the city, and destroyed it, slaughtering the citizens, or selling them for slaves, B.C. 387. It was restored by the younger Dionysius, whose yoke was thrown off B.C. 351. Through fear of Pyrrhus, it formed an alliance with the Romans, received from them a garrison of Campanian troops, who rose against the inhabitants, putting the men to the sword, and reducing to slavery the women and children, B.C. 280. The Romans took the city, and punished their rebel soldiers, B.C.

270. An earthquake nearly destroyed it B.C. 91, and it became a Roman municipium B.C. 88. Octavius made it the head-quarters for his fleet and army in the war with Sextus Pompeius, B.C. 38—36. It was captured by Alaric A.D. 410, and by Totila in 549. Having been subject to the Greek emperors, and taken by the Saracens, it came into possession of Robert Guiscard in 1060. It was sacked by the Turks in 1543, again in 1558, and a third time in 1593. An earthquake in 1783 did not leave a house uninjured, and a second did much damage in 1841.

REGIFUGIUM, or FUGALIA.—This festival, said by some writers to have been instituted in commemoration of Tarquin's flight from Rome, was held annually, in that city, Feb. 24 according to some authorities, and May 24 according to others.

REGILLUS. (See LAKE REGILLUS.)

REGIMENTS appear to have been first constituted and so designated in France, about A.D. 1562. The French guards were raised by Charles IX. for his personal defence in 1563. In England mention is made of them during the threatened invasion in 1588, and in connection with the army in Ireland in 1598. Just after the restoration in 1661, the army having been disbanded, two regiments, one of foot and the other of horse, were re-formed in 1661. The Scotch corps, which returned from France in 1661, and was called the first, or royal regiment of infantry, is the oldest regular corps in Europe. The two regiments of lifeguards at the head of the army list were raised in 1788. One regiment of infantry was raised in Ireland in 1684, afterwards called the Royal Irish, in honour of its gallant conduct at the siege of Namur in 1695.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—It was enjoined in the 12th article of Cromwell's injunctions, issued in September, 1538, that a record of these should be kept in each parish. Various subsequent injunctions having met with little attention, a bill to enforce the performance of the royal mandate was introduced into parliament in March, 1563, but was not passed. The archbishop of Canterbury made some exertions in the matter in 1597, and again in 1603. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), certain duties on marriages, births, and burials, also on bachelors and widowers, and for having them duly registered, were imposed, to enable the king to carry on the war with France. By 52 Geo. III. c. 146 (July 28, 1812), alterations were made in the existing law. The registration act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1836, came into force July 1, 1837. This was amended by 1 Vict. c. 22 (June 30, 1837). The registration in Scotland was assimilated to that of England by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80 (Aug. 7, 1854).

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.—Bargains and sales of land were required to be registered by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16 (1536). A register was established for the West Riding of York-

shire by 2 & 3 Anne, c. 4 (1703); one in the East Riding for wills and deeds by 6 Anne, c. 35 (1707); one for Middlesex by 7 Anne, c. 20 (1709); and one for the North Riding by 8 Geo. II. c. 6 (1734). Bills of sale of personal chattels, to prevent fraud upon creditors, are required to be registered by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 36 (July 10, 1854).

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was established by 2 Will. IV. c. 45, s. 26 (June 7, 1832). The law was amended by 6 Vict. c. 18 (May 31, 1843). The law in Scotland was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 58 (July 21, 1856).

REGIUM DONUM, or Royal Gift, to the amount of £600, was granted as secret service money by Charles II., to be distributed annually among the Presbyterian clergymen of Ireland, A.D. 1672. Having been discontinued, it was renewed in 1690 by William III., who increased the sum to £1,200. George I. granted a considerable sum for the relief of ministers belonging to the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, in 1723. It was further augmented to £2,200 in 1784, to £5,000 in 1792, and to £38,953 in 1856.

REICHENBACH (Germany).—Preliminaries of peace were signed between Prussia and Austria at this town, July 27, 1790. A congress was assembled here by the British ministry to form an alliance against Russian aggression in 1791. The treaty that laid the foundation of the grand alliance against Napoleon I. was signed here June 14, 1813; and Austria gave her adherence to it July 27.

REICHENBERG (Germany).—The troops of the emperor Frederick, under the prince of Bevern, drove the Austrians, commanded by Count Königsegg, from a strong position near this town of Bohemia, A.D. 1757. It was occupied by the French in 1813.

REICHSRATH, or council of the Austrian empire, was extended by an imperial patent March 5, 1860. It met in May, and a new constitution was promulgated Oct. 21. Both houses re-assembled May 1, 1861.

REIGATE (Surrey), anciently called Cherkelfe, or Churchfield, at which place a church existed A.D. 1199, in the reign of King John. Reigate castle is said to have been built before the Norman conquest, and in 1216 was in possession of Louis, dauphin of France. It was demolished by order of the Long Parliament, July 4, 1648. Reigate priory is said to have been built by William de Warren, who died in 1240. Reigate received a charter from Edward II. in 1313, and another from Charles II. in 1673. It first sent two members to parliament in 1295, and continued to do so till 1832, when the number was reduced to one by the Reform Bill.

REIGN OF TERROR.—The first period of anarchy, bloodshed, and confiscation, called the reign of terror, commenced in France after the fall of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and extended to Danton's death, March 31, 1794. The second period extended from April 5 till the fall of Robespierre, July 27,

1794. Nearly a million persons were put to death during this short time.

RELICS.—Those of St. Andrew, St. Luke, and Timothy, were transported in pomp by Constantius II. to the church of the Apostles at Constantinople, A.D. 360; and what were called the ashes of Samuel, the prophet and judge of Israel, received a like distinction about 410. An immense trade in relics sprung up at Jerusalem, the articles consisting of dry bones, chips of wood, rusty nails, and rotten rags of cloth, which were said to possess the virtue of working every description of miracle, A.D. 604. At the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, April 9, 1204, these formed a valuable portion of the pillage, the abbot Martin securing as his share "a stain of the blood of the Lord, a piece of the holy cross, the arm of the apostle James, some of the bones of John the Baptist, some of the milk of the Blessed Virgin, and many more." Baldwin II. sold to St. Louis the crown of thorns which had been placed on the head of the Saviour for the sum of ten thousand marks of silver, the relic being transferred from Venice to Paris, where the king, barefoot and in his shirt, carried it in triumph through the streets in 1261. When the council of Basel met for the deposition of Pope Eugenius, and many bishops absented themselves through timidity, their place was supplied by the collected relics of many famous saints, which were borne by the priests through the city, and introduced into the hall of council May 16, 1439. The shrine of Thomas Becket was plundered, and many objects of superstitious veneration in England were destroyed in 1538. The sale of relics was prohibited by Pope Innocent III., A.D. 1198.

RELIGIONS.—The following tables exhibit the numerical strength of the most important religious systems according to the best authorities. For the chronology see each article separately.

	Malte- Brun.	Hassel.	Balbi.
Christians	228,000,000	252,000,000	260,000,000
Jews	5,000,000	3,930,000	4,000,000
Mohammedans ..	110,000,000	120,105,000	96,000,000
Brahminists	6,000,000	111,353,000	6,000,000
Buddhists	15,000,000	315,977,000	170,000,000
Other sects	100,000,000	134,490,000	147,000,000

CHRISTIANS.

Romanists	148,300,000
Greek Church	63,520,000
Church of England	16,000,000
Methodists	2,100,000
Independents	2,000,000
Universalists	600,000
Quakers	245,000
Mennonites	150,000
Moravians	70,000
New Church	40,000
Mormonites	40,000

REMONSTRANCE, called the Great Remonstrance, consisting of 206 articles, condemna-

tory of the acts of Charles I., was debated seventeen hours in the house of Commons, and carried by a majority of eleven, the numbers being 159 for, and 148 against, Nov. 22, 1641. It was presented to the king Dec. 1.

REMONSTRANTS, so called from a remonstrance presented by the followers of James Arminius to the states of Holland, setting forth the grievances under which they suffered, and praying for redress, A.D. 1610. (See **ARMINIANS**.)

RENDSBURG (Denmark) was encircled by walls A.D. 1539, and was till 1581 alternately in the hands of the Holsteiners and Danes. It was fortified anew by Frederick III. of Denmark in 1669, and additional fortifications were constructed in 1685 and 1695. The general assembly of the states met here April 3, 1848, and the town was taken by the Russian and Holstein troops in 1848. The Danes regained possession and dismantled it in 1852.

RENIEGA, (Battle,) was fought A.D. 1521, between the French under André Lesparre and the Spaniards, in which the latter were victorious, capturing the French general, and recovering Navarre.

RENNES (France), captured A.D. 841, was the capital of a country till 992, and was the seat of the parliament instituted by Henry II. in 1555. Rennes was devastated by a fire, which lasted from Dec. 22 to 29, 1720, consuming 850 houses. The parliament house of the states of Brittany, now the Palais de Justice, was erected in 1670. In 1788 twelve hundred gentlemen of the states of Brittany met at Rennes and St. Brieux and chose twelve of their number as a deputation to bear the remonstrances of the various states to the king. An insurrection broke out Jan. 26, 1789. A council was held here May 22, 1793.

RENTS.—The system of paying rents in money instead of in kind was introduced A.D. 1136. Sir Richard Philips estimates the proportion of rents to produce as follows: "In the age of the Plantagenets, rents were to produce as 1 to 30; at the Revolution, 1 to 12; under the funding system they rose as 1 to 7. In the paper-money times they became as 1 to 5 and 4; and under the fall of markets, have, since 1830, been as 3·5, and 3·1." A great reduction in rents was made in 1621, owing to the cheapness of wheat, and in 1703 a sudden fall in prices rendered farmers unable to pay their rents. Rents experienced their greatest rise about the year 1812. By 8 Anne, c. 14 (1709), no goods could be taken in execution unless the sheriff has previously paid the landlord the rent due, and by 4 Geo. II. c. 28 (1731), arrears of all kinds of rent were made recoverable by distress. No arrears can be recovered for more than six years by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 42 (July 24, 1833).

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Daniel O'Connell first commenced to form associations for the repeal of the union, A.D. 1829. The

house of Commons by a majority of 485 rejected his motion for repeal, April 27, 1834. The National Loyal Repeal Association, which had been formed in 1840, was again put into active operation early in 1843, and a monster meeting was held at Trim, March 16, 1843. O'Connell was tried and convicted Feb. 12, 1844, and was released Sept. 5.

REQUESTS (Court of). (See **CONSCIENCE**.)

RESERVE FORCES.—By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40 (Aug. 13, 1859), the Admiralty was empowered to raise a body of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called the Royal Naval Volunteers; and by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42 (Aug. 13, 1859), the sovereign was empowered to raise and keep up in the United Kingdom a reserve force of soldiers not exceeding 20,000 men.

RETFORD, EAST (Nottinghamshire).—The first charter was granted to this town by Henry III., A.D. 1246, and a second by Edward I., Nov. 27, 1279. It first sent representatives to parliament in 1315, but in 1330 the burgesses petitioned the king to release them from the privilege, on account of their being too poor to pay the expenses of their representatives. A fresh charter, granted by Edward III. in 1336, was confirmed by another granted by Henry I. in 1424. The town-hall was built in 1388, and rebuilt in 1755. East Retford again sent representatives to parliament in 1571, but, owing to the bribery and corruption of the voters, an act was passed, July 23, 1830, which extended the franchise of Retford to the whole of the freeholders of the hundred. A great flood happened in 1795, which caused much damage to the town. Retford was first lighted by gas Dec. 22, 1831.

RETHEL (France) is supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman fort. In the Middle Ages it was ruled by its own counts, and was, A.D. 1581, made the seat of a duchy, conferred by Henry III. on the duke of Nevers, whose descendants sold it to Cardinal Mazarin. Rethel was taken by the Spaniards in 1650, and was retaken by Turenne in 1655. The Austrians were defeated by the French in a battle fought near this town, Dec. 15, 1650.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND, known to the ancients as the "Return of the Cyrean Greeks." Cyrus II., king of Persia, took the field with 100,000 barbarians and 13,000 Greeks, commanded by Clearchus, and encountered the army of his brother, Artaxerxes II., near Cunaxa, losing the engagement and his own life, B.C. 401. The Greeks were victorious on their part of the field, and commenced their return homewards to the city of Ephesus in Ionia. Clearchus, having fallen by the treachery of the Persians, Xenophon was chosen leader. The march terminated at Cotyora, after many dangers and difficulties, as narrated by Xenophon in his "Anabasis," the distance, 3,465 English miles, having been accomplished in fifteen months.

REUSS (Germany).—Several small states of Germany bore this appellation, and three

of them became extinct, one A.D. 1236, another in 1532, and the third in 1550. Two only, namely Reuss Greiz and Reuss Schleiz, now exist, derived from the two sons of Henry the Peaceful, who died in 1535. The rank of counts of the empire was bestowed upon them in 1673, and the title of prince was conferred upon the elder, or Reuss Greiz line, in 1778, and upon the younger, or Reuss Schleiz line, in 1806. They both joined the German confederation in 1813.

REUSS (Germany).—Pope Benedict XII., the tool of Philip of France, having renewed the excommunication of Louis, emperor of Germany, the electors met at Reuss A.D. 1338, and declared that the pope had no jurisdiction over the German empire. They prohibited the publication of papal bulls in Germany without the previous consent of the German bishops.

REVEL, or REVAL (Russia), was founded as a bishopric by Valdemar II. of Denmark, about A.D. 1218. The oldest church is the Esthonian, mentioned in 1284. That of St. Olai was founded in 1329, and having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1820. Revel was captured by Peter the Great in 1710.

REVELATION OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. (See APOCALYPSE.)

REVENUE.—The greater portion of the public revenue of England was anciently derived from the rents of the crown property. As the royal estates decreased in extent, while the national expenditure became more heavy, the system of tenths or fifteenths (see AIDS and BENEVOLENCE) was introduced, by parliament granting to the crown a tenth or fifteenth part of the moveable property of the people. This system gradually became obsolete, and the revenue is now mainly derived from the customs, stamp, and excise duties, and the assessed, income, land, and property taxes, with the receipts of the post-office. The public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated by 56 Geo. III. c. 98 (July 1, 1816). The following table exhibits the public revenue of England at different periods—

William I.	£400,000
William II.	350,000
Henry I.	300,000
Stephen 250,000	
Richard I.	150,000
John 100,000	
Henry III.	80,000
Edward I.	150,000
Edward II.	100,000
Edward III.	154,139
Richard II.	130,000
Henry IV.	100,000
Henry V.	76,643
Henry VI.	64,976
Edward IV.	100,000
Edward V.	100,000
Richard III.	100,000
Henry VII.	400,000
Henry VIII.	800,000
Edward VI.	400,000
Mary 450,000	
Elizabeth 500,000	
James I.	600,000
Charles I.	895,519
Interregnum	1,517,247
Charles II.	1,800,000

James II.	2,001,855
William & Mary	3,895,205
Anne (at the Union)	5,691,803
George I.	6,762,643
George II.	8,522,540
George III. (1788)	15,372,971
Ditto (1800)	36,728,000
Ditto (1814)	71,153,000
George IV.	58,000,000
William IV.	56,000,000
Victoria (1845)	53,060,354
Ditto (1850)	52,810,680
Ditto (1855)	63,364,605
Ditto (1859)	61,660,090

REVIEWS.—The *Journal des Savans*, commenced at Paris A.D. 1665, is said to have been the first publication of the kind. The “Monthly Review,” established in 1749, was the first in England.

THE PRINCIPAL REVIEWS.

	A.D.
British and Foreign	1835
British Quarterly	1845
Church of England	January, 1837
Dublin	1836
Eclectic	1805
Edinburgh	October, 1802
Foreign Quarterly	1827
London Quarterly	1853
National	1855
New Quarterly	1852
North British	1844
Quarterly	February, 1809
Retrospective	1820
Westminster	1824

REVIVALS.—The first great period of religious enthusiasm to which the name of “revival” was given, was that which commenced in New England in December, 1734. The last great revival occurred Sept. 23, 1857, when Mr. J. C. Lamphier commenced a series of weekly prayer-meetings at Fulton Street, New York. These meetings were at first poorly attended, but gradually excited great interest, and were held every day, besides being imitated throughout the United States. The movement afterwards passed into Scotland and the north of Ireland. Belfast was one of its chief centres, and it reached its height about September, 1859.

REVOLUTIONS.—The following is a list of the most important, which are described at greater length under the countries where they took place:—

	A.D.
Bavaria	1848
Belgium	1830
Brazil	1821
British America	1775
Brunswick-Wolfenbützel	1830
China	1649
Colombia	1819
Denmark	1772
England	1649 and 1688
Florence	1859
France	1789—1830—1848
Genoa	1797
Greece	1821—1843
Hanover	1848
Hesse-Cassel	1848
Holland	1580—1795—1813
Hungary	1848
Lombardy	1848
Mexico	1821—1838
Modena	1859
Naples	1860
Parma	1859
Peru	1823
Poland	1795—1830

	A.D.
Portugal	1640
Rome	1798—1848
Russia	1730—1762
Saxony	1848
Sicily	1848—1860
Sweden	1525—1772—1809
Tuscany	1859
United States	1860
Venice	1797—1848

REVOLVER.—The earliest example of a revolving firearm in existence is a matchlock in the Tower armoury, supposed to be of the 15th century, which has a revolving breech with four chambers. A specimen of the 17th century, in the Hôtel Clugni at Paris, has eight chambers; and a brass pistol with six chambers, and supposed to be of the time of Charles I., forms part of the collection in the United Service Museum, London. Elisha H. Collier patented a rotating chamber-gun in America in 1818; and in August, 1819, Cornelius Coolidge patented a weapon in which an attempt was made to introduce a mechanical contrivance for assisting the chambers to revolve. Samuel Colt commenced his improvements in repeating firearms in 1829, and patented the revolver which bears his name in 1835. In 1836 he produced a weapon combining his pistol with the American bowie-knife; but the combination proved a comparative failure, and was abandoned. (*See* **ARQUEBUS.**)

RHÆTIA (Europe).—This ancient country became known to the Romans in the 2nd century B.C. After a struggle of many years, Rhætia was conquered by the Roman consuls Drusus and Tiberius, B.C. 15. According to tradition, the Rhætians were a tribe of Etruscans, driven from the plains of Lombardy by the Gauls.

RHÉ, ISLE OF (France), having been taken by the French Huguenots, was wrested from them by Cardinal Richelieu, A.D. 1625. It was attacked by an English fleet and army, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, July 9, 1627. The attack failed, and Buckingham returned to England with the loss of two-thirds of his forces.

RHEGIUM. (*See* **REGGIO.**)

RHEIMS (France), the ancient *Durocor-torum*, was the capital of the Remi; and, having been captured by the Romans, was made by them the capital of *Belgica Secunda*. Christianity was introduced into Rheims about A.D. 360, from which date it was the seat of a bishop. Clovis and the chief lords of his court were baptized by St. Remi, then bishop of Rheims, in 496, and in 744 it was erected into an archbishopric. The abbey church of St. Remi, the burial-place of St. Remigius, the apostle of the Franks, was erected between 1048 and 1162, and the cathedral, commenced in 1212, was finished in 1241. The archbishop's palace dates from the 12th century, and various sovereigns of France have at different times lodged within its walls. In 1421 Rheims was taken by the English, who were driven out by Joan of Arc in 1429, and in the same year Charles VII. was crowned in the cathedral, Joan of Arc bear-

ing her sacred banner. This town was taken March 12, 1814, by a corps of Russians under St. Priest, a French emigrant, but was retaken the next day by Napoleon I., when 2,000 Russians and their commander were slain. The town-hall, begun in 1627, was not finished till 1825. Councils were held here in 625; July, 874; Jan. 28, 893; July 6, 900; in 923, 975, 987; Jan. 23, 988; June 17, 991; May 12, 1015; Oct. 3, 1049; in 1093; Sept. 17, 1094; in 1097; July 2, 1105; March 28, 1115; Oct. 19 to 30, 1119; Oct. 19, 1131; March 21, 1148; Oct. 26, 1157; in May, 1164; July 23, 1235; Oct. 1, 1287; Sept. 30, 1302, and April 28, 1408.

RHEINFELD (Switzerland).—This free town was ceded to the duke of Austria by the emperor Louis V., A.D. 1330. A battle took place here Feb. 18, 1638, in which the imperialists were totally routed, and the town surrendered May 13 following.

RHINE. (*See* **CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.**)

RHINOCORURA (between Egypt and Palestine), the modern El-Arish (*q.v.*), was founded, according to Diodorus Siculus, as a penal colony, by a king of Ethiopia, and derived its name from the convicts having their noses cut off. Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, returning from his Egyptian expedition, fell sick and died here, A.D. 1118.

RHODE ISLAND (North America) was settled by Roger Williams, when he fled from religious persecution in Massachusetts, in June, 1636. He received a grant of territory from the Narraganset Indians, March 24, 1638. It received a charter from Charles II. in 1663, which remained in force till 1842. Having joined in the war of independence, it was seized by the British, Dec. 8, 1776; attacked by the French and Americans without effect, Aug. 8, 1778; abandoned by the British in 1779; and occupied by the French, July 11, 1780. Rhode Island was the last of the states that gave in their adherence to the federal constitution, which was done in May, 1790. In the war with England in 1812 it lent no aid to the United States forces. An effort was made to upset the constitution in 1840. A number of the people took up arms in 1841 under a man named Dorr, who was made prisoner in 1842. A new constitution was agreed to and adopted in 1844.

RHODES (Archipelago) was taken possession of by a branch of the Doric race, who held it at the time of the Trojan war, B.C. 1184. It was of small political importance among the states of Greece till the city of Rhodes was built and made the capital of the island, B.C. 408. It was compelled to pay tribute to Athens at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431. The inhabitants changed sides in the contest B.C. 412. The appearance of Conon with his fleet in their waters brought them back to the Athenian cause, B.C. 396. The democracy which had been established proving unsatisfactory, the banished aristocrats, with the assistance of Sparta, recovered power,

B.C. 390. During the Social war it took part against Athens, B.C. 357—355. It submitted to Alexander, and received a Macedonian garrison, which was expelled B.C. 323; gaining the highest distinction by its resistance to the successors of the conqueror, until it was besieged by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 304. Under favour of the Romans it extended its authority to several of the adjacent islands, and fought against Mithridates, B.C. 108. In the war between Cæsar and Pompey the Rhodians took part with the former, B.C. 50; and continuing their aid to Cassius, were defeated by the Romans and completely subjugated, B.C. 42. They then held their liberties by the caprice of the emperors, and their city was made by Constantine I. the metropolis of the *Provincia Insularum* A.D. 330. It was taken by Chosroes II., king of Persia, in 616; by the Saracens in 651, and by the Knights of St. John, Aug. 15, 1309. Mohammed II. besieged it ineffectually in 1480, and the sultan Soliman II. compelled it to capitulate after a vigorous siege and brave defence, that lasted from June to December, 1522. The famous Colossus, 70 cubits high, built by Chares, pupil of Lysippus, and by Laches, was completed about B.C. 280. It was overthrown by an earthquake about B.C. 224.

RHODIUM.—This metal, so called from the rose-colour of one of its solutions, was discovered by Dr. Wollaston, A.D. 1803.

RHÆTRUM (Asia Minor), the post assigned to Ajax for defence at the siege of Troy, where his sepulchre was erected, and the citizens celebrated his memory with divine honours, B.C. 1184.

RUDDLAN, or RHYDDLAN (Wales), was attacked by Harold II. when he invaded the country with Tostig, and its castle burned, A.D. 1063. It was again destroyed by Llewelyn and his brother David, when fighting for their independence, in March, 1282. The parliament at which the statute of Wales was enacted, was held here by Edward I., May 24, 1284. Here his infant son was acknowledged prince of Wales in 1284. The castle, held for Charles I. in the civil wars, was taken by General Mytton in 1646.

RIAZAN (Russia), capital of a province of the same name, was so called by Catherine II. A.D. 1777.

RIBBON-MEN.—Owing to the secret nature of the constitution of this faction of Irish Roman Catholics, the date of their institution is not known. Some authorities refer their origin to about the commencement of the present century, while others state that they were not heard of till nearly twenty years afterwards. Their outrages are mentioned in March, 1820, and they have ever since been intimately connected with the troubles of Ireland. Numerous murders were committed by them in 1858 and 1862.

RIBSTON PPPIN.—This species of apple-tree is traditionally said to have sprung from some pips brought from Rouen by Sir Henry Goodricke, and sown at Ribston Hall about the beginning of the 18th century.

RICE, probably originally a native of India, and an important item of food to a large proportion of the human race, was described by Theophrastus B.C. 322; by Dioscorides A.D. 54; and by Pliny A.D. 72.

RICHARD THE FIRST, the fourth child and third son of Henry II. and his wife Eleanor, was born at Oxford, Sept. 13, 1157, succeeded to the English throne July 6, 1189, and was crowned Sunday, Sept. 3. When young he was betrothed to Adalais, daughter of Louis VII. of France; but the union did not take place, and Richard married Berengaria of Navarre, at Limesol, in the island of Cyprus, May 13, 1191, and she was crowned queen on the following day. They had no children. Richard I. died Tuesday, April 6, 1199, from the effects of a wound received before the castle of Chalus Chabrol, March 26. He was buried at Fontevrault. Richard I. was surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, or lion-hearted, on account of his great bravery. Berengaria, who survived him, died in 1230.

RICHARD THE SECOND, son of Edward the Black Prince and Joan of Kent, was born at Bordeaux in February, 1366. He succeeded to the throne, Monday, June 22, 1377, and he was crowned at Westminster July 16. In 1382 Richard II. married Anne of Bohemia, called the "good queen Anne," who died in 1394. He married Isabella, a child seven years old, daughter of Charles VI. of France, in 1396. He was finally deposed Sept. 30, 1399, and is generally believed to have died at Stirling in 1419. He left no issue by either marriage, and his second queen died Sept. 13, 1409. Richard II. was surnamed *Bordeaux* from the place of his birth.

RICHARD THE THIRD, the youngest son of Richard, duke of York, born at Fotheringay, Oct. 21, 1450, assumed the crown June 26, 1483, and was, with his queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Prince Edward, crowned at Westminster July 6, and again at York Sept. 8. They had but one child, Edward, born at Middleham, in Yorkshire, in 1473. He died April 9, 1484, and the queen herself died March 16, 1485. Richard III. was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, Monday, Aug. 22, 1485, and was buried at Leicester, Aug. 25. He was surnamed *Crookback*.

RICHBOROUGH (Kent), one of the fortresses for the protection of the sea-board, erected by the Romans, was commenced A.D. 43, and completed in 205.

RICHMOND (Surrey), originally called Sheen, the name of the palace of Henry I., which, having been burned down, Dec. 21, 1498, was rebuilt, and the name changed to Richmond by Henry VII., A.D. 1499. He died here April 21, 1509. Chaucer was surveyor of works to the palace in 1389. Edward III. died at Richmond June 21, 1377, as did the "good queen Anne" of Richard II. in 1394. Queen Elizabeth, who

had been imprisoned here by her sister, and had afterwards chosen it as her favourite residence, breathed her last within its walls, March 24, 1603. Philip I. of Spain was here the guest of Henry VII. in 1506, and it lodged Charles V. in 1522. It was destroyed during the great rebellion. A priory of Carthusian monks was founded by Henry V. in 1414. Henry VIII. seized and appropriated it in 1540, Mary restored it in 1557, and it was finally suppressed in 1559. The convent of Observant friars was founded by Henry VII. in 1499, and was suppressed in 1534. Bishop Duppa's almshouses were founded in 1661; the theatre was built in 1766. Richmond bridge, begun Aug. 23, 1774, was finished, at a cost of £26,000, in 1777, and the church of St. John was erected in 1831.

RICHMOND (America).—This city, the capital of Virginia, was founded by an act of legislature A.D. 1742, and was made the seat of government in 1780. A fire, which broke out in the theatre, Dec. 26, 1811, caused the death of 72 persons.

RICHMOND PARK (Surrey) was enclosed by Charles I., A.D. 1636. It was thrown open to the public Dec. 20, 1752.

RIFLE CORPS. (*See* VOLUNTEERS.)

RIGA (Russia) was founded by Albert, bishop of Livonia, A.D. 1200. In the 13th century it joined the Hanseatic League, and in the beginning of the 16th century it belonged to the Teutonic knights. It contains two palaces, the most ancient having been, until 1561, the residence of the masters of the Brethren of the Sword, an order of knighthood which preceded the Teutonic in these countries. Riga was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1621, and by Peter the Great in 1710. Part of it was destroyed by fire in 1812, and a granite column was erected in 1817 to commemorate the repulse of the French by the citizens in 1812. A council was held here in 1429.

RIGHTS. (*See* BILL OF RIGHTS and DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.)

RIMENAUT (Battle).—The Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, were defeated at this town, in France, by the allied English and Dutch, under Norris, A.D. 1578.

Rimini (Italy), the ancient Ariminum (*q. v.*), was made a bishopric A.D. 260. The celebrated council of Arians and Athanasians was held here in 359. On the fall of the Western empire, it became one of the cities of the Pentapolis, and was subject to the exarchs of Ravenna till the invasion of the Lombards in the 6th century. It belonged to the German emperor Otho III. in 1200, Malatesta acting as his viceroy. It was seized by Venice in 1504, by the French in 1512, and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1672. The church of St. Francesco, now the cathedral, built in the 14th century, assumed its present form in 1450. The library was founded in 1617.

RIMNIK (Battle). (*See* MARTINESTI.)

RINGMERE (Battle).—The Danes having landed at Ipswich, defeated Ulfkytel, the

general of the East Angles, in a battle fought here, May 18, 1010.

RINGS.—Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring (Gen. xli. 42), B.C. 1715; the Israelites offered to the Lord, amongst other ornaments, the rings they had taken from the Midianites, B.C. 1451 (Numb. xxxi. 50). The use of rings and seals was common in Egypt B.C. 1700. Rings were also worn by the Etruscans and Sabines. The Romans used iron rings, and gold rings are first mentioned B.C. 321. It is recorded that, after the battle of Cannæ, Aug. 2, 216 B.C., Hannibal collected several bushels of gold rings. Love rings were used in the 15th century. The ring was used in marriage among Christians as early as 860.

RIO DE LA PLATA (South America).—This river was discovered by De Solis, a Spanish navigator, A.D. 1515. De Solis landed with a small party, and fell, with five companions, into an ambuscade of the Indians, who killed their captives, roasted and devoured them. It was next visited and explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, who gave the river the name of La Plata. (*See* PLATA, LA.)

RIO JANEIRO (Brazil).—The bay of Rio was discovered Jan. 1, 1531, by Martin Alfonso de Sousa, a Portuguese navigator. The Portuguese founded the city of Rio in 1567. The French captured it in 1711, and it was restored in 1713. In 1763 Don Joseph transferred the viceregal residence here, from Bahia, hitherto the capital of Brazil. In 1808 it became the residence of the Portuguese court, and in 1822 was constituted the capital of the independent empire of Brazil. A revolution took place in 1831, when the emperor Pedro I. abdicated in favour of his son, who assumed the sovereignty under the title of Pedro II.

RIOTS.—The following are the most important riots in English history. (*See* FLOWS, &c.)

A.D.

- 1189. The accession of Richard I. is disgraced by violent riots at London and York, in which many Jews are massacred.
- 1221. Westminster Convent, London, is destroyed by a riotous mob. The ringleader is hanged, and several of his followers are condemned to lose their hands and feet.
- 1262. A skirmish takes place in London between the goldsmiths' and tailors' companies. Thirteen of the most violent rioters are hanged.
- 1271. Norwich cathedral and monastery are burnt by rioters.
- 1381. Riotous assemblies and incendiary fires occur in London, Cambridge, and other places, during Wat Tyler's insurrection (*q. v.*).
- 1515. The "clear the causeway" riot at Edinburgh results in the death of 250 of the rioters. (*See* EDINBURGH.)
- 1517. The evil May-day riots. (*See* APPRENTICES.)
- 1628 Dr. Lambe is murdered in London by a riotous mob.
- 1637. July 23. Edinburgh is the scene of religious riots on the occasion of the introduction of the liturgy.
- 1682. The Guildhall, London, is the scene of violent riots on the occasion of the election of a sheriff.
- 1710. Feb. 28. The partisans of Dr. Sacheverel cause disturbances in London, and destroy many dissenters' chapels, &c.

A.D.

1715. May 29. The Newcastle and Ormond riots break out in London.
1716. July 24. The Mug-house riot in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, is raised by the Jacobites, the leader of whom, Vaughan, is shot.
1725. Jan. 25. The Shawfield riot against the malt-tax breaks out at Glasgow.
1735. Jan. 30. A riot is occasioned in London by the members of the Calves' Head Club (*q. v.*).
1736. Sept. 7. The Porteous riot breaks out at Edinburgh. Violent gin-riots take place this year.
1749. Jan. 16. A riot takes place at the Hay-market theatre, in consequence of the imposture of the bottle-conjuror (*q. v.*). Oct. 18. The execution of a sailor at London occasions a riot among his comrades.
1758. Aug. 12. The factory hands at Manchester occasion riots, with the object of exacting increased wages.
1763. Oct. 3. A riot breaks out among the Spitalfields weavers, who burn the looms of one of their masters, and destroy large quantities of silk.
1765. May. In consequence of the introduction of French silks, riots break out among the Spitalfields weavers.
1768. May 10. The Wilkes riot takes place in St. George's Fields. The soldiers fire on the mob and kill young William Allen, who was guiltless of participation.
1779. Feb. 2. "No popery" riots break out at Edinburgh. Oct. 9. Riots against the introduction of machinery take place at Manchester.
1780. The Gordon riots (*q. v.*).
1791. July 14. An attempted celebration of the anniversary of the French revolution occasions a riot at Birmingham.
1797. Numerous riots take place in Scotland, in consequence of the Militia Act.
1798. May 22. The earl of Thanet and others stir up a riot at Maidstone, on the occasion of Arthur O'Connor's trial and his conviction for high treason.
1806. The "Threshers'" riots take place in Ireland.
1808. May 14. A riot of cotton-spinners at Manchester is suppressed by the military.
1809. Sept. 18. The "O. P." riot (*q. v.*) commences at Covent Garden theatre.
1810. April 6. A gang of rioters endeavour to rescue Sir Francis Burdett as he is conducted under escort to the Tower.
1811. Nov. 10. The Luddite riots (*q. v.*) commence at Nottingham.
1812. June 1. Edinburgh is the scene of a dangerous riot.
1814. Dec. 16. Riots take place at the Crow-street theatre, Dublin.
1815. March 6, &c. Mr. Robinson's Corn Bill occasions riots in London and Westminster. (*See CORN LAWS.*) April 6. A serious riot breaks out at Dartmoor military dépôt, occasioned by an attempted escape on the part of some American prisoners, seven of whom are shot.
1816. May 4. A serious bread riot takes place at Bridport. Dec. 2. The Spafields riot takes place at London, when Mr. Platt, of Snow Hill, is shot by the rioters.
1817. Jan. 28. Riots take place in London on the occasion of the opening of parliament by the prince regent, who is fired at by some one in the mob. March 10. The blanketers (*q. v.*) create disturbances at Manchester.
1819. Aug. 16. The memorable riot at Manchester, known as the Field of Peterloo.
1821. Aug. 14. London is the scene of riots, on the occasion of the funeral procession of Queen Caroline.

A.D.

1822. Dec. 14. A riot breaks out in Dublin theatre, in consequence of the unpopularity of the marquis of Wellesley, lord lieutenant of Ireland. From the circumstance that a bottle was thrown into his box, the disturbance is known as the "bottle riot."
1826. Numerous food riots occur at Manchester.
1829. Numerous riots occur in the manufacturing districts and at Spitalfields. May 2. A factory is burnt by the mob at Manchester.
1830. June 15. A food riot, attended with loss of life, breaks out at Limerick.
1831. June 3. Riots occur among the iron-miners at Merthyr Tydvil. June 8. The Forest of Dean (*q. v.*) is the scene of riots. June 18. A disturbance takes place at Newtownbarry (*q. v.*), in Ireland, in which twelve or thirteen persons are killed by the military. Oct. 8. The rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords occasions fatal riots at Derby and Nottingham. Oct. 29. Riots take place at Bristol.
1838. May 28 to 31. Thom's riots take place at Broughton, near Canterbury. Dec. 12. A proclamation is issued against the numerous Chartist riots.
1839. July 15. Chartist riots at Birmingham. Nov. 4. John Frost, at the head of a gang of Chartist rioters, attacks Newport.
1840. Jan. 11. An intended outbreak of the Chartists is discovered and prevented at Sheffield.
1842. June 10. Food riots break out at Cork.
1843. The "Rebecca" rioters in Wales destroy turnpikes, &c.
1846. April. Food riots occur in Tipperary.
1848. March 7. Riots take place at Edinburgh and Glasgow. April 10. The grand Chartist meeting is held on Kennington Common. (*See CHARTISTS.*)
1849. July 12. A riotous affray between Orangemen and Roman Catholics takes place with fatal results at Dolly's Brae, in Ireland.
1851. May 28. Free-trade riots occur at Tamworth. July 14. A fatal Orange and Roman Catholic riot breaks out at Liverpool.
1852. June 29. Stockport is the scene of violent riots against the Roman Catholics. July 14. Riots between Roman Catholics and Protestants rage at Belfast. July 22. Five men are killed and several wounded at the fatal election-riot at Six-mile-bridge (*q. v.*).
1855. Feb. 19. Bread riots at Liverpool (*q. v.*). June 24. Riotous assemblages against Lord Grosvenor's Sunday-trading Bill commence in Hyde Park (*q. v.*).
1857. July, &c. Religious riots occur at Belfast, in consequence of the opposition of the Roman Catholics to open-air preaching.
1858. March 12. A serious riot is stirred up at Dublin. Aug. 8. Riots against machine labour in agriculture occur at Kilkenny.
1859. March 29. Religious riots take place at Galway, in consequence of Father Gavazzi's anti-popery orations. Aug. 21. A disgraceful series of religious riots commences at the church of St. George's in the East.
1861. Feb. 11. An outbreak of the convicts at Chatham is suppressed by the military.

RIOT ACT.—Means for the suppression of riots were provided by 17 Rich. II. c. 8 (1393), by 13 Hen. IV. c. 7 (1411), by 2 Hen. V. st. 1, c. 8 (1414), and by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 5 (1548). The last-mentioned act made it high treason for an assemblage of twelve or more persons to refuse to disperse upon proclamation. The act usually known as the Riot Act, is 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 5 (1714).

The capital penalty it enforced was removed by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 91 (July 17, 1837), and by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56 (June 22, 1841).

RIPON (Bishopric).—The erection of this see was recommended in a report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, dated March 17, 1835, and was carried into effect Oct. 5, 1836.

RIPON (Yorkshire).—The first historical notice of this town occurs A.D. 661. The monastery, built by Archbishop Wilfrid in 678, having been totally destroyed by the Danes, was restored and incorporated by Alfred in 886. It was again destroyed by the Danes in the middle of the 10th century, was afterwards rebuilt, and for the third time destroyed by William I. in 1069. It soon revived, but, with its monastery, was burnt by Robert Bruce in 1323. Ripon Minster was built by Thurstan, archbishop of York, in 1140, and he founded St. Mary's hospital in 1144. During the plague in London in 1401, Henry IV. retired with his court to Ripon, and James I. rested here in 1617 on his way to Scotland. The grammar-school was founded in 1546. Charles I. was at Ripon in 1633. It was taken by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Mauleverer in 1643, and again occupied by Charles I. in 1644. In 1767 an act was passed for making the river Ure navigable from its junction with the Swale. The market was built in 1781, the theatre in 1792, the town-hall in 1801, and Ripon minster was erected into a cathedral in 1836.

RIVOLI (Battle).—The French under Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi at this town, near Verona, Jan. 17, 1797.

ROADS.—The invention of paved roads has been ascribed to the Carthaginians, and the Greeks are regarded as the earliest nation that legislated for their repair and maintenance. The Romans were eminent for the excellence of their military roads, the earliest of which, the Via Appia, was constructed by Appius Claudius B.C. 312. Julius Cæsar caused roads to be made between all the chief cities of Italy, which were thus brought into connection with the Roman forum, the centre of the internal communication of the empire. Milestones were established throughout their entire length, and a system of post-houses was instituted, which enabled the traveller to progress at the rate of a hundred miles per day. Gibbon states, "If we carefully trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication, from the north-west to the south-east point of the empire, was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty Roman miles," of which only eighty-five miles was by water-communication. He adds: "They united the subjects of the most distant provinces by an easy and familiar intercourse; but their primary object had been

to facilitate the marches of the legions; nor was any country considered as completely subdued till it had been rendered, in all its parts, puerous to the arms and authority of the conqueror." The most important Roman roads in Britain are Watling Street, Hermin Street, Ikenild Street, and the Fosse. The first, and most celebrated of these, ran from Richborough, in Kent, through London, to Chester, and was named by the Saxons in honour of the sons of Watla, one of their mythic heroes. Hermin Street extended from Pevensy to the south-east of Scotland, and was called Hermin Street by the Saxons, in honour of one of their divinities. Ikenild, or Iknield Street, extended from the coast of Norfolk to the south-west of Cornwall, and is of uncertain etymology; and the Fosse, or Ryknield Street, from the mouth of the Tyne to St. David's, in Wales. From the time of the Romans no measures were taken to secure the proper regulation of the roads of the kingdom, until the passing of 13 Edw. I. stat. 2, c. 5 (1285), which ordered highways between market-towns to be increased in breadth. The earliest statute providing for the systematic repair of roads was 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, c. 8 (1555), which ordered two surveyors of highways to be elected annually in every parish. Turnpikes were established by 16 Charles II. c. 1 (1663), but the system did not become general till 1767, when it was extended to all the chief roads of the kingdom. The use of the spirit-level in laying out roads was commenced in Scotland by Lord Daer in 1790; and in 1815 Mr. Thomas Telford introduced his system of roadmaking in the Holyhead road. John Loudon Macadam introduced his method about 1815, and macadamized roads are now the most frequent. Wooden pavement was introduced in London about 1839, but proved unsuccessful, and was removed. It was again employed in Holborn in 1841, but again failed. Prescott states that the art of road-making was carried to extraordinary perfection by the incas of Peru.

ROANOKE (N. America).—This island of North Carolina is celebrated as the place where Sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in North America A.D. 1584.

ROASTING ALIVE.—In the reign of Henry V., Sir John Oldcastle, called Lord Cobham, was roasted alive in London, in December, 1418. He was hung in chains by the middle and his legs broken. Servetus was roasted alive at Geneva, on a charge of heresy, June 17, 1553. (See **BURNING ALIVE.**)

ROBBERIES.—According to the English laws, robbery is the crime of theft attended with threats or violence. Hallam ("Middle Ages," ii. 376) states that "highway robbery was, from the earliest times, a sort of national crime." The Anglo-Saxons punished it with fine, and in the reign of Henry I. it was made a capital offence. It was included in the list of capital crimes by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (June 21, 1827), which was repealed by

7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 87 (July 17, 1837), except in cases where the offence was attended with cutting and wounding.

ROBERVALLIAN LINES, named after M. de Roberval, who claimed to be their inventor, are said to have been first known in Italy A.D. 1644. They were noticed by James Gregory on his visit to Padua in 1668, and published in his "Universal Geometry" in 1692.

ROCCASECCA (Battle).—Ladislaus, king of Naples, was defeated by Louis of Anjou, in this action, fought May 19, 1411.

ROCHDALE (Lancashire).—A church existed here prior to A.D. 1193. Edmund De Lacy obtained a charter for a market in 1241, and the grammar-school was founded in 1564. John Byron was created Baron Byron of Rochdale by Charles I. in 1642. St. Mary's church was erected in 1740, St. James's church in 1814, and the Presbyterian chapel in 1717. The Rochdale canal was opened in 1804. Rochdale first sent a member to parliament in 1832.

ROCHEFORT (France) was founded by Louis XIV. A.D. 1644, and made a naval station in 1666. An expedition against Rochefort, contemplated by the English in 1757, was not carried out. In 1809 Lord Cochrane burnt five French vessels which lay at anchor here. Napoleon I., defeated in a vain attempt to escape to America after the battle of Waterloo, gave himself up at Rochefort, July 15, 1815, to Captain Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. A million of francs was voted in 1840 for building a fort to protect the roadstead.

ROCHELLE (France).—By the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne to Henry II., May 18, 1152, this town came into the hands of the English, and was captured by Louis VIII. in 1224. In 1360 it was ceded to England, but was finally recovered by Bertrand de Guesclin in 1372. The Huguenots held it from 1557 to Oct. 28, 1628, when it surrendered to Louis XIII. who razed it to the ground. It was again fortified by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. An attempt made by the English in 1809 to destroy the French fleet here, was only partly successful.

ROCHESTER (Bishopric).—This diocese was founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, A.D. 604, and Augustine ordained Justus as its first bishop. The patronage of the see was vested in the archbishop of Canterbury by King John, Nov. 22, 1214. By an order in council Aug. 8, 1845, great alterations were made in its extent and territory, large districts in Kent being separated from Rochester and added to Canterbury and London, in exchange for the whole county of Hertford and the greater part of Essex.

ROCHESTER (Kent).—A missionary church, afterwards the cathedral, was established here A.D. 600, by St. Augustine, who consecrated Justus first bishop of Rochester in 604. The cathedral suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, and at the Norman conquest was in ruins. Gundulph, who was made bishop in 1077, restored

it. The castle is supposed to have been built by Odo of Bayeux in 1087. The cathedral was roofed with lead in 1199, and it suffered much in 1264 from the troops of Simon de Montfort, who used it as a stable while they were besieging the castle. Queen Elizabeth visited Rochester in 1573, and James I. and the king of Denmark in 1606. Watt's hospital was built in 1579, the church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt in 1624, and the town-hall was founded in 1687. A free school was founded in 1701. The bridge was rebuilt in 1857.

ROCHESTER (North America) was incorporated as a village in 1817, and as a city in 1834. In 1812 the post was brought on horseback by a woman.

ROCKETS for war purposes were invented by Sir W. Congreve, Bart., born May 20, 1772, and died May 14, 1828. They were first used in an attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806. They were employed at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, at the bombardment of Flushing in 1809, at the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16 to 18, 1813, and at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. At the siege of Acre in 1840, the explosion of the powder magazine, which proved so disastrous to the enemy, is said to have been caused by a rocket.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.—The first was formed on the dissolution of the Grenville administration (*q.v.*) in July, 1765, and the marquis of Rockingham was gazetted first lord of the Treasury July 13. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord Chancellor	Earl of Northampton.
President of the Council ..	Earl of Winchelsea.
Privy Seal	Duke of Newcastle.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Mr. Dowdeswell.
Principal Secretaries of State	Duke of Grafton and Mr. Conway.
Admiralty	Earl of Egmont.
Board of Trade	Earl of Dartmouth.

The duke of Grafton resigned, and the duke of Richmond was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state in his place, May 6, 1766. This administration was succeeded by the Chatham (second) administration (*q.v.*), July 30, 1766. The second Rockingham administration took office on the dissolution of the North administration (*q.v.*), March 20, 1782. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Marquis of Rockingham.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Thurlow.
President of the Council ..	Lord Camden.
Privy Seal	Duke of Grafton.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Lord John Cavendish.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Charles James Fox.
Admiralty	Viscount Keppel.
Commander-in-Chief	General Conway.
Ordinance	Duke of Richmond.
Duchy of Lancaster	Mr. Dunning, made Baron Ashburton.

Mr. Thomas Townshend was secretary at war, and Edmund Burke paymaster-general in this administration, which was dissolved

on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July 1, 1782. (*See* SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION.)

ROCKY MOUNTAINS (North America).—This extensive mountain-range of North America commences on the south with the plateau and cordilleras of Mexico and California, and terminates on the north in the broken ridges of Russian America. Alexander Mackenzie, employed by the Northwest Fur Company, was the first European who crossed these mountains. He accomplished this feat in 1793. Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, dispatched by the United States Government to reach the Pacific overland, succeeded, after a toilsome march of 50 days, in crossing the Rocky Mountains in 1805.

ROCROY (France) was only a village until fortified by Francis I. to defend the northern frontier, A.D. 1537. It was raised to the rank of a town in the reign of Henry II. (1547 to 1559). Rocroy is celebrated as the scene of the great victory gained by the French, under the youthful prince de Condé, over the Spaniards and Walloons; under Francisco de Melo, May 19, 1643. In this battle, which laid the foundation of Condé's military renown, 9,000 Spaniards and Walloons were slain.

RODEZ (France) is mentioned by Ptolemy, who lived about the middle of the 2nd century, under the name of Segodunum, as the principal town of the Ruteni, a people of Gaul. Rodez became the capital of the province of Rouergue in the Middle Ages, and was united to the crown of France on the accession of Henry IV. in 1589. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a fine Gothic cathedral of the 13th century.

ROGATIONS. (*See* LITANIES.)

ROGATION WEEK.—In former times it was a general custom for the people to accompany the bishop or some of the clergy into the fields, on one of the three days preceding Holy Thursday, to implore the mercy of God, to pray that he would avert the evils of plague and pestilence, that he would send good and seasonable weather, and give in due season the fruits of the earth. The litanies or rogations then used gave this week the name of rogation week. They were first observed by Mamertius, bishop of Vienna, A.D. 550. He introduced, at the same time, the custom of perambulating parishes during rogation week. In the canons of Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, made in 747, the clergy and the people are ordered to observe with great reverence the three days before Ascension-day, according to the custom of our forefathers. In the injunctions issued in Elizabeth's reign (1558 to 1603) it is ordered that the people, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, shall walk about the parishes with willow wands, and at their return to church make their common prayers; that the curate, at certain and convenient places, shall admonish the people to give thanks to God, in the beholding of God's benefits, for the increase and abundance of his fruits,

saying the 103rd Psalm, &c., at which time the minister shall inculcate this or such-like sentences: "Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour;" or such order of prayer as shall be hereafter appointed.

ROHILCUND (Hindustan).—This province was occupied by the Mongols under Baber A.D. 1526, and became a flourishing country. A body of Affghans of the tribe of Roh, or Rohillas, conquered it about 1673. The nabob of Oude, who had long coveted the country, entered into a treaty, in 1773, with Warren Hastings, for its subjugation, and a quarrel with the Rohillas was made the pretext for claiming the assistance of the British. A corps under Colonel Champion defeated the Rohillas, April 23, 1774, and the country was handed over to the nabob, who put several tribes to the sword, without regard to sex or age. It was ceded to the British, Nov. 4, 1801. A body of 15,000 Mahratta horse, under Meer Khan, invaded Rohilcund in February, 1805, and took possession of its capital, Moradabad. A British force immediately marched on the town, when the Mahrattas fled; but were pursued and defeated, March 2. They suffered a second defeat March 10, which so disheartened the survivors, that they retired across the Ganges.

ROHILLAS.—This tribe of Affghans, from the mountains which separate Persia from India, erected an independent state in Hindostan, about A.D. 1738. They defeated the last army the Mongols ever assembled, in 1749. The Mahrattas invaded and devastated their country in 1771, when Zabita Khan, their chief, made a treaty with the subahdar of Oude for their expulsion; but he made no effort to perform this service. The Mahrattas retired across the Ganges; but returned in 1772, and extorted a sum of money as the price of their retreat. The subahdar of Oude made a treaty with Warren Hastings, in October, 1773, for the assistance of English troops in the conquest and extermination of the Rohillas. A British force was despatched against them, and an obstinate battle took place, April 23, 1774, when the Rohillas were defeated. They were now in the power of the nabob, who put man, woman, and child to the sword. The Rohillas, with few exceptions, were exterminated.

ROLICA (Battle).—The French, under Laborde, were defeated near this town, in Portugal, by the English and Portuguese commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 17, 1808.

ROLLS CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III. (A.D. 1216 to 1272), as an hospital for the reception of converted Jews, was soon crowded with converts. Edward I. bestowed upon it half the estates of several Jews, who were hanged for chipping the current coin, in 1279. The expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290, to the number of 16,511, caused the House of Converts to become neglected. They appear to have retained their residence till 1377, when the

house was converted into a receptacle for valuable records, or *rolls* of parchment; and hence the present name.

ROMAGNA (Italy).—This name was given in the Middle Ages to a tract of country north of the Apennines, extending along the coast of the Adriatic, from the river Foglia, near Pesaro, to the Scoltenna, or Panaro, which partly separates Bologna from Modena. The name of Romagna, or Roman-diola, is said to have been given to it in consequence of the exarchs having fixed their residence at Ravenna (A.D. 568), which thereby became a second Rome, being the seat of the imperial government in Italy. It was annexed to the Papal states by Julius II. (1503 to 1513). After the division of the country into legations, the name of Romagna continued in use, being applied more especially to the eastern part of the country near the Adriatic. The inhabitants of the Romagna decided in favour of annexation to Sardinia, March 11 and 12, 1860.

ROMAINVILLE (Battle).—The French, after a desperate resistance, were defeated by the allies on this elevation, in the neighbourhood of Paris, March 30, 1814.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The following table exhibits the most important incidents in the history of the Roman Catholics or Papists:—

- A.D.
- 1535. Henry VIII. puts to death several Roman Catholics who deny his spiritual supremacy, Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More being among the number.
 - 1581. It is declared treason to make Romanist proselytes from the Established Church, by 23 Eliz. c. 1.
 - 1585. It is made felony to relieve a Roman Catholic priest, by 27 Eliz. c. 2.
 - 1593. Popish recusants are prohibited from wandering above five miles from their houses, by 35 Eliz. c. 2.
 - 1604. Roman Catholics are prohibited from sending their children to foreign places for their education, by 1 James I. c. 4.
 - 1605. The Gunpowder Plot (*q. v.*).
 - 1672. Papists are prohibited from holding offices under government, by 25 Charles II. c. 2.
 - 1677. Papists are excluded from Parliament by 30 Charles II. st. 2.
 - 1678. Oates's plot (*q. v.*) occasions the death of many Roman Catholics, on a charge of implication therein.
 - 1689. They are excluded from the benefits of the Toleration Act, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, s. 17. Papists are debarred the crown, by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2.
 - 1780. They are persecuted by the mob in the Gordon riots.
 - 1791. Roman Catholics are released from various penalties and disabilities by 31 Geo. III. c. 32.
 - 1824. The Roman Catholic Association is founded at Dublin, by Mr. Daniel O'Connell.
 - 1829. Feb. 12. The Roman Catholic Association votes its own dissolution. March 30. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill passes the Commons by a majority of 178. April 10. It is passed by the Lords, majority 104. April 13. It receives the royal signature, and appears among the statutes as 10 Geo. IV. c. 7. April 28. The duke of Norfolk and Lords Clifford and Dormer take their oaths and seats in the house of Peers, being the first Roman Catholic members of that house.

A.D.

- 1832. Aug. 15. Roman Catholics are placed on the same footing as Protestant Dissenters as respects their places of worship, &c., by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 115.
- 1840. St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral is erected in Southwark.
- 1844. Aug. 9. The Roman Catholics are released from many oppressive restrictions by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 103.
- 1850. Sept. 24. The Pope publishes a bull establishing a Romish priesthood in Great Britain.
- 1851. April 22. The Roman Catholic Defence Association is formed at Dublin. Aug. 1. The establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain is prohibited by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60,—the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (*q. v.*).

ROMANCES.—The earliest work in this species of writing is a Greek romance, called "Theagenes and Chariclea," by Heliodorus, bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, who flourished about A.D. 390, and is called the "Father of Romances." European romantic fiction may be said to have originated with the legendary stories, of English origin, relating to Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, which were reduced into prose in the course of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

ROMANS (Epistle).—According to Greswell and Neander, this epistle was written by the apostle Paul, at Cenchrea, near Corinth, A.D. 56. Alford dates its production at Corinth, A.D. 58. A person named Tertius acted as his amanuensis.

ROMAN WALLS were erected to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots. The first wall, 80 Roman miles in length, extended from the Tyne to the Solway Frith, and was built by the emperor Hadrian, A.D. 121. The second wall, 32 Roman miles in length, extended from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde, and was built by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. The first wall was renewed and strengthened by Septimius Severus, in 208. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. Many remains of these walls still exist.

ROME (Italy).—Chronologists have referred the foundation of Rome to various dates:—Varro, B.C. 753; Cato, B.C. 751; Polybius, B.C. 750; Fabius Pictor, B.C. 747; and Cincius, B.C. 728. The computation of Varro is that usually adopted. Councils were held at Rome in 197, 251, 256, 258, 260, 313; June, 342; 349, 352, 358, 364, 366, 367, 369, 372, 374, 375, 377, 378, 379, 382; Jan. 6, 386; in 390, 400; Aug. 11, 430; in May, 431; July 31, 433; in 444, 445; Sept. 29, 447; Feb. 22, 449; in Oct. 449; 451, 458, 462; Nov. 17, 465; Oct. 5, 485; March 13, 488; in 495; 496; March 1, 499; in 501; Nov. 6, 502; in 503, 504, 530; Dec. 7, 531; in 534; Dec. 590; Feb. 591; July 5, 595; in 600; April 5, 601; in 606; Feb. 27, 610; in 640; Jan. 641; 648, 650; Dec. 19, 667; in Oct. 679; March 27, 680; in 704, 721, 731, 732; March 22, 743, Oct. 25, 745; April 12, 769; in 774, 799; Dec. 800; 816, 823; Nov. 15, 826; in 848; Dec. 8, 853; in 860, 861, 862, 863, 868; Oct. 4,

868; in 872, 875; in April, 876; July, 877; 878; May 1, 879; in Aug. 879; 896 or 897, 898, 949; Nov. 6 to 22, 963; Feb. 26, 964; in Jan. 967; 968, 969; April 23, 971; in 975, 989, 996; April 24, 998; Jan. 6, 1001; Dec. 3, 1002; Nov. 1, 1007; April 6, 1027; in 1044; Jan. 1047; April 11, 1049; May 2, 1050; in 1051, 1053; April 18, 1057; April 13, 1059; in 1061, 1063, 1065, 1070, 1072; Feb. 24, 1075; in 1076; Lent, 1078; Nov. 1078; Feb. 1079; 1080; May 4, 1081; Nov. 20, 1083; in 1084; Jan. 1085; 1089; Aug. 7, 1098; April 25, 1099; in March, 1102; 1104; March 26, 1105, in May, 1105; March 7, 1110; in 1144, 1200; Nov. 1210; Nov. 18, 1227; in 1228; Oct. 30, 1302; in 1412, and 1413.

R.C.

753. April 21. Romulus founds Rome on the Palatine Mount.
750. The forcible abduction of the Sabine women leads to a war with the Sabines.
747. The Sabines settle on the Capitoline and the Quirinal, and form a league with Romulus.
732. Romulus founds the Circensian games.
716. He is assassinated by the senators.
715. The Romans elect Numa Pompilius as his successor.
710. Numa regulates the priesthood about this year.
670. The victory of the Horatii renders Alba subject to Rome.
665. Tullus Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys their city.
640. Rise of the plebeian order, and foundation of the port of Ostia.
621. The Laurentia festivals are established.
615. Foundation of the Capitol (*q. v.*).
605. The Circus Maximus is erected.
600. The Cloacæ are built.
578. The first Roman money is coined.
566. The first census is taken, and the number of citizens estimated at 84,700.
550. Servius Tullius divides the Romans into six classes, institutes the Comitia Centuriata, and surrounds Rome with a wall and ditch.
534. Servius is murdered by his daughter, Tullia, and her husband, Tarquinius Superbus.
520. The Sibylline books are removed from Cuma or Cumæ to Rome.
510. The violation of Lucretia by Sextus Tarquinius results in the expulsion of the Tarquins and the establishment of a consular government, under L. Junius Brutus and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus.
508. The Romans conclude a commercial treaty with Carthage. Rome is taken by Porsenna of Clusium.
502. War is commenced against the Latins.
500. The patricians and plebeians commence their civil contests.
499. The dictatorship is instituted, and the Romans are victorious at Lake Regillus (*q. v.*).
496. The Romans take Fidenæ (*q. v.*).
494. The plebeians secede to Mons Sacer, the Sacred Mountain.
493. Rome is compelled to acknowledge the independence of the Latins. Caius Martius takes Corioli (*q. v.*). The Comitia Tributa are established, and the city is visited by a severe famine.
491. Coriolanus is banished, and takes refuge with the Volscians.
489. He leads a besieging army of Volscians against Rome.
488. At the intercession of his mother, Volumnia, he withdraws from Rome, and is murdered by the incensed Volscians.

R.C.

486. The first Agrarian law (*q. v.*) is proposed, for the division of the conquered territory of the Hernici.
485. Quæstors are appointed.
477. July 16. The family of the Fabii, with the exception of one child, perishes in battle with the Veientes at the Cremera.
474. A truce of forty years is concluded with Veii.
471. The Publilia lex is passed, which vests the election of the plebeian magistrates in the Comitia Tributa.
468. The Romans take Antium.
460. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, "awful from the plough," is elected to the consulship.
458. He is made dictator, and delivers the Romans from the Sabines and the Æqui.
456. The Aventine Mount is assigned to the plebeians.
454. An embassy is despatched to Greece to investigate the Grecian laws.
451. Appointment of the Decemviri.
449. In consequence of the attempted violation of Virginia by Appius Claudius, and her delivery from his power by death at the hands of her father, the decemvirate is abolished; and the plebeians secede a second time to the Sacred Hill.
447. The election of the quæstors is, for the first time, intrusted to the plebeians.
445. Marriage between patricians and plebeians is permitted by the Lex Canuleia.
444. Three military tribunes are elected.
443. The office of censor and that of the naval duumviri are instituted.
440. Rome is visited by a severe famine.
438. The Fidenæans revolt, but are reduced to subjection the following year.
434. War is declared against the Etruscans.
433. The Temple of Apollo is dedicated.
431. Tubertius defeats the Æqui and Volsci at Mount Algidus.
428. Fidenæ again revolts, and is taken and destroyed by the Romans.
420. The number of quæstors is raised from two to four.
418. Iavici is taken from the Æqui, and erected into a Roman colony.
409. Three plebeian quæstors are elected.
407. The Romans are defeated by the Volscians.
406. The Roman army first receives regular pay this year.
405. The Romans lay siege to Veii.
403. Bachelors are taxed by the "Æs Uxorum."
400. The first Læctisternium, or public banquet of the gods, is celebrated, in consequence of a plague.
396. Veii is taken by the dictator Camillus.
393. The lands of the Veientes are partitioned among the plebeians.
390. July 16. The Gauls, under Brennus, defeat the Romans at the battle of Allia. July 19. They enter and burn Rome.
389. The city is rebuilt.
387. Institution of the Capitoline games.
384. Manlius Capitolinus is convicted of having aimed at sovereign power, and is hurled from the Tarpeian rock.
380. Præneste is taken by the Romans.
376. Civil war recommences between the patricians and plebeians.
367. The "Rogationes Liciniae," passed this year, enact that one of the consuls shall be a plebeian.
365. Lucius Sextus is the first plebeian elevated to the consular dignity. The office of prætor is instituted; and curule ædiles are first appointed.
364. The Ludi Scenici, instituted this year in consequence of a pestilence, are the earliest dramatic performances held at Rome.
362. M. Curtius, in obedience to an oracle, leaps into a gulf opened in the Forum.
361. Manlius Torquatus defeats the Gallic champion.

- B.C.
354. An alliance is concluded with the Samnites.
350. The Gallic invaders of Italy are defeated by the consul Popilius.
348. The treaty with Carthage is renewed.
343. The Samnite wars commence.
342. The army mutinies at Capua, and the plebeians rise in insurrection.
341. Peace is concluded with the Samnites.
338. The Latins and Campanians submit to Rome.
337. The vestal Misurtia is buried alive for breaking her vow of chastity.
334. Cales, in Campania, is made a Roman colony.
332. A league is concluded with Alexander of Epirus.
327. The Samnite war recommences.
323. A league is concluded with the Apuleians and the Leucanians.
321. The Romans sustain the terrible defeat known as the Caudine Forks (*q. v.*).
314. A revolt of the Campanians is suppressed.
312. The Via Appia, the first Roman military road, is constructed by Appius Claudius.
307. The Samnites are defeated by the proconsul Fabius at the battle of Allifia.
304. Peace is concluded with the Samnites.
300. The Lex Ogulina admits the plebeians to the priesthood.
298. The third Samnite war commences.
295. The Romans defeat the allied Etruscans, Gauls, Samnites, and Umbrians at Sentinum.
290. The Samnites are finally defeated, and sue for peace, which terminates the Samnite wars.
289. The Triumviri Capitales are appointed.
286. The last secession of the plebeians takes place.
285. The Romans are defeated at Arretium.
283. Etruria is annexed to the Roman territories.
281. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, engages in war against the Romans.
280. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at the battle of Pandosia, near Heracleia.
278. He is victorious at Asculum.
275. He is defeated at the great battle of Beneventum.
273. An embassy is received from Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.
269. The first silver coinage is struck at Rome.
266. The whole of Italy is subjected to Rome.
264. Commencement of the Punic wars (*q. v.*). Gladiators first exhibit at Rome.
260. The Romans build their first fleet.
254. Panormus, in Sicily, is besieged and taken by the Romans.
250. The Roman general Regulus is cruelly executed at Carthage (*q. v.*); and the revolt of the Falisci is suppressed.
247. The Carthaginians invade Italy.
241. End of the first Punic war. Sicily is reduced to a Roman province; and a revolt of the Falisci is suppressed.
235. A revolt is suppressed in Sardinia; and, the empire being at peace, the temple of Janus is closed.
231. Corsica and Sardinia are annexed to the Roman dominions.
228. The Romans send an embassy to Greece for the first time.
225. The Gauls invade Italy, and are defeated at Clusium.
222. Marcellus defeats the Gauls at Clastidium (*q. v.*).
220. The Circus Flaminius is built, and the Via Flaminia constructed.
218. Commencement of the second Punic war.
217. Hannibal defeats Flaminius at Lake Trasymene.
216. Aug. 2. The battle of Cannas (*q. v.*).
215. The extravagance of the Roman ladies is restrained by the Lex Oppia.
213. The Romans engage in war with Philip of Macedon.
208. Marcellus is defeated and slain by Hannibal near Venusia.
202. The battle of Zama (*q. v.*)

- B.C.
197. Philip of Macedon is defeated at the battle of Cynoscephale (*q. v.*), which ends the war against him. Citizens are exempted from scourging and capital punishments by the Lex Porcia.
191. War is commenced against Antiochus the Great of Syria.
188. Peace with Antiochus is ratified.
183. Death of Scipio Africanus.
181. Discovery of the sacred books of Numa Pompilius.
179. Tiberius Gracchus subdues the Celtiberians (*q. v.*).
174. The Roman streets are paved this year.
171. The third Macedonian war is commenced.
168. June 22. Perseus, king of Macedon, is defeated at the battle of Pydna, and his kingdom is added to the Roman states.
167. The first public library is opened at Rome.
161. Philosophers and orators are banished from the city.
156. Commencement of the wars with Dalmatia (*q. v.*).
149. Commencement of the third Punic war.
146. Subjection of Epirus, and destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
140. The Numantine war commences.
138. Lusitania is annexed to Rome.
134. Commencement of the Servile war in Sicily.
133. Pergamum and Spain become Roman provinces. Legislation and murder of Tiberius Gracchus.
132. Conclusion of the Servile war.
121. The war of the Clases breaks out in Rome, and results in the death of Caius Gracchus.
115. Submission of the Ligures.
112. Commencement of the Cimbrian war.
111. The Jugurthine war (*q. v.*) is commenced in Africa.
106. Jugurtha is made prisoner, and Numidia becomes a Roman province. Cicero and Pompey are born this year.
102. The eagle becomes the national standard. The second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
100. July 12. Birth of Julius Cæsar.
96. Cyrenaica is bequeathed to the Roman republic.
91. Commencement of the Marsian or Social war.
88. The inhabitants of Southern Italy are admitted to the rights of Roman citizens, and the Marsian war is thereby concluded. The Mithridatic war and the civil wars of Marius and Sylla commence this year.
87. Anarchy prevails at Rome, owing to the factions of Sylla and Marius.
86. Death of Caius Marius.
84. End of the first Mithridatic war.
83. The Capitol is destroyed by fire, and the second Mithridatic war commences.
82. Sylla takes Rome, and publishes his proscription, which results in the destruction of 150,000 lives. He is declared perpetual dictator.
81. The second Mithridatic war is concluded.
79. Abdication of Sylla.
74. Commencement of the third Mithridatic war. Bithynia and Cyrenaica become Roman provinces.
73. The Servile War of Italy is commenced by the revolt of 70,000 slaves under Spartacus.
71. Spartacus is killed, and the insurrection is suppressed.
69. War is undertaken against the Cretans.
67. Crete is erected into a Roman province.
65. Catiline's first conspiracy.
64. Pompey erects Syria into a Roman province.
63. Suppression of Catiline's conspiracy (*q. v.*).
60. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus form the first triumvirate.
58. The ædile Scaurus erects his marble theatre, which is said to have accommodated 30,000 persons. Banishment of Cicero, and commencement of Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul.

B.C.

55. Caesar invades Britain (*q.v.*).
 54. Commencement of the Parthian war.
 52. The murder of Claudius by the partisans of Milo occasions a riot at Rome, in which the senate-house is burnt down.
 51. Gaul is erected into a Roman province.
 49. Civil war commences between Pompey and Caesar.
 48. Pompey is defeated at Pharsalia (*q.v.*).
 47. Caesar defeats Pharnaces, king of Pontus, at Zela (*q.v.*).
 46. April 6. He defeats Scipio and Juba at Thapsus. Suicide of Cato at Utica. Caesar is made dictator for ten years.
 44. March 15. Assassination of Julius Caesar, by Brutus, Cassius, and other conspirators.
 43. The second triumvirate is formed by Octavius, Mark Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero is put to death by order of Antony.
 42. The republicans, under Brutus and Cassius, are defeated by the forces of the triumvirate at the battle of Philippi (*q.v.*).
 41. The Perusian war breaks out between Antony and Octavius.
 40. Antony is reconciled to Octavius, and marries his sister Octavia.
 36. Lepidus is excluded from the triumvirate.
 34. Death of the historian Sallust. Dalmatia is made a Roman province.
 32. Civil war commences between Antony and Octavius.
 31. Sept. 2. Defeat of Antony at Actium (*q.v.*).
 30. Octavius is sole master of Rome.
 29. The Temple of Janus is again closed.
 27. Rome becomes an empire under Octavius, who assumes the title of Augustus Caesar.
 25. The Pantheon is built.
 22. The conspiracy of Murena is suppressed.
 12. Augustus is made *pontifex maximus*.
 8. Death of Horace and his patron Mæcenas.
 4. April 5. Jesus Christ is born in Judea.
- A.D.
9. Dalmatia is finally subdued by Tiberius. Ovid is exiled to Tomis.
 14. Aug. 19. Death of Augustus.
 17. Cappadocia becomes a Roman province.
 18. Death of Ovid and Livy.
 23. Sejanus, the prætorian prefect, obtains entire ascendancy over Tiberius, and poisons Drusus.
 27. Tiberius retires to Capri, and Thrace becomes a Roman province.
 31. Condemnation and execution of Sejanus.
 39. Conquest of Mauritania, which is divided into two provinces.
 44. Judea is reduced to a Roman province by Plautius.
 48. The infamous Messalina, wife of Claudius I. is put to death on a charge of conspiracy. Lycia is made a Roman province.
 50. The British chief Caractacus, king of the Silures, is carried prisoner to Rome.
 59. Nero puts his mother Agrippina to death.
 60. He institutes the Quinquennial Games, or the Neronia festival.
 64. Rome is nearly destroyed by a fire, said to have been occasioned by Nero.
 65. St. Paul, St. Peter, the poet Lucan, and the philosopher Seneca, are put to death by order of Nero, who kills his wife Poppæa by a kick.
 68. June 9. Nero, alarmed at the revolt of Vindex in Gaul, and Otho in Lusitania, stabs himself.
 69. April 4. Vitellius seizes the sceptre by the battle of Bedriacum (*q.v.*).
 71. Titus and Vespasian celebrate their triumph for the capture of Jerusalem (*q.v.*), and the temple of Janus is closed.
 75. Vespasian founds the Coliseum (*q.v.*). The censorship is abolished, and the Temple of Peace completed.
 80. A fire rages at Rome for three days.
 84. Domitian assumes the surname of Germanicus.
 86. The Dacian war is commenced.

A.D.

93. Commencement of the Sarmatian war.
106. Dacia is made a Roman province, and Arabia Petrea is conquered. Trajan marches into the East.
113. Trajan's column is erected in the Forum.
114. The Parthian war commences.
115. Armenia becomes a Roman province.
120. Hadrian commences a tour through the provinces.
131. War is commenced with the Jews.
135. End of the Jewish war.
166. The pillar of Antoninus is erected at Rome.
183. Lucilla is exiled and put to death, for conspiring against her brother Commodus.
191. A destructive fire takes place at Rome.
196. Capture and destruction of Byzantium (*q.v.*).
202. The triumphal arch of Severus is erected at Rome.
215. Caracalla extends the privileges of Roman citizens to all his subjects who are willing to pay for them.
218. May 16. Elagabalus revolts at Antioch, and secures the imperial throne.
236. The Goths exact tribute from the Romans.
250. The empire is invaded by the Goths.
252. Peace with the Goths is purchased.
255. The barbarians invade the empire on every side.
258. The legions in various provinces set up numerous candidates for the empire, who are known as the Thirty Tyrants, although Gibbon states that their number did not exceed nineteen.
269. Claudius II. defeats the Goths at the great battle of Naissus.
270. Dacia is separated from the empire, and abandoned to the Goths.
271. The Alemanni and the Marcomanni are defeated, and the walls of Rome are restored.
273. Siege and capture of Palmyra.
274. Aurelian founds the Temple of the Sun.
284. Aug. 29. Commencement of the Diocletian era (*q.v.*).
286. April 1. Diocletian associates Maximian with himself in the government.
292. March 1. The empire is divided into four sovereignties under Maximian, Diocletian, Galerius, and Constantius.
298. Galerius extends the empire eastward as far as the Tigris.
305. May 1. Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
306. Constantine dies at York, and is succeeded by his son Constantine the Great.
307. Constantine I. marries Fausta, daughter of his rival Maximian.
308. Six emperors contend for the Roman empire; viz., Galerius, Licinius, Maximinus, Maximian, Maxentius, and Constantine.
310. Maximian is captured by Constantine I., and strangled at Marseilles.
311. Death of Galerius.
312. Constantine I. adopts as his ensign the sign of the cross (*q.v.*), and establishes Christianity as the state religion at Rome. Oct. 27. Maxentius is finally defeated by Constantine I. at Saxa Rubia, and is drowned in the Tiber in his flight.
313. April 30. Maximinus is defeated by Licinius at Heracleia, and dies at Tarsus shortly afterwards.
314. Oct. 8. Constantine I. defeats his rival Licinius at Cibalæ (*q.v.*).
323. Sept. 18. Licinius is finally defeated at the battle of Chrysopolis, after which Constantine I. reigns alone.
324. Licinius is treacherously murdered by order of Constantine I., who removes to Constantinople (*q.v.*).
327. The empress Fausta is put to death.
330. The seat of government is transferred to Constantinople, and Christianity is formally recognized as the established religion. Constantine I. divides the empire into the Eastern, Illyrian, Italian, and Gallic præfectures.

A.D.

331. The heathen temples are destroyed.
 334. A revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves is suppressed.
 337. May 22. Death of Constantine I. Sept. 11. Constantine II. reigns in Gaul, Constans in Italy and Africa, and Constantius in the East.
 340. March. Constans defeats his rival Constantine II. at Aquileia, and puts him to death.
 350. Constans is put to death in Gaul by the rebel Magentius.
 355. Julian marries Helena, sister of the emperor, and is proclaimed Caesar.
 360. Julian is proclaimed Augustus by the legions at Paris. He immediately abjures Christianity, but publishes a decree of universal toleration.
 363. Julian invades Persia, and is killed in battle. June 26. He is succeeded by Jovian, who restores Christianity.
 364. March 23. Valentinian shares the empire with his brother Valens, who reigns as Augustus at Constantinople. This division originates the Eastern and Western empires (*q. v.*).
 395. The government of the Western empire is transferred from Rome to Milan.
 404. Honorius restores the walls of Rome.
 403. Rome is besieged by Alaric, king of the Goths, who retires the following year on the receipt of a heavy ransom.
 410. Aug. 24. It is taken by Alaric and submitted to a six days' pillage.
 417. The restoration of the city is completed.
 455. June 15 to 23. Rome is taken and sacked by the Vandals under Genserik.
 472. July 11. It is sacked by Count Ricimer, general of the barbarians.
 476. Odoacer takes Rome and assumes the title of king of Italy, which event terminates the history of ancient Rome, and puts an end to the Western empire.
 500. Theodoric visits Rome.
 536. Dec. 10. Belisarius enters Rome.
 537. March 11. Vitiges, king of the Goths, lays siege to Rome.
 538. March. He is compelled to raise the siege by Belisarius.
 546. May. Another siege is commenced by the Gothic king Totila, who takes the city December 17.
 547. Feb. Belisarius recovers Rome.
 549. Totila again seizes the city.
 553. It is finally wrested from the Goths by Narses, and annexed to the Eastern empire. Justinian abolishes the senate.
 600. According to Gibbon, "Rome had reached, about the close of the 6th century, the lowest period of her depression."
 728. Rome becomes an independent republic, under the temporal sovereignty of the pope.
 754. Rome is delivered from the Lombards by Pepin.
 800. Dec. 25. Charlemagne is crowned emperor of Rome and of the West at Rome.
 846. Rome is threatened by the Arabs.
 1081. The emperor Henry IV. lays siege to Rome.
 1084. March 21. The gates are opened to him.
 1144. The Roman senate is restored.
 1155. Arnold of Brescia is burnt at Rome for heresy and sedition, *i. e.*, for attempting to restore the republic.
 1167. The Romans are defeated by the Germans at the battle of Tusculum.
 1234. They are defeated at the battle of Viterbo.
 1232-1258. Rome flourishes under the government of the senator Brancalcione.
 1265. The Romans elect Charles of Anjou perpetual senator.
 1278. Charles is compelled by the pope to abdicate.
 1309. The pope removes to Avignon.
 1341. April 8. Petrarch is crowned with laurel in the Capitol.

A.D.

1347. May 20. Cola di Rienzi assumes the government of Rome as tribune. Aug. 1. He is invested with the order of the Holy Ghost in the Lateran with great pomp. Nov. 20. He puts to death Stephen and John Colonna. Dec. 15. He is compelled to abdicate.
 1351. Rienzi finds an asylum at Avignon.
 1354. He is restored to power by Pope Innocent VI., and is made senator of Rome. Sept. 8. He is murdered by the populace.
 1420. Rome is restored by Martin V.
 1434. May 29. The Romans revolt against the temporal authority of the pope.
 1450. Nicholas V. commences the cathedral church of St. Peter.
 1453. Jan. 9. Stephen Porcario is hanged for sedition.
 1500. The papal authority is absolute at Rome from about this year.
 1506. The building of St. Peter's is resumed by Pope Julius II.
 1527. June 6. Rome is taken and sacked by the ex-constable de Bourbon.
 1626. Dedication of St. Peter's by Urban VIII.
 1773. Aug. 16. The Jesuits are expelled from Rome.
 1797. Dec. 27. An insurrection breaks out at Rome, in which General Duphot is killed. Dec. 29. The French embassy quits the city.
 1798. Feb. 10. The French army under Berthier enters Rome. Feb. 15. The pope is deprived of his temporal authority, and is removed from Rome. March 20. The French proclaim the Roman republic. Nov. 29. They abandon the city to the Neapolitans.
 1800. July 3. The pope returns to Rome.
 1806. Feb. 13. Napoleon I. asserts that he is emperor of Rome, and the pope only his viceroy.
 1808. Feb. 2. The French enter Rome. May 21. Napoleon I. annexes the papal states to the kingdom of Italy, of which he declares Rome the second city.
 1809. May 17. Napoleon I. declares Rome a free and imperial city of the French empire. July 5. Arrest of the pope by General Radet.
 1811. March 20. Napoleon's infant son, born this day, receives the title of king of Rome.
 1814. Jan. 23. The Pope returns to Rome. Aug. 7. He restores the Jesuits and the Inquisition.
 1819. April 2. The emperor and empress of Austria visit Rome.
 1823. July 15. The church of St. Paul is destroyed by fire.
 1846. June 16. Cardinal Mastai Ferretti is raised to the papedom by the title of Pius IX.
 1847. July 13. A plot to create a popular insurrection at Rome is discovered.
 1848. April 29. The pope declares war against Austria. May 19. The Roman volunteers are defeated by the Austrians at the battle of the Piave. Nov. 15. Count Rossi, minister of justice, is assassinated. Nov. 16. An insurrection breaks out at Rome, in which Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, is killed. Nov. 24. The pope quits Rome in disguise. Nov. 27. He protests against the revolution. The French government dispatches M. de Corcelles, with a force of 3,500 men, to his assistance. Dec. 11. A commission of regency is appointed.
 1849. Feb. 5. The "Constituent Assembly" meets. Feb. 8. It declares the pope deprived of all temporal power, and proclaims the Roman republic. Feb. 14. The pope protests against his loss of temporal power. Feb. 18. He appeals for assistance to the Roman Catholic powers. April 26. A French army under Marshal Oudinot occupies Civita Vecchia. April 30. The French fail in an attack on the city. May 5. The Roman forces under General Garibaldi defeat the Neapolitans.

A.D.

1849. June 3. The French commence the siege of Rome. June 21. They enter the city. June 30. Rome surrenders to the French. July 3. Oudinot enters the city and sends the keys to the pope. July 4. Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. July 15. The papal authority is restored. Aug. 3. The French general proclaims the restoration of the pope, but states that the city will remain under the protection of a French army of occupation. Sept. 4. The pope visits the king of Naples at Portici. Sept. 12. He publishes an amnesty, and promises judicial and administrative reforms.
1850. April 12. The pope returns to Rome. Sept. 24. He publishes a bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England. Assassinations are frequent at Rome this year.
1851. April 25. A concordat is signed with Tuscany.
1853. Aug. 15. Alarm is given of an intended insurrection, in consequence of which many arrests take place.
1855. Aug. 18. A concordat is signed with Austria.
1857. May 4. The pope leaves Rome on a tour through his dominions. Sept. 5. The pope returns to Rome.
1859. Feb. 22. The pope announces his readiness to make arrangements for the evacuation of his territories by the French and Austrians. June 15. The pope protests against the recent insurrections in Bologna, Ferrara, and other places. June 20. His forces bombard and take Perugia. July 12. The pope protests against Sardinian interference in the affairs of the Romagna. Aug. 26. A concordat is signed with the queen of Spain, who engages to send an army of occupation into the Roman states, in case of the withdrawal of the French troops. Sept. 1. Opening of the national assembly of the Romagna at Bologna. Sept. 7. The assembly unanimously votes in favour of separation from the temporal power of the pope. Sept. 26. The pope annuls all the acts of the assembly. Oct. 1. A decree is published ordering public acts to be proclaimed in the name of King Victor Emanuel. Oct. 9. The Sardinian ambassador quits Rome. Nov. 6. Prince Eugène de Savoy-Carignan is invested with the regency of the Romagna. Nov. 14. He declines the office, which is conferred upon General Buoncompagni. Dec. 7. The pope again protests against the interference of Sardinia. Dec. 24. Modena, Parma, and the Romagna are formed into the province of Emilia. Dec. 31. Napoleon III. insists upon the cession of the Legations by the pope.
1860. Jan. 8. The pope refuses to surrender the Legations. Jan. 27. The concordat with Tuscany is annulled. March 19. Rome is the scene of violent riots on the occasion of the anniversary of Garibaldi's birthday. March 20. Suppression of the Lombard concordat. March 26. The pope excommunicates all who have taken any part in the rebellion of his provinces. May 1. The pope appeals to the Roman Catholics of every nation for a loan of 50,000,000 francs. May 19. An irruption of Tuscan volunteers under General Zambianchi into the papal states is repulsed. Sept. 6. An insurrection commences in the Marches. Sept. 7. The Sardinian government demands the dismissal of the foreign troops from the papal army. Sept. 9. The Sardinian general, Fanti, threatens to invade the Roman states. Sept. 11. Cardinal Antonelli, papal secretary of state, replies in the negative to the Sardinian ultimatum, in consequence of which generals Fanti and Cialdini enter the papal territories. Sept. 12. Cialdini occupies Pesaro. Sept. 13. He seizes Sinigaglia. Sept. 14. Fanti takes Perugia.

A.D.

1860. Sept. 18. The papal troops under Lamoricière are defeated by Cialdini, at Castelfidardo. The Sardinian admiral, Persano, bombards Ancona. Sept. 28. The pope protests against the Sardinian invasion. Sept. 29. Ancona surrenders to the Sardinians. Oct. 6. The Sardinians evacuate the papal cities, which are occupied by the French. Nov. 3. The result of popular suffrage in the Marches is published, and is greatly in favour of annexation to Piedmont. Nov. 4. Protest of the papal government against it.
1861. Feb. 15. The pamphlet "La France, Rome, et l'Italie," is published at Paris. Feb. 26. Cardinal Antonelli replies to it in a note to the papal minister at Paris. March 27. Count Cavour states in the Sardinian chambers that it is essential to make Rome the capital of Italy. April 15. The papal government protests against Victor Emanuel's assumption of the title of "King of Italy." May 21. A petition for the withdrawal of the French troops, signed by 10,000 of the inhabitants, is forwarded to Napoleon III.

KINGS OF ROME.

B.C.

753. Romulus.
715. Numa Pompilius.
673. Tullus Hostilius.
641. Ancus Martius.
616. Tarquinius Priscus.
578. Servius Tullius.
534. Tarquinius Superbus.
510. Consular government is established, under Brutus and Collatinus.

EMPERORS OF ROME.

B.C.

27. Augustus Caesar.

A.D.

14. Tiberius.
37. Caligula.
41. Claudius I.
54. Nero.
68. Galba.
69. { Otho.
Vespasian.
79. Titus.
81. Domitian.
96. Nerva.
98. Trajan.
117. Adrian, or Hadrian.
138. Antoninus Pius.
161. Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.
168. Marcus Aurelius, alone.
180. Commodus.
193. { Pertinax.
Julianus.
Septimius Severus.
211. Caracalla and Geta.
212. Caracalla, alone.
217. Macrinus.
218. Elagabalus.
222. Alexander Severus.
235. Maximinus.
237. The Gordians, father and son.
238. { Balbinus and Pupienus.
Gordian, junior.
244. Philipppus, the Arabian.
249. Decius.
251. Gallus and Volusianus.
253. { Emilius.
Valerianus and Gallienus.
260. Gallienus, alone.
268. Claudius II.
270. Aurelian.
275. Tacitus.
276. { Florianus.
Probus.
282. Carus.

A.D.

- 283. Carinus and Numerianus.
- 284. Diocletian.
- 286. Diocletian and Maximian.
- 305. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius.
- 306. Constantine I., Galerius, Maximian (again), Maxentius, and Severus.
- 307. Constantine I., Galerius, Maximian, Maxentius, and Licinius.
- 308. Constantine I., Galerius, Maximian, Maxentius, and Licinius.
- 310. Constantine I., Galerius, Maxentius, Licinius, and Maximian.
- 311. Constantine I., Maxentius, Licinius, and Galerius.
- 312. Constantine I., Licinius, and Maxentius.
- 313. Constantine I. and Licinius.
- 323. Constantine I. alone.
- 337. Constantius II., Constans I., and Constantine II.
- 340. Constantius II. and Constans.
- 350. Constantius II., alone.
- 360. Julian, the Apostate.
- 363. Jovian.

(See EASTERN and WESTERN EMPIRES, ITALY, and POPES.)

ROMHANY (Battle).—The Austrians defeated Ragotsky, the Hungarian rebel, in this encounter, which took place A.D. 1710.

RONCESVALLES (Spain).—This small village, in the valley of the same name, is celebrated as the spot where Roland and twelve peers of France, who had invaded Spain A.D. 778, were defeated and slain by the Navarrese. The Spaniards were defeated here by the French in June, 1794, and again in October, 1794. The pass of Roncesvalles was forced by the French, under Marshal Soult, after an obstinate resistance by the English and Spaniards, July 25, 1813.

RONDA (Spain) was founded by the Moors and became the capital of the Moorish chief Abou Melic A.D. 1331. He built a castle, and strongly fortified the town, which was deemed impregnable until taken by Ferdinand of Spain in 1485. The Spaniards were defeated here by the French in May, 1810.

ROOT-AND-BRANCH MEN.—The extreme republican party, who advocated the overthrow of the monarchy, and the destruction of the Church of England during the great rebellion, assumed this name about A.D. 1641.

ROPE-MAKING.—The ancient Greeks and Romans used the tendons of animals for their warlike machines. It was also customary to spin bark of trees, papyrus, and other substances. Machinery to aid the manual operation was first invented by Sylvester A.D. 1783, and patented in 1784. It has been succeeded by numerous other inventions and patents. Wire was substituted for hemp at the silver-mines of the Harz Mountains in 1831, although a patent had prior to that time been taken out for the same purpose in England.

ROQUE, SAN (Spain).—This town, in Andalusia, was built out of the ruins of the ancient Carteia, A.D. 1704.

ROSAMOND'S BOWEE.—Rosamond, the daughter of Lord Clifford, became the mistress of Henry II. shortly before his accession to the throne, A.D. 1154. To guard her

from injury, Henry kept her in a secret bower at Woodstock, the approaches to which formed a labyrinth so intricate that it could only be entered with the guidance of a silken thread which the king used for that purpose. Queen Eleanor is said to have discovered Rosamond's retreat by means of this thread, and to have poisoned her rival. Rosamond was buried at Godstow church, whence her bones were removed to the common cemetery by the bishop of Lincoln in 1191; but they were afterwards replaced in the church.

ROSARY.—A Roman Catholic devotional practice, said to have been first instituted by St. Dominic about A.D. 1200, in honour of the Virgin Mary. It consists in reciting fifteen times the Paternoster, and 150 times the Ave Maria; and as the computation is made by means of beads, the string of beads used for this purpose has acquired the name of a rosary. According to the Abbé Prevost, it consists of "fifteen tens said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the Virgin Mary bore a part."

ROSAS (Spain), anciently called Rhode, was besieged and taken by the French, Feb. 3, 1795. They were defeated here by the Spaniards, July 11, 1808. A French fleet of eleven armed vessels in the bay, protected by the powerful batteries of the town and castle, were cut out by the boats of an English squadron, under Lieutenant Tailour, and the whole of them captured or destroyed, Nov. 1, 1809. Rosas, which had been occupied by the Spaniards, was besieged by the French, under Marshal St. Cyr, in November, 1809; the town was soon taken, and the citadel and Fort Trinidad were breached, Nov. 27. The governor was about to surrender, when Lord Cochrane arrived in the bay, threw himself into Fort Trinidad with a British force, and repulsed two assaults of the French with great slaughter. The citadel, however, surrendered Dec. 4, and Lord Cochrane retired with the garrison of the fort on board his vessel. Rosas was surrendered by the French in April, 1814.

ROSBACH (Battle).—A victory was gained at this place, in Prussia, by Frederick the Great, over 30,000 French and 20,000 Austrians, Nov. 5, 1757. The French and Austrians lost nearly 9,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The battle-field of Rosbach was visited by Napoleon I. in October, 1806, when he ordered the column, erected by the Prussians to commemorate the victory, to be sent as a trophy to Paris.

ROSCOMMON (Ireland).—The Auteri, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, A.D. 139, were the earliest inhabitants. At a later period it was occupied by the red and the brown O'Conors, the Macdermots, the O'Dalys, and the O'Kellys. Miles de Cogan, an English adventurer, assisted by Murrough, son of Roderic, king of Ireland, having invaded it, was compelled to retreat in 1073. It was ravaged by William de Burgo Fitzaldelin, lord of Limerick, in

1204. Athlone Castle was built in 1216, and that of Roscommon in 1268. The power of the O'Conors was broken in a victory gained over them by the English in 1315. The county was divided into baronies in the reign of Elizabeth. The O'Conor Don having taken part with the Ulster insurgents, his estates were confiscated in 1641, but he was reinstated in possession of greater part of them at the Restoration in 1660. The abbey of Boyle, now in ruins, was founded in 1148. Roscommon, the chief town of the county, derived its origin from the abbey founded by St. Coman in 550. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised Jan. 1, 1801. The abbey for the order of Preaching Friars was founded by O'Conor, king of Connaught, about 1257; and the castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was built by Sir Robert de Ufford a few years later.

ROSE.—The Provins rose was introduced from Italy before A.D. 1596; the damask rose, from the south of France, before 1573; the moss rose, from North America, before 1724; the rose without thorns, also from North America, before 1726; and the China rose, from China, about 1789.

ROSES (War of). (See LANCASTRIANS and YORKISTS.)

ROSETTA (Egypt) is said to have been founded by the son of the celebrated Haroun-al-Rashid, about A.D. 875. It was taken and fortified by the French in 1798, and captured from them by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801. A British force was defeated here by an overwhelming body of Turkish horse, April 22, 1807.

ROSETTA STONE is the name given to a stone in the British Museum, which was discovered by the French among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near Rosetta, A.D. 1801. It came into the possession of the British on the capitulation of Alexandria, Aug. 22, 1801, and was brought to England in 1802. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages; viz. hieroglyphic, exchorial—or characters of the country—and Greek. The inscription in Greek eulogizes the virtues of Ptolemy Epiphanes, who succeeded to the throne B.C. 205, when only four or five years old. It appears to have been erected about B.C. 193.

ROSI CRUCIANS.—A sect of visionary speculators in Germany, whose existence became first known to the public in the 17th century. In 1619 John Valentine Andreas, a German scholar, published a work containing an account of Christian Rosenkreuz, a German noble of the 14th century, who after a long sojourn in the East, returned to Germany and founded a secret society of a few adepts who lived together in a building called Sancti Spiritus, where he died at the age of 106. The society renewed itself from time to time by the admission of new members in silence and obscurity, according to the last injunctions of its founder. The Rosicrucians have not been heard of as a separate order since

a little after the middle of the 18th century. Mosheim contends that the name was applied to the Chemists, or Fire-worshippers.

ROSKILD (Sweden).—Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, after gaining several victories over the king of Denmark, concluded a peace here, through the mediation of France and England, Feb. 25, 1658.

ROSS (Hereford) was made a free borough by Henry III., and sent members to parliament A.D. 1305. This privilege was relinquished on the petition of the inhabitants in 1306. Charles I. rested here on his way from Ragland Castle in 1645. John Kyrle, immortalized by Pope as the "Man of Ross," died here at the age of 84, in 1724.

ROSS, or NEW ROSS (Ireland), was surrounded with walls A.D. 1269. It was taken by Cromwell, and the fortifications demolished in 1649. Some insurgents who attacked the town were defeated with great slaughter by General Johnston, June 4, 1798.

ROSTOCK (Germany) was raised to the rank of a city A.D. 1030, and was taken and burnt by Valdemar I., king of Denmark, A.D. 1161. It was annexed to Mecklenburg in 1323, and joined the Hanseatic League, from which it separated in 1492. St. Peter's Church, remarkable for a steeple 420 feet in height, was founded at the end of the 12th century. The university of Rostock was founded in 1419. Rostock was repeatedly occupied by hostile troops in the 18th century.

ROTA CLUB.—This political society for contriving an equal government by rotation, was formed in London during the Interregnum. All the principal officers of state were to be chosen by ballot, and a certain number of members of parliament were to be changed annually by rotation—whence the club took its name.

ROTHENBURG (Bavaria) was anciently in the possession of the counts of Rothenburg, who became extinct about A.D. 1100, when the town was ceded to the emperor of Germany. It was mortgaged by Conrad IV. and Louis IV. to the house of Hohenlohe; but on the last occasion the town redeemed itself, and obtained a promise from Louis IV. in 1335 that it should not be mortgaged again. This promise was confirmed by Charles IV. and Wenceslaus. Rothenburg remained in possession of the empire till 1802, when it was bestowed on the elector of Bavaria.

ROTHERHAM (Yorkshire) is supposed to have been founded early in the Saxon period, and possessed a weekly market and annual fair before the Conquest. A second market and fair were granted to the town by Edward I. in 1307. The parish church, a handsome Gothic structure, was built in the reign of Edward IV. A college, founded in 1482, was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; the remains still exist, and are used as an inn. The Free Grammar-school was founded in 1584. Hollis's schools, for the education of thirty children, were founded in 1663. A meeting-house for Dissenters was built in 1705. Almshouses for four aged females were founded in 1780. A public library was

established in 1775, which, with the news-room and dispensary founded in 1806, occupy a substantial building erected in 1828.

ROTHERHITHE (Surrey), commonly called Redriff, a parish and suburb of London, is noted for its numerous docks. The great dock, finished A.D. 1700, was leased by the South-Sea Company in 1725, and called Greenland dock. It was purchased by a company of merchants in 1807, and afterwards much enlarged, and called the Commercial dock. A new dock was added to it Jan. 22, 1812. The church was built in 1714 and 1715; but the tower was not finished till 1739. It contains a monument to Lee Boo, prince of the Pelew Islands, who died of small-pox Dec. 27, 1784. A fire, which consumed 206 houses, occurred June 1, 1765. The Asiatic cholera broke out here in February, 1832.

ROTHERSAY CASTLE.—This steam-packet from Liverpool to Beaumaris was wrecked near the latter place Aug. 17, 1831. From 135 to 145 persons were supposed to have been on board, of whom only twenty-two were saved.

ROTHWEIL (Germany) was seized by the French A.D. 1643. The imperial forces were defeated here by the French, under Turenne, in 1644, and it was taken by the French in 1796. It was bestowed on the duke of Würtemberg in 1802.

ROTTERDAM (Holland) derives its name from the river Rotte, which runs through the town. It was surrounded by walls in the 13th century, and from this time its importance dates. Maximilian besieged it A.D. 1489, and after an obstinate defence of six months, the city surrendered, on condition of an amnesty. A body of Spaniards, retreating from the siege of Briel in 1572, were allowed to pass through the town in bodies of fifty with unloaded arms. The first detachment on entering slew the guard at the gates; the rest then rushed in, and all persons found in arms were slain. The inhabitants were treated as if the town had been taken by assault. The time of Rotterdam's greatest prosperity was the 17th and 18th centuries. It was occupied by the French in January, 1795. The Exchange was built in 1736, and the Academy of Sciences was founded in 1771.

ROUEN (France), anciently called Rotomagus, is first mentioned by Ptolemy, in the beginning of the 2nd century, as the capital of the Velloccasses, a Celtic people. It was taken and sacked by the Danes A.D. 841; and was ceded, with the whole of the province of Neustria, of which it was then the capital, to the Normans, under Rollo, about 911 or 912. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the count de Cotentin, in 930, and by Otho I. and Louis IV. of France in 948. Prince Arthur was murdered here by order of his uncle John, April 3, 1202. It was conquered by Philip II. June 4, 1204, and remained subject to the kings of France until taken by the English, under Henry V., Jan. 19, 1419. Joan of Arc was burned to death here May 30, 1431. The town was recovered by

the French, under Charles VII., in 1449. It revolted against Louis XI. in 1465, and was retaken by him in 1466. The Huguenots captured it in 1562, and it was immediately besieged by the Royalists, and captured by the duke of Guise, Oct. 20, 1562, when it was given up to pillage for eight days. Four or five hundred Protestants were massacred here on the eve of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. It was besieged for eight months by Henry IV. in 1593, and at last taken by the treachery of its governor. A famine occurred in 1789; and the revolution gave rise to some troubles in 1792, 1793, and 1795. Louis Philippe visited it in May, 1831, and again in 1832. The most remarkable building in Rouen is the cathedral of Notre-Dame, a splendid Gothic edifice commenced in the 13th century, but not completed till the 16th. The abbey church of St. Ouen, to which it was attached, was founded in the 6th century, was rebuilt in the 12th century, and having been destroyed by fire, was again rebuilt in the 14th and following centuries. It was much damaged by the Huguenots in 1562. The great clock-tower was built in 1389, and the court-house was completed in 1499. The railway to Havre was opened May 13, 1847. Rouen was made an archbishopric in 260; and councils were held here in 689, 1049, 1055, 1072, 1073, 1074; Feb. 1096; Oct. 7 to Nov. 5, 1118; in November, 1119; October, 1128; Feb. 11, 1190; March 27, 1223; in 1231; June 18, 1299; and Dec. 15, 1445.

ROOM. (See ICONIUM.)

ROUNDHEADS. (See CAVALIERS.)

ROUNDWAY DOWN (Battle).—An encounter between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians took place on Roundway Down, near Devizes, July 13, 1643, in which the latter were routed with great slaughter.

ROUSSILLON (France).—This old province, nearly identical with the modern department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, obtained its name from the town of Ruscino, afterwards called Roscilionna, now Tour de Roussillon, near Perpignan. The province was made subject to the Romans about B.C. 58. It was united in the 9th and 10th centuries with the county of Ampurius, in Spain; but was separated towards the close of the latter century, and governed by its own counts, the last of whom bequeathed it to the kings of Aragon in 1178. John II. of Aragon ceded it to Louis XI. of France, in 1462, as security for money borrowed; but it was restored by Charles VIII. to Ferdinand of Aragon, in 1493. It was conquered by Louis XIII. in 1642, and was finally annexed to France by the treaty of the Pyrénées in 1659. The Spaniards invaded it in 1793, and were expelled in 1794.

ROVEREDO (Battle).—The Austrians were defeated by the French near this town, in the Tyrol, Sept. 4, 1796. So close was the pursuit, that the republicans entered Roveredo pell-mell with the fugitives.

ROXBURG CASTLE (Scotland), supposed to have been built by the Saxons while they held the sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, was made a royal palace by David I.

on his accession to the throne, A.D. 1124. It was surrendered to the English by William the Lion in 1174, as a part of the price of his freedom, but was restored in 1189. The castle was seized by Edward I.; and the court of King's Bench was held herein 1292. It was taken by Sir James Douglas by stratagem March 6, 1313, and was shortly afterwards demolished by Robert Bruce. Edward III. restored the castle, and kept Christmas here in 1335. Sir Alexander Ramsay took it by escalade in 1342; but it was regained by the English in 1346, who held it till Aug. 3, 1460, when James II. of Scotland lost his life in besieging it. His widowed queen, Mary of Gueldres, then captured the castle, and it was entirely demolished. The duke of Somerset partly restored it in 1547. It was given up to the Scotch in 1550, and again destroyed.

ROXBURG (America).—This city of Massachusetts was incorporated A.D. 1630, and was made a city by charter in 1846.

ROYAL ACADEMY (London) was founded under the patronage of George III. Dec. 10, 1768. The first exhibition of the academicians took place in Pall-mall in 1769. George III. granted them apartments in old Somerset House, and afterwards in 1780 in new Somerset House. Their first exhibition at the latter took place in May of that year. They removed to the National Gallery, where the first exhibition was opened May 1, 1838.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir Joshua Reynolds	1768
Benjamin West	1792
Sir Thomas Lawrence	1820
Sir Martin A. Shee	1830
Sir Charles Eastlake	1850

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A society bearing this title was established at London A.D. 1720 for the encouragement of the Italian opera. George Frederick Handel, Giovanni Bononcini, and Attilio Ariosto, the three most eminent composers of the day, were engaged to supply works and superintend arrangements, but the institution was never very successful, and after an existence of about nine years was dissolved in consequence of the quarrels of the singers. The present Academy of Music was founded by the earl of Westmorland in 1822. The first concert took place Dec. 8, 1828, and the charter of incorporation was granted in 1830.

ROYAL ADELAIDE.—This steamer from Cork to London arrived at Plymouth March 28, 1850, and left on the following day, with about 180 passengers and a crew of 24 men. She was totally wrecked on the Tongue Sand off Margate, on the night of Saturday, March 30, when all on board perished.

ROYAL CHARTER screw steamer, Captain Taylor, bound from Port Phillip, Australia, to Liverpool, was totally wrecked in Red-wharf Bay, on the Anglesey coast, during the night, Oct. 25, 1859, and 459 lives were

lost. The vessel had from £500,000 to £800,000 worth of gold on board, much of which was recovered.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Dublin) was founded Aug. 2, 1769, and opened in 1779, at a cost of £40,000. This sum was raised partly by parliamentary grants, partly by subscriptions, and partly by lotteries.

ROYAL EXCHANGE (London).—The foundation of the original edifice was laid by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566. Queen Elizabeth opened it Jan. 23, 1571, and by the sound of trumpets her herald named it the Royal Exchange. It was destroyed by the great fire in September, 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation of another structure, Oct. 23, 1667, and it was opened Sept. 28, 1669, having cost £58,962. It was repaired and beautified in 1769, parliament contributing £10,000 towards the expense. This edifice was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1838, was opened by Queen Victoria in state, Oct. 28, 1844.

ROYAL GEORGE, of 108 guns, commanded by Admiral Kempenfeldt, sank at Portsmouth, nearly a thousand lives being lost, at ten o'clock in the morning, Aug. 29, 1782. A court-martial which was held on Captain Waghorne, relative to the catastrophe, acquitted him Sept. 9. Sixteen guns and other things were recovered by the diving-bell, Nov. 21. The wreck was surveyed by aid of the diving-bell, when the whole of the decks were found to have fallen in, May 24, 1817.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.—The duties of the different officers of the royal household were first defined and reduced to order by Edward III. The expenses connected with it were fixed at £12,059 9s. 11d. by the private act, 11 Hen. VII. c. 36 (1494), which was amended by subsequent statutes. The duties of the great master of the king's household were regulated by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39 (1540), which was repealed by 1 Mary, st. 3, c. 4 (1553). (*See* LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.) The purveyance system, which empowered the officers of the royal household to purchase goods for their master's use without the consent of the vendors, was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660). Edmund Burke commenced his efforts against the extravagance of this department in 1780, and procured the suppression of several unnecessary offices by 22 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782).

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This institution was founded by Count Rumford and Sir Joseph Banks, March 9, 1799, and received its charter of incorporation, Jan. 13, 1800. Its laboratory is celebrated as having been the scene of some of the most important discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy and Professor Faraday, who have both been officially connected with the institution. In 1833, John Fuller, of Rose Hill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology, and in 1838, Mrs. Acton, of Euston Square, gave £1,000

towards establishing a septennial prize for the best essay on the goodness of Providence as exemplified by scientific research.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, 12 Geo. III. c. 11 (1772), prohibited members of the royal family from contracting marriage without the consent of the king, signified under the great seal, until they attained the age of twenty-five years.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE.—Blackstone defines the sovereign's prerogative as "that special pre-eminence which the king has, over and above all other persons, and out of the ordinary course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity." He enjoys supreme sovereignty in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and he is declared politically perfect, it being a constitutional maxim "that he can do no wrong." He is the supreme head of the military and naval force of the kingdom, the fountain of justice, mercy, honour, office, and privilege, and the only person empowered to send or receive ambassadors, to declare war or conclude peace, and to coin the money of the realm. The royal prerogative was defined by 17 Edw. II. stat. 1 (1324), and was continued by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24 (1535). Constitutional limitation of the royal powers was secured by the Petition of Rights, 3 Charles I. (1627), which placed the sole power of granting money to the sovereign in the hands of the people's representatives in parliament. The feudal rights of the king were abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660), and the dispensing power of the crown was destroyed by 1 Will. & Mary, ss. 2, c. 2 (1689).

ROYAL SOCIETY (London).—A number of gentlemen residing in London, among whom were Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, and Goddard, with Forster, professor of astronomy at Gresham College, associated themselves for scientific investigation, A.D. 1645. Some of them removed to Oxford in 1652, and formed a similar society there. The two were united, and held their meetings in London in 1659. They were suspended for some time, but at the Restoration in 1660 were resumed in Gresham College. A code of rules was drawn up Nov. 28, and the first formal proceedings took place Dec. 5. The society having presented a congratulatory address to Charles II., his majesty granted it a charter in 1662, which was amended and renewed in 1663. The king bestowed a mace upon the society in 1663; and signed his name in the charter-book as its founder, in 1664. The first number of the "Philosophical Transactions" was published March 6, 1665. The place of meeting was changed to Arundel House in January, 1667, and again to Gresham College in October, 1674. The delivery of lectures was commenced in 1674, and a sum of money for a lectureship was left by dame lady Sadlier, widow of Dr. Croone, in 1706, the first of which was delivered in 1738. The Bakerian lecture on electro-chemistry was founded in 1774. A legacy of £400, received on the death of the bishop of Chester (Dr. Wilkins), was expended in the purchase of certain farm rents at Lewes, in

January, 1675. The college and lands at Chelsea, which had been granted to the society, were sold, and the proceeds were invested in stock in January, 1682. A paid secretary was appointed at a salary of £50 per annum in 1686. The house in Crane Court, Fleet Street, whither the society removed, was purchased in 1701, and the government assigned it apartments in Somerset House in 1782. Sir Isaac Newton was appointed president in 1703, holding the office till his death in 1727. The society published the first edition of his *Principia* in 1686. Originally issued monthly, the "Philosophical Transactions" were collected and published in ninety volumes, embracing the period from 1665—1800. Sir Godfrey Copely founded a gold medal, purchased with the interest of £100, in 1709; Count Rumford presented a sum of £1,000 in the 3 per cents. for a like purpose in 1796; and George IV. made an annual grant of a hundred guineas for two medals in 1825.

RUBICON (Italy).—This river formed the northern boundary of Italy at the time Julius Cæsar held the government of Cis-Alpine Gaul. The passage of this river was considered as a declaration of hostilities, and precipitated the Social war B.C. 49. In the controversy regarding its identification, the arguments in favour of Fiumicino seem to preponderate, although a papal bull pronounced in favour of another stream, the Luso, A.D. 1756.

RUEL, or **RUEIL** (France).—During the civil strife between the parliament on the one hand, and the queen mother with Mazzarin on the other, a treaty of peace was signed at this town March 11, 1649.

RUFFLES appear to have come into use as an article of dress in the reign of Henry VIII. Hand-ruffs were plaited and edged with lace in the time of Elizabeth. The Rev. William Cole, in his journey to France in 1765, was taken for a clergyman because he did not wear ruffles. They seem to have gone out of fashion during the French revolution of 1789.

RUGBY (Warwickshire).—The school was founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a London tradesman, and native of the place, A.D. 1567. It was regulated by act of parliament in 1777, and rose to great distinction under the mastership of Dr. Arnold, 1827—1842. The Elborow school was founded by Richard Elborow in the 18th century; the parochial schools were built in 1830; St. Matthew's church was founded in 1841; and the Literary Institute in 1847.

RÜGEN (Baltic Sea), the Holy Island of the Slavonic Varini, captured by the duke of Poland A.D. 1124, and by the king of Denmark in 1169, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 14, 1648. It was taken by the Danes in 1677. Having been restored to Sweden, Sept. 2, 1679, it was taken when Peter I. sent the Russian fleet against Charles XII., Nov. 17, 1715. Rügen was assigned to Sweden by the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. It capitulated to

the French Sept. 7, 1807, and was ceded by Sweden to the Danish crown, by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, and by Denmark to the king of Prussia, June 4, 1815.

RUM.—This West-Indian spirit is the product of molasses and the refuse of the sugar-manufactory. It is not known when the manufacture of rum commenced, or whence the spirit derived its name. Ships carrying rum must be of at least fifty tons burden, by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 144 (Aug. 20, 1853), which prohibits the importation of the spirit in casks of less than twenty gallons, or in bottles of more than three pints. The duties charged upon its importation have undergone several changes. By 21 Vict. c. 16 (May 11, 1858), a rate of 8s. 2d. per gallon is charged on every gallon of rum brought into the United Kingdom.

RUMP PARLIAMENT.—After the Long Parliament had been sitting eight years, Colonel Pride, invading the House of Commons, sent forty-seven members to prison and excluded ninety-six more, leaving a remnant of about fifty, Dec. 6, 1648. It voted the late treaty with King Charles I. dishonourable and dangerous, Dec. 13; and that he should be tried for treason against the people, Dec. 23. On the peers refusing their concurrence, the Commons passed the ordinance for the king's trial, Jan. 6, 1649; and the members who wished to accept the king's concessions were expelled the house Feb. 1. This parliament voted the House of Lords "useless and dangerous" Feb. 6, and the office of king unnecessary Feb. 7. It passed acts abolishing the office of king and the peerage, March 17 and 19, 1649. It took the style of "Parliamentum Reipublicæ Angliæ" Feb. 9, 1650. It passed the celebrated Navigation Act affecting Dutch commerce, Oct. 9, 1651, and in the same month fixed its own dissolution at Nov. 3, 1654. An act prohibiting the use of titles conferred since Jan. 4, 1642, was passed January, 1652; and an act of amnesty was passed Feb. 24, 1652. Between it and the council of officers considerable differences arose as to the constitution of the new legislature. Cromwell entered the house with a strong guard, and terminated its existence by expelling the members, April 20, 1653.

RUNIC CHARACTERS, the alphabet, consisting of sixteen letters, used by the Teutonic nations, were ascribed by tradition to the god Odin, B.C. 508, although it was probably introduced to the people on the coast of the Baltic by Phœnician traders long before the Christian æra. The invention has also been ascribed to Ulphilas, bishop of the Goths, A.D. 350. They ceased to be used in Sweden in 1001, and were condemned in Spain by the council of Toledo in 1115.

RUNNYMEDE (Surrey).—King John met the barons on this plain, near Egham, and granted Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

RUSCIA (Italy), the *navale Thurviorum*, which had been transferred to Ruscianum,

or Rossano, was besieged by Totila, A.D. 547, and after two attempts on the part of the Romans, under Belisarius, to relieve the garrison, fell in 548.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION was formed after the resignation of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, announced in parliament June 29, 1846. Lord John Russell completed his arrangements early in July, and the cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	{ Lord John Russell, made Earl Russell in 1861.
Lord Chancellor	{ Lord, afterwards Earl, Cottenham.
President of the Council	{ Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	{ Earl of Minto.
Chancellor of Exchequer	{ Mr., afterwards Sir, Charles Wood, Bart.
Home Secretary	{ Sir George Grey, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	{ Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	{ Earl Grey.
Admiralty	{ Earl of Auckland.
Board of Control	{ Sir John Hobhouse, created Lord Broughton Feb. 22, 1851.
Duchy of Lancaster	{ Lord Campbell.
Woods and Forests	{ Viscount Morpeth, afterwards Earl of Carlisle.
Paymaster-General	{ Mr., afterwards Lord, Macaulay.
Postmaster-General	{ Marquis of Clanricarde.
Board of Trade	{ Earl of Clarendon.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	{ Mr. Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton.

The earl of Bessborough, lord lieutenant of Ireland, died May 16, 1847, and the earl of Clarendon succeeded him, May 20. Mr. Labouchere was appointed to the Board of Trade July 22, and his successor, as chief secretary for Ireland, did not receive a seat in the cabinet. The earl of Auckland died Jan. 1, and Sir Francis T. Baring became first lord of the Admiralty Jan. 15, 1849. The earl of Carlisle became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, March 6, 1850, in place of Lord Campbell, appointed lord chief justice. Sir Thomas Wilde, created Lord Truro, became lord chancellor July 15, 1850, Lord Cottenham having resigned June 19, and Mr. Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Panmure, obtained a seat in the cabinet as secretary at war. The government having been for some time in a precarious state, was defeated by 100 to 52, Feb. 20, 1851, upon a motion to bring in a bill to make the franchise in the counties of England and Wales the same as that of the boroughs, and resigned office Feb. 21. The earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham having refused to assist Lord John Russell in the reconstitution of his cabinet, and Lord Stanley having declined the task of forming an administration, the Russell ministry finally resumed office, and the ministerial crisis terminated March 3. Earl Granville, who had succeeded Mr. Macaulay as paymaster of the forces, and Lord Seymour, made first commissioner of works April 15, 1850, obtained seats in the cabinet in 1851. Lord Palmerston resigned the foreign secretaryship, and Earl Granville was appointed as his successor, Dec. 26, 1851. Mr. Fox Maule replaced Lord Broughton at the Board of Control, Feb. 5,

1852. An amendment proposed by Lord Palmerston to the government Militia Bill was carried by 135 to 126, Feb. 20; and the announcement of the dissolution of the Russell administration was made in both branches of the legislature Feb. 23. (*See* DERBY (FIRST) ADMINISTRATION.)

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (London).—A lease for the ground was obtained from the duke of Bedford, July 26, 1802, by James Burton, who proposed to erect a suite of assembly and ball-rooms. The progress of the work was delayed by a fire, which occurred in 1802. The Russell Assembly-rooms were opened in February, 1804. This speculation failed, and early in 1808 meetings were held for the establishment of a literary and scientific society, and it was agreed to raise 12,500 guineas in five hundred shares at twenty-five guineas each. General meetings were held April 20 and July 7, and the property was transferred to trustees for the formation of the Russell Institution, Oct. 18. The news-room was opened June 4, 1808, the circulation of books commenced Jan. 2, 1809, and lectures were first delivered in 1810. The ball-room was converted into a library, which was opened March 23, 1814. The first catalogue was published in 1809, the second in 1814, the third in 1820, the fourth in 1826, the fifth in 1835, and the sixth in 1849.

RUSSIA.—The kingdom, extending over great portions of Europe and Asia, partly corresponds with the ancient Sarmatia. It is said to derive its name from the Rhoxolani or Rhoxani, a Gothic people that settled there at a very early period, though several other derivations are given. It is first mentioned as Russia about A.D. 839.

A.D.

862. Ruric the Norman, chief of the Varangians, establishes his government at Novgorod.

865. The Russians attack Constantinople, and are defeated by the emperor Michael III.

879. Death of Ruric, who is succeeded by his infant son Igor, under the regency of his kinsman Oleg.

882. Oleg makes Kiev his capital.

907. Another expedition against Constantinople is conducted by Oleg, who receives a large tribute from the emperor Leo VI.

912. A commercial treaty is concluded with the Eastern empire.

941. Igor invades the Eastern empire, and is repulsed by the emperor Romanus.

945. A second treaty is signed with the emperor. Igor is assassinated at Korosten, and is succeeded by his son Sviatoslaf, his widow Olga acting as regent.

957. The queen regent, Olga, visits Constantinople, where she is baptized.

966. Sviatoslaf, prince of Kiev, overthrows the empire of the Khazars.

968. He defeats the Bulgarians in a great battle.

970. He crosses the Balkan and invades Thrace.

971. July. He sustains a great defeat from John I. at Dorystolon or Durostole.

977. Civil war breaks out between the brothers Vladimir, Yaropolk, and Oleg.

980. Yaropolk is assassinated by his brother Vladimir.

988. Vladimir the Great takes Cherson from the Greek emperor Basil II., whose sister Anne he marries; he also embraces Christianity.

1018. Yaroslaf promulgates a code of laws.

A.D.

1043. Vladimir, prince of Novgorod, attacks Constantinople and is defeated with great loss.

1158. Yury I. founds Vladimir and makes it his capital.

1223. The Tartars of the Golden Horde (*q.v.*) establish themselves in the south-east parts of Russia.

1235. Russia is invaded by 1,500,000 Mongols, under Batou Khan.

1238. The Tartar khan of Kiptschak exercises the supreme power in Russia.

1241. Alexander Newski defeats an invading army of Swedes and Danes at the battle of the Neva (*q.v.*).

1252. He receives the title of Grand Duke from the Tartars.

1313. The Russians make Moscow their capital, and invade Finland.

1320. The principality of Kiev is seized by Gedimin, duke of Lithuania.

1323. Ivan I., surnamed Kalita, becomes grand prince, and establishes the principle of hereditary succession.

1340. Red Russia is conquered by the Poles and Hungarians.

1352. Red Russia is seized by the Lithuanians.

1380. Dimitri, or Demetrius III., defeats the Tartars at the great battle of the Don, and is surnamed Donskoi in consequence.

1383. War is carried on against the Tartars, who burn Moscow.

1395. Russia is invaded by Timour the Tartar.

1425. Death of Vassili Dinitrievitch, in whose reign the first Russian coinage was established.

1441. The empire of the Kiptschak Mongols is divided into four principalities.

1462. Accession of Ivan III., or John Basilowitch the Great, the real founder of the modern Russian empire.

1472. Ivan III. marries Sophia, niece of the last Greek emperor Constantine XIII., and adopts the title of czar, and the two-headed eagle as his badge.

1476. The Russians discontinue paying tribute to the Tartars.

1477. War is commenced with the Tartars.

1478. Jan. 15. The republican city of Novgorod submits to Ivan III.

1480. The Mongol power in Russia is destroyed by Ivan III.

1481. Ambassadors are first received at the Russian court.

1482. The Russians employ artillery for the first time this year.

1487. Ivan III. defeats the khan of Cazan at the battle of Sviaga.

1488. War breaks out with Sweden.

1493. A league against Denmark is concluded with Sweden. The punishment of the knout is introduced into Russia about this time.

1506. A war is undertaken against Poland.

1510. The Tartars invade Russia.

1521. The Crim Tartars are defeated at the battle of Kazan.

1523. Peace is concluded with Poland.

1524. The Russians sustain a defeat from the Tartars on the Volga.

1530. Peace is concluded with the Tartars.

1538. Death of the queen-regent Helena, whose young son, Ivan IV., is kept in tutelage by the three brothers Shuiski.

1541. A Tartar invasion, under the khan of the Crimea, is repelled.

1543. Ivan IV., at the age of 14, puts to death Andrew Shuiski and assumes the government, which he conducts with great tyranny.

1545. Ivan IV. is solemnly crowned czar by the patriarch, being the first Russian monarch whose coronation was a public and ecclesiastical ceremony.

1546. He establishes the "Strelitzes," the first standing army in Russia.

1550. War is resumed with the Tartars.

A.D.

1552. Oct. 2. Cazan is captured by the czar, and its inhabitants are massacred.
1554. The Russians discover Siberia.
1555. The czar exacts tribute from the Siberians.
1557. The peasantry are declared the property of the landowners.
1558. War is commenced with the Teutonic knights.
1562. Russia and Sweden unite in a war against Poland.
1570. Jan. In consequence of a pretended insurrection at Novgorod, Ivan IV. massacres 60,000 of the inhabitants.
1571. Russia is overrun by the Tartars, who burn Moscow.
1576. The Cossacks are formed into a regular army of defence against the Tartars.
1579. Ivan IV. solicits the hand of Elizabeth of England, and puts his eldest son to death.
1589. The Greek Church in Russia is declared independent of the patriarch of Constantinople.
1598. Death of the czar Feodor, and extinction of the Ruric dynasty.
1604. A monk pretends to be Demetrius, a deceased son of the czar Ivan IV.
1605. On the death of Boris Godunow, the throne is seized by the pseudo Demetrius, who is murdered by his subjects.
1607. An alliance is concluded with Sweden.
1609. A second impostor asserts himself to be Demetrius.
1612. The Poles are expelled from Moscow.
1613. Accession of the Romanoff dynasty.
1617. Feb. 27. Finland is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Stolbova.
1618. Ladislaus of Poland marches as far as Moscow.
1634. June 15. Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Wiasma.
1649. The laws are revised.
1651. English traders are excluded from Russia.
1654. The Co-sacks are taken under Russian protection, which occasions a war with Poland.
1656. Oct. 3. The truce of Wilna, or Niemetz, is concluded with Poland.
1657. The czar refuses to receive an ambassador from Oliver Cromwell.
1661. July 1. The peace of Oliva is concluded with Sweden.
1667. Jan. 20. By the treaty of Andrussow, Russia cedes Servia, the Ukraine, and several towns, to Poland.
1668. Russian ambassadors are first sent to the courts of France and Spain.
1671. The insurrection of Steuko Radzin terminates in his execution.
1673. Submission of the Tourgouth Tartars.
1678. War is commenced against the Turks.
1681. The Turks resign all claim to the Ukraine and the Cossack territory, and peace is restored.
1682. A mutiny breaks out among the Strelitzes.
1686. May 6. An alliance between Russia and Poland against Turkey is signed at Moscow.
1688. The czar Ivan V. resigns his share of the government.
1697. Peter I. visits England and Holland.
1698. In consequence of a revolt Peter I. puts to death all the Strelitzes.
1700. Nov. 30. Peter I. sustains a severe defeat from the Swedes at Narva. He builds the first Russian frigate, and founds the navy.
1703. May 27. Foundation of St. Petersburg (*q.v.*).
1708. Revolt of the Cossacks under Mazeppa, who is assisted by Charles XII. of Sweden.
1709. May. Charles is defeated by Peter I. at Poltava (*q.v.*).
1710. War is commenced with Turkey.
1711. July 10. The treaty of Falczi (*q.v.*). A direct- ing senate is established.
1712. Catherine, the wife of Peter, receives the title of Czarina.

A.D.

1718. July 7. Death of the czarowitz Alexis, who is supposed to have been murdered by his father.
1721. Aug. 30. The peace of Nystadt is concluded with Sweden, which cedes Esthonia, Livonia, and other territories to Russia.
1722. The czar Peter assumes the style of "Emperor of all the Russias."
1723. Persia cedes extensive territory to Russia.
1725. Feb. 8. Death of Peter I., or the Great.
1730. Jan. 29. Death of Peter II., and extinction of the Romanoff dynasty: the throne is conferred upon Anne of Courland.
1733. The Russians invade Poland.
1735. The Russian possessions in Persia are relinquished.
1739. The Russian possessions in Turkey are restored by the treaty of Belgrade (*q.v.*).
1740. A conspiracy against the czarina is detected.
1742. Dec. 15. The army revolts and deposes Ivan VI. The throne is conferred on Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Peter I. and Catherine.
1748. An alliance is concluded with Austria.
1752. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams is sent to Warsaw by the English government, to effect a union between Russia, Poland, and Saxony.
1757. Russia takes part in the Seven Years' war, and invades Prussia.
1760. Oct. 9. The Russians and Austrians take Berlin.
1762. May 5. Peace is concluded with Prussia at St. Petersburg. July 10. A revolution breaks out at St. Petersburg, where the czar Peter III. is deposed. July 19. He dies.
1764. The imprisoned czar, Ivan VI., is put to death.
1768. Turkey declares war against Russia. (*See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.*)
1772. Russia participates in the first partition of Poland.
1773. Rebellion of the Cossack Pugatcheff, who claims to be the deceased czar, Peter III.
1774. July 10. Russia gains considerable acquisitions in Turkey by the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji (*q.v.*).
1775. The impostor Pugatcheff is broken on the wheel.
1778. Prince Potemkin is made minister.
1788. War is commenced with Sweden.
1790. The Swedes fall in an attack upon St. Petersburg. Aug. 14. Peace is restored by the treaty of Werela.
1792. Jan. 9. The Crimea is finally ceded to Russia by the treaty of Jassy (*q.v.*). June 8. War is declared against Poland.
1793. March 25. An alliance is concluded with England against France. Russia acquires considerable territory by the second partition of Poland.
1795. Poland is finally divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
1797. Russia acquires considerable territory in Persia by the treaty of Teflis.
1798. Dec. 29. Russia unites with England and Austria in a coalition against France.
1799. Suwarrow assists the Austrians in Italy. Russia secedes from the Anglo-Austrian alliance, and forms a coalition with France.
1800. Nov. 15. The emperor Paul lays an embargo on English ships. Dec. 16. A maritime confederacy is signed between Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Dec. 30. The czar invites the contending sovereigns of Europe to meet at St. Petersburg, and settle their differences by a private combat, in which their ministers should act as squires.
1801. March 23. Paul I. is assassinated by a party of noblemen under General Benningsen and Pahlen. May 17. A convention is signed with England.
1805. April 11. Russia again joins the coalition against France.

- A.D.
 1806. A Russian army occupies Moldavia and Wallachia. Nov. 28. The French enter Warsaw for the purpose of aiding the Poles against the Russians.
 1807. June 25. The czar has an interview with the emperor Napoleon I. on the Niemen, at Tilsit. July 9. Peace is restored by the treaty of Tilsit. Oct. 6. War is declared against Sweden. Nov. 8. War is declared against England.
 1809. May 5. War is declared against Austria. Sept. 17. Peace with Sweden is restored by the treaty of Frederickshamm.
 1812. April 5. A coalition is formed with Sweden against France. June 24. The French, under Napoleon I., cross the Niemen. July 18. Peace is restored with England by the treaty of Orebro. Aug. 17. The Russians are defeated at Smolensko. Sept. 7. The French engage the Russians at Borodino (q. v.). Sept. 14. They enter Moscow, which is burnt by the inhabitants (see Moscow). Oct. 19. The French commence their retreat. Nov. 26—28. They are defeated, with immense slaughter, at the Beresina (q. v.).
 1813. Jan. 19. The French recross the Niemen, having lost about 257,000 men in the campaign. June 4. The armistice of Pischewitz is concluded with Napoleon I. June 14. The convention of Reichenbach is signed with Great Britain.
 1814. March 31. The emperor Alexander I. and the allies enter Paris. June 6. He visits England.
 1815. June 20. The emperor of Russia is proclaimed king of Poland.
 1817. Dec. 27. The ministry of public instruction is united to that of religious affairs.
 1820. The Jesuits are expelled from Russia.
 1823. The grand-duke Constantine resigns his right to the throne.
 1825. The emperor Alexander I. makes a tour through his dominions. Dec. 1. He dies at Taganrog, and is succeeded by his brother, Nicholas I. Dec. 26. A military revolt, under Colonel Pestal, is suppressed at St. Petersburg. Dec. 29. The troops at Moscow proclaim Constantine, and 200 are slain.
 1826. Feb. The duke of Wellington visits St. Petersburg. Sept. 3. Coronation of the emperor at Moscow. Sept. 28. War is declared against Persia (q. v.).
 1827. July 9. Nicholas I. visits England, where he receives the investiture of the garter.
 1828. Feb. 22. Peace with Persia is restored by the treaty of Turkmanshai. April 26. War is declared against the Ottoman empire (q. v.).
 1829. May 24. Coronation of Nicholas I. at Warsaw as king of Poland. Sept. 14. Peace with Turkey is restored by the treaty of Hadrianople (q. v.), by which Circassia is annexed to Russia.
 1830. Nov. 29. A revolutionary war breaks out in Poland (q. v.).
 1831. June 27. Death of the grand-duke Constantine. Sept. 8. The capture of Warsaw by the Russians reduces the Poles to subjection.
 1834. Feb. 10. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees to the Russian authorities is concluded with Austria and Prussia.
 1840. Jan. Failure of the expedition against the Turcomans of Khiva, in Central Asia. July 15. Russia, England, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey conclude a treaty at London for the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha from Syria.
 1841. The Circassian war commences.
 1844. June 1. Nicholas I. visits England, where he remains eight days. An insurrectionary movement is suppressed in Poland (q. v.).
 1846. June 9. The grand-duke Constantine visits Portsmouth.
 1847. Poland is made a province of the empire.

- A.D.
 1848. March 3. The French revolution occasions great excitement at St. Petersburg. April. An insurrection commences in White Russia.
 1849. May. A Russian force is sent to the assistance of the Austrians in Hungary (q. v.). Nov. Russia demands the expulsion of Hungarian refugees from Turkey.
 1850. Jan. 6. A conspiracy against the emperor is detected.
 1851. The St. Petersburg and Moscow railway is commenced.
 1852. May 8. Nicholas I. visits Vienna. May 16. He goes to Potsdam.
 1853. July 2. The Russians occupy the Danubian principalities. Sept. 24. The emperors of Russia and Austria have an interview at Olmütz. Oct. 2. Nicholas I. meets the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia at Warsaw. Oct. 5. War is declared against Turkey. (See RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.)
 1854. Feb. 7. Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador, leaves England. March 5. Ten of the northern governments, inclusive of Poland, are declared in a state of siege. April 23. Nicholas I. issues a manifesto asserting that his only object in the war is the defence of the Christian faith.
 1855. March 2. Death of the emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburg. Sept. 25. Alexander II. visits Nicolaieff. Oct. 15. He orders a levy of 10 men in 1,000 throughout the empire, seven provinces only excepted. Nov. 9. He visits his forces at Sebastopol. Nov. 18. He returns to St. Petersburg. Nov. 21. A treaty is signed between France and England with Sweden, by which the latter power engages to cede no territory to Russia, and receives the promise of assistance from the other parties in the event of Russian aggression.
 1856. Feb. 1. Death of Prince Paskiewitch at Warsaw. March 30. Peace is restored by the treaty of Paris. May 17. The department of public instruction is placed under the immediate control of the emperor. May 22. The emperor visits Warsaw. May 27. He grants a political amnesty to the Poles. Sept. 2. He publishes a manifesto against English and French interference in the affairs of Naples. Sept. 7. He is solemnly crowned at Moscow.
 1857. Jan. 26. The works of the St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway are entrusted to a company of Russian and foreign capitalists. June 14. A commercial treaty is signed with France. Sept. 25. An interview between the emperors of Russia and of France takes place at Stutgardt. Oct. 1. Alexander II. meets the emperor of Austria at Weimar. Dec. 16. The department of military colonies is abolished.
 1858. Jan. 15. A committee is established under the presidency of the emperor, to consider the best measures for ameliorating the condition of the serfs. May 28. A frontier treaty is concluded with the emperor of China at Aihun. June 9. A treaty of commerce and navigation is concluded with Belgium. July 2. The royal peasants are admitted to personal rights. Dec. 31. A commercial treaty is concluded with Great Britain.
 1859. May 27. The Russian government protests against any intervention on the part of the Germanic Confederation in the Italian question. July 27. An expedition against Schamyl is sent into Daghestan. Aug. 5. The stronghold of Ullu-Kale, in the Caucasus, surrenders to the Russians. Aug. 8. Prince Bariatski announces the subjection of the tribes of the Caucasus. Aug. 26. Extension of political rights among the serfs. Sept. 7. Capture of the Circassian leader Schamyl. Sept. 20. The czarowitz Nicholas attains his majority.

A.D.
1860. Feb. 13. Russia rejects the principle of the sovereignty of the people. May 5. The Russian government invites a conference of the European powers to assemble in Russia for considering the condition of Christians in Turkey. June 12. New regulations are made respecting the national bank. June 19. War recommences in the Caucasus. Sept. 14. A commercial treaty is concluded with Austria. Oct. 10. The Russian ambassador is recalled from Turin. Oct. 22. The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the prince-regent of Prussia, have an interview at Warsaw.
1861. Feb. Troubles in Poland (*q.v.*). March 18. An imperial manifesto is published; which decrees the total emancipation of the serfs of the empire within two years. April 10. A commission of the states of Finland is summoned to meet at Helsingfors in 1862. May 30. Death of Prince Gortschakoff.

RULERS OF RUSSIA.

DUKES AND GRAND-DUKES.

A.D.		A.D.	
Ruric	847	Michael I.	1175
Oleg	879	Wsewolod III.	1177
Igor I.	913	Yury II.	1213
Sviatoslav I.	943	Constantine	1217
Yaropolk I.	973	Yaroslav II.	1238
Vladimir I., the Great	980	Alexander Newski	1243
Sviatopolk I.	1015	Yaroslav III.	1262
Yaroslav I.	1018	Vassili I.	1270
Isaslav I.	1051	Dimitri	1275
Sviatoslav II.	1073	Andrew I.	1281
Wsewolod I.	1078	Danilo	1294
Sviatopolk II.	1093	Michael II.	1305
Vladimir II.	1113	Yury III.	1317
Mistislav	1125	Ivan I.	1328
Yaropolk II.	1132	Simeon	1340
Wsewolod II.	1138	Ivan II.	1353
Isaslav II.	1146	Dimitri II.	1359
Yury I.	1149	Dimitri III.	1363
Anrej	1159	Vassili II.	1389
		Vassili III.	1425

CZARS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Ivan III.	1462	Vassili Schuisikoi ..	1606
Vassili IV.	1505	Michael III.	1613
Ivan IV.	1533	Alexis	1645
Feodor I.	1584	Feodor II.	1676
Boris Godunow	1598	Ivan V.	1682

EMPERORS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Peter I. or the Great	1685	Peter III.	1762
Catharine I.	1725	Catharine II.	1762
Peter II.	1727	Paul I.	1796
Anne	1730	Alexander I.	1801
Ivan VI.	1740	Nicolas I.	1825
Elizabeth	1741	Alexander II.	1855

RUSSIA COMPANY.—The English trade through Archangel was opened by some Englishmen who went on a voyage of discovery, A.D. 1553. They were sent for by Ivan IV., when international commerce was established, and a company formed in London, Richard Chancellor and Anthony Jenkinson being the agents, in 1554.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.—The sultan of Turkey finding it impossible to comply with the demands of the Czar respecting the holy places and the Turkish subjects professing the Greek religion, the Russian embassy was recalled from Constantinople, May 21, 1853.

A.D.

1853. May 28. A manifesto is issued to the great powers by the Sultan. June 8. The British fleet, under Admiral Dundas, is ordered to the Dardanelles. July 2. The Russian army crosses the Pruth. Oct. 5. Turkey declares war. Oct. 23. The first encounter takes place at Isakcha. Oct. 30. The British fleet enters the Bosphorus. Nov. 4. The Turks are victorious at Otenitza, the Russians losing 1,000 men. Dec. 31. The "Identical Note" is accepted by the Sultan.
1854. Jan. 2. The neutrality of Sweden and Denmark is assured. Jan. 4. The allied fleets of England and France enter the Black Sea. Jan. 6. The Turks are victorious at Citate, with a loss to the Russians of 3,000 men. Jan. 8. The Russians enter the Dobrudscha. Feb. 23. The embarkation of British troops for the East. March 11. The Baltic fleet, under Napier, sails from Spithead. March 19. The French troops for the East begin to embark. March 20. The French Baltic fleet sails from Brest. March 28. Declaration of war by England and France. April 14. The siege of Silistria is commenced by the Russians. April 15. A convention is agreed to between France, Turkey, and England. April 18. Luder is defeated by Omar Pasha near Rassova. April 20. Austria and Prussia agree to remain neutral. April 22. Bombardment of Odessa by the French and English fleets. May 12. The *Tiger* is lost off Odessa, and her crew made prisoners by the Russians. June 14. Treaty of Boyadji-Keuy between Austria and Turkey. June 23. The siege of Silistria is raised by the Russians. July 7. The Turks are victorious at Giurgevo. July 28. Wallachia is evacuated by the Russians. July 29. The Turks are defeated by the Russians near Bayazid. Aug. 6. The Turks are again defeated at Kurekere. Aug. 13—16. Bomarsund is besieged by the allied fleets, and surrenders unconditionally. Aug. 20. The Austrians enter the principalities. Aug. 24. Kola, in the White Sea, is bombarded by the *Miranda*, and completely destroyed. Sept. 7. The allies are defeated at Petropaulovski. Sept. 14. The allies (25,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8,000 Turks) land at Old Fort, in the Crimea. Sept. 15. Moldavia is evacuated by the Russians. Sept. 20. Battle of the Alma, the Russians defeated by the French and English. Sept. 23. The Russian fleet is sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol by Menschikoff. Sept. 26. Balaclava is occupied by the English. Sept. 29. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, the French commander-in-chief. Oct. 2. The siege army encamps before Sebastopol. Oct. 17. Bombardment commences. Oct. 25. Battle of Balaclava, and famous charge of the Light Brigade. Nov. 5. Battle of Inkermann. Dec. 2. Tripartite treaty between Austria, England, and France against Russia is signed at Vienna. Dec. 22. Admiral Dundas is succeeded by Sir E. Lyons. Dec. 24. Admiral Bruat succeeds Admiral Hamelin.
1855. Jan. 26. Sardinia joins the allies. Jan. 29. The Sebastopol committee is appointed to inquire into state of the army. Feb. 6. A warrant is issued, giving commissions to sergeants and corporals. Feb. 24. The French are defeated at the White Works. March 2. The death of the emperor of Russia. March 15. Conferences are commenced at Vienna. April 4. A fleet for the Baltic, under Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, sails from Spithead. April 9. Sebastopol is again bombarded. April 24. Embarkation of the Sardinian army at Genoa. The conferences at Vienna are closed.

A.D.

1855. May 16. General Canrobert is succeeded in the Crimea by Pelissier. May 22. An expedition is sent to the Sea of Azof. May 25. Kertch and Yenikale are taken by the allies. May 26. The allies enter the Sea of Azof. June 3. Taganrog is cannonaded by the allies. June 5. Massacre at Hango by the Russians of a boat's crew, under a flag of truce. June 6. Sebastopol is a third time bombarded. June 8. The Mamelon, Quarries, and White Works are taken. June 17. Sebastopol is a fourth time bombarded. June 18. The allies are repulsed at the Malakhoff and the Redan. June 28. Death of Lord Raglan. Aug. 9. Sweaborg is bombarded. Aug. 16. The Russians are defeated at the Tchernaya. Sept. 8. Repulse of the English from the Redan; the Malakhoff is taken by the French; evacuation of Sebastopol by the Russians. Sept. 9. Entrance of the allies into Sebastopol. Sept. 24. Taman and Fanagoria are taken by the allies. Sept. 29. The Russians are defeated by the French in a cavalry action at Eupatoria. The Turkish garrison of Kars, under General Williams, repulses the Russians. Oct. 17. The forts of Kinburn capitulate to the allies. Nov. 6. The Turks, under Omar Pasha, defeat the Russians, and force the passage of the Ingour. Nov. 25. Kars surrenders to General Mouravieff. Dec. 16. Proposals of peace, approved by the allies, are sent to St. Petersburg by Austria.

1856. Jan. 16. Bases for peace are agreed to by Russia. Feb. 1. A protocol is signed at Vienna by the ministers of Russia, France, England, Austria, and Turkey. Feb. 5. The report of Sir John M'Niell and Colonel Tulloch, commissioners to the Crimea to inquire into the state of the army, is published. Feb. 25. The plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, Prussia being afterwards admitted, meet at Paris and agree to an armistice, to continue in force till the 31st of March. Feb. 29. A suspension of hostilities is agreed upon in the Crimea. March 30. A treaty of peace is signed at Paris. April 16. The congress is closed. April 29. The treaty is ratified at Paris.

RUSTCHUK (Turkey.)—This town was taken by the Russians under Generals Langeron and Markow, Oct. 14, 1811; and it again admitted a Russian force in 1828.

RUTHENIUM.—Klaus proved the existence of this metal in platinum ores, A.D. 1844.

RUTHVEN. (*See* RAID OF RUTHVEN.)

RYE (Sussex), one of the Cinque Ports, supposed to be the *Novus Portus* of the Romans, was pillaged by a party of piratical Danes, under Hastings, A.D. 893. The castle was built by the earl of Kent, 1134–1154. A charter, conveying permission to fortify the town, was granted by Richard I. in 1194. The Huguenots, driven from France by Catherine of Medicis, found refuge here in 1572. The harbour was nearly choked up in the 16th century, and an act was obtained for improving it in 1548. An attempt to form a new mouth by a canal in 1750, having been found useless, was abandoned, and the old one was again resorted to and improved in 1778. The free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Peacock in 1638, and a school for poor children, by James Saunders, in 1702, are now united.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, for an insurrection in

England and Scotland, in order to secure the succession to the duke of Monmouth, was discovered June 12, 1683. The earl of Essex, son of Lord Capel, was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13; Lord William Russell was executed July 21, and Algernon Sydney Dec. 7, 1683. The duke of Monmouth was pardoned, and Hampden fined £40,000 Feb. 6, 1684. The conspirators intended to murder Charles II. and the duke of York.

RYSWICK (Treaty).—Negotiations were opened at this village, in Holland, May 9, 1697, to terminate the war which had commenced in 1688, with France against Holland, Germany, Spain, and England. This treaty, by which Louis XIV. resigned some of his conquests and recognized William III. as king of England, was signed Sept. 10, 1697 (O. S.).

S.

SAALFELD (Germany).—This small walled town of Saxe-Meiningen contains the ruins of an old castle erected in the 8th century. The cathedral of St. John was built A.D. 1212, and is remarkable for its fine painted windows. Bavaria entered into an alliance with the confederates of Smalcald at this town, Oct. 24, 1531.

SAARBRÜCK, or **SAEREBRÜCK** (Prussia).—Its palace, which at one time belonged to the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, was destroyed by the French A.D. 1793.

SAARDAM (Holland), celebrated as the place where Peter the Great resided when working as a common shipwright, A.D. 1696.

SAARLOUIS (Prussia).—This strong fortress, erected by Vauban, A.D. 1681, was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

SAAZ, or **SAATZ** (Battle).—Ziska defeated the Germans at this place in Bohemia, Sept. 1, 1421.

SABBATARIANS.—The term was applied in the 4th century to the followers of Sabbatius. In the 16th century a division of the Anabaptists, who observed the seventh, instead of the first day of the week, received the name of Sabbatarians. It is uncertain when they first appeared in the Protestant church, but Fuller says they existed as early as 1633. There are two congregations of Sabbatarians in London, the first dating as far back as 1678. One is among the General, and the other among the Particular Baptists. A tract supporting this doctrine was published in 1740. They are sometimes called the Seventh-Day Baptists.

SABBATH, as a name for Sunday, was, according to the elder Disraeli, first used in England A.D. 1554. In low Latin, and the languages derived from the Latin, the term designates Saturday.

SABBATICAL YEAR.—The Jews received the command for its observance every seventh year, in which they were neither to sow their fields nor prune their vineyards (Exod. xxiii. 10 & 11), B.C. 1491. The injunction is repeated in Lev. xxx.

SABELLIANS.—The followers of Sabellius, according to some authorities a bishop, and according to others a presbyter of Upper Egypt, who flourished in the 3rd century, and taught that the Father suffered on the cross, and that there is but one person in the Godhead. Pope Dionysius pronounced condemnation of the doctrines of Sabellius in a council held at Rome A.D. 263. Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, maintained the doctrine in 325. The "*Historia Sabellina*" was published by Wormius in 1696. The Sabellians were also called Patripassians and Modalists. Hallam says that Servetus held what were nearly Sabellian opinions.

SABINES, a most ancient people of Italy, supposed to have been named from Sabus, one of their deities. Little is known of their history. They were at war with the Romans at a very early period. A war broke out between them B.C. 504, when a portion of the Sabines migrated in a body to Rome, where they were welcomed as citizens, and gave rise to the powerful family and tribe of Claudii. The Sabines carried their ravages to the very gates of Rome, B.C. 469, and, when defeated by Marcus Horatius, B.C. 449, their camp was found full of plunder obtained in the Roman territories. They were again at war with the Romans B.C. 290, and were soon vanquished, many having been sold as slaves. The remaining citizens were admitted to the Roman franchise, but without the rights of suffrage. These were granted to them B.C. 268, and from that time they enjoyed all the privileges of Roman citizens. The last time they are mentioned as a distinct people is during the second Punic war, when they served as volunteers in the army of Scipio.

SAC (BRETHREN OF THE).—This religious order, established in the beginning of the 13th century, had monasteries in France, Germany, Italy, and England. They never ate flesh or drank wine, and only wore wooden sandals, in addition to the sac, from which they took their name.

SACCATOO (Africa).—A kingdom under this name was established in Soodan A.D. 1816. The town of Saccatoo was founded in 1803. The traveller Clapperton died here, April 13, 1827.

SACHEVERELL RIOTS.—Dr. Henry Sacheverell, rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark, preached two sermons, one at Derby and another at St. Paul's, the latter Nov. 5, 1709, of which Mr. Dolben complained as being contrary to revolution principles. The House of Commons voted them "scandalous and seditious," and ordered Dr. Sacheverell to be impeached, Dec. 13. Dr. Sacheverell, brought to trial Feb. 27, 1710, was found guilty March 23, and sentenced to suspension for three years. The people, conceiving the church in danger, during the progress of the trial broke into several meeting-houses, tore down the pulpits and pews, and made a bonfire of them in Lincoln's-inn Fields. Soldiers were called upon to disperse the mob, and the London trained

bands were kept on duty. In 1713 Sacheverell was presented to the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and he died in 1724.

SACRAMENT.—In the primitive ages of Christianity there were but two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Otho, bishop of Bamberg, was the first who, A.D. 1124, enumerated seven sacraments. Through the influence of Peter Lombard and of Gratian, this number was generally adopted by the Romish clergy, and received the approval of Pope Eugenius IV. at the council of Florence in 1439. The council of Trent, Dec. 13, 1545—Dec. 3, 1563, decided that there were seven instead of the two instituted by Jesus Christ. A sect sprung up in England early in the 18th century, founded by Dr. Deacon, who increased their number to twelve. The founder published his views on Christianity in 1748.

SACRAMENTARIES.—These liturgical books were used in the Roman Catholic church, and contained the prayers and order of the celebration of mass and of the sacraments. The most celebrated sacramentaries are those of Pope Gelasius (492—496) and Pope Gregory the Great (590—604). About the 11th or 12th century they were incorporated with the mass-books or missals (*q. v.*). No sacramentaries were employed by the Greek church. Luther denounced Zuinglius and his followers as sacramentaries in 1521.

SACRAMENTO (California).—The city of Sacramento, founded in the spring of 1849, contained more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1852.

SACRED.—The Christian emperors never used the term until the time of Justin II., A.D. 565. It was first added to the title of majesty, in this country, by James I. in 1603.

SACRED WARS.—The first, in which the Amphictyonic council declared war against the Cirrhæans, B.C. 595, in defence of Delphi, lasted until B.C. 586, when Cirrha was taken, razed to the ground, and the surrounding country dedicated to the god. A second lasted from B.C. 448 to B.C. 447. The Phocians having been sentenced by the Amphictyonic council to pay a fine for having, as they pretended, cultivated the Cirrhæan plain, B.C. 357, seized the temple, which led to the third Sacred war. It was brought to a conclusion by Philip I. of Macedon B.C. 346, and the temple was restored to the Amphictyons. By some writers the first contest is termed the Cirrhæan war, and the two latter the first and second Sacred wars.

SACRIFICE.—Cain offered one of the fruit of the ground, and Abel of the firstlings of his flock, B.C. 3875 (Genesis iv. 2—4). Noah, after leaving the ark, offered up a burnt-offering, B.C. 2347 (Genesis viii. 20). Abraham was commanded by God to offer up his son Isaac as a sacrifice, B.C. 1872 (Genesis xxii. 2). The Jewish system of sacrifice was instituted B.C. 1496. A decree of the Roman senate abolished human sacrifices B.C. 99. The Egyptians, says Herodotus, offered up swine to Dionysus, god of the Nile, and to

the Moon, B.C. 408; and the Scythians to their deities sacrificed chiefly horses, B.C. 408. Cæsar found the Druids of Britain practising human sacrifices, B.C. 55. "The altars of Phœnicia and Egypt, of Rome and Carthage, have been polluted with human gore," and the Arab tribe of the Dumatians annually sacrificed a boy in the 3rd century. The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca is consummated by a sacrifice of sheep and camels. The tribes of the Suevi were in the habit of resorting to the sacred wood or *sonnenwald*, in the marquisate of Lusace, and there offering human sacrifice, A.D. 248. Theodosius prohibited sacrifice at Rome in 381.

SACRILEGE.—A statute was enacted against it (4 Hen. VIII. c. 2) A.D. 1512. It was made punishable with death by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 10 (1827), and with transportation for life by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 81 (Sept. 10, 1835). The penalty was farther reduced to a term of imprisonment for three years by 6 Will. IV. c. 4 (1836).

SACRIPORTUS (Battle).—The consuls Marius the younger and Papirius Carbo were defeated at this place, in Italy, with the loss of 20,000 slain and 8,000 prisoners, by Sylla, B.C. 82.

SADDLES.—Zonaras relates that Constantine the younger was killed A.D. 340 by a fall from his saddle, which seems to be the first mention of them. They appear to have been made of wood in the time of the emperor Theodosius I. In 385 he ordered that saddles of more than sixty pounds weight should not be put upon post-horses. The emperor Maurice ordered those of the cavalry to have large coverings of fur in the 6th century. Ethelbert, king of Kent, bestowed one adorned with gems upon St. Augustine's abbey in 605. In a reformation of the Cluniacs, in 1233, it is ordered that no abbot or prior ride without one. Among the old Germans and Franks, carrying a saddle from place to place was an ignominious punishment.

SADDUCKES, who denied the existence of departed souls, and the resurrection from the dead, derived their name from Sadoc, a follower of Antigonus Sochæus, president of the Jewish Sanhedrim about B.C. 250. The last-mentioned was the founder of the sect.

SADLER'S WELLS (London).—A band of music was provided for the entertainment of the drinkers of the medicinal waters here, A.D. 1683. Mr. Rosoman sold three-fourths of his interest in the place for £7,000, June 10, 1771. The theatre was opened in 1765. An accident occurred through a false alarm of fire, by which eighteen persons were suffocated or trampled to death, Oct. 19, 1807. Two benefits took place for the relief of the sufferers, Nov. 2 and 3, and two brothers were convicted at the Middlesex sessions for having caused the riot which led to the catastrophe, Dec. 4, 1807.

SAFETY LAMP.—The "Davy" was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy A.D. 1815, and the

"Geordy" by George Stephenson in 1815. It was decided to be sometimes a source of danger when ventilation was neglected, by a committee formed to inquire into the subject after the great explosion near Sunderland in 1839.

SAFFRON, the same as the Latin *crocus*, which was much used by the ancients as a perfume and in cookery, was first introduced into Spain by the Arabs and into England by a pilgrim, who brought a bulb from the Levant in the reign of Edward III. Its cultivation was an important feature of European husbandry in the 15th and 16th centuries. In the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden it was much cultivated. Henry II., king of France, issued an order against its adulteration in 1550.

SAGAN (Prussia) was sold to Wallenstein by Ferdinand II. for 150,800 guilden, about a fourth of its value, A.D. 1627. It passed at his death in 1634 to the princes of Lobkowitz, who sold it to Peter, duke of Courland, in 1785. The duke abdicated his sovereignty in 1795, and his second daughter was created duchess of Sagan in 1845.

SAGE.—Mexican sage was introduced into this country from Mexico A.D. 1724, and blue African sage from the Cape in 1731.

SAGONE BAY (Corsica) is also called Lazone Bay. Here two French store-ships and a large transport were discovered lying under the protection of a battery, by Captain Robert Barrie. He attacked and destroyed the vessels and demolished the fortification, May 1, 1811.

SAGRAMENTO, ST., or COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO (Brazil).—This Portuguese settlement on the Plata was founded by the governor of Rio Janeiro A.D. 1678, and was claimed by the Spaniards in 1680. They relinquished their claim by the treaty of Lisbon, June 18, 1701, and by a treaty signed at Utrecht Feb. 6, 1715, but at length it was ceded to Spain by the treaty of Lisbon, Jan. 13, 1750. Portugal recovered it by a convention signed Feb. 12, 1761; but on the commencement of war between the two countries in 1762 it was again seized by the Spaniards, who resigned it for the fourth time by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. Hostilities recommenced, however, and continued until the Portuguese ceded it to Spain by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1777. It was finally annexed to the empire of Brazil in 1825.

SAGUNTUM, or SAGUNTUS (Spain), was besieged while in alliance with the Romans, by Hannibal, and taken after a brave resistance, when all the male adults were put to death, B.C. 218. This led to the second Punic war. It was recovered by the Romans, who restored and made it a colony, B.C. 210. A mosaic pavement of Bacchus was discovered A.D. 1745. The town of Murviedro (*muri veteres*) now occupies its site, and the convent of La Trinidad that of the great temple of Diana.

SAILORS' HOME (London Docks) was founded A.D. 1829, and the new building, by Mr. George Green, was opened in May, 1835.

SAINTES (France).—This ancient town contains a cathedral, built on the site of a church founded by Charlemagne. The church of St. Eutrope was founded in the 11th century. Councils were held here in 562; January, 1081; Nov. 4, 1089; March 2, 1097; and in 1282.

SALAMANCA (Spain), the Roman *Salman-tica*, and called by the Spaniards, from its fine architectural remains, *Roma la Chica*, or Little Rome, was stormed and captured by Ordonno A.D. 862. It capitulated to the earl of Galway, June 7, 1706, and was occupied by a Spanish force, under the duke del Parque, in October, 1809. Wellington reached it June 17, 1812; took the forts by assault on the 26th; and totally defeated the French, near the town, July 22. The bridge of twenty-seven arches across the Tormeo rests on the piers of Trajan's bridge. The university was founded by Alfonso IX. of Leon, in 1200, and united with that of Palencia in 1239. It had 14,000 students in the 14th century. The schools of the university were built in 1415; the four *colegios mayores* were founded—San Bartolomé, in 1410; Cuenca in 1506; Santiago in 1521; and King's College in 1625. Their privileges were much curtailed in 1770. The Jesuits' college was built in 1614. The old cathedral was erected in the 12th century; the new one, begun in 1513, was finished in 1734. The Plaza Mayor, capable of containing nearly 20,000 persons, and sometimes used as a bull arena, was erected between 1700 and 1733. Twenty convents, and about twenty colleges, were destroyed by the French during their occupation of the town before the retreat of 1812. Councils were held here Oct. 21, 1310; May 24, 1335; Nov. 23, 1380 to May 19, 1381, and in 1410.

SALAMIS (Greece), the modern Kuluri, was colonized by the *Æacidæ* of *Ægina* at an early period; Ajax, the son of Telamon, king of the island, accompanying the expedition against Troy with twelve ships, B.C. 1193. It continued independent till a dispute arose, B.C. 620, between the Athenians and the Megarians for its possession, both claimants citing the "Iliad" in support of their pretensions, when it was finally adjudged to the Athenians. It voluntarily received a Macedonian garrison B.C. 318, and they held it until it was purchased by the Athenians B.C. 232. The Persian fleet of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks off the coast, B.C. 480. Budorum, the western promontory of the island, was taken by the Peloponnesians, B.C. 429.

SALANKEMAN (Battle).—A splendid victory was gained, Aug. 19, 1691, at this place, in Hungary, by Louis, margrave of Baden, over the Turks, 20,000 of whom, the vizier Mustapha Kioprili being among the number, were slain.

SALASSI.—This powerful Alpine tribe, probably of Ligurian origin, is first mentioned in history in connection with an unprovoked attack made upon it by the Roman consul Appius Claudius, who suffered a

defeat and lost 5,000 men in the engagement. Having repaired his disaster in another attack, and slain a like number of his opponents, he claimed a triumph, B.C. 143. To prevent the ravages of the tribe, a Roman colony was established at Eporedia (Ivrea), at the mouth of the valley leading to their country, B.C. 100. They revolted B.C. 35, but were subdued by Valerius Messala B.C. 34. Again revolting, Terentius Varro compelled them to lay down their arms, and sold the whole nation (36,000 persons) into slavery, B.C. 25. The gold-washings of the valley constituted the chief cause of dispute.

SÂLBAN (Battle).—The Persian general Sarbaraza having retired within the walls of this town, it was suddenly attacked by the Romans under Heraclius; and taken, after a brave defence, A.D. 624. Sarbaraza effected his escape.

SALDANHA BAY (Africa).—A Dutch fleet was captured by Commodore Johnstone in this bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, three ships, of 1,100 tons each, being saved from the fire, and afterwards brought to England, July 21, 1781. A Dutch squadron with 2,000 troops on board, destined to attack the English at the Cape of Good Hope, was captured in the same place by Admiral Elphinstone, Aug. 17, 1796.

SALERNO (Italy), the Roman *Salernum*, capital of the province of Salerno, or *Principato-Citra*. The Romans decided to establish a colony here B.C. 197, the settlement being actually formed, B.C. 194. It was taken by Papius, the Samnite general, during the Social war, B.C. 90—88, and again by the Goths in the 6th century. Having fallen into the hands of the Lombards, it was besieged by the Saracens A.D. 872. The siege was raised by the emperor Louis in 873. The Saracens eventually succeeded in capturing it in 905. The Greek emperor dispossessed the Saracens in 920. Having reverted to the Lombards, the Saracens laid siege to it in 1005. In another attempt, in 1016, a force of Norman knights, on their way from Jerusalem, came to the rescue. It was captured, after a siege of eight months, by Robert Guiscard, who deposed Gisulph, the last of the Lombard princes, in 1077, and the city rose to great eminence, being classed with the *opulentissima urbes* of Campania. Its school of medicine was celebrated as early as 1069. Pope Gregory VII. died here, May 25, 1085. An assembly of barons met and elected Roger II., duke of Apulia, king of Naples and Sicily, in 1130. The citizens betrayed the empress Constance to Tancred, king of Sicily, in 1191. It was sacked by the emperor Henry VI. in 1193. Urban VI., in his struggles with Charles III., king of Naples, took refuge here in 1385. The crew of the *Cagliari* were undergoing their trial here when they were, with the vessel, delivered up to the British government, June 8, 1858. The cathedral of St. Matthew was built by Robert Guiscard in 1084, on the site of an

older edifice destroyed by the Saracens. The bronze doors were erected in 1099; the harbour was commenced by John of Procida in 1260; the tomb of Pope Gregory VII. was restored in 1578; and the university, probably the oldest in Europe, was replaced by the Lyceum in 1817.

SALICES (Battle), fought A.D. 377, near one of the mouths of the Danube, between the Romans and the Goths, under Frithigern, was attended by great slaughter on both sides, without any decided advantage to either.

SALIC LAW, supposed to have been instituted by Clovis, to exclude females from inheritance, is still in operation in France. Philip II. of Spain attempted, in defiance of this law, to secure the crown for his daughter Isabella Clara Eugenia, niece of Henry III., in 1590. Charles VI. of Austria dying without male issue, Maria Theresa succeeded to the throne by virtue of the Pragmatic sanction, in 1740. The Salic law was abolished in Spain March 29, 1830. Queen Victoria was excluded from the throne of Hanover in 1837 by the operation of the Salic law.

SALISBURY (Bishopric) was originally established at Sherborne, A.D. 705, when St. Aldhelm was appointed its first bishop, and it was removed to Salisbury, then known as Old Sarum, by Bishop Herman in 1072. By an order in council dated Oct. 5, 1836, the entire county of Berkshire was separated from the diocese of Salisbury, and annexed to Oxford.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM (Wiltshire), had its origin in a quarrel between the bishop and canons of Old Sarum. The captain of the castle sided with the clerical party, and founded a cathedral at New Sarum A.D. 1220. It was completed in 1253, and the city received a charter from Henry III., and was walled in 1315. It has returned members to parliament since 1294. A council was held here by Edward II. Oct. 20, 1324; a parliament by Edward III. Oct. 16, 1328; and another by Richard II. April 29, 1384. A rising in favour of Charles II. was made by Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, who surprised the judges March 11, 1655. During the great plague the court removed from London to Salisbury, July 27, 1665. James II. having joined the main body of his army here, was deserted by the duke of Grafton and Lord Churchill Nov. 22, 1688. The poultry-market contains a hexagonal cross of the time of Edward III.

SALENTINES, or SALENTINES, inhabiting the southern part of the Italian peninsula, are mentioned by Livy as having been defeated by the consul L. Volumnius, who took some of their towns B.C. 306. According to some writers the historian confounds them with a neighbouring nation. In the fourth Samnite war they joined the confederacy against the Romans, and were defeated by L. Æmilius Barbula B.C. 281. War was declared against them by the Romans B.C. 267; and their conquest was completed B.C. 266. Having revolted, they were subdued B.C. 213,

after which their name disappears from history.

SALONA, or SALONÆ (Dalmatia), became the chief town of Dalmatia after the fall of Dalminium, B.C. 117, was taken by Cosconius B.C. 78, and by Asinius Pollio B.C. 39. M. Octavius, commanding a squadron for Pompey, was compelled to retreat from before it with loss B.C. 34. It maintained a siege against Bato, the native leader, A.D. 6. Diocletian built the palace, which gives its name to the modern town of Spalato, and many public buildings, when he retired here after his abdication in 305. Glycerius, emperor of the West, accepted its bishopric when he resigned his sceptre in 474. It was taken by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, in 481. Belisarius made it his starting-point in the expedition to Italy in 544, as did Narses in 552. It was pillaged and burned by the Avars in 639. A council was held here in October, 1076.

SALONICA, or SALONIKI (European Turkey), the ancient Thessalonica, in early times also called Emathia, Halia, and Therma, was the resting-place of Xerxes on his march to invade Greece, B.C. 481. It was taken by Pausanias about B.C. 479, occupied by the Athenians B.C. 421, and appears to have been rebuilt B.C. 315. It surrendered to the Romans June 22, B.C. 168. Cicero found refuge here during his banishment, B.C. 58. It was the head-quarters of the Pompeian party in the first civil war, B.C. 649, and, siding with Octavius and Antoninus in the second, was made a free city B.C. 42. The apostle Paul addressed epistles to its church A.D. 52. It was made a Roman *colonia* in the middle of the 3rd century. The widow and daughter of the emperor Diocletian were beheaded here in 313. Its inhabitants were massacred for sedition by order of Theodosius the Great in 390, and it was besieged by the Ostrogoths, who were defeated by Sabinianus in 479. Salonica was stormed after a few days' fighting, and the citizens were slaughtered or sold into slavery by the Saracens, whose fleet appeared before the city July 29, 904. It was taken by the Normans of Sicily Aug. 15, 1185. Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, founded the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica in 1204. Theodore Angelus expelled Demetrius, the son of Boniface, and assumed the title of emperor in 1222. Vataces, emperor of Nicæa, united it to his own empire in 1234. On the marriage, in 1284, of Violante with Andronicus, the Greek emperor, her father William, marquis of Montferrat, gave up as her dowry the nominal sovereignty of Thessalonica. After various changes, it was taken from the Venetians by the sultan Amurath II. in 1430.

SALSETTE (Hindustan).—This island, formerly part of the Mongol empire, was taken by the Portuguese in the 16th century. The Mahrattas conquered the island in 1750, and the British Dec. 23, 1774. The causeway connecting it with the island of Bombay was constructed in 1813. The temple-caves of Kennery, the largest of which is a Buddhist temple, are of great antiquity.

SALT was imported into this country by the Phenicians, according to Fosbroke, and the Romans made pits and mines here (those at Droitwich being mentioned) A.D. 816. The art of making common salt was published by Dr. Brownrigg in 1748. Beds of rock-salt were discovered in searching for coal at Marbury, near Northwich, about 1670, and near Lawton in 1779. A second stratum was found at Northwich in 1781. In Lower Normandy it has been procured by filtration through sea-sand and evaporation from sea-water since the 9th century; and in Sardinia since 1550, from which place the process was introduced into Saxony in 1559. The works at Ostia, on the Tiber, were formed B.C. 640; those at Wilicska, in Poland, A.D. 1237; and at Bochnia, Galicia, in 1251. Those on the banks of the lagunes originated a quarrel between Venice and Padua in 1336. A duty of 10s. per bushel was imposed in this country in 1798. It was increased to 15s. in 1805, reduced to 2s. in 1823, and abolished Jan. 5, 1825.

SALTERS' COMPANY (London).—A livery was granted to this company by Richard II. A.D. 1394. The Salters' Hall, built in Bread Street about 1451, was destroyed by fire in 1533. Arms were granted by Henry VIII. in 1530. The company was incorporated by letters-patent of Elizabeth, July 20, 1558. The hall is mentioned in 1578 as having been rebuilt, but was again destroyed by fire in 1598. The present hall, commenced Oct. 16, 1823, was finished in 1827.

SALTPETRE, or **NITRE**, is mentioned in the works of Roger Bacon, who died A.D. 1278. Lullius speaks of obtaining aquafortis from it before 1315. Gunther, archbishop of Magdeburg, granted the right of collecting it, as it occurred in the form of an incrustation on walls of houses, in 1419. A burgher of Halle obtained a like grant in 1460; and another had a contract for collecting it from two heaps of rubbish before the gates of Halle in 1544. The magistrates of that town had a manufactory for saltpetre in 1545. In the Prussian states the royal right of collecting it was, on the urgent representation of the people, abolished,—an indemnification being made to government in 1798.

SALUZZO (Italy).—The French, under the duke of Montmorency, took possession of Saluzzo A.D. 1630. The marquisate was annexed to the duchy of Savoy in the beginning of the 17th century; and the ancient castle, once the residence of the marquises of Saluzzo, has been converted into a prison.

SALVADOR, SAN (Central America), was conquered by Alvarado, one of the officers of Cortes, A.D. 1523. It remained under Spanish rule, attached to Guatemala, till united to Mexico by the revolution of 1821. A confederation was formed with Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, under the name of the Confederation of Central America, in 1823. It was dissolved in 1840. The capital, bearing the same

name, was totally destroyed by an earthquake April 16, 1854.

SALVADOR, ST., or CAT ISLAND (Bahama or Lucayos Islands), called by the native Indians, Guanahani, or Cat Island, discovered by Columbus in his first voyage to America, Oct. 11, 1492, was the first land in the New World reached by this enterprising navigator.

SALZBACH (Baden).—Turenne, who commanded the forces of Louis XIV., was killed near this town, as he was visiting a battery on the eve of giving battle to the troops of the emperor, under Montecuculli, July 26, 1675.

SALZBURG (Austria), the ancient Juvavum, capital of the duchy of Salzburg, the residence of the native kings of Noricum, was destroyed by the Heruli, on the decline of the Roman power, A.D. 448, but was restored in the 7th century. The Benedictine church contains fine painted glass windows of 1480. St. Margaret was built in 1485. Paracelsus, whose grave is in the churchyard of St. Sebastian, died here in 1541. The university church was built between 1696 and 1707; the cathedral, with a façade of white marble, between 1614 and 1668. One of its eight gates, called the New Gate, was cut through the Monk's Hill, by Archbishop Sigismund, in 1767. By the treaty of Campo Formio, signed Oct. 17, 1797, Salzburg was ceded to Austria. The French were defeated here in a great battle, by the Austrians under Archduke John, Dec. 14, 1800. The university was abolished, and a lyceum or academy established, in 1806. Salzburg was ceded to the duke of Tuscany in December, 1802; was occupied by the French in 1805; and again ceded to Austria by the peace of Presburg, signed Dec. 26, 1805. The Austrian general Jellachich was defeated here by the French April 29, 1809; and by the peace of Vienna, signed Oct. 14, 1809, Salzburg was ceded to Bavaria. In 1818 the city was partly destroyed by fire. The botanic garden was opened in 1850. Councils were held here Jan. 26, 807; Feb. 1, 1178; in 1274, 1281, 1287; Nov. 11, 1288; in 1291, 1310, 1340; July, 1380; January, 1386; Nov. 18, 1418; Feb. 8, 1451; and Oct. 19, 1490.

SALZBURG (Duchy).—This country having been wrested from the Celts by the Romans, and reduced to a state of ruin on the fall of the empire, was visited by Hrodberht, or Rupert, a Scotsman, who converted the people to Christianity, and became their first bishop, A.D. 716. Arno, the seventh in succession, was made archbishop by Pope Leo III. in 798. The Protestants, having received permission, left the duchy in 1732, to the number of 30,000, and settled in Prussia, Württemberg, and Georgia (North America). The see having been secularized, was given, with the title of elector, to the ex-duke of Tuscany in 1801, and was annexed to Austria in 1806. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1809, but reverted to Austria in 1815.

SAMANIDES.—Ismael, founder of this dy-

nasty, invited by the Abbassides, crossed the Oxus with 10,000 horse, conquered the Soffarian army, and established himself in Persia, A.D. 874. He was recognized as padishah, or king, by the caliph in 900. After a duration of 125 years, the Samanides were conquered by the Gaznevites in 999.

SAMARA (Russia) was built A.D. 1591, as a defence against the Calmucks, and surrounded by a wall and moat. The fortifications were destroyed in 1703. The country was formed into a government by a ukase issued in December, 1850, and Samara was made the capital.

SAMARCAND (Tartary), according to Strabo, was built by Alexander the Great. The manufacture of silk paper was known here A.D. 650. It was taken in 1219 by Zenghis-Khan, and in 1359 by Tamerlane. It was united to Bokhara by Abdullah at the close of the 16th century.

SAMARITANS, a people brought from beyond the Euphrates to inhabit Samaria when the ten tribes of the Israelites were carried into captivity by Shalmaneser, B.C. 721. The Jews destroyed the city and the temple of the Samaritans B.C. 109. They were rebuilt by Herod B.C. 25. A small remnant of the Samaritans still exists. They were visited by missionaries A.D. 1823, and again in 1838.

SAMBAS (Borneo).—The Dutch began to trade here about A.D. 1604. In consequence of the piratical habits of the inhabitants, a British expedition was despatched against Sambas in 1812, but it was repulsed with great loss. Another expedition was sent in the following year, under Colonel Watson, who carried the fort by storm July 3, and compelled the rajah to retire into the interior of his dominions.

SAMIAN WAR, between the Athenians and the Samians, occurred about B.C. 440. In the beginning of this war Pericles, the Athenian commander, defeated the Samian fleet, landed his troops on the island, and besieged Samos. Having heard that a Phœnician fleet was coming to the assistance of the Samians, he drew off part of his forces to intercept it. The besieged taking advantage of his absence, carried the naval encampment of the Athenians by surprise. Pericles hastily returned, and again closely besieged the town. The Samians ventured upon another battle, in which they were defeated. They held the town for nine months, when they capitulated through famine. The Samians were condemned to dismantle their fort, deliver up their ships, and pay the cost of the siege by instalments.

SAMNITES.—This people, of Sabine origin, conquered Campania between B.C. 440 and B.C. 420, afterwards overran Lucania, and within a century spread themselves almost to the southern extremity of Italy. The Samnites concluded a treaty with Rome B.C. 354. The first Samnite war began B.C. 343, and after several victories gained by the Romans was concluded B.C. 341. The second

Samnite war commenced B.C. 327. The Roman army having been decoyed by the Samnites into a narrow pass called the Caudine Forks, B.C. 321, had to pass under the yoke in the presence of the whole Samnite army. After suffering many defeats, the Samnites were compelled to sue for peace, which was granted B.C. 304. The third Samnite war commenced B.C. 298. The Samnites with their allies the Gauls were defeated in a great battle B.C. 295, and were compelled to sue for peace B.C. 290. They joined Pyrrhus B.C. 282, and finally submitted to Rome B.C. 272. The Samnites declared for Hannibal B.C. 216, but renewed their submission to Rome B.C. 209. They joined in the Social war, and many of them were in the army of the younger Marius, which was defeated at Sacriportus B.C. 82. The Samnites having again revolted, were defeated by Sylla at the battle of the Colline gate, Nov. 1, 82 B.C.

SAMOAN ISLES. (See NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.)

SAMOSATA (Syria) was taken by Marc Antony B.C. 39. It was the native place of Paul, bishop of Antioch, who denied the divinity of Christ, and was deposed A.D. 269. The town, captured by Chosroes II. in 609, was recovered by Heraclius in 625.

SAMOS, or **SAMUS** (Archipelago).—This island was occupied by Carians, Ionians, &c., in the 10th century before Christ. The Samians became remarkable for their commerce about B.C. 776. During the reign of Polycrates, B.C. 532—522, the Samian navy was the most powerful in Greece. Near this island was fought the celebrated battle of Mycale, B.C. 479, in which the Greeks gained a decisive victory over the Persians. The maritime strength of Samos was broken B.C. 440 (see SAMIAN WAR), and from B.C. 439 to B.C. 412 Samos remained without a fleet. It came under the sway of Rome B.C. 84, and was the residence of Antony and Cleopatra B.C. 32. It was plundered by the Arabs in the 8th century, and was recovered by the emperor Leo in the 13th century. Mohammed II. assailed it in 1453, and it was sacked by the Turks in 1550. A battle was fought here between the Greeks and Turks, Aug. 17, 1824, in which the latter were defeated.

SAMOTHRACE (Ægean Sea).—The inhabitants of this island joined Xerxes in his expedition against Greece, and a Samothracian ship sank an Athenian ship at the battle of Salamis, in Cyprus, B.C. 449. Perseus took refuge here after he was defeated by the Romans at the battle of Pydna (q.v.), B.C. 168. St. Paul passed a night here at anchor on his first voyage from Asia to Europe (Acts xvi. 11), A.D. 43.

SAMPFORD-COURTENAY (Battle).—The insurgent Roman Catholics of Devon and Cornwall were defeated by the Protestant forces under Lord Russell, at Sampford-Courtenay, in Devonshire, Aug. 17, 1549. This action terminated the hopes of the

Cornish rebels, and most of them perished in the flight. Their leaders were taken prisoners and executed.

SANCTUARY.—The custom of setting apart places where criminals were safe from legal penalties is of great antiquity, and was sanctioned by the Levitical appointment of cities of refuge. (*See ASYLUM.*) The right of sanctuary is said to have been introduced into this country by King Lucius about A.D. 181, and it was expressly recognized by the code of Ina, which was promulgated in 693. Alfred the Great in 887 allowed criminals to obtain safety for three days by fleeing to a church; and in 1670 William the Conqueror made express laws on the subject. Sanctuary was understood to be merely a temporary privilege, and by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1529), felons or murderers availing themselves of it were compelled to be branded with the letter A on the right thumb, in token that they abjured the realm. (*See ABJURATION OF THE REALM.*) The privilege of sanctuary was taken away from all persons guilty of high treason by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1534), and from pirates by 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4 (1535). By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 19 (1535), all persons in sanctuary were compelled to wear badges, and were prohibited from wearing weapons, and from going abroad before sunrise or after sunset. By 32 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1540), many sanctuaries were abolished, and the only places permitted to retain the privilege were cathedrals, parish churches, and hospitals, together with Wells, Westminster, Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, York, Derby, and Lancaster. The same statute abolished the privilege of sanctuary in cases of wilful murder, rape, burglary, highway robbery, and arson. Westchester was substituted for Manchester as a sanctuary city by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (1541). These acts were all repealed by 1 James I. c. 26, s. 34 (1604), and the abolition of sanctuary was again enforced by 21 James I. c. 28, s. 7 (1623). In the case of debtors, however, it continued to exist in a modified form until it was finally removed by 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 (1697). The London sanctuaries were the Minorities; Salisbury Court, Whitefriars; Ram Alley and Mitre Court, in Fleet Street; Fulwood's Rents, Holborn; Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-Inn Lane; the Savoy; Montague Close, Deadman's Place; and the Mint, in Southwark. Owing to the laxity of the authorities, the Mint retained some of its privileges as a sanctuary until the reign of George I.

SANDALS.—The ancient Egyptians wore sandals of papyrus and sometimes of leather, and people of rank are said to have carried magnificence in this article of dress to a great extent. The emperor Elagabalus wore sandals adorned with precious stones, never using the same pair twice.

SANDEMANIANS. (*See GLASITES.*)

SANDHURST (Berkshire).—The Royal Military College, established at High Wycombe A.D. 1799, was removed to Great

Marlow in 1802 by its founder, the late duke of York, and to the splendid establishment erected for the purpose at Sandhurst in 1812.

SANDWICH (Kent) is first mentioned A.D. 665. The Danes, defeated here by Athelstan in 851, destroyed the town in 993, and again landed in 1011, when they besieged Canterbury, which they burned. Canute visited the town on leaving England in 1014; landed here in 1016, and again in 1029. The Danes ravaged it in 1048, and William I. made it the chief of the Cinque Ports in 1067. The corporation held the power in 1315 of inflicting capital punishment by drowning. The French, under Marshal de Brézé, plundered the town in 1438 and again in 1456. The castle was held in 1471 against Edward IV. by Falconbridge and his followers. A mole was constructed in 1493. The harbour began to be difficult of access in 1500, and a century later was quite closed. A great number of Flemings settled here in 1561 and introduced silk-weaving. St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in 1392, and the grammar-school in 1563. Queen Elizabeth visited the town in 1573, and the Guildhall was erected in 1579.

SANDWICH ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean) were discovered by Captain Cook, Jan. 19, 1778, and again visited by him on his return from Behring's Strait in 1779. He was killed by the natives at Owhyhee (*q.v.*), Feb. 14, 1779. His bones were preserved by the priests, and continued to receive homage until 1819, when idolatry was abolished and the natives embraced the Christian religion. The king and queen came to London in 1824, and died soon after their arrival. The Sandwich Islands are supposed to be identical with a group discovered by the Spanish navigator Gaetan in 1542, and named by him "the King's Islands."

SAN FRANCISCO (California).—Its original name was Yerba Buena, and it was connected with a Spanish settlement of missionaries called San Francisco, founded A.D. 1776. The modern city was founded in 1839. Gold was discovered in the neighbourhood in 1847, and San Francisco was ceded to the United States in 1848. A mint was established in 1853.

SANGALA (Hindustan).—This ancient city was besieged and taken by Alexander the Great B.C. 326, when 17,000 Indians were killed and 70,000 made prisoners. The town itself was razed to the ground.

SANHEDRIM.—The great council of the Jews consisted of seventy-one or seventy-two members, and decided the most important affairs of church and state. It is usually considered to have originated in the seventy elders who were appointed by Moses (Num. xi. 16) to assist him in his judicial duties, B.C. 1490. It was in existence in the time of Jesus Christ. The Grand Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I. in July, 1806, and met at Paris to the number of seventy-one, March 9, 1807. This was the first meeting of the kind since the dis-

person of the Israelites after the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70.

SANITARY SCIENCE.—A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (xix. 602) remarks,—“In the books of Moses we have a surprising instance of the care which was taken to prevent disease by the inculcation of hygienic precepts and the adoption of sanitary laws.” Hippocrates, who died B.C. 357, embodied many valuable directions for the preservation of health in his work on “Airs, Waters, and Places;” and the Roman physician Celsus, who is supposed to have flourished at the commencement of the Christian era, devoted considerable attention to the same subject. The earliest measures for securing attention to the laws of hygiene in modern Europe arose from the frequent epidemics which repeatedly depopulated entire nations. (See PLAGUE and LAZARETTO.) In 1802 the French government established a council of health for the sanitary regulation of Paris; and in 1851 the entire country was brought under control of a central council, with minor branches in each department. The public health movement in this country was commenced by Dr. Southwood Smith, who made several suggestions tending to sanitary reform in his work on fevers, published in 1830. In 1838 his report on the state of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel excited considerable attention. Mr. Edwin Chadwick's report on the condition of the labouring poor appeared in 1840, and his report on interment in towns in 1843. The Health of Towns Association was formed in November, 1844, and numerous legislative and popular measures, amongst which the following deserve particular notice, have since been adopted.

Baths and Wash-houses Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74 (Aug. 26, 1846), amended by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61 (July 2, 1847).

Nuisances Removal Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 28, 1846), renewed, amended, and made perpetual by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123 (Sept. 4, 1848), and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 1, 1849). The provisions on the subject were consolidated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121 (Aug. 14, 1855), which was amended by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77 (Aug. 6, 1860).

Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34 (June 21, 1847).

Public Health Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 31, 1848), amended by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 50 (Aug. 1, 1851), and by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98 (Aug. 2, 1858).

Metropolitan Interments Acts, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 52 (Aug. 5, 1850), repealed by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85 (July 1, 1852), which was amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134 (Aug. 20, 1853), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 128 (Aug. 14, 1855).

Common Lodging-houses Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28 (July 24, 1851), extended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41 (Aug. 4, 1853).

Labouring Classes' Lodging-houses Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 34 (July 24, 1851).

Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128 (Aug. 20, 1853).

Diseases' Prevention Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116 (Aug. 14, 1855).

SANQUHAR (Scotland) is supposed to owe its origin to the old castle of Sanquhar, the ruins of which are still extant on an eminence to the south-east of the town. Taken by

the English in the reign of Edward III., it was recreated a burgh in 1484, and was made a royal burgh by James VI., in 1596. The town-hall, a handsome edifice, was built and presented to the town by the duke of Queensberry in 1734. The old church, part of which is supposed to have been built by the Picts, was taken down, and a new one erected on its site, in 1823.

SANTA CRUZ (Canary Isles), discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, A.D. 1486. A Spanish fleet of sixteen vessels, protected by the guns of the castle and seven batteries erected on the shore, was attacked and destroyed by Admiral Blake, April 20, 1657. An unsuccessful attempt to take Vera Cruz was made by Nelson, who lost his right arm in the engagement, July 24, 1797.

SANTA MARIA. (See LEUCADIA.)

SANTANDER (Spain).—This seaport-town, capital of a small province of the same name, was taken and sacked by the French in June, and again in November, 1808. The Spaniards carried it by assault in the beginning of June, 1809; and it was retaken with great slaughter by the French on the 10th of the same month. It was evacuated by them Aug. 15, 1812. Santander was declared a free port by a government decree, March 30, 1818.

SANTIAGO (S. America), the capital of Chili, was founded by Pedro de Valdivia, Feb. 24, 1541. It suffered severely from earthquakes in 1822 and 1829.

SANTIAGO, or SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA (Spain), was one of the first towns wrested from the Moors by the successors of Pelayo, and was held by them until 997, when it was retaken by the Moors, who destroyed the temple, and placed its bells in the mosque at Cordova, where they remained till that town was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. They were then brought back to Santiago on the shoulders of his Moslem captives. On the building of the cathedral, about the end of the 9th century, the bodies of the apostle St. James, and two of his disciples, Athanasius and Theodorus, were, according to tradition, discovered, and placed in a subterranean chapel, underneath the principal altar. This circumstance brought pilgrims to Santiago from all parts of Europe; and to protect them on their way from the attacks of the Moslems, the celebrated order of Santiago was founded in 1158 by Ferdinand II. No less than 916 pilgrims left England for Santiago in 1428, and this number increased to 2,280 in 1433. The offerings of the pilgrims were supposed to have made the church immensely rich. When the town was taken by the French in 1809, Marshal Ney ordered half of the money to be handed over to pay his troops, and it amounted to £40,000. The town was abandoned by the French in 1814. An hospital for pilgrims was erected in the 15th century. Santiago is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university founded in 1533.

SAPIENZA (Mediterranean).—This island on the south coast of the Morea, anciently

called *Sphacteria*, is famous for a naval victory obtained near it by the Athenians over the Lacedæmonians B.C. 425. The Genoese captured and destroyed the Venetian fleet here Nov. 4, 1354.

SAPPIC VERSE, attributed to the celebrated poetess Sappho, who was born at Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, about B.C. 610. In consequence of a hopeless love for Phaon, a young Lesbian, Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians paid her honour after her death, and stamped their coinage with her image.

SAPPHIRE.—This gem was known to the ancients as early as the time of Job, B.C. 1520 (Job xxviii. 6), and was one of the jewels employed in constructing Aaron's breastplate, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 18). It was also used in the costume of the Tyrian nobles. Sapphires are found in greatest abundance in Pegu, Ava, and Ceylon. A few specimens have been found in Bohemia, France, and Saxony. They are, next to diamonds, the hardest and most valuable of precious stones, although their constituents are almost entirely clay, with a little iron as colouring matter.

SARACENS.—The name of this renowned Arab tribe is derived from *Sarah*, the wife of Abraham, whom they are said to claim as their foundress, to avert the stigma of their descent from the bond-woman Hagar. Borchart denies this theory, and asserts that they were called Saracens in consequence of their nomadic and predatory habits, *Saraka* being the Arabic verb "to plunder." Reland states that the word simply denotes the eastern origin of the Saracens, *Sharaka* being a modification of the Arabic "to rise," and applied in this case because the east is the quarter in which the sun rises. They are mentioned by the classical geographers, who do not define very exactly the locality they occupied. In consequence of their predatory encroachments, the emperor Decius caused a number of lions to be conveyed into their country from Africa, and turned loose among them, A.D. 251. The name was subsequently applied to all Moorish and Mohammedan people, and especially to the opponents of the Crusaders. (See CRUSADES, MOORS, MOHAMMEDANS, &c.)

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA (Spain), capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, is said to have been founded by the Phenicians or Carthaginians. It was rebuilt by the Roman emperor Augustus, who gave it the name of *Cæsarea Augusta*, and was taken A.D. 470 by the Goths, who were expelled by the Saracens in 712. It was made the capital of a separate Moorish state in 1017. Alfonso of Aragon besieged and took the town in 1018, and it was subsequently united to the kingdom of Castile. Saragossa is celebrated in modern history for the two sieges it sustained during the Peninsular war. The French, who attempted to carry the town by assault, June 16, 1808, were repulsed with great loss. They then commenced a regular siege, and

succeeded in getting into the town Aug. 4, when a deadly struggle commenced, which lasted for eleven days. The Spanish commander Palafox having been reinforced, the French abandoned the siege during the night of Aug. 14, with the loss of several thousand men. The second siege commenced Dec. 20, 1808. The outworks were soon taken by the French, and a series of sanguinary combats ensued day and night until Jan. 27, 1809, when a general assault was made, and the French succeeded in penetrating into the town. The garrison made an obstinate defence; but an epidemic fever broke out amongst them, and Palafox surrendered the town on honourable terms, Feb. 20, 1809. During the siege, 54,000 persons perished, of whom only 6,000 were killed by the enemy, the rest having been destroyed by the plague. The Spaniards were defeated near this town by the French, June 16, 1809. Saragossa was abandoned by the French in July, 1813. A body of Carlist troops penetrated into the town, and occupied the principal posts, March 2, 1838. The inhabitants, without chiefs, and badly armed, attacked the assailants, made 2,000 prisoners, and expelled the remainder.

SARAH SANDS.—This iron screw steamer, with 300 soldiers on board, left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of August, 1857. A fire broke out in the hold Nov. 11. The soldiers succeeded in clearing out the powder-magazine with the exception of two barrels, one of which exploded shortly afterwards, and the ship became a mass of flames. The fire, after raging twenty-four hours, was subdued by the exertions of the soldiers and the crew. A strong gale sprung up, and the vessel, with 15 feet of water in the hold, succeeded in reaching the Mauritius Nov. 21, and not a single life was lost.

SARATOGA (North America).—Near this town, a British force under General Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans under General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

SARAWAK (Borneo), the capital of a settlement of the same name, was founded A.D. 1841 by Sir James Brooke, who was appointed its rajah. An outbreak of the Chinese settlers took place Feb. 18, 1857. They attacked and burnt the dwelling-houses of the Europeans in Sarawak, and killed several persons. Sir James Brooke and the greater part of the English escaped. The opportune arrival of a small steamer enabled the rajah to drive the Chinese out of the town, when they were attacked by the native Dyaks, and after a guerilla warfare of several days utterly routed. The Chinese settlements were destroyed, and out of a population of four or five thousand, not more than two thousand escaped.

SARDICA.—This ancient town of Illyria was considerably enlarged by the emperor Trajan. According to Zonaras, the emperor Basil I. besieged it without success A.D. 876. A council, at which English bishops are said to have been present, was held here in 347.

SARDINIA (Mediterranean Sea).—This

island, which was also called Ichnusa and Sandaliotis, is said to have been originally peopled by a colony of Libyans, who crossed over from Africa under the leadership of Sardus,—whence the name Sardinia, about B.C. 1200; but the traditions relating to its early history are obscure and conflicting. Its authentic history commences with its capture by the Carthaginians, of which the precise date is unknown. Sardinia was one of the chief corn-growing provinces of the Roman empire.

B.C.

- 500—480. Sardinia is conquered by the Carthaginians about this period.
 - 379. The Sardinians revolt against the Carthaginians.
 - 259. L. Cornelius Scipio defeats the Carthaginian fleet off Olbia, in Sardinia, and afterwards takes the city.
 - 258. The island is ravaged by the Romans, under C. Sulpicius.
 - 238. The Carthaginians cede their right to the island to the Romans.
 - 235. T. Manlius Torquatus gains several victories over the natives.
 - 215. The inhabitants revolt under the native chief Hampsicora, who is subdued by Torquatus, and commits suicide.
 - 181. A revolt of the mountaineers is suppressed, with great severity, by the consul Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus.
 - 114. An insurrection is suppressed by M. Cæcilius Metellus.
 - 46. Julius Cæsar visits Sardinia.
 - 39. It is ceded to Sextus Pompeius by the treaty of Misenum.
- A.D.
- 456. Sardinia is wrested from the Roman empire by Genseric the Vandal.
 - 534. It is recovered for Justinian by Cyrillus.
 - 551. It is seized by the Goths, under Totila.
 - 594. Zabardus, governor of Sardinia, compels the barbarous mountaineers to embrace Christianity.
 - 720. The Saracens obtain a footing in the island, and pillage Cagliari.
 - 739. They are expelled.
 - 1000. It is conquered by the Moor Musat, who assumes the title of king of Sardinia.
 - 1022. Musat is expelled by the allied forces of Genoa and Pisa.
 - 1164. Frederick Barbarossa sells Sardinia to Barisone, native prince or judge of the province of Arborea. He adopts the royal title, and is crowned at Pavia, but from want of funds is unable to support the dignity.
 - 1165. The Pisans obtain the sovereignty of Sardinia.
 - 1309. James II. of Aragon receives the investiture of Sardinia and Corsica from Pope Clement V.
 - 1324. The infant Don Alfonso of Aragon conquers the Pisan admiral Manfred, at the battle of Lucocisterna.
 - 1325. The defeat of the Pisan fleet, under Gaspar Doria, by the Aragonese admiral Francisco Carraso, in the Bay of Cagliari, establishes the authority of the king of Aragon over the greater part of the island.
 - 1355. April 15. Pedro IV. of Aragon establishes the representative government of the Stamenti.
 - 1395. The code of laws known as the "Carta de Logu" is promulgated.
 - 1409. June 26. Don Martin, infant of Sicily, gains a great victory over the rebellious Sardinians near Cagliari.
 - 1428. Alfonso V. of Aragon obtains the formal cession of the province of Arborea, and thereby extends his authority over the whole island.

A.D.

- 1478. A rebellion, headed by the marquis of Oristano, is suppressed.
- 1492. The Inquisition is established.
- 1527. Andrea Doria, with the combined fleet of the Holy League, falls in an attack upon Sardinia.
- 1540. The island is desolated by a terrible famine.
- 1637. Feb. 21. Sardinia is invaded by the French, under Count Harcourt.
- 1668. July 21. Assassination of the marquis of Camarussa, the Spanish viceroy, in Sardinia.
- 1708. Aug. 12. An English fleet, under Sir John Leake, anchors off Cagliari, and conquers the island.
- 1710. The Spaniards, under the duke of Tursis, fail in an attempt at its recapture.
- 1714. Sardinia is ceded to the emperor by the treaties of Utrecht, Radstadt, and Baden.
- 1717. Aug. 22. A Spanish fleet, under the marquis de Lede, arrives at Cagliari, and recovers the whole island in less than two months.
- 1720. Feb. 17. Sardinia is restored to the emperor Charles VI., who cedes it the same day to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, in exchange for the island of Sicily.

(See SARDINIA, KINGDOM.)

SARDINIA, KINGDOM (Italy), comprising Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia, was established by Victor Amadeus I. (II. of Savoy) A.D. 1720. (See SARDINIA and SAVOY.)

A.D.

- 1730. Sept. 2. Abdication of Victor Amadeus I. in favour of his son Charles Emanuel I.
- 1732. Oct. 31. He expires in prison, where he is confined for an attempt to regain the throne.
- 1733. Sept. 26. Charles Emanuel I. engages in the war of the Polish succession.
- 1736. June 6. Tortona and Novara are ceded to Sardinia by the treaty of Luxemburg.
- 1742. Feb. 1. A convention is signed at Turin with Maria Theresa.
- 1743. Sept. 13. By the alliance of Worms, Sardinia obtains the marquisate of Finale on condition of assisting Austria against Spain.
- 1745. Dec. 26. By the preliminary treaty of Turin, peace with France is restored, and Sardinia acquires the Milanese.
- 1748. Oct. 18. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle Milan reverts to Austria, and Finale to Genoa.
- 1762. A decree is issued liberating the serfs in Savoy.
- 1770. A new code of laws is adopted in Savoy.
- 1792. The French invade the Sardinian territories, and occupy Savoy and Nice.
- 1796. May 15. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Paris, which cedes Savoy and Nice to France. Oct. 16. Death of Victor Amadeus II.
- 1798. Dec. 9. The king of Sardinia is deposed by the French, and compelled to retire to Leghorn.
- 1799. March 3. He removes to Cagliari, and is acknowledged king by the Sardinian islanders. May 27. Turin is occupied by the Austrians and Russians.
- 1802. June 4. Abdication of Charles Emanuel II. in favour of his brother, the duke of Aosta. Sept. 11. Piedmont is incorporated with the French republic.
- 1805. May 26. Napoleon I. is crowned king of Italy at Milan, and includes Sardinia in his kingdom.
- 1814. Victor Emanuel I. is restored, and returns to Turin. Dec. 12. Genoa is annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia.
- 1821. March 13. Abdication of Victor Emanuel I. in consequence of a popular insurrection.
- 1824. Jan. 10. Death of the ex-king.

A.D.

1830. The army is increased by the addition of 120,000 men.
1839. Nov. 28. A commercial treaty is concluded with Sweden.
1847. The department of public instruction is created.
1848. Feb. 8. A new constitution is granted, establishing a free press and two legislative chambers. March 23. Charles Albert joins Milan and Venice against Austria. April 3 and 4. A revolution is suppressed in Savoy. April 8. The Austrians are defeated by the Sardinians at Goito. April 15. Charles Albert decrees that the national flag of Italy shall be a tricolour of green, white, and red. May 30. Peschiera is surrendered by the Austrians to Charles Albert. June 28. The Sardinian chambers vote for the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia. July 4. The Venetian assembly votes for the incorporation of Venice with Sardinia. Aug. 5. Milan capitulates to the Austrian marshal Radetzky. Aug. 9. An armistice is concluded between the Sardinian and Austrian armies.
1849. Feb. 1. Meeting of the Sardinian parliament. March 12 Sardinia announces the termination of the armistice. March 20. Hostilities are resumed. March 21. The Austrians defeat the Sardinians at Gambolo, and take Mortara. March 23. Radetzky gains an important victory at Novara, and Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son Victor Emanuel II. March 25. The new king has an interview with Radetzky, at Novara. March 26. They conclude an armistice. July 28. The ex-king Charles-Albert dies at Oporto. Aug. 6. A peace is concluded with Austria at Milan. Sept. 24. A commercial treaty is concluded with Tuscany.
1850. April 9. All ecclesiastical jurisdiction is abolished by the Siccardi law. April 18. The archbishop of Turin publishes a pastoral letter to his clergy enjoining regulations opposed to this law. May 4. He is arrested. May 14. The papal government protests against his imprisonment. Nov. 5. A commercial treaty is concluded with France.
1854. Jan. 20. The corn laws are repealed in Sardinia.
1855. Jan. 10. Sardinia joins the allies against Russia. March 2. The chambers pass a bill for the abolition of convents. March 15. A treaty of alliance is concluded with Turkey. May 9. A Sardinian army, under General de la Marmora, lands in the Crimea. Aug. 16. The Sardinian general Montecchio is mortally wounded in the battle of the Tchernaya. Nov. 23. Victor Emanuel II. visits Paris. Nov. 30. He visits London.
1856. April 16. The Sardinian plenipotentiaries request England and France to decide against any military occupation of Italy by foreign powers. May 26. Lord Clarendon replies, condemning such occupation.
1857. March 16. In consequence of the attacks of the Sardinian press upon the Austrian government, the Austrian ambassador is recalled from Turin. March 23. Count Cavour recalls the Sardinian representative from Vienna. June 29. An insurrection is suppressed at Genoa. Oct. 30. Death of Count Joseph Siccardi.
1859. Jan. 30. Marriage of the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of Victor Emanuel II., to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor of the French. April 19. The Austrian government demands that the Sardinian army should be restored to a peace footing. April 25. A French force disembarks at Genoa to the assistance of the Sardinians.

A.D.

1859. April 26. The Sardinian government rejects the Austrian ultimatum. April 29. The Austrians under General Gyulai enter the Sardinian territory. April 30. Victor Emanuel II. confides the government to his cousin, Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, and takes the command of his army in person. (See AUSTRIA and ITALY.) July 11. The preliminary treaty of Villa Franca arranges that Lombardy is to be annexed to the Sardinian territories. July 13. Resignation of the Cavour ministry. July 19. It is succeeded by the Ratazzi administration. Aug. 8. Victor Emanuel II. makes his solemn entry into Milan. Sept. 3. A deputation from Tuscany requests Victor Emanuel II. to incorporate that country with his own kingdom. Sept. 15. He receives the oaths of deputies from Parma and Modena. Sept. 24. A deputation from Bologna requests him to annex the Legations. Oct. 10. The customs barriers between Lombardy, Piedmont, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, are abolished. Oct. 20. The emperor of the French in a letter to Victor Emanuel II. advocates the formation of an Italian confederation, which the latter declares impracticable. Oct. 31. The enlarged kingdom of Sardinia is divided into seventeen provinces. Nov. 10. The preliminary articles of Villa Franca are confirmed by the treaty of Zurich. Dec. 7. The Sardinian constitution is proclaimed.
1860. Jan. 15. Count Cavour undertakes the formation of a new ministry. Feb. 25. The French government recommends the complete annexation of Parma and Modena to Sardinia, the establishment of a protectorate, administered by the king of Sardinia in the name of the pope, in the Romagna; the re-establishment of the duchy of Tuscany, and the incorporation of Savoy and Nice with the French empire. Feb. 29. Sardinia accedes to the French propositions, except in the case of Tuscany, Savoy, and Nice, which is referred to the votes of the people. March 11. A powerful public demonstration is made in Nice against annexation to France. March 15. France repeats her desire for the preservation of the duchy of Tuscany. March 16. The result of the public votes in Tuscany is declared to be in favour of annexation to Sardinia. March 18. Emilia is annexed to Sardinia. March 22. Tuscany is annexed to Sardinia. March 24. Savoy and Nice are ceded to France by a treaty signed at Turin. March 27. Prussia protests against the annexation of Savoy and Nice by France. March 31. Victor Emanuel II. releases the inhabitants of the ceded provinces from their allegiance, and officially announces the approaching annexation to France. April 15. The inhabitants of Nice vote in favour of annexation to France. April 22. The inhabitants of Savoy by a large majority declare in favour of annexation to France. May 18. The government asserts its disapprobation of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily. May 29. The Chambers confirm the cession of Savoy and Nice. June 14. The French take possession of their Piedmontese acquisitions. July 31. Lord John Russell addresses a note to the Sardinian government, dissuading it from attacking Austria and Naples. Sept. 7. Count Cavour demands that the foreign troops shall quit the Roman states. Sept. 11. The papal government rejects the Sardinian ultimatum, in consequence of which General Claidini enters the Roman states. (See ROME.) Sept. 18. The French ambassador quits Turin.

A.D.

1860. Sept. 23. The Sardinians, under Cialdini, invade Naples (*q.v.*). Oct. 10. The Russian ambassador is recalled from Turin. Oct. 26. The Spanish minister is summoned from Turin. Nov. 3. The results of the voting in Naples are published, and declare in favour of annexation to Sardinia. Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel II. enters Naples, and announces his assumption of the sovereignty of the country. Dec. 26. Four decrees are published, annexing the Marches, Ombria, Naples, and Sicily to the dominions of Victor Emanuel II.

1861. Feb. 18. The first national parliament of Italy assembles at Turin. March 7. A frontier treaty is concluded with France. March 17. Publication of the law conferring on Victor Emanuel and his descendants the title of king of Italy. June 6. Death of Count Cavour at Turin. (See ITALY, &c.)

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

A.D.

1720. Victor-Amadeus I.
1730. Charles-Emanuel I.
1773. Victor-Amadeus II.
1796. Charles-Emanuel II.
1802. Victor-Emanuel I.
1805. Continental Sardinia forms part of the kingdom of Italy.
1814. Victor-Emanuel I., again.
1821. Charles-Felix.
1831. Charles-Albert.
1849. Victor-Emanuel II.

SARDIS, or **SARDES** (Asia Minor), the ancient capital of Lydia, was taken by the Cimmerians about B.C. 635, and remained in their possession until Alyattes II. drove the Cimmerians out of Asia, B.C. 617. It became subject to the Persians B.C. 584, and was taken by the Ionians, assisted by the Athenians, B.C. 504, the town being destroyed by fire. The Persians were defeated by the Greeks in the plain before Sardis, B.C. 395. It surrendered to Alexander the Great B.C. 334, and was taken by Seleucus, in his war against Lysimachus, B.C. 283. Antiochus the Great made himself master of it B.C. 214, and held it for twenty-five years, when the inhabitants, in the absence of Antiochus, delivered it up to the Romans, in whose custody it remained. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, and was rebuilt by order of the emperor. Sardis was one of the first towns to embrace Christianity,—having, it is said, been converted by the apostle John. It is one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in the book of Revelations. The town was captured by the Turks in the 11th century, and again in the 14th century. It was also taken by Tamerlane. Sart, which now occupies the site of Sardis, is a miserable place, consisting of a few mud huts.

SAREPTA (Russia).—This fortified town, on the Volga, was founded by a colony of Moravian Brethren A.D. 1765.

SARMATIA, a name given by the Romans to all the country in Europe and Asia between the Vistula and the Caspian Sea. The people inhabiting this country were usually called Sauromatæ by the Greeks, and Sarmatæ by the Romans. The Sarmatians first began to threaten the Roman

empire in the reign of Nero. They assembled on the borders of Thrace A.D. 64, for the purpose of invading that province; some of them having been defeated by the Romans, the rest dispersed. They entered Mœsia A.D. 69, defeated ten Roman cohorts and ravaged the country, but were defeated and driven across the Danube. Hadrian defeated them in 119, and Marcus Aurelius in 161; and the emperor Caracalla gained some victories over them in 215, assuming, on that account, the surname of Sarmaticus. They were defeated by Aurelian in the reign of Claudius, and by the emperor Carus, 16,000 having been cut to pieces and compelled to recross the Danube in 282. They were subdued by Constantine the Great in 322; and he espoused their cause in 332 against the Goths, whom he defeated, and nearly 100,000 perished by famine and the sword. The Goths defeated them in 334. The Sarmatians joined the Goths against the Romans in 378, and were defeated with great slaughter by Theodosius I. They joined the Vandals and other barbarians in an invasion of Gaul in 407, and committed dreadful devastation. Those who remained in Sarmatia were afterwards subdued by Attila, and, with their princes, served in his army when he invaded Gaul in 451. Upon his death, in 453, they recovered their liberty, and were allowed by the Roman emperor to settle in Pannonia, Mœsia, and other provinces on the Danube, where they remained in peace, till finally subdued by the Goths, with whom, in process of time, they became one nation.

SARNO (Battles).—The first battle was fought near this river, in Italy, between the troops of Justinian, under Narses, and the Goths, under their king Teias, A.D. 553. The battle lasted two days, and ended in the defeat of the Goths, whose king fell in the encounter. John of Anjou defeated Ferdinand II. of Naples near the Sarno, July 7, 1460.

SARUM, or **OLD SARUM** (Wiltshire), was originally a British settlement, and is supposed to have been taken by Vespasian (A.D. 48—50), and made a Roman station, called *Sorbidodunum* or *Sorvidodunum*. The Saxons wrested it from the Britons in 552, and named it *Searesbyrig*. It was the residence of the kings of Wessex till the octarchy. The town was fortified by Alfred the Great, and here Edgar convoked a wittenagemote in 960, to deliberate on the best means of defence against the incursions of the Danes. It was taken and burnt by Sweyn, afterwards king of Denmark, in 1003. The seat of the bishopric of Sherborne was removed to this place in 1072, and a cathedral founded, which was finished in 1092. On the completion of the Norman survey in 1086, William I. summoned all the bishops, abbots, barons, and knights of the kingdom to Sarum, to do homage for the lands they held by feudal tenure. William II. assembled a council here in 1095 or 1096, in which William, count of Eu, was im-

peached for high treason. Henry I. resided here in 1100, 1106, and 1116. The castle was repaired on the accession of Henry II. in 1154. The oppressions of the castellans, or captains of the castle, and their disputes with the bishops and clergy, led to the removal of the cathedral to its present site at New Sarum, or Salisbury (*q. v.*), in 1220. The inhabitants gradually established themselves in the vicinity of the new cathedral, and Old Sarum began to decay.

SARZANA (Italy).—This town was taken from the Florentines by the Genoese A.D. 1407, and ceded to Thomas de Campo Frégoso, on his abdication of the dignity of doge of Genoa in 1421. It was recovered for Florence by Lorenzo de Medici, May 22, 1457. It is the seat of a bishopric, which was founded at Luna, under Bishop Habet-deus, who flourished A.D. 484.

SASSANIDES, a name given to the Persian dynasty, founded by Artaxerxes I. about A.D. 226. They governed Persia until the Mohammedan conquest in 651.

SATIN.—This variety of silk is mentioned in the 13th century. It was originally imported into Europe from China.

SATIRE, from the Latin *satura*, originally signifying a collection of various things, is said to have been first written by Ennius (B.C. 235—169). Lucilius was the first who used it in a regular poetical form B.C. 148, and formed the model which Horace avowedly followed (B.C. 65—A.D. 8). Varro, the most learned of all the Romans, wrote his "Menippean," or cynical satires, B.C. 116—28. Juvenal adopted it to lash the vices of his age (A.D. 59—128). Persius, who lived in the reign of Nero, applied it with great circumspection to that tyrant (A.D. 34—62). In this country it was used by Butler to ridicule the Puritans in his "Hudibras," the first part of which appeared in 1663. Dryden (1631—1700) and Pope (1688—1744) employed it in numerous compositions.

SATURDAY, the seventh and last day of the week, so called from the idol Seater, worshipped on this day by the ancient Saxons. Others say it derived its name from having been dedicated by the Romans to Saturn.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, instituted, according to some authorities, before the foundation of Rome. Others assert that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory gained over the Sabines; whilst some maintain that they were first celebrated B.C. 497, after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumus.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES (Hindustan), conquered by Akbar and annexed to the empire of Delhi about A.D. 1599. The peishwa obtained a nominal supremacy when Delhi fell in 1803. The country was ceded to the British in 1818. In the fort of Saugor the 42nd native regiment attempted to incite the 31st to mutiny. The latter not only remained faithful, but had a regular battle with their tempters, and drove them from the station July 7, 1857.

SAUMUR (France) was taken from the count of Blois by Fulk of Anjou, A.D. 1026, and was annexed to the French crown in 1570. It was taken by the Vendéans after a brilliant victory over the republican army, June 10, 1793. They were forced to abandon it a few days afterwards. The castle was constructed at different periods between the 11th and 13th centuries. A Protestant academy was founded by Duplessis Mornay, while governor of the town in the reign of Henry IV. It was dissolved by Louis XIV. in 1684. Councils were held at Saumur Dec. 2, 1253; Aug. 31, 1276; March 9, 1294; May 9, 1315; and in 1342.

SAVANDROOG (Hindustan).—This strong fortress of Mysore, seated on the top of a rock, was, notwithstanding its great strength, taken by the English, after a siege of seven days, in 1791.

SAVANNAH (North America).—This town in Georgia was founded by General Oglethorpe, A.D. 1733. It was taken by the British in 1776, and held by them till 1782, when it was abandoned. A fire, which destroyed 463 buildings, and other property to the value of nearly £800,000, occurred June 10, 1820.

SAVIGLIANO (Battle).—The French defeated the Austrians at this town, in Sardinia, Nov. 5, 1799. It is also called the battle of Genola.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Defoe, in his "Giving Alms no Charity," published A.D. 1704, suggested a substitution of savings for poor-rates, by passing acts of parliament "which shall make drunkards take care of wife and children; spendthrifts lay up for a wet day; lazy fellows diligent; and thoughtless, sottish men careful and provident." Francis Maseres carried a bill through the Commons, which was, however, rejected by the Lords, to enable ratepayers of parishes to receive and invest savings, in 1771. A savings-bank was established at Hamburg in 1778, and one at Berne about 1787. Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield opened one for children at Tottenham in 1798, and another for adults in 1804. The Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, issued propositions to his parishioners on the subject in 1799. One was founded at Bath, by eight ladies and gentlemen, in 1808. The first institution carefully organized was the Parish Bank Friendly Society of Ruthven, by the Rev. Henry Duncan, in 1817. Savings-banks were first placed under the protection of government by 57 Geo. III. c. 105 & 130 (July 11 & 12, 1817). By 9 Geo. IV. c. 92 (July 28, 1828), the laws relating to savings-banks in England and Ireland were consolidated, and all former statutes repealed. This act was slightly amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. (June 10, 1833). These acts were extended to Scotland by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37 (Sept. 9, 1835). Further amendments to the savings-banks acts were made by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 9, 1844). (*See* POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS.)

SAVONA (Italy) had formerly two harbours, but one was filled up by the Genoese, from

commercial jealousy, A.D. 1525. An explosion of gunpowder in the citadel destroyed half the houses in the town in 1648. A fleet of sixteen French and Spanish vessels, laden with munitions of war, was sunk in the harbour, by a British squadron, in 1745. Savona was taken by the Sardinians in 1746. A corps of 10,000 Austrians and Piedmontese was defeated here by the French in 1794, and the town was occupied by the French in 1795. It was taken by the Austrians in April, 1800, and was surrendered by them to the French, June 15. Pope Pius VI. was detained here in 1810-11, by order of Napoleon I. The Sistine chapel at Savona was founded by Sixtus IV., and the cathedral was built in 1604.

SAVOY (Europe).—Part of the ancient Sapaudia, whence the name Saboia, or Savoy, is derived.

A.D.

413. Savoy is annexed to Burgundy.
561. It is made a province of France.
888. It forms part of the duchy of Burgundy.
1027. Death of Berthold, count of Maurienne, and founder of the house of Savoy.
1034. Humbert receives large accessions of territory from the emperor Conrad II.
1111. Amadeus II. of Maurienne receives the title of count of Savoy from the emperor Henry V.
1174. Savoy and Piedmont are invaded by the emperor Frederick I.
1207. Count Thomas receives large grants of land in Piedmont from Philip of Germany.
1262. Count Boniface is made prisoner by his subjects at Turin.
1266. Peter of Savoy acquires the city of Berne, which he greatly improves.
1316. Amadeus IV., or the Great, receives Maulevrier in Normandy from Philip V., or the Long, of France.
1401. Geneva is brought under the dominion of the counts of Savoy.
1417. Feb. 19. Savoy is erected into a duchy under Amadeus VIII.
1418. The territory of Piedmont is added to Savoy.
1419. Oct. 5. Nice and other territories are ceded to Savoy by the treaty of Chambery.
1482. Charlotte, queen of Cyprus, confers that island upon the dukes of Savoy, who assume the title of king of Cyprus, though they never take possession of their kingdom.
1534. The inhabitants of Geneva rebel against Charles III., and are assisted by Francis I. of France.
1537. Feb. Francis I. claims Piedmont as part of his hereditary kingdom.
1557. Aug. 10. Emanuel Philibert defeats the French at the important battle of St. Quentin.
1559. April 2. The French conquests in Savoy are restored by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (q.v.).
1601. Jan. 17. By the treaty of Lyons the marquise of Saluces is ceded to Savoy.
1656. Jan. 22. Death of Thomas Francis, founder of the house of Savoy-Carignan.
1703. Victor Amadeus II. declares war against France and Spain.
1706. Sept. 7. The French, under the duke of Orleans and Marshal Marsin, are defeated by Victor Amadeus and Prince Eugene at the battle of Turin, and compelled to leave Italy.
1707. March 13. By the treaty of Turin, Victor Amadeus obtains considerable territory in Lombardy.

A.D.

1713. April 11. Savoy is recognized as an independent state by the treaty of Utrecht, and Sicily is annexed.
1720. By the Quadruple alliance Sicily is exchanged for the island of Sardinia, and the duke of Savoy assumes the title of king of Sardinia (q.v.).

RULERS OF SAVOY.

A.D.	A.D.
Berthold..... 1020	Amadeus VIII. 1391
Humbert I. 1027	Louis 1451
Amadeus I. 1048	Amadeus IX. 1465
Humbert II. 1072	Philibert I. 1472
Amadeus II. 1108	Charles I. 1482
Humbert III. 1148	Charles II. 1489
Thomas 1188	Philip II. 1498
Amadeus III. 1233	Philibert II. 1497
Boniface 1253	Charles III. 1504
Peter 1263	Emanuel Philibert 1553
Philip I. 1268	Charles Emanuel II. 1580
Amadeus IV., the Great 1285	Victor Amadeus I. 1630
Edward 1323	Francis Hyacinth 1637
Aimon 1329	Charles Emanuel II. 1638
Amadeus V. or VI. 1343	Victor Amadeus II. 1675
Amadeus VII. 1383	

(See SARDINIA.)

SAVOY PALACE (London) was built by Peter, earl of Savoy and Richmond, A.D. 1245. He bestowed it upon the friars of Montjoy, from whom it was bought by Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III., for her son Edmund, earl of Lancaster. John II., king of France, resided here, when a prisoner in England, in 1357, and again in 1363. It was destroyed by Wat Tyler, May 24, 1381, and was restored by Henry VII., who endowed it, in 1505, as the hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of 100 poor people. Henry VIII. completed the building and granted the hospital a charter, July 5, 1513. Edward VI. (1547 to 1553) suppressed the hospital, but it was re-endowed by Queen Mary (1553 to 1558). The "Savoy Conference," for the revision of the Liturgy, was held here from April 15 to July 25, 1661. The sick and wounded in the Dutch war of 1666 were lodged in the Savoy. It was removed to make way for Waterloo Bridge and the Strand approaches.

Saw.—According to Pliny, the saw was invented by Dædalus, an Athenian, who flourished about B.C. 1000. Others say it was invented by Talus, the nephew of Dædalus. Saws to work with water-power, first introduced at Augsburg in 1322, were erected in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau in 1427, and in Norway about 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary, queen of England, to the court of Rome, describes a sawmill he visited at Lyons in 1555. The attempts to introduce them into England met with great opposition, and one erected near London, in 1663, had to be abandoned. When again introduced, in 1767 or 1768, the first mill erected at Limehouse was destroyed by the mob. The damage was made good by the government, and a new one erected.

SAXA RUBRA (Battle).—Constantine I.

defeated his rival Maxentius at this place, about nine miles from Rome, Oct. 28, A.D. 312.

SAXE-ALTENBURG (Germany), a small duchy on the northern frontiers of the Thuringian forest, formed part of the ancient Osterland, and appears to have been governed by the margraves of Meissen from a very early period. After undergoing many changes, it was formed into a separate principality A.D. 1603. The house of Altenburg becoming extinct in 1672, the greater part of the principality fell to Ernest the Pious, duke of Gotha, and from this period it remained in the Saxe-Gotha family, till the decease without issue of Frederick IV. in February, 1825, when, by a compact between the three junior branches of the house of Gotha (Meiningen, Hildburghausen, and Coburg), the duke of Hildburghausen resigned his own territory to Meiningen, and received in lieu the duchy of Altenburg, Nov. 15, 1826. The duke of Saxe-Altenburg is a member of the Germanic confederation, and has one vote.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (Germany), formerly dependent upon the emperor, came into possession of the house of Meissen A.D. 1348, and fell to the house of Saxony in 1428. By the treaty of Leipsic in 1485, it was allotted to the Ernestine branch of that family. It was made a separate duchy in 1542, and first became an independent state in 1640. Ernest left seven sons, who reigned jointly from 1675 till 1690, when they partitioned the country and formed seven new lines. That of Coburg expired, and the division was annexed to Saalfeld in 1699. The line of Eisenberg having become extinct, its possessions were united to Gotha in 1707. Frederick II. introduced the right of primogeniture into Gotha in 1710. Gotha was joined to Coburg, and Saalfeld to Meiningen, in 1826. The constitution of the duchy was reformed by Ernest II., brother of Prince Albert, in 1846.

SAXE-MEININGEN (Germany), originally a portion of the domains of the counts of Henneberg, fell to Bernhard, third son of Ernest the Pious of Gotha, A.D. 1680. The line of Coburg became extinct in 1699, and a part of its territory was adjudged to Meiningen by the Aulic council in 1723, and it acquired nearly the whole of the duchy of Hildburghausen in 1826.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (Germany) formerly belonged to the electorate of Saxony, and was apportioned to the Ernestine line, A.D. 1485, John Frederick I. was deposed in 1547, and Weimar was given to his eldest son, the remaining portion being awarded to the second son in 1566. A subdivision took place in 1672; and a reunion by the extinction of the line of Jena in 1690, and that of Eisenach in 1741. The right of primogeniture was introduced in 1719. Charles Augustus, who took part against Napoleon I., received some acquisition of territory and the title of grand-duke from the congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. Re-

presentative government was introduced in 1816.

SAXONS—the name probably derived from *sahs* or *sachs*, a knife,—are first mentioned by Ptolemy, who describes them as occupying the country now called Holstein, together with three islands off the coast, A.D. 140. Their descents upon the eastern shore of England became so troublesome, that the Roman emperor appointed an officer, who afterwards received the title of "Count of the Saxon shore," in 286. Eutropius represents them as infesting the coasts of Armorica and Belgica with the Franks in 287. A horde of Saxons in one of their predatory excursions to the coast of Gaul, was almost exterminated by the Roman army under Valentinian I. in 371. Stilicho erected several fortifications to defend Britain from their attacks in 399. A large body under Hengist and Horsa succeeded in forming permanent settlements in the country after the departure of the Romans about 450. Some Saxons, aided by the Franks, conquered, but afterwards abandoned, the northern part of Thuringia about 530. The southernmost part was made tributary to the Franks about 550. Their long contest with Charlemagne was brought to a close by the treaty of Salz on the Saale, by which they consented to become Christians, and were put on a footing of equality with the Franks, 803.

SAXONY (Germany) was invaded by Charlemagne, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity, A.D. 804. Henry the Fowler, elected German emperor in 918, was the first of the Saxons who obtained that distinction. He erected the margraviate of Meissen in 922, as a bulwark against the Slavonians, and so formed the nucleus of the present kingdom. The family of Wettin, in whom the office has become hereditary, added their own possessions to the margraviate in 1130. The emperor Sigismund invested Frederick the Warlike with the electoral title and the duchy of Saxony in 1422. Ernest and Albert, sons of Frederick II., by the division of the country at their father's death, founded the two lines that bear their names in 1462. Frederick III. supported the cause of the Reformation and patronized Luther (1486—1525). John the Constant headed the Protestant princes at the diet of Spire in 1529. John Frederick the Magnanimous took a prominent part in the war against Charles V., and was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Mühlberg, April 23, 1547. He was deprived of his dignities, which were transferred to his cousin Maurice, of the Albertine line, in 1548. John George I., in whose reign the Thirty Years' war took place, remained on the emperor's side and obtained from him part of the see of Magdeburg, and the two Lusatian margraviates in 1635. Frederick the Strong brought about an invasion of his territory by Charles XII. of Sweden through turning Roman Catholic and obtaining the crown of Poland in 1697. His son Frederick

Augustus II. was also elected king of Poland in 1733. He took part with France and Prussia in the war of the Austrian Succession in 1740, but sided with the empire in the Seven Years' war (1756—1763). A rising of the peasantry led to the redress of some of their grievances in 1790. Having supported Prussia against France for some time after the battle of Jena, Frederick Augustus allied himself with Napoleon I., taking the title of king, and becoming a member of the Confederacy of the Rhine in 1806. The territory was nearly doubled by other cessions from Austria in 1809. It became the theatre of the struggles with Napoleon I. in 1813; and the king was deprived of upwards of one half of his dominions by the treaty of peace with Prussia signed May 18, 1815. A new constitution was framed in 1831. Various changes were made, but the old state of things was restored by the diet elected in 1852.

RULERS OF SAXONY.

DUKES.

A.D.		A.D.	
Otho I.	880	Otho III.	1062
Henry I., the Fowler	912	Magnus	1073
Otho II.	936	Lothaire	1106
Herman-Billing ..	960	Henry II., the Proud	1136
Bernard I.	973	Henry III., the Lion	1139
Bernard II.	1010		

ELECTORS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Bernard III.	1180	Wenceslaus.	1370
Albert I.	1212	Rodolph III.	1388
Albert II.	1260	Albert III.	1418
Rodolph I.	1298	Frederick I.	1423
Rodolph II.	1356	Frederick II.	1428

ERNESTINE LINE.

A.D.		A.D.	
Ernest 1464		Albert 1464	
Frederick III. 1486		George 1500	
John 1525		Maurice 1539	
John Frederick. 1532			

ALBERTINE LINE.

ELECTORS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Maurice 1548		John George IV. .. 1691	
Augustus 1553		Frederick Augustus	
Christian I. 1586		I 1694	
Christian II. 1591		Frederick Augustus	
John George I. 1611		II. 1733	
John George II. 1656		Frederick Augustus	
John George III. .. 1680		III. 1763	

KINGS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Frederick Augustus		Frederick Augustus	
I 1807		II 1836	
Antony Clement .. 1827		John 1854	

SCALPING appears to be alluded to in Psalm lxxviii. 21, B.C. 1045, and according to Herodotus (book iv. 64) was practised by the Scythians upon their enemies, B.C. 678. The custom was found to exist among the Indians of America on the discovery of that country, A.D. 1492.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, or scandal

against peers, judges, or other officers of state, was defined with its penalties by 2 Rich. II. c. 5 (1378). Although this statute is still in force, it has not for a long period been resorted to, the last instance being that of the duke of Richmond against Castellom in 1710.

SCANDINAVIA, or SCANDIA (Europe), the ancient name of the country now occupied by Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, is first mentioned by Pliny, who speaks of it as an island, A.D. 72. The monarchies of Sweden and Norway were formed by a combination of numerous small sovereignties in the 12th and 13th centuries. Margaret, queen of Denmark, obtained Sweden by conquest and Norway by inheritance, and by the union of Calmar, concluded in June, 1397, they were never to be disjoined.

SCARBOROUGH (Yorkshire), probably of Saxon origin, the name signifying a fortified rock, was incorporated by Henry II. The castle was built in the reign of Stephen. Tostig, earl of Northumberland, having failed in his attempt to effect a landing on the isle of Thanet, arrived here A.D. 1066. Piers Gaveston, having been besieged by the barons in the castle, was obliged to surrender, May 19, 1312. The town was made a bonding port in 1841. Christ's Church was erected in 1828.

SCARLET, the oriental kermes dye, was known from the earliest times. The dye made from cochineal and tin was accidentally discovered A.D. 1634. A bailiff of Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Edwards, refused, on religious grounds, to wear robes of that colour in 1599. It is recorded by Julius Ferretus that soldiers commonly wore a short red sagram to conceal the blood from their wounds, about 1550.

SCPTICS.—Socrates, who flourished B.C. 468—B.C. 399, has been called the founder of this sect, from his acknowledgment that "all he knew was, that he knew nothing;" although its real founder was Pyrrho of Elis, B.C. 340. (See PYRRHONISM.) The school, called the "later sceptics," originated with Ænesidemus, a physician, about the 3rd century. Of modern sceptics, the most noted are Montaigne (A.D. 1533—1592); Glanville, a member of the Royal Society, about 1660; Peter Bayle (1647—1706), and David Hume (1711—1776).

SCPTRE, originally a mere walking-staff, came to be the symbol of sovereign authority, and is mentioned by the patriarch Jacob—"the sceptre shall not depart from Judah, &c.," when imparting counsels to his sons (Gen. xlix. 10), B.C. 1689. Achilles swears by his staff or sceptre (Iliad, i. 246), B.C. 1193. Cyrus, as related by Xenophon, was always attended by 300 sceptre-bearers, B.C. 401. It was first assumed among the Romans by the elder Targum, B.C. 621. The sceptre of the Merovingian kings of France was a golden rod as tall as the king himself, A.D. 448.

SCHAFHAUSEN (Switzerland), the principal town of the canton of the same name,

originated in the building of a large monastery in the neighbourhood in the 11th century. It was walled in and received imperial rank in the 13th century. Austria acquired possession in 1330. It recovered its independence, and joined the Swiss cantons in the 15th century; became a member of the confederation in 1501, and of the new league in 1815. The fine single arch bridge across the Rhine was burned by the French in 1799. The constitution of the canton became democratic in 1831.

SCHASSBURG (Battle).—The Hungarian insurgents, commanded by Bem, were defeated by the Russians under General Lüders, at this town, in Transylvania, July 31, 1849.

SCHERHALLIEN (Perthshire).—The Royal Society having resolved to make some experiments to determine the mean density of the earth, A.D. 1772, Mr. Charles Mason selected this mountain for the purpose in 1773. Dr. Maskelyne effected the measurements between June 30 and Oct. 24, 1774. The subsequent calculations intrusted to Dr. Charles Hatton were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1778.

SCHEMNITZ (Hungary).—In consequence of the importance of its mines, yielding 300 pounds of gold and 43,400 pounds of silver annually, a mining academy was founded here by Maria Theresa, A.D. 1760.

SCHISM ACT (13 Anne, c. 7, 1713), requiring from those desirous of exercising the profession of a teacher, a license from the bishop, and a declaration of conformity to the established church, was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4 (1719).

SCHÖNBRUNN, (Peace), was signed at the palace of Schönbrunn, near Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809, between France and Austria. It consisted of six articles. France obtained possession of Trieste, Carniola, Friuli, and several other places. Russia, Saxony, and the Confederation of the Rhine gained some advantages, and the Tyrol was given up to Bavaria.

SCHOOLS. (*See EDUCATION, &c.*)

SCHUMLA (Turkey).—The Russian general Rudiger was driven from his intrenched position at this town, by the Turks under Hussein Pasha, August 25, 1828.

SCHWABACH (Bavaria).—The earliest Protestant confession was drawn up here by Luther, in October, 1529, and its articles were adopted by the Smalcald League in 1531. The handsome fountain in the market-place was erected in 1716.

SCHWARZBURG (Germany).—A party of the electors assembled here and chose Gunther emperor, in opposition to Charles IV., A.D. 1347. The town, originally dependent upon Saxony, purchased its independence in 1699. The two present reigning families of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen are descended from the two sons of Gunther IX., who died in 1552. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt received a representative constitution in 1816.

SCHWEIDNITZ (Prussia) having suffered

several sieges during the Thirty Years' war, was fortified by Frederick II., A.D. 1747; taken by the Austrians, after a siege of sixteen days, Nov. 12, 1757; recovered by the Prussians April 16, 1758; and carried by assault by the Austrian Marshal Laudohn, Oct. 1, 1761. The Austrians under Marshal Daun were attacked and defeated near this town by Frederick II. of Prussia, May 16, 1762. On this occasion the Prussians put feathers in their caps to enable their wild Cossack allies to distinguish them from the Austrians, an ornament since generally adopted in European armies. Frederick's campaign in Silesia was closed by the surrender of its garrison, after a siege of sixty-four days, Oct. 9, 1762. It was captured by the French in February, 1807.

SCHWEIZ, or SCHWYZ (Switzerland), which has given its name to the country, declared its independence of the house of Austria in January, 1303. It had a dispute with Zurich respecting the county of Toggenburg in 1436. The French defeated the Swiss here in 1799, and the Austrians Aug. 14, 1799. In a diet convoked here in 1802, the ancient democratic constitution was re-established. It declared against Napoleon I. Dec. 31, 1813, and joined the Sonderbund (*q. v.*) in 1844.

SCHYREMOTES.—County-courts held in English shires, twice every year by the bishop and the ealdorman or sheriff, during the Anglo-Saxon period. In the reign of Canute (A.D. 1016 to 1035) the Schyremotes were held thrice a year. Edward the Confessor, in 1065, appointed the Schyremote to be held twelve times a year.

SCILLY ISLES (Cornwall), known to the ancients under the name of Cassiterides, or Tin Islands, were used by the Romans as a place of banishment. In the 10th century they were annexed to the English crown by Athelstan. They were held from the time of Elizabeth till 1830 by the family of Godolphin. After the defeat of the royal cause in the west, in 1645, they afforded shelter to Prince Charles. They were fortified in 1649 by Sir John Grenville, the royalist, who converted the rocks into a stronghold for privateers, and did so much damage to the trade of the Channel that the parliament fitted out a powerful fleet under Blake, which compelled Sir John to surrender in June, 1651. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was wrecked with all his fleet off these islands, Oct. 22, 1707, when upwards of 2,000 lives were lost.

SCINDE (Hindustan) was occupied by the Aryan nation B.C. 1400, and they possessed the country when Alexander made his Indian expedition, B.C. 326. It was subdued by the Mohammedans A.D. 711, and held by the caliphs till conquered for Mahmoud of Ghiznee in 1026. The Sumna tribe acquired it about 1200. They were supplanted by another native tribe, the Sammao, in 1340. Shah Beg Arghun reduced them in 1541, and Akbar brought the country under Mongol sway in 1590. The Kalhoras threw off their allegiance to Delhi in 1736, and that of the kings of Cabul, which they had previously

acknowledged, was altogether renounced in 1813. It was conquered by the British and annexed March 24, 1843.

SCIO (Ægean Sea), the ancient Chios (*q. v.*), was taken in the early part of the 14th century by the Turks, who massacred the inhabitants. The Genoese seized it in 1346, and kept it nearly 250 years, when it was again taken by the Turks. They massacred nearly all the inhabitants, April 11, 1822. Out of a population of 120,000, only 900 are said to have escaped.

SCONE (Scotland).—Edward I., king of England, brought away from this village, near Perth, the stone upon which for many ages the kings of Scotland had been crowned, A.D. 1296, and placed it in Westminster Abbey. Charles II. was crowned here, Jan. 1, 1651.

SCORPION, a kind of tube for firing gun-powder, was in use about A.D. 1440. It was held in the hand, and called by the English hand-cannon, or hand-culverine, and was introduced into England by the Flemings in 1471.

SCOTISTS AND THOMISTS.—With reference to these parties, who long divided the schools, Milman (*Lat. Christ. b. xiv. ch. iii.*) remarks, "It is not easy to define in what consisted their implacable, unforgiven points of difference. If each combatant had been compelled rigidly to define every word or term which he employed, concord might not perhaps have been impossible; but words were their warfare, and the war of words their business, their occupation, their glory. The Conceptualism or Eclecticism of St. Thomas (he cannot be called a Nominalist) admitted so much Realism under other forms of speech; the Realism of Duns Scotus was so absolutely a Realism of words, reality was with him something so thin and unsubstantial; the Augustinianism of St. Thomas was so guarded and tempered by his high ethical tone, by his assertion of the loftiest Christian morality; the Pelagianism charged against Scotus is so purely metaphysical, so balanced by his constant, for him vehement, vindication of Divine grace, only with notions peculiar to his philosophy, of its mode of operation, and with almost untraceable distinctions as to its mode of influence, that nothing less than the inveterate pugnacity of Scholastic Teaching, and the rivalry of the two Orders could have perpetuated the strife. That strife was no doubt heightened and embittered by their real differences, which touched the most sensitive part of the Mediæval Creed, the worship of the Virgin. This was coldly and irreverently limited by the refusal of the Dominican to acknowledge her Immaculate Conception and birth; wrought to a height above all former height by the maintenance of that tenet in every Franciscan cloister by every Franciscan Theologian."

SCOTLAND.—According to tradition, the Scots derive their origin from Gathelus, son of the Athenian king Cecrops, who married Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt,

and removed with his family into Spain in consequence of the preaching of Moses. Here he is said to have established a government over a nation whom he called Scots, in honour of his wife Scota. Under his descendants the Scots removed into Ireland, and subsequently, about B.C. 600, into the northern part of Albion, which consequently received the name of Scotland. War afterwards broke out with the Picts (*q. v.*), and the Scots despatched an embassy to Ferquard, king of Ireland, who sent his son Fergus to their assistance. Fergus was acknowledged king by the Scots, and was crowned at Argyll, B.C. 330.

- B.C.
- 330. Establishment of the Celtic Caledonian monarchy by Fergus I.
- 55. The Scots assist the Britons against Julius Cæsar.
- A.D.
- 84. The Caledonians, under Galgacus, sustain a terrible defeat from Julius Agricola, in the battle of Mount Grampius.
- 360. The Scots and Picts invade Britain.
- 376. Eugenius, the last sovereign of the line of Fergus I., is slain in battle against the Roman general Maximus.
- 403. The monarchy is restored under Fergus II.
- 430. Christianity is introduced into Scotland by St. Palladius.
- 562. St. Columba lands in Scotland.
- 845. The Picts and Scots are united into one nation by Kenneth I.
- 933. Scotland is ravaged by Athelstan.
- 1031. It is invaded by Canute, who exacts tribute.
- 1040. Duncan is murdered by his cousin Macbeth, who usurps the crown.
- 1054. July 27. Siward, earl of Northumberland, invades Scotland, and defeats Macbeth at the battle of Dunsinane.
- 1056. Macbeth is slain at Lanthananan.
- 1061. The Scotch invade Northumberland.
- 1067. Malcolm III. marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, the Saxon heir to the English throne.
- 1093. Nov. 13. Malcolm III. is slain by Roger de Mowbray at the battle of Alnwick.
- 1094. The throne is usurped by Duncan II., who is assassinated by his subjects after a reign of about six months.
- 1138. Aug. 22. David I. invades Northumberland, and is defeated at the battle of Cuten Moor, or Northallerton (*q. v.*).
- 1139. By the treaty of Durham the entire earldom of Northumberland, except Newcastle and Bamborough, is ceded to Scotland.
- 1174. William I., or the Lion, is made prisoner by the English at Alnwick. Dec. By the treaty of Falaise, Henry II. agrees to liberate him on condition of his paying homage to England for his kingdom.
- 1181. Scotland shudders under a papal interdict.
- 1189. Richard I., on his accession to the English throne releases William I. from his feudal subjection on the receipt of 10,000 marks.
- 1263. Hako IV., of Norway, invades Scotland, and is defeated and compelled to resign his possessions in the Hebrides by Alexander III.
- 1281. Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., is married to Eric II., king of Norway.
- 1291. Sept. Margaret, the maid of Norway, dies at Orkney on her voyage to Scotland, and the question of the succession is referred to Edward I.
- 1291. June 2. Eight competitors for the Scotch crown assemble at Northam, and submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward I.
- Aug. 3. Twelve competitors appear.
- 1292. Nov. 30. Edward I. decides in favour of John Balliol.

- A.D.
 1293. Balliol supports his claim in presence of the English parliament.
 1296. Balliol renounces his homage, in consequence of which he is dethroned by Edward I., who invades Scotland, and receives the submission of the Scotch nobility.
 1297. Sir William Wallace opposes the English, and defeats them at Cambuskenneth (*q.v.*).
 1298. July 22. He is defeated at Falkirk (*q.v.*).
 1302. Feb. 24. Sir John Comyn and Sir Simon Fraser defeat an English army of 20,000 men near Roslin.
 1305. Aug. 24. Execution of Sir William Wallace at Smithfield.
 1306. Feb. Murder of Sir John Comyn by Robert Bruce at Dumfries. March 25. Bruce is crowned king, as Robert I. at Scone.
 1307. May 10. He defeats the English.
 1308. May 22. Robert I. defeats the earl of Buchan at Inverary. June 29. Edward Bruce expels the English from Galloway.
 1310. Edward II. invades Scotland without success.
 1312. Jan. 8. Robert I. takes Perth from the English.
 1313. March 6. Roxburgh Castle is taken from the English. March 14. Sir Thomas Randolph takes Edinburgh Castle.
 1314. June 24. Robert I. defeats the army of Edward II. at Bannockburn (*q.v.*).
 1318. Oct. 5. Death of Edward Bruce at Dundalk, in Ireland.
 1320. A conspiracy is formed against the king by his nephew, the earl of Brechin, and others, who are detected and executed.
 1328. March 17. Peace with England is concluded at Edinburgh. May 4. It is ratified at Northampton.
 1329. June 7. End of the reign of Robert I.
 1332. Edward III. invades Scotland. The battle of Dupplin Moor (*q.v.*). Sept. 24. Edward Balliol is crowned at Scone, and young David Bruce is sent to France, where he remains for nine years, although his rival only enjoys the crown for three months.
 1333. The English are victorious at Halidon Hill (*q.v.*).
 1336. A grievous famine desolates Scotland.
 1341. June 4. David II. returns from France.
 1346. He is made prisoner by the English at the battle of Durham, or Neville's Cross (*q.v.*).
 1357. Oct. 3. He is released on payment of 100,000 marks as ransom.
 1363. Death of Edward Balliol, the last of the family. Nov. 26. David II. acknowledges Edward III. of England as his successor in the event of his decease without male issue.
 1371. Feb. 22. Death of David II. without an heir. March 26. The Stuart line commences by the coronation at Scone of the lord high steward as Robert II.
 1388. Aug. 10. The English encounter the Scotch, under Douglas, in the battle of Chevy Chase or Otterburn (*q.v.*).
 1402. Robert III. sustains a severe defeat from the English at Homildon Hill (*q.v.*).
 1405. Robert's only son, James, is made prisoner by the English off Flamborough Head.
 1403. April 4. Death of Robert III., who is succeeded by his imprisoned son, James I., under the regency of the duke of Albany.
 1411. July 24. The Highlanders, under Donald of the Isles, are defeated by the Lowland forces of the earl of Mar, at the battle of Harlaw, which establishes the superiority of the Lowlands. St. Andrew's university is founded.
 1426. A treaty is concluded with Denmark, by which James I. agrees to pay an annual sum of 100 marks for the sovereignty of the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
 1437. Feb. 21. James I. is murdered by a band of conspirators, under Sir Robert Graham.

- A.D.
 1452. Shrove Tuesday. The tyrannical and over-powerful earl of Douglas is murdered by James II. at Stirling Castle, in consequence of which civil contests commence between the king and his nobles.
 1460. James II. is killed by the accidental bursting of a cannon.
 1488. James III. is killed by his rebellious subjects at the battle of Sauchie Burn.
 1502. Aug. 8. Marriage of James IV. with the princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.
 1513. Aug. 22. James IV. invades England. Sept. 9. He is slain with the flower of the Scotch nobility at Flodden Field (*q.v.*).
 1528. James V. banishes the Douglasses, in consequence of the tyrannous treatment received by him from his stepfather, the earl of Angus.
 1532. May 17. He founds the Court of Session.
 1537. July 17. Lady Glamis is burnt for conspiring to poison the king.
 1542. Dec. 7. Birth of Mary, celebrated in history as the queen of Scots. Dec. 13. Death of the king, her father, whom she succeeds.
 1543. Jan. 20. Imprisonment of Cardinal Beaton, on a charge of treason, in consequence of which the clergy refuse to perform any ecclesiastical ceremonies. He is soon liberated, and secures possession of the infant queen's person.
 1545. Scotland is ravaged by an English army under the earl of Hertford.
 1546. March 28. Execution of George Wishart for heresy, by order of Cardinal Beaton. May 28. The cardinal is assassinated at St. Andrews.
 1547. Sept. 10. The Scots are defeated by the English at Pinkie.
 1548. Aug. 7. The young queen Mary is removed to France.
 1554. April 2. The queen dowager, Mary of Guise, is made regent.
 1558. Marriage of Queen Mary to the French dauphin.
 1559. May 31. Peace is concluded with England at Norham. Oct. 21. Deposition of the queen-regent.
 1560. June 10. Death of the queen-regent. Aug. An act is passed abolishing the papal power. Dec. 6. Death of the French king Francis II., husband of Queen Mary.
 1561. Aug. 19. Queen Mary returns to Scotland.
 1562. Revolt and death of the earl of Huntly.
 1564. Elizabeth proposes the earl of Leicester as a match for Mary.
 1565. July 29, Sunday. Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.
 1566. March 9, Saturday. Murder of the queen's favourite, David Rizzio, by Darnley and others. June 19. Birth of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, in Edinburgh Castle.
 1567. Feb. 10, Monday. Lord Darnley, the king-consort, is blown up by gunpowder at Edinburgh. April 12. James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, is tried for the king's murder, and acquitted. April 21. Bothwell seizes the queen, and conveys her to Dunbar. May 15. They are married at Holyrood. June 15, Sunday. Mary is made prisoner by the confederate lords at Carberry Hill. She is confined in Lochleven Castle, and compelled to abdicate in favour of her son James VI. July 29. He is solemnly crowned at Stirling. Aug. 22. James Stewart, earl of Murray, is declared regent. Sept. Bothwell escapes to Norway.
 1568. May 2. Mary escapes from Lochleven Castle. May 13. She is defeated by Murray at the battle of Langside, and flees into England, where she arrives May 17.
 1569. The rebellious earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland seek shelter in Scotland.

A.D.

1570. Jan. 22. Murder of the regent Murray at Linlithgow, by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. July 12. The regency is conferred upon the earl of Lennox.
1571. Sept. 4. Lennox is assassinated by Captain Calder. The earl of Mar is elected regent in his stead the following day.
1572. Oct. 28. Death of the regent Mar, who is succeeded by the earl of Morton. Nov. 24. The earl of Morton is made regent, and John Knox, the Scotch reformer, expires at Edinburgh.
1578. The king dismisses the regent, and assumes the government in person.
1581. June 2, Friday. Execution of the ex-regent Morton, for implication in the murder of Lord Darnley.
1582. Aug. 23. The raid of Ruthven. James VI. is seized by a confederacy of the Scottish nobles, under the earls of Mar and Gowrie, at Ruthven Castle. Sept. 28. Death of George Buchanan.
1583. June. The king escapes from the Ruthven confederacy.
1584. Trial and execution of the earl of Gowrie.
1586. April. A treaty is concluded between James and Queen Elizabeth. Aug. 8. Mary queen of Scots is imprisoned on a charge of participating in Babyngton's conspiracy. Aug. 25. She is removed to Chartley, under the custody of Sir Amias Paulet. Oct. 14. Her trial commences at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, and the following day is adjourned. Oct. 25. It is resumed at Westminster, and the queen is condemned to death.
1587. Feb. 8. Mary queen of Scots is beheaded at Fotheringay Castle.
1594. James suppresses a rebellion under the earl of Huntley.
1600. March 28. Episcopacy is established in the Scotch church. Aug. 5. Failure of the Gowrie conspiracy.
1603. March 24. James VI. is proclaimed king of England. April 5. He leaves Edinburgh, and arrives in London May 26. July 25. He is crowned king of England at Westminster.
1606. The English and Scotch parliaments reject a proposed union between the two nations.
1610. James I. establishes two courts of high commission in Scotland.
1617. James I. revisits Scotland.
1633. Charles I. visits Scotland, and is crowned at Edinburgh (*q. v.*).
1637. Charles I. fails in an attempt to introduce the church of England liturgy into Scotland. (*See EDINBURGH.*)
1638. March 1. The Solemn League and Covenant is subscribed.
1639. The Scotch appeal to arms, and obtain the abolition of episcopacy June 7.
1641. Charles I. again visits Scotland.
1644. An army of 20,000 Scots enter England to assist the Parliamentarians.
1645. Sept. 13. The Royalists, under James Graham, marquis of Montrose, sustain a severe defeat at Philiphaugh (*q. v.*).
1646. May 5. Charles I. takes refuge with the Scotch army.
1647. Jan. 30. He is surrendered to the Roundheads for £200,000.
1648. A Scotch force, under the duke of Hamilton, enters England for the liberation of Charles I. and is defeated by Cromwell.
1649. March 9. Execution of Hamilton.
1650. May 21. Execution of the marquis of Montrose at Edinburgh. June 23. Charles II. arrives in Scotland. July 22. Cromwell invades the country.
1651. Jan. 1. Charles II. is crowned at Scone. Sept. 3. His Scottish adherents are defeated by Cromwell at Worcester (*q. v.*), and Scotland is declared to be united with the English commonwealth.

A.D.

1661. May 27. Execution of the marquis of Argyll.
1666. The Scottish covenanters resort to arms and sustain a severe defeat from generals Dalziel and Drummond on the Pentland Hills (*q. v.*).
1669. Oct. 19. A union with England is proposed and abandoned.
1678. Jan. The "Highland Host," an army of 10,000 men, chiefly from the Highlands, is employed by government in suppressing conventicles.
1679. May 3. Murder of James Sharpe, archbishop of St. Andrew's, by the covenanters. June 1. They defeat Claverhouse at Loudon Hill. (*See DRUMCLOG.*) June 22. They are finally defeated at Bothwell Bridge (*q. v.*).
1685. A rebellion breaks out under the earl of Argyll, who is executed June 30.
1687. Feb. 12. James II. abolishes tests and penal laws throughout Scotland.
1689. March 14. Meeting of the Scotch convention, which accepts William and Mary and abolishes episcopacy. A rebellion in favour of James II. breaks out under John Graham of Claverhouse, who is killed at Killiecrankie (*q. v.*).
1692. The Glencoe massacre (*q. v.*).
1707. May 1. The legislative union of England and Scotland is completed by 5 Anne, c. 8 (1706).
1708. A French squadron in favour of the exiled Stuarts is driven from the Scottish shores by Admiral Byng.
1715. Sept. 6. A rebellion in favour of the Stuarts breaks out under the earl of Mar. Nov. The rebels are defeated at Preston and Sheriffmuir (*q. v.*). The disarmament of the Scotch clans is ordered by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 54.
1719. June 11. A rebellion under earls marischal Seaforth and Tullibardine is crushed at the battle of Glensheil.
1724. Numerous riots against the malt-tax take place in Scotland.
1736. April 14. Captain Porteous is hanged by the mob at Edinburgh.
1740. A Jacobite confederacy, in favour of the Pretender, is established in Scotland.
1745. July 25. The Young Pretender lands at Moidart. (*See ENGLAND.*)
1746. The Highland costume is prohibited by 19 Geo. II. c. 39.
1747. Abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, by 20 Geo. II. c. 43.
1748. Death of James Thomson, the poet of the "Seasons."
1778. Lord George Gordon forms an anti-Catholic association in Scotland.
1782. The Highland costume is again permitted by 22 Geo. III. c. 63.
1793. The Scotch National Convention is organized.
1796. June 21. Death of Robert Burns.
1797. The country is in a disturbed state on account of the militia act.
1807. Aug. 31. Death of Henry Benedict Stuart, cardinal duke of York, and claimant of the English crown as Henry IX. With him the unfortunate family of the Stuarts becomes extinct.
1822. George IV. visits Scotland. (*See EDINBURGH.*)
1842. Queen Victoria visits Scotland.
1843. Establishment of the Free Church of Scotland (*q. v.*).
1853. The association for the vindication of Scottish rights is founded at Edinburgh.
1854. July 31. The Scottish Jury Act is passed (17 & 18 Vict. c. 59).

KINGS OF SCOTLAND OF THE SECOND RACE.

	A.D.		A.D.
Fergus II.	403	Congallus I.	475
Eugenius II.	419	Goranus	501
Dongardus	452	Eugenius III.	535
Constantine I.	457	Congallus II.	558

	A.D.		A.D.
Kinatellus	568	Constantine IV. ..	994
Aidanus	570	Grimus	997
Kenneth I.	604	Malcolm II.	1004
Eugenius IV.	605	Duncan I.	1034
Ferchardus L.	622	Macbeth	1040
Donald IV.	636	Malcolm III.	1057
Ferchardus II.	650	Donald VI.	1093
Malduinus	668	Duncan II.	1094
Eugenius V.	688	Donald VI., again	1095
Eugenius VI.	692	Edgar	1098
Amberkelethus	702	Alexander I.	1107
Eugenius VII.	704	David I.	1124
Mordacus	721	Malcolm IV.	1153
Eðinnus	730	William I., or the	
Eugenius VIII.	761	Lion	1165
Fergus III.	764	Alexander II.	1214
Solvathius	767	Alexander III.	1249
Achaius	787	Margaret	1286
Conallus III.	819	John Balliol	1292
Dougal	824	Interregnum	1296
Alpin	831	Robert I.	1306
Kenneth II.	834	David II.	1329
Donald V.	854	Edward Balliol ..	1332
Constantine II.	858	David II., again ..	1332
Ethus	874	Robert II.	1371
Gregory	876	Robert III.	1390
Donald VI.	892	James I.	1406
Constantine III.	901	James II.	1437
Malcolm I.	938	James III.	1460
Indulphus	958	James IV.	1488
Duffus	968	James V.	1513
Canlennus	972	Mary	1542
Kenneth III.	973	James VI.	1567

(See ENGLAND.)

SCREW.—Archimedes is said to have invented a screw for facilitating irrigation in Egypt, about B.C. 250. A screw, called by the Germans a water-screw, was invented A.D. 1746, by Andrew Wirtz, a pewterer at Zurich. A patent was obtained in 1800 by Maullin for casting screws, and in 1817 a patent was obtained for making wire screws.

SCREW PROPELLER.—A screw to work in water on the plan of a windmill, was invented by Robert Hooke, A.D. 1680. This was improved by Wm. Lyttleton, Nov. 11, 1794; B. Woodcroft, Sept. 26, 1832, and many others. F. P. Smith, a farmer at Hendon, took out a patent for a screw propeller, May 31, 1836. It was first fitted to a model boat which worked on a pond at Hendon, and a boat of six tons burden, propelled by a screw, was exhibited to the public on Paddington canal, Nov. 1, 1836. The Admiralty, wishing the invention to be tested on a larger scale, built the *Archimedes* of 237 tons burden, which was launched Oct. 18, 1838, and made her first trip in 1839. The *Rattler*, 888 tons, the first screw vessel built for the Royal Navy, was laid down at Sheerness in 1841, and launched in 1843.

SCROFULA. (See KING'S EVIL.)

SCULLABOGUE MASSACRE.—During the rebellion in Ireland, 184 Protestants, men, women, and children, were forced into a barn by the Roman Catholic rebels, who then set fire to it, and every soul perished, June 5, 1798.

SCULPTURE.—The inventor of this art, and indeed the nation where it originated, are alike unknown. Sculptured monuments have been discovered in Egypt at as early a date as B.C. 1700, and the art was brought to its greatest perfection in that country

about B.C. 1350. Next to the Egyptian school of sculpture, in point of antiquity, must be ranked the Assyrian, and after that the Etruscan. The Greek school became celebrated in the 7th century B.C., and attained its greatest perfection about the middle of the 5th century, when Phedias, or Phidias, Myron, and Polycleetus flourished. Praxiteles, who lived B.C. 360, and introduced statues of the nude female figure, and Cleomenes, who probably flourished about B.C. 220, are among the most celebrated Greek sculptors. The reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines are usually regarded as the golden age of Roman sculpture, though it is doubtful whether the art was ever practised by the natives. After the decline of the arts, sculpture remained in abeyance till the early part of the 13th century A.D., when it was revived by Nicolo Pisano. Donatetto, born in 1383; Michael Angelo, in 1474; Roubillac (1695—1762); Thomas Banks, R.A. (1735—1805); Joseph Nollekens (1737—1823); John Bacon (1740—1799), and John Flaxman (1755—1826), are amongst the most celebrated of modern sculptors.

SCUTAGE, or ESCUAGE, a pecuniary payment instead of personal service, assessed at first only on military tenants who were ecclesiastics, but made general A.D. 1159. King John, by chapter 12 of Magna Charta (1215), consented that in future no scutage should be imposed without the consent of the great council of the kingdom. This clause was omitted by Henry III. in his confirmation of Magna Charta in 1225, and the 37th clause only provided that scutage should be taken as it was in the time of Henry II. By 25 Edw. I. c. 5 & 6 (1297), it was enacted that no scutage should be taken by the king without the consent of the realm.

SCUTARI (Asiatic Turkey), the ancient Chrysopolis, was the scene of the defeat of Licinius, by Constantine I. A.D. 323. The Sultan Mahmoud's barracks were occupied in 1854 by the British troops on their march to the Crimea. They were turned into a hospital for the wounded of the allied armies Sept. 24, 1854, and Miss Nightingale and thirty-eight nurses arrived Nov. 6.

SCYLLA (Italy).—This town of Naples was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 1783. Most of the inhabitants, who, with the aged prince of Scylla, had sought refuge on the beach, perished from the effects of another shock in the evening.

SCYROS (Ægean Sea).—The original inhabitants of this island were Pelasgians, Carians, and Dolopians. According to tradition, Theseus, driven from Athens, retired to Scyros, where he was at first hospitably received, though he was afterwards treacherously cast into the sea. The Macedonians subsequently obtained possession of the island, which the Romans compelled them to restore to the Athenians, B.C. 196.

SCYTHIA (Territory), in the eastern half of northern Europe, and in western and central

Asia, but of very uncertain extent, was inhabited by the Scythæ, who invaded Media, and defeated Cyaxeres B.C. 624, but were driven out B.C. 596. A battle, in which they were engaged with Cressus, was interrupted by an eclipse of the sun (foretold by Thales, May 28, B.C. 584). Darius made an unsuccessful inroad upon the country B.C. 507. Xenophon and his ten thousand, in their retreat, had to march four days through it, B.C. 400. Alexander gained a success over the people dwelling between the Oxus and the Jaxartes, B.C. 329. They merged into tribes of various names soon after their attack upon the king of Bosphorus, about B.C. 63.

SEA.—The Venetians claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic about A.D. 1400, and imposed a toll on all vessels navigating the same. Austria resisted this claim in 1508, and a war that lasted twenty years ensued. According to Selden, most of the maritime states of Europe admitted the claim of England to the sovereignty of the seas in the reign of Edward I. Holland acknowledged it by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667 (O.S.).

SEA-FIGHTS. (See INDEX.)

SEAL.—The use of seals is very ancient. Jezebel sealed the orders for Naboth's death with the king's seal (1 Kings xxi. 8), B.C. 899. The first sealed charter extant is that of Edward the Confessor for the foundation of Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1065. The impression upon all laymen's seals until 1218 was a man on horseback. Only archbishops and bishops were allowed, by a decree dated 1237, to bear on their seals their title, office, dignity, and names. In 1540 it was ordered that all deeds, writs, &c., should be signed as well as sealed.

SEAL ISLANDS. (See LOBOS.)

SEBASTIANISTS.—Sebastian, king of Portugal, was supposed to have perished with his entire army at the battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; but as his body was never identified, an opinion prevailed that he had escaped from the field, and was living in captivity among the Moors or in retirement in his own kingdom. In consequence of this notion, a native of Alcazova, of low birth and vicious character, asserted, in 1585, that he was the missing monarch. He was arrested, convicted of gross imposture, and condemned to the galleys for life. A second claimant appeared the same year, in the person of a stonecutter, named Alvares, who was made prisoner and hanged. In 1594 Gabriel de Spinosa claimed identity with the lost Sebastian. He was also seized and publicly executed. The most remarkable of the pseudo-Sebastians was a person who asserted his claim at Venice in 1598, and who exhibited, in manners and features, a most wonderful resemblance to the king. His age corresponded with that of Sebastian, his body exhibited moles and other marks which the king was known to have possessed, and he related circumstances connected with the private life of the sovereign which afforded

the strongest confirmation of his statements. His story was, that after the battle he had returned to Portugal, with the intention of assuming a religious life, in expiation of the distress in which he had involved his country; but the fear of discovery had induced him to visit Persia, where he had long been engaged in the service of the shah. Notwithstanding the plausibility of this person's tales, and the interest his appearance excited, his ultimate fate is unknown. The strangest fact connected with the story of the lost sovereign is, that the belief in his re-appearance existed long after he must naturally have died, and even as late as the present century. The Sebastianists have been encouraged in their superstition by numerous prophecies, which asserted that the Hidden One, or the *Encoberto*, was concealed in an undiscovered island, and that his return might be expected about the year 1808.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (Spain), was captured by the French Aug. 19, 1719, and again Aug. 4, 1794, when the guillotine was erected, and the blood of many priests and nobles shed. It was again taken by the French in 1808. It was besieged by the British, under General Graham, June 29, 1813. An assault, which was repulsed, took place July 24. The siege was converted into a blockade, which was raised July 28. The siege was resumed Aug. 26. The town was captured Aug. 31, and the castle Sept. 8. The Carlists were defeated here by the queen's forces Oct. 1, 1836.

SEBASTOCRATOR.—This title of honour was introduced by Alexius Comnenus, A.D. 1081, to reward the piety of his brother Isaac without giving himself an equal.

SEBASTOPOL (Russia), the Tatar Akhtiar, was founded by Catherine II. A.D. 1780. The docks and other important works, planned by Upton, at one time assistant to Telford, and carried on by him for nearly thirty years, were commenced about 1826. The land defences were begun in 1837. Its siege was commenced by the allies during the Russo-Turkish war (*q.v.*), Sept. 26, 1854; and it was captured Sept. 9, 1855. The fortifications having been demolished, the town was restored to Russia July 12, 1856.

SEBASTOPOLIS (Battle).—Justinian II., having broken his truce with the Turks, collected an army near this town, on the Phasis, where he was defeated A.D. 692.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—This title occurs for the first time A.D. 1253. By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 11 (1535), all grants passed under the king's seal were to be first delivered to the principal secretary of state. In the commencement of the reign of Charles I. there were two secretaries of state. The number has varied in different reigns. A secretary of state for India was added in 1858, which makes the number five.

SEDAN (France), for many years the capital of a principality belonging to the dukes of Bouillon, was forfeited to the crown A.D. 1642. Near this town the count

of Soissons, who perished in the encounter, defeated the army of Richelieu in 1641. Mazarin took up his abode here in 1652.

SEDAN CHAIRS, invented at Sedan, in France, whence their name, were first used in England A.D. 1581, and in London in 1634. They were in general use in 1649. An act was passed in 1711, limiting the number of licensed sedan chairs to 200. It was increased to 400 in 1726.

SEDEMOOR (Battle).—The duke of Monmouth was defeated on this plain, near Bridgewater, by the royal troops, under the earl of Faversham, July 6, 1685. Monmouth, who was taken after the battle, was beheaded July 15.

SEEKERS.—This sect arose in England A.D. 1645. They derived their name from maintaining that the true Scripture and ordinances for which they pretended to be seeking were lost.

SEGEDEN (Treaty).—The celebrated treaty of peace between Amurath II. and Ladislaus IV., king of Poland and Hungary, was concluded at this town in September, 1444. A truce of ten years was agreed upon, but it only lasted ten weeks. Cardinal Julian declared the treaty null and void, because it had been made without the consent of the pope, and Christian princes were not bound to keep faith with infidels.

SEGESTAN (Asia).—This fertile and flourishing country, containing many large cities and towns, was devastated by Tamerlane A.D. 1383. The first European traveller to visit Segestan was George Forster, who penetrated into the country in 1788. Captain Christie traversed it from north to south in 1810. It is now called Seistan.

SEGOVIA (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, contains one of the finest cathedrals in Spain. It was commenced A.D. 1525. The French captured Segovia in 1808, and occupied it until 1814.

SEIDLICE (Battle).—The Poles defeated the Russians at this village, near Warsaw, April 10, 1831. They captured two standards, fifteen pieces of cannon, and 6,000 prisoners.

SELBY, (Battle), was fought at this town, in Yorkshire, between the royal troops, under John Bellasis, governor of York, and the parliamentarians, under Lord Fairfax, April 11, 1644. The former was made prisoner, and his army defeated.

SELENIUM.—This non-metallic, solid, elementary body was discovered A.D. 1818 by Berzelius.

SELEUCIA PIERIA (Syria), "rivers of water," according to Strabo, was founded by Seleucus Nicator, prior to B.C. 280. Ptolemy Euergetes, having captured it during his Syrian expedition, B.C. 245, held it by an Egyptian garrison until Antiochus the Great, forming a siege by sea and by land, compelled it to surrender about B.C. 220. Paul and Barnabas embarked from this port on their first mission to Asia Minor in May, A.D. 44 (Acts xiii. 4). The only communication between the city and the sea

was by means of an extraordinary excavation through the solid rock, upwards of twenty feet in width and height, and nearly 1,100 yards long, which was surveyed by Captain Allen in 1850.

SELEUCIA TRACHEOTIS (Cilicia), represented by the modern town of Selefkieh, was founded by Seleucus Nicator, some time prior to B.C. 280. Under the Romans, it remained a free city from the time of Augustus, A.D. 14. The Isaurians made an unsuccessful attack upon it in 355. It was the birthplace of Xenarchus, B.C. 40, and Athenæus the Peripatetic, B.C. 30.

SELEUCIDÆ.—This æra commenced with the establishment of the kingdom of Syria by the Seleucidæ, B.C. 311. (See ALEXANDER, ÆRA OF.)

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.—A resolution to the effect that, during the war, no member of either house should hold any office or command, military or civil, conferred by either house of Parliament, or any authority derived from them, passed the House of Commons on Monday, Dec. 9, 1644; and an ordinance to this effect was ordered to be introduced. It was passed Dec. 19, and sent up to the Lords, who rejected the third reading, Jan. 13, 1645. After much controversy, the ordinance was, with certain amendments, agreed to by the Lords, April 3, 1645.

SELGÆ (Battle).—Tribigild the Ostrogoth, having rebelled against the Eastern empire, was attacked by the peasants of Pamphylia in this narrow pass and defeated, with the loss of his bravest troops, A.D. 399.

SELINUS (Sicily) was founded by a colony from Megara about B.C. 628. The inhabitants were engaged in war with the people of Segesta B.C. 580. They joined the Carthaginians B.C. 480, and assisted the Syracusans to eject Thrasybulus B.C. 466. They were again at war with the Segestans B.C. 416. The latter, having sought aid from the Carthaginians, defeated the people of Selinus B.C. 410. The Carthaginians sent an army, under Hannibal, and, after a siege of only ten days, the city was taken and most of the inhabitants were slain, B.C. 409. Hannibal destroyed the walls, but allowed the surviving inhabitants to return and occupy it as tributaries to Carthage. They took part with Dionysius in his war against Carthage, B.C. 397. They submitted to Pyrrhus B.C. 276. Before the close of the first Punic war the Carthaginians removed all the inhabitants of Selinus to Lilybæum, and destroyed the city.

SELLASIA (Battle).—Cleomenes, king of Sparta, was defeated near this ancient town of Laconia, B.C. 221, by the Achæan League, under Antigonus, king of Macedon. This victory extinguished the power of Sparta.

SELSEY (Sussex).—Wilfrid, archbishop of York, was wrecked on the coast near this town, A.D. 680, when Christianity was introduced, and a bishopric established. It was removed to Chichester about 1082.

SELYMBRIA (Turkey), the modern Si-

livri, is believed to have been founded by a colony from Megara, about B.C. 662. Alcibiades received pecuniary aid from the inhabitants B.C. 410, and took the town by treachery B.C. 408. Xenophon met Medosades, the envoy of Scuthes, here, B.C. 400. It was in alliance with the Athenians B.C. 351, blockaded by Philip II. B.C. 343, and captured by the Turks, after a vigorous resistance, A.D. 1453.

SEMI-ARIANS.—The Arian sect separated into two divisions A.D. 321. The Arians maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; the Semi-Arians refused to receive the word substantially, but acknowledged the Son of God to be of a like substance with the Father. From this they were called Semi-Arians.

SEMINARA (Battles).—A body of Spaniards sent to aid the king of Naples, under the command of Gonsalvo of Cordova, was completely defeated by a small body of French and Swiss, under Stuart d'Aubigny, A.D. 1495. The Spanish general, Andrades, defeated d'Aubigny here, and compelled him to retire into the fortress of Angitola, April 21, 1503.

SEMI-PELAGIANS, at first called Massilians, took their rise from John Cassian, a pupil of Chrysostom, at Marseilles, A.D. 425. The monks of southern Gaul, including Vincent, had generally adopted the tenets by 434; and their doctrines were sanctioned by councils held at Arles and Lyons in 475. The council of Orange established the Augustinian doctrines in opposition to those of the Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians, July 3, 529; and Pope Boniface II. confirmed the decree in 530.

SEMPACH (Battle).—Leopold, duke of Austria, in an attempt to reduce Lucerne to obedience, was defeated at this town in Switzerland, by the Swiss, July 9, 1386. Leopold and 2,000 of his men, a third of whom were nobles and knights, fell in the battle.

SENATE.—That of Rome, which consisted at first of a hundred members, was raised by Tarquinius Priscus to the number of 300. Tarquinius Superbus put many to death, and sent some of them into exile. The principal plebeians of the equestrian order were admitted, under the name of "conscripti," after the expulsion of Tarquin, B.C. 509. Sylla raised the number to 600, B.C. 82, and Cæsar to 900, B.C. 59. Augustus purified it, and reduced the number to 600, taking upon himself the title of "prince of the senate." Severus deprived it of all legislative, as well as executive power, A.D. 193. Soæmias, the mother of Elagabalus, having sat by the side of the consuls and subscribed the decrees as a regular member, a law was afterwards enacted, excluding women for ever from the senate, and devoting to the infernal gods the head of whoever should violate it. Alexander Severus restored its lost dignity and authority in 222. They met in the temple of Castor, according to an

ancient form of secrecy, and ratified the election of the two Gordians, once more assuming the reins of government in 238. On the death of the Gordians, they elected two of their own body, Maximus and Balbinus, to be joint emperors, July 9, 238. A decree was issued by Gallienus prohibiting senators from holding any military employment, or even approaching the camp of the legions, in 259. It regained its most important prerogatives in 275, refusing the emperor's request to nominate his brother, Florianus, to the consulship. Diocletian and Maximian took measures to degrade the body and abolish its power, getting up imaginary plots against its most illustrious members, in 303. At a full meeting of the senate, the question whether paganism or Christianity should be the religion of the state, was decided in favour of Christianity in 388. A warm discussion took place in 488, on the demand of Alaric the Goth for a ransom, which resulted in the payment, under the name of a subsidy, of four thousand pounds of gold. In the reign of Justinian I., about 553, it seems to have become altogether extinct. The institution was restored in 1144.

SENEGAL (Africa) was partly settled by the French, A.D. 1626. Two forts erected by the Dutch were taken by the French in 1678, and by the English in 1692. They were retaken by the French in 1693. They built Fort Louis in 1692. Their fort commanding the mouth of the river surrendered to the British, April 22, 1758. Commodore Keppel took possession of the island of Goree, with its forts, Dec. 29, 1758. Goree was restored to France, the British retaining St. Louis, by the treaty signed at Paris Feb. 10, 1763. St. Louis was taken by the French, who, thereupon, abandoned Goree in January, 1779. Sir Edward Hughes seized and garrisoned Goree, Aug. 8, 1799. The whole of the settlements ceded to France by the treaty signed at Versailles Sept. 3, 1783, were retaken by the British, July 13, 1809. They were finally restored to France in 1815.

SENEGAMBIA (Africa), said to have been visited by Hanno, the Carthaginian general, about B.C. 260, was discovered by the Portuguese A.D. 1444—1469. Their settlements were neglected after the discovery of the route to the East Indies by the Cape in 1497. A settlement was formed at Senegal by the French in 1626, and one at Gambia by the English in 1686. A large portion of the country was, in 1817—1820, traversed by an expedition sent out by the British government. Explorations were made by Laing in 1822, and by the French travellers Mollien in 1813, and Caillie in 1827.

SENAC (Sussex), supposed to be the modern "Battle," near Hastings (q. v.).

SENLIS (France).—The ancient Augustomagus. A treaty of peace between Charles VIII. of France and Maximilian I. was concluded here, May 23, 1493. Councils were held here in 873; July, 983;

Nov. 14, 1235; in 1310; October, 1315; March 27, 1318; and April 11, 1326.

SENNAR (Africa), at one time forming a portion of Abyssinia and subsequently of Nubia, was wrested from the latter by a family which came from Soudan about the 14th century. The vizier appointed to transact business possessed himself of supreme power about 1650. The country was conquered by the pasha of Egypt and reduced to a state of vassalage in 1822. The capital of the same name was destroyed during the invasion of the Egyptians in 1822.

SENONES, a Gaulish nation settled on the coast of the Adriatic, laid siege to Clusium B.C. 390, and afterwards advancing towards Rome, defeated the Romans at the confluence of the Allia and the Tiber. They entered Rome and besieged the Capitol, but, withdrawing to a distance of eight miles from the city, were defeated by Camillus. In a second attack upon Rome they were driven off, B.C. 367. From that time their attempts upon Rome were almost annual occurrences, until, having laid siege to Aretinus and gained a victory over a body of Roman troops, they were utterly routed in a pitched battle by the consul Dolabella, B.C. 285. Greece was invaded by them, and Macedon plundered, B.C. 279. They were slaughtered by the Greeks near the banks of the Sperchius, B.C. 278; and, having returned with reinforcements, suffered severely in an engagement with Antigonus Gonatas, and sued for peace, B.C. 277. In combination with the transalpine Gauls they invaded the Roman territory, and, quarrelling over the division of the booty, turned their arms against each other, B.C. 237. On the coast of Pise they were routed by the Romans, with a loss of 40,000 men, their king Congolitanus being among the slain, B.C. 225. Marcellus completed their overthrow at Clastidium, where their king Viridomarus fell, B.C. 223.

SENS (France), the ancient Agendicum, chief town of the Senones, formed the winter quarters of Julian, where he was besieged for thirty days by the Germans, A.D. 357. On payment of a ransom by Charles II., the Danes, who were besieging Paris, retired to this town in 886. Thomas Becket retired to Sens when he fled from England in 1164, and his canonical vestments are still exhibited. It was taken by Henry V. of England in 1420, and by the allies on their march to Paris in 1814. It was made a bishopric about 100. The country of which it was the capital was united to the French crown about 1031. Councils were held here in 601, 846, 1048; June 2, 1140; in 1239; Nov. 15, 1252; Oct. 24, 1256; Oct. 26, 1269; Sept. 25, 1280; May 22, 1320; and June 23, 1485.

SENTINUM, (Battle,) fought B.C. 295, during the third Samnite war, near this city of Umbria. In this battle the united forces of the Sabines and Gauls were defeated by the Romans under Quintus Fabius.

SEPOYS (Hindustani *sipahi*, soldier).—The native troops of the East-India Company were so called A.D. 1708. Great alterations were made in their constitution, and a larger proportion of British officers introduced in 1796. A serious mutiny broke out amongst them at Vellore in 1806, when eight hundred were executed. Another took place at Barrackpore, the troops refusing to march to the Burmese territory, Nov. 1 and 2, 1824. (See INDIA.)

SEPTA, or **SEPTEM**. (See CEUTA.)

SEPTEMBER, the seventh month of the Roman year, was introduced into the calendar by Romulus B.C. 753.

SEPTEMBRITZERS, or **SEPTEMBRISTS**.—After the news of the capture of Verdun in 1793, arrived at Paris, an indiscriminate slaughter of the unfortunate nobles and priests confined in the Abbaye and other prisons of Paris commenced. It was continued Sept. 2, 3, and 4, and the perpetrators of the massacre were called Septembrizers.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS were enacted by 1 Geo. I. st. 2, c. 38, called the Septennial Act (May 7, 1716). A motion for its repeal in the House of Commons was negatived by 247 to 184, March 13, 1734. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt's motion for leave to bring in a bill for its repeal was refused by 96 to 87, May 8, 1837.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—The Sundays previous to Lent were first set apart for the purposes of preparation for that solemn fast by Pope Gregory the Great (1572—1585). The first Sunday in Lent was called Quadragesima Sunday, and, reckoning by decades, the Sunday preceding Quadragesima was called Quinquagesima, the second Sexagesima, and the third Septuagesima.

SEPTUAGINT.—The Alexandrine version of the Old Testament in Greek was made for the benefit of the captive Jews in Egypt, by order, it is said, of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about B.C. 277; but there is much uncertainty as to the precise time. A splendid fac-simile of the Alexandrine codex was edited by the Rev. H. H. Baber (1816—1820). The Aldine edition was published at Venice in 1518; the Grabe edition at Oxford, 1707—1720; and Holmes and Parson's edition at Oxford, 1798—1827. The Septuagint version of the book of Daniel was supposed to have been lost till it was discovered and published at Rome in 1772.

SEPULCHRE. (See HOLY SEPULCHRE.)

SERAPEUM, or **SERAPION**, the temple of Serapis, erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy I., surpassing in beauty and magnificence all the temples of the world, except the Capitol at Rome, received the image of the god from Pontus, B.C. 284. It was burned A.D. 181. That portion of the building devoted to the immediate service of the god, was destroyed by Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria, in 390. It was totally destroyed by the Saracens in 640.

SERFDOM.—A capitulary of Charles the Bald of France permitted serfs to be redeemed at an equitable price, A.D. 864.

25,000 serfs, or one-eleventh of the population of England, were registered in the Domesday Book in 1086. The emperor Frederick II. emancipated all those on his own estates in 1230, and those in Italy all became free early in the 15th century. In some countries of Germany the greater part had acquired their liberty before the end of the 13th century. In France, Louis X. emancipated the serfs on the royal domains, on payment of a composition, in 1315. An edict with the same object was issued by Philip V. in 1318. Predial service was not abolished in all parts of France till the revolution of 1789. A decree for its gradual abolition in Denmark was issued in 1766. The alteration in the land-tax by the emperor Joseph II. of Austria to effect the same object, was made in 1782. A ukase was issued by the emperor of Russia, to ameliorate the condition of the serfs, April 14, 1842; and the gradual abolition of serfdom in that country was decreed by the emperor Alexander II. in 1862.

SERINGAPATAM (Hindustan) is said to have been founded by a devotee of Vishnu, A.D. 1454, and was in the possession of Raj Wadegar, a Mysore chief, in 1610. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Mah-rattas to capture it in 1697. It was again attacked, and the city paid a ransom of £150,000 in 1772. It was stormed by the British, under Major-General Baird, and Tippoo was killed, May 4, 1799.

SERJEANT-AT-LAW, *serviens ad legem*, was established as a legal degree, when the professors of law formed themselves into a society about A.D. 1216.

SERPENT-WORSHIP, OPHEAISM, or OPHIOLATREIA.—The Rev. John Bathurst Deane, in his treatise on the "Worship of the Serpent," p. 357, states that "in every known country of the ancient world, the serpent formed a prominent feature in the ordinary worship, and made no inconsiderable figure in their hagiographia, entering alike into legendary and astronomical mythology." He traces its origin from the traditions connecting the serpent with the fall of man, and asserts that it preceded antediluvian polytheism, and originated in Babylonia, whence it found its way into Persia, China, Phœnicia, Mexico, Britain, Scandinavia, Africa, and indeed over the entire globe. Tradition asserts that it was re-introduced into Egypt after the Deluge by Taautus Thoth, or Hermes, the great founder of Egyptian civilization.

SERVANTS.—The apparel and diet of servants were regulated by 37 Edw. III. c. 8 (1363). By 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), they were protected from sudden discharge or prohibited from sudden desertion of their situations, by the rule that a quarter's warning might be claimed by the master or servant; and by 32 Geo. III. c. 56 (1792), penalties were prescribed for persons offering themselves as servants under false representations. Persons employing domestic servants are guilty of a misdemeanour if they neglect to

supply them with necessary food, or if they assault them, by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11 (May 20, 1851). A duty was imposed upon male servants by 17 Geo. III. c. 39 (1777), and other acts, which were repealed by 25 Geo. III. c. 43 (1785). This act altered all the existing duties on male servants, and also taxed the employers of female servants. The duties on female servants were abolished by 32 Geo. III. c. 3 (1792).

SERVIA (Europe).—The Servi, a tribe of Slavonians, received some land south of the Danube from the emperor Leo VI. in the 10th century. The Greeks failed in an attempt to take Servia under their control in the 11th century. The Greek army penetrated into Servia in order to re-establish their dominion, but were utterly annihilated A.D. 1043. Pope Honorius III. erected Servia into an independent kingdom in 1217. The Servians, Hungarians, and other Christian nations, were defeated in the plain of Cossova in September, 1389, by the Turks, who, in the next century, reduced the whole country under their sway, and it remained a province of the Turkish empire until 1717. Austria having conquered part of Servia in 1718, was obliged to resign it in 1739. Marshal Landohn retook Belgrade in 1789. Austria restored it to the sultan in 1791. In 1805 the Servians rose against the Turks and drove them out of Servia. The Turks regained what they had lost in 1814, and Servia again became a pashalic. Another insurrection broke out in 1815, when the country gained its independence. By the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, Servia was placed under the protection of the Great Powers.

SESSION, COURT OF, the principal tribunal of civil jurisdiction in Scotland, was constituted A.D. 1532, being based upon institutions of a much earlier date. The Court of Session was divided into two divisions in 1808, the lord president presiding in one, and the lord justice clerk in the other. The practice of jury trial was united with that of the Court of Session in 1830.

SETTLEMENT. (See ACT OF SETTLEMENT.)

SEVARAMBIANS.—In 1676 a work was printed in England, entitled "History of the Sevarites," and purporting to narrate the adventures of one Captain Siden, or Liden, among a people of that name, inhabiting an unknown country in the Southern Ocean. The book was, in fact, a very clever romance, and formed the basis of a "Histoire des Sévarambes," published at Amsterdam, in three vols., between 1677 and 1679. Both works have attracted considerable attention on account of the uncertainty as to their authors, the English edition being ascribed to Denis Vairasse d'Alais, Algernon Sidney, and Isaac Vossius, and the French, with much greater certainty, to Vairasse. The subject of the authorship was discussed in *Notes and Queries*, vols. iii. & iv.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, addressed by the apostle John from the isle of Patmos, A.D. 96 (Revelation i. 4, &c.), were,—1. at

Ephesus, in Asia Minor, founded by St. Paul, A.D. 53, of which he ordained Timothy first bishop; 2. Smyrna, settled by a colony of Ephesians, the first bishop, Polycarp, having been put to death in the Stadium, A.D. 166. 3. Pergamus, in Mysia, which rose into importance under Lysimachus, B.C. 283. 4. Thyatira, in Lydia, which existed under other names prior to receiving this designation from Seleucus Nicator, about B.C. 321. Lydia, a seller of purple, converted by St. Paul, at Philippi. was a native of this city (Acts xvi. 14), A.D. 48. 5. Sardis, capital of Lydia, under Cræsus, B.C. 560. The two Greek servants of a Turkish miller were the only remaining representatives of the church here A.D. 1826. 6. Philadelphia, in Lydia, founded by Attalus Philadelphus, B.C. 159. It contained twenty-four churches, mostly in ruins, in 1827; and 7. Laodicea, in Phrygia, called Diospolis and Rhoas, until rebuilt by Antiochus Theos, and named after his wife, B.C. 260. St. Paul mentions the church here (Colossians iv. 16), A.D. 62.

SEVENOAKS (Kent).—The grammar-school was founded A.D. 1418, by Sir William de Sevenoke, or Sennocke. Here Jack Cade and his rebel army defeated the king's troops, under Sir Humphrey Stafford, who fell in the action, June 27, 1450. A school for poor children was founded in 1675, by Lady Margaret Boswell.

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES.—Gold coins of this value were first issued in England, Nov. 29, 1797.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, carried on in Germany by Prussia against Austria, lasted from 1756 to 1763. It was brought to a close by a treaty of peace signed at Hubertsburg Feb. 15, 1763.

SEVERUS' WALL. (See HADRIAN'S WALL.)

SEVILLE (Spain), the capital of a province of the same name, was the ancient Hispalis. Julius Cæsar made it his capital, B.C. 45. The Goths wrested it from the Romans, and it was taken by the Moors A.D. 711. Abderahman made it his capital in 756, and it continued subject to his dynasty till 1031. It was besieged, Aug. 20, 1247, by Ferdinand III., king of Castile, and taken by him Nov. 23, 1248. From that time it formed a part of the kingdom of Castile, until the whole of Spain became one kingdom. The cathedral, occupying the site of a Moorish mosque, was commenced in 1349, and opened in 1519. The giralda, a lofty tower, part of the ancient mosque, and built in 1196, serves as a belfry to the cathedral. Seville was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1395. The university was founded in 1502, and the exchange erected by Philip II. in 1523. A junta was formed at Seville in 1808, which issued a proclamation against Napoleon I., June 6. It surrendered to the French, Jan. 31, 1810, was occupied by Soult in May, 1810, and again July 7, 1811. Seville was bombarded by Espartero, July 21, 1848.

SEVRES (France).—The porcelain-works of

Vincennes were transferred to this small town A.D. 1755.

SEWERS.—The remains of sewers have been discovered in the ruins of the great palace of the Assyrian kings at Nimroud. The earliest known to the classic authors were those at Pheax, in Sicily, which were constructed of freestone. The celebrated *cloaca maxima*, the chief sewer of ancient Rome, was constructed by Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 600), and is one of the most stupendous monuments of antiquity. It is still used in the drainage of the city. Commissioners of sewers were first appointed by 6 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1427), and their authority was regulated and defined by 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1531). This act, after having been continued by 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8 (1549), and 13 Eliz. c. 9 (1570), was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 22 (June 28, 1833). (See DRAINAGE.)

SEWING-MACHINES.—Thimonnier patented a sewing-machine at Paris A.D. 1831, and Heilmann exhibited an embroidering sewing-machine in 1834. The first machine for producing what is called the mail-bag stitch was invented by Walter Hind, of New York, in 1834. It was greatly improved by Thomas, of London, who took out a patent in June, 1846. Great improvements have been effected of late years in the sewing-machine.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. (See SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.)

SEXTANT.—Newton made some improvements on the old instrument used for taking altitudes at sea A.D. 1699. Hadley's quadrant was invented in 1730.

SEXTILIS.—The month of August was called by the Romans Sextilis, *i. e.*, the sixth month from March, from which they began their computation. It was changed to August in honour of the emperor Augustus, B.C. 8.

SEYCHELLES (Indian Ocean) were discovered by Vasco de Gama A.D. 1502, and were explored by Lazarus Picault in 1743. A French colony was formed on the island of Mahé, the largest of the group, about 1768. They capitulated to the English in 1794, were not occupied till 1810, and were formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris in 1815.

SHAFTESBURY (Dorsetshire) was built A.D. 880 by Alfred the Great, who founded a monastery here in 887. Two mints were erected here in the reign of Athelstan. This town was made the see of a suffragan bishop by Henry VIII., John Bradley being consecrated first bishop Feb. 23, 1538. The town-hall was built in 1578.

SHAHJEHANPORE (Hindustan).—The province and town formed part of the possessions of the Rohilla Patans previous to their total overthrow by the British, A.D. 1774. Shahjehanpore was then transferred to Oude, and was ceded to the East-India Company in 1801.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS.—William Shakespeare, the son of John Shakespeare, and

his wife, Mary Arden, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and baptized April 26. He married Anne Hathaway in 1582, and repaired to London about 1586. He died at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of Stratford church, April 25. The first collected edition of his works was published in folio in 1623; the second edition appeared in 1632; the third in 1664, and the fourth in 1685. The Shakespearian forgeries were executed by Samuel William Henry Ireland, son of a dealer in curiosities in Norfolk Street, Strand. He first conceived the idea of committing the fraud in 1795, while on a visit with his father at Stratford. One of the plays, "Vortigern," was purchased by Sheridan for Drury Lane, and produced, with John Kemble as Vortigern, in 1796, when it failed. Ireland acknowledged the fraud, and exonerated his father from any participation in the same, in his "Confessions," published in 1805. The first great festival, called the jubilee in honour of Shakespeare, was projected by David Garrick, and was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, Sept. 6 to 8, 1769. The entertainment, which comprised a public breakfast in the town-hall, a performance of the oratorio of Judith in the church, an assembly, a masquerade, a recitation by Garrick in praise of Shakespeare, a display of fireworks, and a horse-race, was severely ridiculed by many contemporary writers. A similar festival was celebrated in September, 1770, April 23, 1830, and on other occasions. The house in which the poet is supposed to have been born was sold by auction, Sept. 16, 1847, and purchased for £3,000, by an association formed for the purpose. Two amateur performances were held at the Haymarket theatre, in aid of the project, in May, 1848; and it was proposed to establish Mr. James Sheridan Knowles in the office of curator; but this portion of the plan was abandoned. In May, 1856, Mr. John Shakespear, professor of Oriental languages at Addiscombe, signified his willingness to give £2,500 for the purpose of purchasing and pulling down the contiguous houses, to remove the danger of fire; and the gift was accepted, and applied as proposed. This gentleman, who was not related to the poet, died June 10, 1858.

DRAMATIC WORKS.

Works.	Written.	First known edition.
All's Well that Ends Well ..	A.D. Uncertain	A.D. 1623
Antony and Cleopatra	Ditto	1623
As You Like It	1599	1623
Comedy of Errors	Uncertain	1623
Coriolanus	1610	1623
Cymbeline	1609	1623
Hamlet	Uncertain	1604
Julius Cæsar	1603	1623

Works.	Written.	First known edition.
King Henry IV., Pt. I.	1597	A.D. 1598
King Henry IV., Pt. II.	1598	1600
King Henry V.	1599	1600
King Henry VI., Pt. I.	1591	1623
King Henry VI., Pt. II.	Uncertain	1623
King Henry VI., Pt. III.	Ditto	1623
King Henry VIII.	Ditto	1623
King John	Ditto	1623
King Lear	1606	1608
King Richard II.	1593	1597
King Richard III.	1593	1597
Love's Labour's Lost	About 1590	1598
Macbeth	Uncertain	1623
Measure for Measure	Ditto	1623
Merchant of Venice	1594	1600
Merry Wives of Windsor	1592	1602
Midsummer Night's Dream ..	1594	1600
Much Ado about Nothing	1598	1600
Othello	1604	1622
Pericles	Uncertain	1609
Romeo and Juliet	1591	1597
Taming of the Shrew	Uncertain	1623
Tempest	Before 1611	1623
Timon of Athens	1610	1623
Titus Andronicus	Uncertain	1594
Troilus and Cressida	Ditto	1609
Twelfth Night	1600	1623
Two Gentlemen of Verona	About 1591	1623
Winter's Tale	1611	1623

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Works.	Written.	First known edition.
A Lover's Complaint	A.D. Uncertain	A.D. 1609
Passionate Pilgrim	Ditto	1599
Sonnets	{ Various } times }	1609
Venus and Adonis	Uncertain	1593
Lucrece	Ditto	1594

SHALDIRAN (Battle).—Ishmaël, Shah of Persia, was defeated in the valley of Shaldiran, in Persia, by Selim I., sultan of the Ottomans, A.D. 1515.

SHAMROCK, used by the Druids for curing diseases, and by the Irish as food, is said to have been employed to symbolize the Trinity by St. Patrick, A.D. 433.

SHANGHAI, or SHANGHAI (China).—This city, captured by the British June 19, 1842, was restored to the Chinese in the following year. It was captured by the insurgents Sept. 7, 1853, but was soon after regained by the Imperialists.

SHAWLS.—The manufacture of shawls originated in Cashmere, whence the finest kinds are still imported, and it was introduced into this country by Barrow & Watson, of Norwich, A.D. 1784. A shawl-manufactory was established at Paris in 1802, and in 1805 the Norwich makers succeeded in producing an article entirely wrought at the loom, the pattern having been previously embroidered by hand.

SHECHEM, or SICHEM (Palestine), also called Sychar, Neapolis, and Naplous, the first city in the land of Canaan visited by

Abraham, and the place where he received a renewal of the promise that his posterity should inherit the land (Gen. xii. 7), B.C. 1921, was appointed as one of the cities of refuge (Josh. xx. 7), B.C. 1444, and Joshua assembled the tribes of Israel, and delivered to them his valedictory address here (Josh. xxiv. 1), B.C. 1427. Abimelech was elected king by its inhabitants (Judges ix. 6), B.C. 1235, and "all Israel" came there to make Rehoboam king (1 Kings xii. 1), B.C. 975. At Jacob's well, near this city, our Saviour talked with the woman of Samaria (John iv. 5), May 13, A.D. 27. It was the birthplace of Justin Martyr, about the beginning of the first century.

SHEEP.—Cotswold sheep were sent by Edward IV. to Henry IV. of Castile and John II. of Aragon, A.D. 1464. Merino sheep were first introduced into Sweden in 1723. The Leicester breed of sheep first came into notice in 1755, and in 1780 the South Downs were introduced. Merino sheep were brought to England in 1791.

SHEEPSHANKS COLLECTION.—This fine collection of paintings, which embraces many of the best productions of Sir Edwin Landseer, Mulready, Leslie, and other leading English artists, was presented to the British people by John Sheepshanks, Feb. 2, 1857, and has been deposited in the gallery erected for the purpose at South Kensington Museum.

SHEERNESSE (Kent).—A fort was built here, mounting twelve guns, A.D. 1667. The Dutch entered the river Medway, and captured this fort, July 10, 1667. The docks were much improved in 1815. A great fire, which destroyed fifty houses and much property, occurred here, July 31, 1827.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire).—Early in the reign of Henry I. the manor of Sheffield was in the possession of the family of De Lovetot, who built a bridge over the Don, and formed the nucleus of a town. The castle was built A.D. 1237, and Edward I. granted the town a charter to hold a weekly market Nov. 12, 1296. The wooden bridge was replaced by one of stone in 1485. Cardinal Wolsey was detained prisoner, Nov. 8, 1530, and Mary Queen of Scots was brought to Sheffield castle in 1570. The earl of Shrewsbury's hospital was built in 1616, and in 1624 the cutlers obtained an act of incorporation. Sheffield castle surrendered to the Parliamentary army Aug. 10, 1644. It was demolished by order of the Long Parliament, April 23, 1648. The town-hall was erected in 1700, and St. Paul's church in 1720. The first silk-mill, which proved a failure, was erected in 1758. The first bank was opened in 1770, and a cotton-mill, started in 1792, was soon after abandoned. The general infirmary was erected in 1798, and the town received its charter of incorporation as a municipal borough, Aug. 24, 1843. The railroad to Manchester was opened Dec. 22, 1845. John Arthur Roebuck, whose family was connected with the

town, was first returned as its member in May, 1849.

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION was formed soon after the death of the marquiss of Rockingham, which occurred Monday, July 1, 1782. This ministry, gazetted July 10, was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Shelburne.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Thurlow.
President of the Council	Lord Camden.
Privy Seal	Duke of Grafton.
Chancellor of Exchequer	William Pitt.
Principal Secretaries of State	<div> <div>Lord Grantham and Mr. Thomas Townshend, created Baron Sydney March 4, 1783.</div> </div>
Admiralty	<div> <div>Viscount, afterwards Earl, Keppel.</div> </div>
Secretary at War	Sir G. Yonge, Bart.
Treasurer of the Navy	Mr. Henry Dundas.
Ordnance	Duke of Richmond.

This ministry was dissolved in consequence of the vote of censure passed on the peace of Versailles, Feb. 21, 1783. (*See COALITION [NORTH and FOX] ADMINISTRATION.*)

SHENDY (Nubia).—Little is known of the history of this place, formerly of much importance. It was laid waste by the Egyptian forces A.D. 1822.

SHEPHERD KINGS. (*See HYCSOS.*)

SHEPPY (Kent).—This island was ravaged by the Danes A.D. 832. They wintered here in 855, and in 1052 it was plundered by Earl Godwin. Queenborough Castle was built by Edward III. in 1340, and so named in honour of Philippa. It was rebuilt by him in 1361, William of Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester, being the architect. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII. in 1536. The Long Parliament passed an ordinance (July 16, 1650) for the sale and destruction of the castle, which was soon afterwards demolished.

SHERBORNE (Bishopric).—This town in Dorsetshire was made an episcopal see A.D. 705 by Ina, king of Wessex. The council of London, held in 1078, decreed that several bishops' sees should be removed from obscure places to more important towns. The bishopric of Sherborne was transferred to Old Sarum.

SHERIFF, SHIRE-REVE, from the Saxon *reafan*, to levy, to seize, was appointed by Alfred to assist the alderman and the bishop in the discharge of their judicial functions in counties. One of the "Provisions of Oxford," June 11, 1258, required that the freeholders should have the privilege of electing a sheriff annually. This privilege appears to have been confirmed or renewed by 28 Edw. I. c. 8 (1300). In making the periodical circuit of his shire he was attended by the nobles until they were relieved from the duty by 52 Hen. III. c. 10 (1267). By 14 Edw. III. c. 7, it was enacted that he should be "ordained on the morrow of All Souls, November 3, by the chancellor, treasurer, and chief baron of the Exchequer" (1341). Although the sheriffs are now nominated on the morrow of St. Martin's (Nov. 12), the

"pricking" takes place on the morrow of the Purification (Feb. 3). The office for Durham was hereditary in the bishop till 1836. By 1 Edw. IV. c. 2, all sheriffs except those of London were forbidden to proceed judicially (1461).

SHERIFF-MUIR (Scotland).—The Scotch rebel army, under the earl of Mar, was attacked on this plain, near Dumblane, by the royal troops, under the duke of Argyll, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1715. The loss was nearly equal on both sides, and no advantage was gained by either.

SHETLAND ISLES. (See **ORKNEY ISLES.**)

SIBBOLETH, in Hebrew a stream or flood, was the test applied by the Gileadites to the fugitive Ephraimites. When required to utter the word, they pronounced it Sibboleth, and were put to death, 42,000 falling victims on that occasion, B.C. 1187 (Judges xii. 6).

SHITES, the followers of Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, are called by the Somnites, Shiites, or reprobates. Ali became caliph in 651, and reigned four years and nine months, when he was assassinated. The Somnites are the established sect in Turkey, and the Shiites in Persia and parts of India. Picart enumerates the various points of difference between them. They were afterwards called Fatimites.

SHILLING, or **TESTOON**, was first coined by Henry VII. A.D. 1503, although Pinkerton says coins of that name were struck at Hamburg in 1407. Henry VIII. caused the pound of silver, one-third fine, to be coined into forty-eight shillings in 1547. The ministers of Edward VI. produced seventy-two out of the pound, three-fourths being alloy (1547—1553). It was first completely milled in 1651.

SHIP-BUILDING.—This art is said to have originated in Egypt, whence it was imported into Greece by Danaus, B.C. 1485. The Phœnicians practised it at an early date, and were the first people who ventured on long sea-voyages. Masts and sails are said to have been invented by the Athenian mechanician Dædalus, about B.C. 1240, and triremes, or galleys with three banks of oars, by the Corinthians, B.C. 786. The Romans constructed three classes of ships: the *naves longæ*, used in war; the *naves onerariæ*, or ships of burden, employed in commerce; and the *naves liburnæ*, vessels of great speed, which served as dispatch-boats. Oak was first employed in marine architecture by the Veneti. Copper and brass fastenings were substituted for iron in the reign of Nero (A.D. 54—68), and caulking with flax and sheathing with metal were also practised at the same time. The ancient Britons used coracles of leather and wicker-work; and the Danes and Saxons used stout single-masted ships, adorned at the prow with the sculptured head of some animal as an ensign. Alfred the Great constructed a fleet of long galleys, like the war-ships of the Romans, in 897; and, owing to their success, they were generally adopted in the northern seas, and continued to be the

general pattern of the English navy until the reign of Edward III., when sailing-vessels became general. Fore and stern-castles, and top-castles at the mast-head, were also introduced about this time. Carracks, an important class of large vessels, are first mentioned about 1449; and lateen sails were used in small ships in 1483. The *Great Harry*, built by Henry VII. in 1488, is memorable as the first ship of the royal navy, and had five masts. Port-holes were invented in France by Descharges about the year 1500, and in 1572 sprit-sails are mentioned. The first three-decker on record is a Spanish vessel engaged in an action with Sir Richard Grenville off the Azores in 1591. The Shipwrights' Company was founded in 1605, and incorporated by royal charter in May, 1612. The *Sovereign of the Seas*, launched in 1637, was the first English three-decker; and the *Constant Warwick*, built in 1649, the first English frigate. The earliest English work on ship-building is "The Invention of Shipping," published by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1650. A Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture was instituted in 1791; and in 1811 a government school of naval architecture was established at Portsmouth dockyards. Steamships (*q. v.*) were first constructed, with success, in 1812; and in 1833 Mr. Fairbairn commenced the manufacture of iron ships (*q. v.*).

SHIP-MONEY.—Ethelred II. ordered a fleet to be prepared to oppose the Danes by a levy on all land throughout England, A.D. 1008. The impost was also collected under Elizabeth in 1588. Under Charles I. a writ from the council ordered it to be enforced in London and other seaport towns in October, 1635. The sum thus raised being insufficient, writs were issued to all counties and towns alike, and the judges supported it by the opinion that it was legal, in 1636. John Hampden, refusing to pay it, was cited in the court of Exchequer, when all the twelve judges, with the exception of Croke and Hutton, gave judgment for the crown, June 12, 1637. A bill was passed in parliament, annulling this judgment and declaring the tax illegal, five of the judges who had argued in favour of it being imprisoned in 1641 (16 Charles I. c. 14).

SHIRAZ (Persia), once the capital of the kingdom, and residence of the Shahs, is said to have been founded A.D. 697. The principal mosque was built in 1226. It suffered from earthquakes in 1812 and 1824, and was nearly destroyed in April, 1853.

SHIRE.—The division of England into shires or counties existed as early as the time of Ina, who reigned in Wessex from A.D. 688 to 727.

SHIRT.—This article of dress was in general use in the 4th century. The Anglo-Saxons wore shirts in the 8th century, and were attired in them when dead. They were embroidered with silk and gold and silver thread in the 16th, and the doublets were greatly shortened, so that a large por-

tion of the shirt might be seen, in the 17th century.

SHIRVAN (Russia in Asia).—This province formed part of the Armenian monarchy, until the 6th century, when it came under the sway of Persia. At a subsequent period it recovered its independence, and in the 9th century passed under the sway of the caliphs. It was conquered by the Persians in 1580, and was ceded to Russia in 1812. It was divided into two governments in 1847.

SHOEBLACKS.—The ancient Greeks and Romans cleaned shoes with a sponge, and the mediæval Europeans by washing. Oil and other kinds of grease, and soap, were employed as preservatives of the leather, previous to the invention of blacking, which was originally composed of soot, and produced no polish. Owing to the unpaved condition of the streets, shoeblacks were common in London during the 18th century, but gradually became extinct. Charles Knight alludes to "*the last of the shoeblacks*" as plying his vocation in Fleet Street about the year 1820. The existing ragged school shoeblack brigade was founded in 1851, to provide for the foreign visitors to the Great Exhibition. Five boys were sent out Monday, March 31 in that year, and by March 31, 1854, 256 boys plied their vocation as shoeblacks under the auspices of the Ragged School Union.

SHOEMAKERS, among the Romans wrought in stalls, which proved so obstructive to the streets of the city, that an order for their removal was issued by Domitian (A.D. 81—96). The "cobblers' wax" of the present day was employed by the ancients, and bristles appear to have been substituted for needles at least as early as the 12th century. (See CORDWAINERS.)

SHOES.—The ancients usually wore sandals (*g. v.*), which are frequently mentioned under the title of buskins and cothurni, and were often of extreme magnificence. The crescent was employed as an ornament in the shoes of Romans of exalted rank, who appear to have carried on the art of shoemaking with great taste and skill. Only one instance is known of an ancient monument exhibiting shoes with separate heel-pieces. The custom of making shoes right and left was common in classical times. The earliest coverings for the feet used by the Britons were brogues of raw cow-hide, with the hairy side turned outward, and known as *esgidiau*; they also wore a species of buskin, called the bwutais, or butis. The Saxon and Norman shoes mostly covered the ankles, and were convenient in form and tasteful in appearance; but in the reign of William II. absurd boots and shoes with peak toes, called *ocrea rostrata*, were introduced. The reign of Edward III. is memorable in the annals of shoemaking, on account of the remarkable elegance of the decorations employed. In the time of Richard II. the peak-toed shoes were carried to such an excess that the toes were chained to the knees of the wearer, to en-

able him to walk with freedom. This fashion gave way to the opposite extreme, towards the end of the reign of Edward IV., when shoes with extremely broad toes were introduced and worn till the reign of Elizabeth. Slashed shoes with large rosettes were then introduced, and maintained their ground till the Puritanic period of the Rebellion. Philip Stubbes enumerates, among the excesses of the gentry, that "they have corked shoes, puisnets, pantofles, and slippers; some of them of black velvet, some of white, some of green, and some of yellow; some of Spanish leather, and some of English, stitched with silk, and embroidered with gold and silver all over the foot, with other gewgaws innumerable." *Chopines*, or *Chopineys*, a kind of over-shoe with very thick soles, were introduced from the East in the 17th century, and are mentioned by Thomas Coryate as forming a remarkable part of Venetian female attire in 1611, and as being "of a great height, even half a yard high; and by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her chopineys." He adds that the wearers of these chopines "are assisted and supported either by men or women when they walk abroad, to the end that they may not fall." They were discontinued in Venice in 1670. At the Restoration an ugly shoe with high heels, square toes, and enormous stiff ties, which stood out on both sides for some inches, was introduced; and in the reign of William III. small buckles were substituted for the ties. At this period the fashion of colouring the high heels red became general, and continued till about 1790, when ladies ran into the other extreme, and adopted shoes without raised heels. Shoestrings were substituted for buckles about 1800. (See BOOTS.)

SHOLAPOKE (Hindustan) is mentioned A.D. 1478 as one of the principal strongholds of the Bahmani sovereigns. Aurungzebe took it in 1685. In the early part of the 18th century it fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and was taken by the British in January, 1818. It was formed into a separate collectorate in 1838.

SHOP-TAX.—A system of duties on all shops except those occupied by bakers was prepared by 25 Geo. III. c. 30 (1785). This act was explained and amended by 26 Geo. III. c. 9 (1786), and the duties were repealed by 29 Geo. III. c. 9 (1789).

SHORTHAND, OR STENOGRAPHY.—Among the Greeks its invention was variously ascribed to Pythagoras, B.C. 555, and to Xenophon, B.C. 424. Ennius, the Latin poet, also enjoys the distinction of being the inventor, B.C. 239—169. It is likewise ascribed to Cicero, B.C. 106—43, who certainly practised it and taught the art to his freedman Tiro, the oration on the conspiracy of Catiline having been preserved by this means B.C. 63. The first English work on the subject by Dr. Timothy Dwight, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, appeared in 1588. Another, by Peter Bale, was published in 1600. The

first regular alphabet was published by John Willis in 1602. Treatises on the art, by Edmund Willis, appeared in 1618; by Witt in 1630; and by Dix in 1633. One by Rich, which received the commendation of John Locke, was issued in 1654. Mason's system was published in 1682. The system of Mr. Thomas Gurney was published in 1753. That of Dr. Byrom was perfected in 1720. Fifty copies for his friends were printed in 1749, and having been secured by act of parliament was published after his death in 1767. Taylor's system appeared in 1786; Mavor's in 1789; and Lewis's in 1815. Mr. Isaac Pitman's system, under the name of phonography, was published in 1857.

SHORT-LIVED ADMINISTRATION.
(*See* LONG-LIVED ADMINISTRATION.)

SHOT.—Stone shot was employed in China as early as A.D. 757, and a cannon to fire square shot was tried at Bruges in 1346. Bullets of iron, lead, brass, and stone, are mentioned during the 14th century. The method of making shot by pouring melted lead from a great height into cold water was invented about 1782 by Watts, a plumber of Bristol.

SHREWSBURY (Battle). (*See* HATELEY FIELD.)

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION.—Two days previous to her death (July 30, 1714), Queen Anne appointed Charles, duke of Shrewsbury (at that time lord chamberlain and lord lieutenant of Ireland), lord treasurer, in place of the earl of Oxford, who had been compelled to resign on the 27th. The other members of the Oxford ministry (*see* HABLEY ADMINISTRATION) remained in office. No sooner had Queen Anne expired (Aug. 1, 1714) than, by order of the elector of Brunswick, the following nineteen peers were appointed under the Regency Bill as lords justices of the kingdom.

The Archbishop of York.
Duke of Shrewsbury.
Duke of Somerset.
Duke of Bolton.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Kent.
Duke of Argyll.
Duke of Montrose.
Duke of Roxburgh.
Earl of Pembroke.

Earl of Anglesey.
Earl of Carlisle.
Earl of Nottingham.
Earl of Abingdon.
Earl of Scarborough.
Earl of Orford.
Lord Townshend.
Lord Halifax.
Lord Cowper.

Lord Townshend was appointed in his place, Sept. 17. Lord Harcourt was removed from the lord chancellorship Sept. 19. George I. entered London Sept. 20. Other changes were made, and a ministry was formed by Lord Halifax, Oct. 5. (*See* HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION.)

SHROVE-TUESDAY.—This day was formerly known as Faguntide, Fastingtide, Fastens, or Fastmass, from its having been a time of fasting, and Confession-Tuesday because it was a day on which it was customary for Roman Catholics to confess themselves. The custom of eating *pancakes* on Shrove-Tuesday originated in the circumstance that penitents were permitted to indulge in amusements after confession, but not to exceed any of the usual substitutes for flesh-meat in their repasts. In 1445 Simon Eyer, lord mayor of London, commenced the practice of giving a pancake-feast to the apprentices of the city on this day, and the custom was continued by several of his successors. The Monday preceding Shrove-Tuesday was vulgarly known as Collop-Monday, from a peculiar dish which was usually eaten on that day.

SHUMLA. (*See* SCHUMLA.)

SIAM (Asia).—The Portuguese, after the conquest of Malacca, established communications with Siam, A.D. 1511. Having been subjected by the Burmese, it recovered its independence about the close of the 16th century. The Dutch obtained a footing here in the early part of the 17th century. The first English vessel visited Ayuthia in 1612. Phaulkon, a native of Cephalonia, who had been a sailor on board English vessels, gained considerable influence with the king, and was promoted to an important office about the end of the 17th century. He persuaded the king to send an embassy to Louis XIV., which he did, and it reached France in 1684. The embassy also visited London, and concluded a commercial treaty with the government of Charles II. in 1684. A French embassy was dispatched with the view of converting the king to the Roman Catholic religion, in 1685; and another, accompanied by a corps of 500 soldiers, in 1687. The French soldiers having been put in possession of the fort of Bangkok, by Phaulkon, a revolution took place. The king was dethroned, the ministers were slain, and the French driven from the country in 1690. It was invaded by the Burmese, who captured Ayuthia, the capital, in 1766. The king having lost his life, a Chinese adventurer seized upon supreme power, but was dispossessed in 1782. A truce was concluded between the Burmese and the Siamese in 1793. The marquis of Hastings, while governor-general of India, endeavoured to establish commercial relations with Siam in 1822, but with little success. The English received its support in their war with the Burmese in 1824, and negotiated a commercial treaty in 1826. A new treaty was concluded with England by Sir John Bowring, April 30,

By the eleventh clause of the Regency Act the administration of the government until the sovereign arrived devolved upon the following seven great officers:—

Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor.
Duke of Buckingham, Lord President.
Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer.
Earl of Dartmouth, Privy Seal.
Earl of Stafford, First Lord of Admiralty.
Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice.

The lords of the regency appointed Joseph Addison their secretary Aug. 3. Lord Bolingbroke was dismissed by order of the new king; and three of the lords of the regency went to receive his seal of office Aug. 31.

1855, and it was ratified April 5, 1856. Ambassadors from Siam having arrived at Portsmouth, Oct. 27, 1857, her Majesty Queen Victoria held a court for their reception, Nov. 16, when they presented letters and presents from the two kings of the country.

SIBERIA (Asia) was invaded by the Mongols, who, to the number of 15,000 families, settled here, A.D. 1242. Yermak Timofeyew, a Cossack, crossed the Ural and made considerable conquests in 1580. He was drowned in the Irtysh in 1584. The Russian power gradually extended, and the city of Tomsk was built in 1604. An expedition conquered the Yakutes, and reached the Sea of Okhotsk in 1639. The nation of the Buriates, partly subdued in 1620, was conquered in 1658. The town of Irkutsk was built by Iwan Pochaboff in 1661. Disputes with the Chinese government respecting the conquest of Da-Uria were settled by treaty in 1689. It was confirmed by another, which fixed the boundaries between the two countries in 1727. The Swedish prisoners taken in the war were exiled to Siberia by Peter I., in 1710.

SIBYL.—The sibyl of Cumæ is the most famous of these female soothsayers. According to the legend, "A woman of strange appearance presented herself to King Tarquinus, offering him nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl, for 300 pieces of gold. The offer was contemptuously refused; whereupon the prophetess burned three of the books, and offering the remainder for the same price, these were again scornfully refused. The Sibyl then retired, and having burned three other books, again returned, asking the same price for the remaining three. The king, much amazed, demanded of the augurs what he should do. They said that he had acted unwisely in refusing them, and commanded him by all means to purchase the remaining books. The sacred volumes were put into a stone chest, which was deposited under-ground in the Capitol, and two persons, called the guardians of the sacred books, were appointed in charge of them." A new collection of sibylline verses was made when the temple of Jupiter was burned down, B.C. 83. They were again burned and restored in the reign of Nero. A proposal was made in the senate to consult them, A.D. 270. The collection was burned in 363, and again in 395. A complete collection was published at Amsterdam in 1609. Some fragments, discovered in the library of Milan, were published in 1817, and some others by Struve in 1818.

SCAMBER.—This German tribe having retreated before Cæsar, returned and gained some successes over the Romans on the left bank of the Rhine, B.C. 51. Driven across the Rhine, they again invaded Gallia Belgica, B.C. 16. Drusus compelled them to retire into their own country B.C. 10. Tiberius I. obtained considerable success against them B.C. 8. Marcus Vinicius, when holding command in Germany, was attacked

by them A.D. 1, and they joined the Frankish confederation in 240.

SICILIAN VESPEERS.—The brother of the French king, Charles of Anjou, having seized Sicily by virtue of a grant from Pope Alexander IV., the natives rose against the French, March 30, 1282. The massacre which ensued commenced at Palermo, and is known in history as the Sicilian Vespers.

SICILY (Mediterranean Sea).—A tradition exists that this island was originally called Trinacria, in consequence of its triangular form, and that it was originally peopled by the Sicani, a people whom Thucydides regards as of Iberian extraction. It received the name Sicily from its ancient inhabitants, the Siculi, who crossed over from Italy about B.C. 1290.

B.C.

- 735. Naxos is founded by the Carians.
- 734. The Corinthians found Syracuse (*q. v.*).
- 690. Gela is founded by the Rhodians and Cretans.
- 599. The Syracusans found Camarina (*q. v.*).
- 582. A colony from Gela founds Agrigentum (*q. v.*).
- 485. Gelon, of Gela, takes Syracuse, and makes it the most important city of Sicily.
- 461. A general congress is held between the chief Sicilian cities.
- 451. Duceius, a Sicilian chief of the interior of the island, conspires against the supremacy of the Greek cities, and is defeated and banished by the Syracusans.
- 424. A peace is concluded between the Greek cities in Sicily.
- 415. Sicily is invaded by the Athenians, who fail in an attack upon Syracuse.
- 409. The Carthaginians invade Sicily.
- 405. Dionysius of Syracuse concludes a peace with the Carthaginians, on terms which leave them masters of the greater part of the island.
- 397. Dionysius I. renews the war.
- 357. Dion revolts against Dionysius II., and takes Syracuse.
- 353. Assassination of Dion.
- 343. The Corinthian general Timoleon finally expels Dionysius II., and restores the Greek cities to freedom.
- 317. Agathocles establishes a despotate at Syracuse.
- 310. He is defeated by the Carthaginians at Himera.
- 289. Death of Agathocles.
- 278. Sicily is invaded by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
- 276. Pyrrhus is compelled to return to Italy.
- 264. The Romans invade Sicily, which becomes the theatre of the first Punic war.
- 263. Hieron of Syracuse forms an alliance with the Romans.
- 262. The Romans take Agrigentum, and sell the inhabitants into slavery.
- 241. The Carthaginians are defeated in a sea-fight off the islands of the Ægates, and abandon their Sicilian possessions to the Romans, who establish the province of Sicily, which embraces the entire island, except the kingdom of Syracuse.
- 215. Hieronymus, king of Syracuse, abandons the Romans, and concludes an alliance with the Carthaginians.
- 212. The Romans take Syracuse.
- 210. The whole of Sicily is united into a Roman province.
- 135. Commencement of the Servile war in Sicily, occasioned by the revolt of 200,000 armed slaves under Eunus.
- 132. The insurrection is suppressed by the consul Fulvius Flaccus.
- 103. The second Servile war commences, under Salvius and Athenion.
- 100. They are conquered by M. Aquilius.

B.C.

- 73-70. Sicily suffers much during the prætorship of Verres, who is publicly accused by Cicero.
39. Sextus Pompeius receives Sicily by the treaty of Misenum.
36. Sextus is defeated by Agrippa in the great sea-fight of Naulochus, which restores Sicily to the Roman empire.
- A.D.
440. The Vandals, under Genseric, ravage Sicily.
493. It is conquered by Theodoric, the Goth.
535. Sicily is conquered by Belisarius, and annexed to the Eastern empire.
827. It is invaded by the Saracens.
878. They take Syracuse, thereby completing the conquest of the island.
1061. Sicily is invaded and subdued by the Normans, under Roger Guiscard.
1072. Guiscard takes the title of count of Sicily.
1130. The governments of Sicily and Naples are united by Roger II.
1139. The pope invests Roger II. with the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies.
1194. Sicily is conquered by Henry VI. of Germany.
1266. Feb. 26. Charles of Anjou obtains the sovereignty by the battle of Grandella.
1282. Sicily shakes off the French yoke by the "Sicilian Vespers" (*q. v.*), and is seized by the king of Aragon.
1302. Sicily is unsuccessfully invaded by Charles of Valois.
1394. The Sicilian barons rebel against Mary and Martin I.
1409. Sicily becomes a province of Aragon.
1435. Alfonso I., of Sicily and Aragon, takes possession of Naples.
1503. Sicily, Naples, and Spain form one monarchy under Ferdinand II. of Spain.
1513. Palermo (*q. v.*) is made the capital of the island.
1654. An unsuccessful rebellion under the duke of Guise is suppressed.
1672. Messina revolts against Spanish supremacy, and is assisted by the French. (See *MESSINA*.)
1713. Aug. 13. Sicily is ceded to Victor Amadeus, of Savoy, by the treaty of Utrecht.
1715. The pope endeavours to excite a revolt against Victor Amadeus on the part of his Sicilian subjects.
1720. Victor Amadeus cedes Sicily to the emperor Charles VI. in exchange for Sardinia.
1735. July 3. Don Carlos is crowned king of the Two Sicilies at Palermo, by the title of Charles III.
1763. The Jesuits are expelled.
1774. An insurrection is suppressed in Sicily.
1806. The French conquer Naples (*q. v.*), in consequence of which Ferdinand III. removes his court to Sicily.
1808. March 24. Sicily is garrisoned by the British.
1810. Sept. 18. Joachim Murat, king of Naples, falls in an attempt to take Sicily.
1812. Lord William Bentinck, the British ambassador, obtains a new constitution for Sicily.
1815. June 17. Ferdinand IV. of Naples and III. of Sicily returns to Naples (*q. v.*), and abolishes the Sicilian constitution. He reigns as Ferdinand III. of the Two Sicilies.
1817. Nov. Sicily is divided into intendancies.
1820. The Sicilians revolt against the absolute power of the crown.
1848. Jan. 12. A revolution commences at Palermo and other places. Jan. 18. The king appoints his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroy of Sicily. Jan. 29. A new constitution is promised. Feb. 10. A constitution is published. April 13. The Sicilian parliament vote the deposition of the king. July 11. The duke of Genoa is elected king of Sicily. July 15. Ferdinand II. protests against this election. Sept. 7. Messina is taken by the Neapolitans.

A.D.

1849. Feb. 28. Ferdinand II. grants a new constitution to the Sicilians. March 9. It is rejected by the Sicilian chambers, which order every Sicilian between the ages of eighteen and thirty years to join the army, under the leadership of Micromasowski. April 2. Catania surrenders to the Neapolitans. April 23. They take Syracuse. May 13. Palermo falls into their power.
1853. Feb. Numerous arrests take place in consequence of a political agitation.
1856. Nov. 22. An unsuccessful insurrection breaks out under Baron Bentivenga.
1859. June 25. An amnesty is published in favour of the exiled Sicilians.
1860. April 4. The Sicilian revolution commences at Palermo, Messina, and Catania. April 21. The royal troops burn the port of Carini. May 5. Garibaldi embarks for Sicily at Genoa. May 10. He lands at Marsala. May 14. He assumes the dictatorship of the island in the name of King Victor Emanuel II. May 15. He defeats the royalists at Calatafimi. May 18. General Lanza is made Neapolitan viceroy in Sicily. May 27. Garibaldi takes Palermo. May 28. The bombardment of Palermo is commenced by the royalists. June 6. Palermo is evacuated by the Neapolitans. July 18. Garibaldi leaves Palermo. July 20 and 21. Garibaldi defeats the royalists at Milazzo. July 25. The Neapolitan forces at Messina retire into the citadel. July 28. Garibaldi occupies Messina and concludes a truce with the Neapolitans, who agree to evacuate Sicily, with the exception of the castle of Messina. Aug. 3. The Sardinian constitution is introduced into Sicily. Aug. 19. Garibaldi leaves Sicily for Italy. Nov. 3. The results of the popular voting for and against annexation to Sardinia are published: 432,054 declare in favour, and 667 against the proposition. Dec. 1. Victor Emanuel II. makes his public entry into Palermo.
1861. March 13. The citadel of Messina surrenders to the Sardinian general Cialdini.

(For the rulers of Sicily, see *NAPLES*.)

SICYON (Greece), also called *Ægialeia* and *Mecone*, under which latter name it has been celebrated as "the dwelling-place of the blessed," is said to have existed long before the arrival of Pelops in Greece, B.C. 1284. It was conquered by Agamemnon B.C. 1201, and, having become a Dorian state, joined the Messenians in the first Messenian war, B.C. 743 to B.C. 723. It became subject to the Orthagoridæ about B.C. 676. The Sicyons sent a large force to aid in resisting Xerxes, B.C. 480. Their territory was invaded by the Athenians under Tolmides, B.C. 456, and again under Pericles, B.C. 454. It assisted the Megarians in their revolt against Athens, B.C. 445, took part with Sparta in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431; and aided Brasidas against the Athenians, B.C. 424. In union with Corinth it opposed the erection of a fortress on the Achæan promontory of Rhium, B.C. 419. A revolution took place, and an oligarchy was formed by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 417. It aided Lacedæmon in the war against Corinth, B.C. 394, and against Thebes, B.C. 371. Epaminondas compelled it to join the Spartan alliance, B.C. 368; and in the Samian war it took part with the Greeks against Macedonia, B.C. 323. Alexander, the son of

Polysperchon, having obtained possession, was murdered B.C. 314, and his wife Cratesipolis betrayed the city to Ptolemy B.C. 308. Demetrius Poliorcetes took it B.C. 303. Demetrius removed the inhabitants to the site of the ancient Acropolis, giving it the name of Demetrias, which it soon, however, lost, and Aratus having delivered it from the tyrant Nicocles, induced the inhabitants to join the Achaean league B.C. 251. It was invaded by Cleomenes B.C. 233, by the Ætolians B.C. 221, and was conquered by Rome B.C. 146. Under the Byzantine empire it was called Hellas, and the inhabitants Helladici. It continued to exist till the 6th century.

SIDON (Syria), the modern Saidā, deriving its origin and name, according to Josephus, from the first-born son of Canaan, was founded about B.C. 2750. In the division of Canaan, B.C. 1444 (Josh. xix. 24), it fell to the share of the tribe of Asher, although it was never conquered by them. The Sidonians were defeated by the king of Ascalon, and took refuge in Tyre, B.C. 1210, and they are mentioned as the oppressors of Israel (Judg. x. 12), B.C. 1187. It separated from Tyre and surrendered to Shalmanezzer, B.C. 728, furnished ships for the fleet of Xerxes, B.C. 480; took a leading part in the revolt against Persia, B.C. 352; and was betrayed to Ochus by the king, Tennes, when the people burned the city, 40,000 persons being consumed in the flames, B.C. 351. Having been rebuilt, it submitted to Alexander the Great, B.C. 333. Ptolemy annexed it to his kingdom after the death of Alexander, B.C. 323; but it was taken from him by Antigonus, B.C. 315. With the rest of Syria it fell under the Roman power, B.C. 65; and was deprived of its ancient privileges by Augustus, B.C. 20. It was invested by the Crusaders, A.D. 1108; and taken by Baldwin in 1111. Having been captured by the Saracens, it was recovered in 1197 by the Christians, who abandoned it in 1291. Important commercial relations were established with France in 1658; the French holding a monopoly of the trade till they were driven out by Jezzar Pasha in 1791. It was bombarded and taken by Admiral Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. The manufacture of glass for which it was renowned, made from the fine sand on the coast near Mount Carmel, is spoken of by Pliny, A.D. 77. At D'joun, eight miles from the town, Lady Hester Stanhope, after a long residence there, died June 23, 1839.

SIEGES.—See alphabetical list of the most important sieges in the Index.

SIENA (Italy), the ancient Sena Julia, was probably founded by Cæsar about B.C. 50. It was a bishop's see in the 6th century. Nicholas II. was elected pope at a council held here, Dec. 28, 1058. It sided with the Ghibelline party in the struggle between the emperors and the popes, and their militia, with the aid of auxiliaries, defeated the Guelphs from Florence at Monte Aperto,

in 1258. The intestine dissensions which had harassed the republic for half a century resulted in the expulsion of the reformers, to the number of 4,000 in 1384. It was visited by the emperor Sigismund in 1432; and by Pope Pius II., who attempted to heal the discord, in 1460. Another revolution took place in 1482; and the exiles in returning recovered power in 1487. Pandolfo Petrucci acquired a dictatorship, which he held till 1512. The emperor Charles V. imposed a Spanish garrison upon it in 1547, which was driven out in 1552. Duke Cosmo of Florence uniting his troops with those of the emperor, the Maremma was reduced to a wilderness, and the town was starved into a capitulation in April, 1555. Bestowed by Charles V. on his son Philip, it was given up to Cosmo, and united with Tuscany in 1557. The cathedral, with its rich marbles, sculptures, and paintings, was erected in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, and consecrated by Pope Alexander III. in 1180. The university was founded in 1203; the Palazzo Pubblico, begun in 1295, was finished in 1327; the Piazzolo del Campo, celebrated by Dante in his "Purgatorio," contains the Loggia di San Paolo, the seat of a commercial tribunal in the Middle Ages.

SIERRA LEONE (Africa).—This colony, philanthropically designed for the reception of negroes, 470 having been removed from London to it the first year, was settled A.D. 1787. It was attacked and burned by a neighbouring chief in 1789; and 1,196 negroes were removed to it from Nova Scotia in 1790. It was plundered by a French squadron in 1794; received an addition to its population of 550 maroons, who were transported from Jamaica in 1800, and was made a British colony in 1808. The Isles de Loss were added to it in 1818. On the disbanding of a coloured regiment in the West Indies, 1,222 of the soldiers and their wives were settled here in 1819. The slaves captured by British cruisers have been sent here since 1807. Free Town was founded in 1790. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, was murdered by the Ashantees, at the time engaged in hostilities with the Fantee tribes, Jan. 21, 1824.

SIGNAL-FIRES. (See **BRACONS**.)

SIGN-MANUAL.—The royal sign-manual came into use soon after the reign of Richard II., A.D. 1399, previous to which time the kings of England employed their seals to attest a document. In Germany, Maximilian I. introduced it when he abolished the use of monograms in 1486. Henry the Eighth's hands became so swollen that he could not write, and he granted power to three of his ministers Aug. 31, 1546, to sign all the royal commissions and acts of grace, in his name. A like power to some of his council, to seal with his signet, and put his stamp to all acts to which the king's hand was required, was granted Oct. 16, 1546. During the illness of James I. a number of instruments were signed by his stamp, which was in the keeping of the earl of

Annandale, Oct. 28, 1624. The same plan was resorted to in the last illness of George IV., May 29, 1830.

SIKHS.—Nanak, their first teacher, and founder of their religion, died at Kartarpur, A.D. 1539. His descendants continued to occupy the office of guru, and to disseminate his doctrines, till one of their number. Har Govind, taking up the sword, transformed his disciples into a nation of warriors. He died in 1645. Govind, the tenth leader, who developed the martial character of his followers, entered upon an unsuccessful war with Aurungzebe, the Mongol emperor, and was murdered at Nadarh in 1708. After suffering much persecution, they figured prominently during the invasion of India by Nadir Shah, of Persia, in 1738. They captured Lahore in 1756; they erected several forts, and were successful in operations against the Afghans; but were defeated by Ahmad Shah, with a loss of 20,000 men, at the battle of Ghalu Ghara in 1762. Lahore, which they had lost, was recovered, coins were struck, and they divided themselves into twelve confederacies in 1764. A treaty between them and the British was formed, precluding Runjeet Singh from extending his territory southward, and inaugurating friendly relations, April 25, 1809. They took Mooltan in June, 1818, and annexed Cashmere and Derah Ghazi Khan in 1819. Having defeated the Afghans at Nausshahra, they sacked Peshawar, March 14, 1823. The tripartite treaty, which led to the Afghan war, was concluded June 26, 1838. War was declared with the English, Nov. 17, 1845. The battle of Moodkee, Lord Gough commanding the English, was fought Dec. 18, 1845. The battle of Soobraon, in which the Sikhs were defeated, closed the campaign, Feb. 10, 1846, and the treaty of Lahore was signed March 9, 1846. The murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 18, 1848, led to the second Sikh war, which was brought to a close by the battle of Goojerat, which lasted from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, the English being victorious, Feb. 21, 1849. This was followed by the annexation of the Punjab (*q. v.*), March 29, 1849.

SILESIA (Prussia) became a province of Poland in the 10th century. It was divided and governed by three independent princes in 1163; invaded by the Mongolians in 1241; by John of Bohemia in 1325, and it placed itself under the protection of the king of Bohemia in 1459. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, took possession of Silesia, and extended his protection to the descendants of John Huss, in 1478. It fell to the house of Austria in 1526. Banner, the Swedish general, entered it in 1639. After the battle of Molwitz, April 10, 1741, it submitted to Frederick II., who restored the greater portion to Maria Theresa by the treaty of Breslau, June 11, 1742. It was retaken by Frederick II. in 1757, and occupied by the Austrians, who compelled the Prussians to retire, in

1760. Austria refused the offer of Napoleon I. to receive it in exchange for her share of Poland in 1806. The fortresses having been all reduced, Jerome Bonaparte was made governor in 1806; and it was restored to Prussia by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807.

SILICUM, or **SILICON**, the principal constituent of the earth's crust, was first separated from silica by Sir Humphry Davy, A.D. 1823.

SILISTRIA (Turkey) was unsuccessfully besieged by the Russians, A.D. 1773, and threatened by Marshal Romanzow in 1774. The Russians were defeated in an engagement near the town, and compelled to evacuate Bulgaria, Sept. 26, 1809. General Rosh failed to take it, after a siege of some months' duration, in 1828; but the Russians captured it June 30, 1829. It was invested by the Russians, March 28, 1854. After a brave defence, during which the fortifications were nearly destroyed, the Turks compelled them to raise the siege, June 15, 1854.

SILK was cultivated and manufactured by the Chinese as early as B.C. 2000. It was woven in the island of Cos by Pamphilia and her maids, B.C. 1000. Aristotle is the first Greek writer who mentions it, B.C. 350. Two Nestorian monks of Persia brought some eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople, and taught the subjects of Justinian I. the art of rearing them, A.D. 551. The art was transferred to Sicily by Roger I. in 1146, and to Spain by the Saracens in 1253. Artisans were conveyed, in 1521, from Milan to Lyons, by Francis I., to commence the manufacture, and when the artisans of Antwerp took refuge in England in 1585, they introduced the art. James I. issued circular letters recommending the subject to persons of influence in 1608. The duty on raw and thrown silk was abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845). By an act passed in 1542, a person whose wife wore a silk dress was bound to find a charger for government. Silk armour, proof against bullet or steel, was in vogue about 1660.

SILURES, the early inhabitants of South Wales, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, were conquered by Ostorius Scapula, and their king, Caractacus, was treacherously given up to the Romans, A.D. 50.

SILVER.—Abraham paid four hundred shekels of silver for the field of Ephron for a burying-place (Gen. xxiii. 16), B.C. 1860. Silver was introduced into Attica by Erichthonius, B.C. 1487. The Lydians, according to Herodotus, first used it for money, B.C. 560, and it was first coined at Rome B.C. 266. Mines were worked by the Egyptians in Nubia, producing upwards of 4,000 pounds weight annually, B.C. 117. In England it was first coined in the time of Cunobelin, about B.C. 44. It was wrought into lace and threads for mixing with stuffs by the Romans, about A.D. 170. The mines of Potosi were discovered in 1545; those of Kongsberg, in Norway, in 1623; those of

Sierra Almagrera, Spain, which have proved very productive, were opened in 1839; and the mines of Hiendelencina in 1843. A mass of the native metal, weighing 154 lb., was found in a Chilian mine in 1850.

SILVER COIN.—Some fine specimens of Greek manufacture, bearing date B.C. 500, have been discovered. The Lydians used it for this purpose B.C. 560. It was first struck at Rome about B.C. 266, and in Britain in the time of Cunobelin, about B.C. 44. The Anglo-Saxon Sceattæ dates from the 6th century, and the silver penny from 688.

SIMNEL'S CONSPIRACY.—Lambert Simnel, a youth of about twelve years of age, having been induced to personate Edward, earl of Warwick, was crowned in Ireland as Edward VI., May 2, 1487. Troops were raised to support the pretender, who landed in Lancashire June 4. They were defeated by Henry VII. at Stoke, near Newark, June 16. Simnel himself, who was taken prisoner, was made a scullion in the king's kitchen, and afterwards a falconer.

SIMONIANIS.—Simon Magus wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money at Samaria, A.D. 35. He is said to have gone to Rome in 42, and his followers were called Simonians.

SIMONY had increased to such an extent in the church, that a council held at Rome in January, 1047, acknowledged that if the laws against it were strictly enforced, the church would be deprived of nearly all its pastors. A complete system of sale of ecclesiastical offices was organized by Boniface IX. in 1393. By 44 Geo. III. c. 43 (1803), a person obtaining orders by money forfeits ten pounds, and is incapable of preferment for seven years; and the person giving such orders forfeits forty pounds.

SIMPLON (Switzerland).—Napoleon Bonaparte sent an agent to negotiate with the republic of the Valais for the establishment of a communication by means of the Simplon pass with the Cis-alpine republic, A.D. 1797. The French effected the passage in 1800. Napoleon's engineers commenced the construction of the famous road across the Simplon in 1802; it was completed in 1807. The sovereignty was assumed by Napoleon I. when he incorporated the Valais republic with the French empire, Nov. 13, 1810. It was occupied by the allies in 1814.

SIN. (*See PELUSTUM.*)

SINAI (Arabia).—The children of Israel arrived at this mount the third month after their flight from Egypt (Exod. xix. 1, 2), B.C. 1491, and Moses received the commandments here (Exod. xx.).

SINECURES in the church are regulated by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 30 (Aug. 21, 1835), by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 67 (Aug. 13, 1836), and by 1 Vict. c. 71 (July 15, 1837).

SINGAPORE (Straits of Singapore).—This island, being the chief portion of the settlement called Singapore, was purchased by the English A.D. 1819. Its chief town, of the same name, was taken by the king of

Java A.D. 1252, and was placed under the provincial government of the Straits settlement in 1826. With Malacca and Prince of Wales Island, it was constituted a separate government by the East-India Company in 1851. The institution for instruction in English, Malay, and Tamil, was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823.

SINGARA (Babylonia).—At this town, the modern Sinjar, the Romans, under Constantius II., met with a signal defeat from the Persians, commanded by Sapor II., A.D. 348. The town was captured and the fortifications were dismantled by Sapor II. in 360.

SINGIDUNUM (Servia).—This town, the site of which is occupied by the modern Belgrade, captured by the Huns A.D. 441, was destroyed by the Avars, and its inhabitants sold into slavery, in the 6th century.

SINKING FUND, for the gradual reduction of the national debt, a million sterling being devoted to that purpose, was proposed and carried by Pitt, March 29, 1786. As there was no surplus to meet the payment, it was determined to appropriate part of the fund to the public exigencies, March 3, 1813. The plan of keeping up a nominal fund was abandoned in 1824, and it was directed that one-fourth of the actual surplus revenue should in future be applied to the purpose, July 10, 1828.

SINOPE (Asia Minor), the modern Sinab, after various vicissitudes, was recovered by the Milesians, B.C. 632. The inhabitants assisted Xenophon and his force on their return from Persia, B.C. 400. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Mithridates IV. of Pontus, B.C. 220. Pharnaces I. captured it B.C. 183, when it was made the chief residence of the kings of Pontus. After the disaster of Mithridates the Great at Cyzicus, Lucullus obtained possession of the town, and put the Pontian garrison to the sword, B.C. 74. It formed part of the empire of Trebizond, A.D. 1204, was captured by the sultan Azeddin in 1214, and was taken by the Turks in the reign of Mohammed II. in 1461. It was treacherously bombarded, and the Turkish fleet destroyed by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853.

SION COLLEGE (London), organized by a mercer of the city, after whom it was called Elson's Spital, or hospital, A.D. 1329, was dissolved in 1539. It was endowed as a collegiate establishment by Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, in 1622, built in 1624, incorporated in 1631, and received a charter from Charles II. in 1664.

SIPONTUM, or **SIPUS** (Italy), said to have been founded by Diomed, was captured by Alexander, king of Epirus, B.C. 330. A Roman colony was settled here B.C. 194, and it was deserted B.C. 184. Owing to the malaria from the marshes, the population was removed by Manfred, king of Naples, to a distance of a mile and a half, where he built the city of Manfredonia, at first called Novum Sipontum, A.D. 1250.

SIRIS (Magna Græcia), said to have been

colonized from Troy, and inhabited by the Chones, the native Enotrians of this part of Italy, who were dispossessed by a colony of Ionians from Colophon between B.C. 690 and B.C. 660. Damasus, one of its citizens, was a suitor for the hand of the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, B.C. 530. A league was formed against it B.C. 550, by the Metapontines, Sybarites, and Crotoniats, which resulted in the destruction of the city about B.C. 510. At the time of the Persian war, B.C. 480, the Athenians thought of occupying the site and removing hither with their wives and families. A dispute arose regarding the right of possession, between the Athenians and the Tarentines, which was compromised by a joint settlement on the territory: the colony, being afterwards removed to a distance of three miles, founded the city of Heracleia, about B.C. 432.

SIRMUM (Illyricum) rose into importance during the Roman wars against the Dacians and other Danubian tribes, B.C. 34—A.D. 106. The emperor Probus, born here A.D. 232, was murdered in a mutiny of his troops, October, 282. An edict was issued from this place by Constantine I. against the exaction of heathen observances from Christians, May 25, 323. The first council held here, in 351, deposed Photinus, the bishop, for Arianism. At the second council, in 357, Hosius was induced to subscribe an Arian confession of faith. The inhabitants acknowledged Julian as their sovereign in 361. It was attacked in 375 by the Quadi and Sarmatians, who were defeated through the vigilance of Probus, the prætorian præfect. Having been taken by the Bulgarians in 502, they were dispossessed by Theodoric in 504. The city, after a siege of three years' duration, capitulated in 590.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, a religious association of females for the assistance of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, at Châtillon-les-Dombes, A.D. 1617. In 1629 he established a similar society at Paris, where he was shortly joined by Mademoiselle le Gras, who formed a staff of nurses, which received the sanction of Cardinal de Retz, under the title of "Servants of the Poor," in January, 1655. This institution was the origin of the celebrated Sisters of Charity, who have distinguished themselves so greatly by their acts of beneficence.

SISTOVA (Turkey).—A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed here Aug. 4, 1791. It surrendered to the Russians, who reduced it to a heap of ruins, transporting the inhabitants, 20,000 in number, across the Danube, A.D. 1812.

SIX ACTS.—A name given to six measures for the prevention of seditious meetings and the regulation of political publications, passed A.D. 1819.

SIX ARTICLES, or BLOODY STATUTE, the name given to an act (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14) passed June 28, 1539. It was enacted for "abolishing diversity of opinions in certain articles concerning the Christian religion."

The six articles enforced were transubstantiation, communion in one kind, celibacy of the clergy, vows of chastity, private masses, and auricular confession. All persons denying the first were to be punished as heretics, and those who denied any of the remaining five as felons. This statute was repealed in 1547.

SIX CLERKS, officers who received and filed proceedings in chancery, and performed other duties, had their number limited to six by 12 Rich. II. (1388). An order was made limiting the number of under-clerks in 1596. The office was altogether a sinecure in 1630. An order was made for dividing the fees between them and the under-clerks in 1663. The office was abolished by 5 Vict. c. 5 (Oct. 5, 1841).

SIX-MILE BRIDGE (Clare).—An election riot took place here, when five persons were killed by the military and several wounded, July 22, 1852. The bills of indictment against the soldiers were ignored by the grand jury, Feb. 24, 1853.

SKINS.—God made coats of skins for Adam and Eve before they were expelled from Eden (Gen. iii. 21), B.C. 4003. They appear to have been an article of commerce in the time of Job, B.C. 2130 (Job ii. 4). According to Cæsar, the ancient Britons were clad in skins, B.C. 55.

SKIPTON (Yorkshire) took its rise from the castle built by Robert de Romille a few years before A.D. 1087. It surrendered, after a three years' siege by the parliamentary forces, Dec. 22, 1645. The fortifications, destroyed by order of parliament in 1649, were afterwards rebuilt by the countess of Pembroke. The free grammar-school was founded in 1548, and Christ's Church was erected in 1838.

SLAVERY.—The institution of slavery is referred to the "giants" who flourished in the antediluvian period. After the Deluge it was denounced upon Ham and Canaan by Noah, B.C. 2347 (Gen. ix. 25—27), and it appears to have prevailed universally in the time of Abraham, B.C. 1920. The Levitical laws contain many regulations for the condition of slaves, and draw a wide distinction between such as were native Jews and such as were acquired from other nations by purchase or conquest. By the Roman laws creditors exercised the right of ownership over their debtors, and Tacitus relates that the ancient German gamblers frequently staked their liberty, and became the slaves of the successful player. Constantine I., A.D. 334, passed a law prohibiting the separation of slave families, and made the murderer of a slave amenable to the same penalties as that of a free man. Slaves, or villeins, were very numerous in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, when they enjoyed some sort of legal protection. If a master struck out the eye or tooth of a slave, he recovered his freedom, and if he killed him, the murder was recompensed by a fine. Under the Normans the slaves exceeded the free tenants in number, and the

oppressive manner in which they were treated occasioned many of the insurrections of the period.

A.D.

1547. By 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, any person found wandering and unemployed is ordered to be branded with a V, and to be made a slave for two years. The first attempt at escape submits the offender to be branded with S, and to become a slave for life; and the second attempt is regarded as a capital felony.
1574. Queen Elizabeth abolishes serfdom on her own estates.
1660. Personal slavery is finally abolished in England by 12 Charles II. c. 24.
1671. Slavery is adopted in Carolina.
1685. Louis XIV. publishes the Black Code, for the regulation of French negro slaves.
1702. Slavery is partially abolished in Prussia.
1716. Negro slavery exists in France.
1740. The legislature of South Carolina imposes a penalty of £100 on any one convicted of teaching slaves to write.
1766. Slavery is abolished in Denmark.
1772. Mr. Granville Sharpe obtains a judgment in favour of the negro Somerset, in the English court of King's Bench. This decision establishes the great principle that a slave attains his freedom immediately he touches British soil.
1780. March 1. An act for the gradual extinction of slavery is adopted in Pennsylvania.
1781. Slavery is abolished in Bohemia.
1782. It is partially extinguished in Germany.
1784. The legislatures of New Jersey and Connecticut pass acts for the gradual abolition of slavery.
1785. Vassalage is abolished in Hungary.
1787. July 13. The territory to the north-west of the Ohio, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, is declared free ground.
1799. The legislature of New York commence a series of acts for the gradual abolition of slavery.
1803. Indiaua is purchased by the American government, and made a slave state.
1818. Personal slavery is abolished in Courland.
1820. The American congress adopts the Missouri Compromise (*q. v.*).
1823. March. Mr. Wilberforce presents a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of slavery.
1833. Aug. 28. Slavery is abolished throughout the British empire by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, which takes effect from Aug. 1, 1834. The slave-owners receive £20,000,000 as compensation.
1838. Aug. 1. Slavery is abolished in the East Indies.
1840. June. An international congress for considering the most effectual means of abolishing slavery meets at London.
1845. Texas is admitted into the United States as a slave state.
1848. Slavery is abolished in the French colonies.
1850. Aug. Henry Clay passes his "omnibus measure," by which California is admitted a free state of the American union, and the Fugitive Slave Bill is passed, for recovering runaway negroes escaped into free states.
1854. Nebraska and Kansas are erected into slaveholding territories by an act of the American congress, which ignores the Missouri compromise.
1859. Oct. 17. John Brown fails in an attempted negro insurrection, at Harper's Ferry, against the United States government, (*q. v.*).
1861. Serfdom is abolished in Russia.

SLAVE TRADE.—Nimrod is usually regarded as the first dealer in slaves, and

Babylon as the earliest slave-market. A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" observes (vol. xx. p. 319), "with other abominable customs, the traffic in men quickly spread from Chaldæa into Egypt, Arabia, and over all the East, and by degrees found its way into every known region under heaven." The Greeks and Romans habitually sold their captives into slavery, and until comparatively recent times the same fate awaited all prisoners of war.

A.D.

651. The king of Ethiopia undertakes to send the Mohammedans of Egypt a large number of negro slaves annually.
1103. The exportation of English slaves to the continent is prohibited by a council held at London.
1442. The Portuguese commence the transport of negro slaves from Africa.
1495. Feb. 24. Columbus sends a cargo of American Indian slaves to Spain.
1503. Dec. 20. Ferdinand and Isabella authorize the Spanish colonists of America to compel the native Indians to work for them.
1508. African slaves are first imported into Spanish America about this time.
1562. Sir John Hawkins, the first English slave-dealer, commences a trade between Guinea and Hispaniola.
1620. African slaves are imported into Virginia by the Dutch.
1701. Foundation of the Assiento, or Guinea Company, for the African slave-trade. (*See ASSIENTO.*)
1712. The importation of slaves is prohibited in Massachusetts.
1762. Anthony Benezet, a Quaker, publishes a work on the abuses of the slave-trade.
1776. The first motion for abolishing the trade is made in the English parliament.
1787. May. The Society for the Suppression of the Slave-trade is founded in London, by William Dillwyn, Granville Sharpe, Thomas Clarkson, and William Wilberforce.
1789. May 12. Mr. Wilberforce delivers his first parliamentary speech against the slave-trade.
1794. Feb. 5. The French Convention abolishes the slave-trade, which is restored during the consulate.
1807. March 25. The British slave-trade is finally abolished by 47 Geo. III. c. 36, which takes effect from May 1, 1807.
1808. Jan. 1. The importation of Africans in America is prohibited by Congress.
1811. May 14. The trade in slaves is declared felony; punishable by fourteen years' transportation, or five years' imprisonment, by 51 Geo. III. c. 13.
1814. May 30. A treaty for the extinction of the trade is concluded with France, at Paris. Aug. 13. A similar treaty is signed with the Netherlands at London.
1815. March 29. Napoleon I. abolishes the slave-trade in France. June 9. The representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, at the congress of Vienna, record their desire to abolish the trade.
1817. July 28. A treaty for the suppression of the trade is concluded between Great Britain and Portugal. Sept. 23. A similar treaty is signed with Spain at Madrid. Oct. 23. Radama, king of Madagascar, concludes a treaty with the British for the suppression of the trade, at Tamatave.
1820. The American congress makes it a capital piracy to engage in the foreign slave-trade.
1824. March 31. The conveyance of slaves from Africa is made piracy by 5 Geo. IV. c. 17.

A.D.

1825. Nov. 6. A treaty for suppressing the trade is concluded with Sweden at Stockholm.
1826. Nov. 23. An abolition treaty is signed with Brazil at Rio Janeiro.
1833. A treaty for the abolition of the traffic is concluded with France.
1834. July 26. Denmark agrees to abolish the trade by the treaty of Copenhagen. Dec. 8. A similar treaty is concluded with Sardinia at Turin.
1835. June 28. Spain agrees to a total abolition of the trade, on her part, by a treaty signed at Madrid.
1837. Nov. 24. Tuscany unites with the other states in the efforts for its suppression by the treaty of Florence.
1838. Feb. 14. An abolition treaty is signed by the king of Naples, at Naples.
1839. March 15. The republic of Venezuela renounces the traffic by the treaty of Caracas.
1840. Sept. 25. A treaty for the suppression of the trade is concluded with Bolivia at Sucre.
1841. Feb. 24. A similar treaty is concluded with the Mexican government at Mexico.
1842. Aug. 9. The United States government signs a treaty at Washington, for the suppression of the African slave-trade.
1850. Sept. 4. The emperor of Brazil publishes a decree making the importation of slaves piracy.
1852. The French government adopts a plan of free negro emigration, which afterwards becomes a cloak for the forcible abduction of the negroes.
1859. Jan. 6. The French government abandons the free emigration system, in consequence of the abuses revealed in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*. (See PORTUGAL.)

SLAVES TO VIRTUE.—This order was instituted in Germany A.D. 1662.

SLAVONIA (Austria).—After undergoing numerous vicissitudes, the Avars, who obtained possession of this country A.D. 568, were conquered by Charlemagne, and supplanted by a tribe of Slavonians from Dalmatia, about the end of the 8th century. Cyril and Methodius, from Byzantium, visited it as Christian missionaries in 864. A large portion of Slavonia was seized by the Hungarians about 1100. This led to a struggle with the Eastern empire; but, after a succession of fierce contests, it was finally ceded to the Hungarians in 1165. The Turks made themselves masters of it in 1526, and it was restored to Hungary by the peace of Carlowitz, January 26, 1699. The military frontier was separated from Slavonia in 1734. Slavonia was separated from Hungary in 1848.

SLESWIG (Denmark).—This seaport town, capital of the duchy of the same name, was a place of some note as early as the 9th century, and remained the most important city in the kingdom for nearly six centuries. It was repeatedly pillaged and devastated in the 12th and 13th centuries, and suffered much from fire and violence in the 14th century. The silting up of the mouth of the Sley in the beginning of the 15th century, combined with the rivalry of the Holsteins, led to its gradual decline. It was taken by the Swedes Aug. 10, 1814. The cathedral, built in the 12th century, contains a screen before the altar, admirably carved in wood by Hans Brüggmann in

1521. Councils were held here in 1061 and 1222. (See HOLSTEIN.)

SLIDING SCALE, regulating the duty payable upon corn, according to the average market price, was enacted by 9 Geo. IV. c. 60 (July 11, 1828). With a view to imposing a fixed duty, the secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1840 addressed a circular to the consuls residing at the principal Baltic ports, requesting to know what amount of grain could be exported. The document embodying the replies was laid before parliament in 1841. Alterations were made in the scale by 5 Vict. c. 14 (April 29, 1842). The sliding scale was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (June 26, 1846).

SLIGO (Ireland), chief town of the county of the same name, first received distinction by the building of its castle by Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, A.D. 1242. Having been destroyed by the natives, it was rebuilt about 1300. A Dominican monastery was founded in 1252. Sligo was incorporated in 1613, and obtained a charter of the staple in 1621. The English army, commanded by Sir Charles Coote, captured it in the rebellion of 1641. It took the side of James II., was occupied for William III. by the Enniskilleners, taken by General Sarsfield, and ultimately surrendered to the earl of Granard in 1688.

SLING.—Among the Benjamites who went up to battle against Israel, there were 700 men, all left-handed, who could sling stones with great precision (Judg. xx. 16), B.C. 1413. With this weapon David slew the Philistian champion Goliath, B.C. 1063 (1 Sam. xvii. 49). Pliny ascribes the invention to the Phœnicians, and Vegetius to the Balearic islanders. The Greeks had mounted slingers, and sometimes shot fire-balls instead of stones. There is reason to suppose that the ancient Britons used a sling made of wood. It was a formidable weapon in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons. The English slingers preceded the army and opened the battle.

SLOANE MUSEUM (London) was formed by the celebrated physician and naturalist Sir Hans Sloane, who was born at Killyleagh, in Ireland, April 16, 1660, and died at Chelsea Jan. 11, 1753. He bequeathed his museum, which had cost him £50,000, to the public, on condition that £20,000 should be given to his family. The legacy and the conditions were accepted by 26 Geo. II. c. 22 (1753), and from this collection the British Museum had its origin.

SLUYS (Holland).—Hardicanute sailed from this place for England, to assume the crown, on the death of Harold I., A.D. 1040. Edward III. defeated the French in a naval engagement off the port, with a loss to them of 230 ships, 30,000 men, and two admirals, June 24, 1340.

SMALCALD (League) was formed by the Protestant princes of Germany for mutual defence against the emperor Charles V. of Germany, Dec. 31, 1530. A threatened invasion of Hungary by the Turks, and the

apprehension that France and England would join the league, induced the emperor to sign a treaty, called the Peace of Nuremberg, in July, 1532, granting liberty of conscience to the Protestants.

SMALL-POX is supposed to have existed in China and Hindostan for some centuries previous to its introduction into Europe. The first authentic account of its appearance in the West is at the siege of Mecca by the Abyssinians, A.D. 572, when it committed great ravages in the invading army. It soon spread to Alexandria, and was first described by Ahron, a physician of that city, in the beginning of the 7th century. The Saracens carried it into Europe in the 8th century. Inoculation for the small-pox was introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montague about 1721. A small-pox hospital was established in London in 1746. Dr. Jenner discovered and introduced cow-pox as a preventative in 1798.

SMITHFIELD (London) was celebrated as a horse and cattle fair as early as A.D. 1174. Sir William Wallace was executed here on St. Bartholomew's eve, 1305. Here jousts were held by Edward III. in 1357, at which the kings of France and Scotland, and many noble prisoners taken at Poitiers, were present. William Walworth slew Wat Tyler on this spot, June 15, 1381. A grand tournament was held here by Richard II. on Sunday after Michaelmas, 1390, and lasted four days. Here Margery Jourdain was burnt in 1441, and John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, Feb. 4, 1555. Smithfield was paved by order of James I., at a cost of £1,600, in 1614. A turbulent meeting, presided over by Henry Hunt, was held here July 22, 1819. Great military preparations were made, and 6,000 special constables sworn in to preserve the peace of the city on this occasion. Bartholomew fair, once one of the leading fairs in England, was held here till 1852. An act for closing the cattle-market (14 & 15 Vict. c. 61) was passed Aug. 1, 1851, and it was formally closed June 11, 1855.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—An act of parliament, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, was passed Aug. 20, 1853, to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis, and from steam-vessels above London bridge. It was amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107 (July 29, 1856), which came into operation Jan. 1, 1858. The act was extended to Scotland by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 25, 1857), which came into operation Aug. 1, 1858.

SMOLENSKOW (Russia), the capital of the government of the same name, is mentioned in Russian annals as early as A.D. 879. It subsequently became an independent principality, and was ravaged by the plague in the 12th century, when 42,000 of its inhabitants perished. The same dreadful scourge destroyed nearly the whole of the population in the 14th century. It was taken by the Lithuanians in 1413, and was afterwards alternately in the hands of the Poles and the Russians till finally taken by the latter in

1654, and was formally ceded to them by the Poles by the treaties of 1667 and 1686. Smolensko was attacked by the French under Napoleon I. Aug. 16 and 17, 1812. After a most sanguinary contest, in which the French lost 15,000 and the Russians 10,000 men, the latter remained masters of the city. The French, who returned to the attack on the 18th, found the city deserted and in ruins. The Russian general, Barclay de Tolly, was deprived of his command for having given up this holy city, as the Russians called it, without a pitched battle. It was occupied by the French, on their disastrous retreat from Moscow, Nov. 9 to 17, 1812. On leaving they blew up part of the ramparts. Smolensko is the see of an archbishop, and contains two cathedrals, built in the 12th century, one of which is classed among the most celebrated ecclesiastical edifices in the north of Europe.

SMUGGLERS.—Numerous statutes were formerly passed against smugglers. By 19 Geo. II. c. 34 (1736), known as the Smugglers' Act, forcible acts of smuggling were made felony without benefit of clergy. All previous acts were repealed, and the laws on the subject consolidated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 108 (1826). This and several subsequent acts were superseded by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53 (1834), and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 13 (1835).

SMYRNA (Turkey), according to Herodotus, was first colonized by the Æolians, who held it till B.C. 688, when, through the intrigues of some exiles from Colophon, it was transferred to the Ionian league, of which it formed the thirteenth city. It was taken and destroyed by Sadyattes, king of Lydia, about B.C. 627, and remained in ruins for nearly 400 years, when Antigonus founded a new city near the site of the old one, which became, according to Strabo, the finest in Asia. It was one of the seven churches mentioned in the Apocalypse. Polycarp, a disciple of the apostle John, who suffered martyrdom here about A.D. 167, is said to have been the first bishop. The city, destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 178, was rebuilt by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. Smyrna fell into the hands of a Turkish pirate at the end of the 11th century, and was almost destroyed by a Greek fleet. Having been rebuilt by the emperor Comnenus, it was soon afterwards taken by the Genoese, who retained it till 1364. Tamerlane took it in 1402, and erected within its walls a tower constructed of stones and the heads of his enemies. It was captured by the Turks in 1424. A massacre of several thousand Greek inhabitants of the town by the Mohammedans took place June 15, 1821, and another massacre of above 1,000 Christians occurred Nov. 2, 1826, and following days. A fire which destroyed 12,000 houses took place in July, 1841; and an earthquake caused much damage in 1846.

SNEEZING has been considered as an omen from the most ancient times. The custom of blessing persons when they sneeze is sup-

posed to have been derived from the ancients, though many writers affirm that it originated A.D. 750, under Pope Gregory the Great, when a pestilence occurred at Rome, in which those who sneezed died, whereupon the pope appointed a form of prayer to be said to persons sneezing.

SNUFF-TAKING.—The custom of taking snuff appears to have originated in Ireland soon after the introduction of tobacco into this country, about A.D. 1565. Howell (born about 1596, died 1666) says of the custom in England, "The servant maid upon the washing-block, and the swain upon the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin* and draw it into their nostrils with a quill."

SOANE MUSEUM (London) was formed by Sir John Soane, the architect, who was born at Reading, Sept. 10, 1753, and died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Jan. 20, 1837. He obtained an act of parliament in 1833, vesting his museum in trustees for the use of the public.

SOAP.—The first express mention of soap occurs in Pliny (born A.D. 23, died A.D. 79), who speaks of it as an invention of the Gauls. An excise duty on soap of 1d. per pound was first imposed in Great Britain in 1711. It was raised to 1½d. in 1713, and in 1782 hard and soft soap were first distinguished, the former being rated at 2½d. and the latter at 1½d. per pound. The duty on hard soap was increased to 3d. in 1816. It was reduced to 1½d. per pound for hard, and 1d. per pound for soft, May 31, 1833, and was totally abolished by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 39 (July 8, 1853).

SOBRAON (Battle), fought on the banks of the Sutlej, near the village of Sobraon, between the Sikhs and the British, under Lord Gough, Feb. 10, 1846. The Sikhs occupied an intrenched camp, defended by 30,000 of their best troops and 130 pieces of artillery. They were attacked by the British with 100 guns, and after a most obstinate contest were defeated with a loss of 10,000 men. The British had 320 killed and 2,063 wounded.

SOCIALISTS, a name given to the followers of Robert Owen, the founder of socialism, or general community of goods. Robert Owen was born at Newton, in Montgomeryshire, A.D. 1771. He married the daughter of David Dale, a manufacturer of Glasgow, in 1801, and soon afterwards undertook the management of the extensive manufactory of New Lanark, on the Clyde. Here he amassed a large fortune, and first developed his theory of socialism in his "Book of the New Moral World," published subsequently to 1812. He introduced the system into his establishment at New Lanark. He relinquished his connection with this place in 1823, and proceeded to North America, where he founded the settlement of New Harmony, in Indiana, in 1824. Here he endeavoured to carry out his system; but it proved a failure, and he returned to England

in 1827. On the invitation of the Mexican government, he went to Mexico in 1828, in order to carry out his scheme, but nothing was done. He died in 1858.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. (See NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.)

SOCIAL WAR between the Athenians and some of her principal confederates, who wished to throw off her yoke, began with the revolt of Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium, about midsummer, B.C. 357. Chares and Chabrias, the Athenian commanders, laid siege to Chios. The attack on the town was defeated at the end of B.C. 357, and the allies became masters of the sea. With a fleet of 100 sail they ravaged Lemnos and Imbrus, and laid siege to Samos B.C. 356. A report having reached Athens that the Persian court was fitting out a fleet of 300 galleys to cooperate with the confederates, the Athenians were induced to grant a peace, acknowledging the independence of the allies, about midsummer, B.C. 355.

SOCIAL WAR (Roman history).—M. Livius Drusus proposed a law for investing the Italian allies with the privileges of Roman citizens; but it was strongly opposed by the senators, the knights, and the people, and Drusus was assassinated B.C. 92. The Italians then entered into a secret confederacy, which was first discovered at Asculum, and Q. Servilius was sent to punish the offenders; but he was massacred with all the other Roman citizens in the town, B.C. 91. The Marsi, the Peligni, the Samnites, the Lucani, and almost every nation in Italy, except the Latins, Tuscans, and Umbrians, now revolted, and established a republic in opposition to that of Rome. In the first campaign the Romans met with some severe losses. Nola was taken by the Samnites; the consul P. Rutilius and his lieutenant Q. Cæpio, were defeated and slain, and many cities were captured. On the other hand, Sylla and Marius obtained a great victory over the Marsi, and L. Cæsar defeated the Samnites. Towards the close of B.C. 91, the Umbri and the Tuscans showed signs of joining the allies, but this was averted by the Romans passing a law admitting all the Italians, who had continued faithful to Rome, to the rights of citizenship. In the second campaign, B.C. 90, the Romans defeated the Marsi, and induced them, together with the Vestini, Peligni, and Marrucini, to make a separate peace. Sylla, the Roman general, destroyed the town of Stalix, defeated a large army near Nola, reduced the Hirpini to subjection, and defeated the Samians. The Romans were now induced, hearing that Mithridates, king of Pontus, was going to aid the allies, to adopt measures of conciliation, and one state after another submitted and received the gift of Roman citizenship. After the close of this campaign, the war dwindled away, until it was brought to a conclusion, B.C. 88, by the remainder of the Italian states receiving the concessions they

required. During this war 300,000 men were slain.

SOCIETIES.—By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112 (Aug. 11, 1854) provisions were made "to afford greater facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of literature and science and the fine arts, and to provide for their better regulation." The following is a list of the principal institutions of the kind in Great Britain and Ireland. Many of the most important are noticed under their respective titles :—

	A.D.
Abbotsford Club	1834
Abernethian Society	1796
Ælfric Society	1842
African Association	1788
Anglia-Christiana Society	1847
Antiquarian Society	1751
Archæological Association	1843
Archæological Institute	1843
Architectural Publication Society	1848
Architectural Society	1831
Arundel Society	1849
Ashmolean Society, Oxford	1828
Bannatyne Club	1823
Belfast Literary Societies	1801
Botanical Society of London	1836
Bristol Philosophic and Literary Society	1824
British and Foreign Bible Society	1804
British Association	1831
Calvin Translation Society	1843
Cambrian Antiquarian Society	1840
Cambrian Archæological Association	1846
Cambridge Antiquarian Society	1840
Cambridge Philosophical Society	1819
Camden Society	1838
Cavendish Society	1846
Celtic Society	1847
Chemical Society	1841
Chetham Society	1843
Decorative Art Society	1843
Dilettanti Society	1734
Dublin Geological Society	1832
Dublin Microscopical Society	1840
Dublin Natural History Society	1838
Dublin University Philosophical Society	1842
Ecclesiological Society	1839
Edinburgh Botanical Society	1836
Edinburgh Geological Society	1834
Edinburgh Medical Society	1734
Edinburgh Royal Physical Society	1771
Edinburgh Royal Society	1739
Electrical Society	1837
Entomological Society	1834
Epidemiological Society	1850
Ethnological Society	1843
Gaelic Society	1830
Geographical Society	1830
Geological Society	1807
Geological Society of the West Riding	1838
Glasgow Philosophical Society	1802
Hahnemann Medical Society	1850
Hakluyt Society	1846
Hanserd Knollys' Society	1845
Harveian Society, Edinburgh	1752
Homœopathic Association	1845
Horticultural Society	1804
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	1822
Hunterian Medical Society, Edinburgh	1824
Incorporated Law Society	1827
Institute of British Architects	1834
Institution of Civil Engineers	1818
Irish Archæological Society	1840
Juridical Society, Edinburgh	1773
Law Society	1827
Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society	1818
Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	1835
Linnean Society	1788
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812
Liverpool Polytechnic Society	1838
London Institution	1800
Maitland Club	1828

	A.D.
Manchester Geological Society	1838
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781
Manchester Natural History Society	1821
Medical Society	1773
Medico-Chirurgical Society	1805
Meteorological Society	1851
Microscopical Society	1839
National School Society	1811
Naval and Military Bible Society	1780
Newcastle Antiquarian Society	1812
Numismatic Society	1836
Oxford Architectural Society	1839
Palæontographical Society	1847
Palestine Association	1805
Parker Society	1840
Pathological Society	1846
Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society	1839
Percy Society	1840
Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society	1784
Pharmaceutical Society	1841
Philobiblon Society	1854
Philological Society	1842
Philomathic Institution	1807
Philosophical Society	1810
Phonetic Society	1843
Photographic Society	1853
Physico-Medical Society	1771
Plymouth Institution	1812
Pomological Society	1854
Provincial Medical Association	1832
Ray Society	1844
Religious Tract Society	1799
Roxburgh Club	1812
Royal Academy of Arts	1768
Royal Academy of Music	1822
Royal Agricultural Society	1838
Royal Asiatic Society	1823
Royal Astronomical Society	1820
Royal Botanical Society	1839
Royal College of Chemistry	1845
Royal College of Physicians	1518
Royal College of Surgeons	1800
Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society	1833
Royal Geographical Society	1830
Royal Geological Society, Cornwall	1814
Royal Institution	1800
Royal Irish Academy	1786
Royal Scottish Society of Arts	1821
Royal Society	1660
Royal Society of Literature	1823
Russell Institution	1808
Scarborough Philosophical Society	1830
Shakespeare Society	1840
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	1822
Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society	1835
Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers	1771
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	1825
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	1698
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	1701
Society for the Reformation of Manners	1690
Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools	1785
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland	1780
Society of Arts	1753
Spalding Club	1839
Spottiswoode Society	1843
Statistical Society	1834
Surtees Society	1834
Sussex Archæological Society	1846
Swedenborg Society	1810
Sydenham Society	1843
Syro-Egyptian Society	1844
United Service Institution	1830
Wernerian Club	1844
Wernerian Society	1808
Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society	1822
Worcestershire Natural History Society	1833
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	1822
Zoological Society	1825

(See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS (Pacific Ocean).—This

group of islands, discovered by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez di Quiros, A.D. 1606, remained unknown to the rest of the world till visited in 1767 by Captain Wallis, who, thinking himself the first discoverer, gave Tahiti the name of King George Island. Captain Cook visited the group in 1769, and after surveying the chief island, and discovering several others, he gave to the whole the name of Society Islands, in honour of the Royal Society of London. Cook again visited them in 1777. Idolatry was abolished in Tahiti in 1815, and in the other islands a year or two afterwards. Missionaries were established in these islands in 1817, and they have been very successful in educating the people, who are now all professing Christians.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was founded A.D. 1698. Dr. Thomas Bray, who died in 1730, was instrumental in establishing this society.

SOCINIANS, a sect of anti-Trinitarians, founded by Lælius Socinus (born at Siena, in Tuscany, in 1525, and died at Zurich in 1562) and his nephew Faustus Socinus (born at Siena in 1539, and died at a village near Cracow in 1604). The chief school of the Socinians was at Rakow, in Poland, where they obtained the grant of a settlement. All their first books were published here. In consequence of the intemperate zeal against popery, of some Unitarian students in this city, a law was passed in Warsaw in 1638, enacting that the academy of Rakow should be destroyed, its professors banished, the printing-house of the Socinians destroyed, and their churches shut up.

SOCONUSCO (Mexico), formerly belonging to Guatemala, was, with Chiapas, the department in which it is situated, taken by Mexico A.D. 1843.

SOCOTRA (Indian Ocean).—This island was known to Ptolemy, who notices it under the name of Dioscoridis Insula, about the middle of the 2nd century. It was visited by the Portuguese Fernandez Perara, A.D. 1504, and was taken possession of by Albuquerque in 1507. The Portuguese are supposed to have evacuated the island before the close of the 16th century, when it came under the sway of the sultan of Kisseen. It remained undisturbed till 1801, when the Wahabees made a descent on the northern coast, and laid waste a part of it, together with the town of Tarmarida. Socotra still belongs to the sultan of Kisseen, but the government is chiefly delegated to one of the principal inhabitants.

SODIUM.—This metal was discovered by Sir Humphry Davy A.D. 1807.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine).—These cities were destroyed, on account of their wickedness, by fire from heaven (Gen. xix. 24, 25), B.C. 1897. The only persons who escaped were Lot and his two daughters.

SODOR AND MAN (See of).—This diocese originally comprised the Æbuda, or Western Isles, and the Isle of Man, and is said to have been founded by Amphibalus,

who sought an asylum in the Isle of Man from Diocletian's persecution about A.D. 360. Other authorities state that Germanus was appointed the first bishop of the Isles by St. Patrick in 447.

SOEST (Prussia), one of the Hanseatic towns, was incorporated with the county of Mark A.D. 1449. The cathedral was erected in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Wiesen-Kirche, founded in 1314, was completed in the 16th century, and restored in 1850. Sir Peter Lely, painter of the beauties of the court of Charles II., now in Hampton Court, was born here in 1617.

SOFFARIDES DYNASTY, so called from the occupation of its founder, a brazier, supplanted that of the Taherites, in Persia, A.D. 872. It came to an end in 902.

SOGDIANA (Asia).—This ancient country, between the rivers Jaxartes and Oxus, nearly corresponded with the modern Bokhara, in Turkestan, and was conquered by Alexander the Great B.C. 329. The Sogdians revolted the same year, and suddenly attacked the fortresses occupied by the Macedonians, and massacred the garrisons. These fortresses were speedily retaken with great slaughter, and the revolt suppressed. They again revolted B.C. 328, and intrenched themselves in their mountain fastnesses. Alexander besieged and captured the strongest of these, known as the Sogdian Rock, defended by 30,000 men. Among the prisoners was the king of Bactria's daughter, whom he afterwards married.

SOISSONS (France) is mentioned by Cæsar, under the name of Novidunum, as the capital of the Suessones. Under the Romans it took the name of Augusta Suessionum. The Roman general Syagrius was defeated here by Clovis, A.D. 486, when it became the capital of the Franks, and afterwards of the kingdom of Soissons in the 6th and 7th centuries. Here Childeric III., the last Merovingian king, was deposed, and Pepin the Short, the first Carolingian king, installed in 752. Charles the Simple was defeated here by the troops of his rival Robert, in 922. It was taken by the faction of the Armagnacs, who committed dreadful excesses in 1413, and suffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, and in the troubles during the minority of Louis XIII. (1610 to 1643). A congress of the representatives of France, Spain, Germany, Great Britain, and the Northern Powers, was opened here June 19, 1728. Soissons was stormed by the Russians Feb. 13, 1814, but was evacuated from strategical motives the same day, and re-occupied by the French. It capitulated to the allies March 3, 1814, was unsuccessfully assaulted by the French March 5, and was occupied by Napoleon I. March 11. Councils were held here March 2, 744; April 26, 853; in 861, 862; Aug. 18, 866; in 941; about 1092; Jan. 6, 1115; in 1122; June 10, 1155; in March, 1201; and July 11, 1455.

SOLAR SYSTEM, discovered and taught by Pythagoras of Samos, who flourished from

about B.C. 586 to B.C. 506, was revived by Copernicus in his great work published at Nuremberg A.D. 1543. Its truth was demonstrated by Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME (London).—In August, 1857, the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers on active service during the Crimean war gave their surplus funds, amounting to nearly £13,000, to this institution, distinguishing the gift as the Powys' Endowment Fund, in recognition of the services of their secretary, Major Powys. The institution, erected at Hampstead, was opened by Prince Albert in 1859.

SOLDIN (Prussia), supposed to have been founded A.D. 1212, was formerly the capital of Neumark, a division of Brandenburg.

SOLEBAY, or SOUTHWOLD BAY (Sea-fight).—A naval engagement took place in this bay on the coast of Suffolk, between the Dutch fleet and the combined English and French fleets, May 28, 1672. The Dutch were defeated, after a most sanguinary struggle, in the course of which the gallant earl of Sandwich, who commanded the English van, was blown up.

SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT. (See COVENANTERS.)

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURN (Switzerland), the capital of a canton of the same name, was anciently called *Castrum Solodurense*, and was originally a Roman station. The town was besieged for ten weeks without success by Duke Leopold, A.D. 1318, and was admitted into the Helvetic confederacy in 1481. The cathedral, reckoned the finest in Switzerland, commenced in 1762, was finished in 1772, at a cost of £80,000.

SOLFERINO (Battle).—At this village of Lombardy, the emperor of the French and the king of Sardinia gained a victory over the emperor of Austria, June 24, 1859. It was followed by the armistice of Villa Franca which led to the termination of the war.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—The earliest holder of the office of king's solicitor was Richard Fowler, whose patent is dated March 12, 1461.

SOLIFIDIANS.—This name was given to the Antinomians, a sect founded by John Agricola, of Eisleben, between A.D. 1538 and 1540. They held that faith alone is sufficient for salvation.

SOLITARIES, a denomination of the nuns of St. Peter of Alcantara, instituted by Cardinal Barberini at Farsa, in Italy, A.D. 1676. The design of the institute was that the inmates should imitate the severe penitent life of St. Peter of Alcantara, keep continual silence, and employ their time solely in spiritual exercises.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS (Pacific), also called New Georgia, were discovered by the Spaniard Mendana, A.D. 1567. They were visited by Bougainville in 1768, by Surville in 1769, and by Lieutenant Shortland, of the British navy, in 1788.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE (Jerusalem) was commenced in May, B.C. 1011, and dedicated B.C. 1004. It was plundered by Shishak, king of Egypt, B.C. 970. A collection of silver for its restoration was made by Joash, king of Judah, about B.C. 856. Ahaz, king of Judah, pillaged it to hire the assistance of the king of Assyria, profaned it by the erection of a heathen altar, and ultimately closed it entirely, B.C. 742—726. Hezekiah, his son, repaired and re-opened it B.C. 726—698. Manasseh practised heathen rites within its precincts, for which he was carried away captive by the king of Babylon, B.C. 677. It was repaired and purified by Josiah, B.C. 624. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, despoiled it of part of its sacred vessels, B.C. 606, of another portion B.C. 599; and finally besieging Jerusalem, the remainder of the treasures of the temple were carried off, and the edifice itself destroyed by fire, B.C. 588.

SOLWAY MOSS (Battle).—The Scotch, to the number of 10,000, were routed at this place, in Cumberland, by a small body of English horse, not more than 300 in number, under Dacre and Musgrave, Nov. 25, 1542. Above 1,000 prisoners were taken.

SOMBRERO (Battle).—The Spaniards, under Morillo, were defeated at this town of Venezuela, South America, by the Venezuelans, under Bolivar, Feb. 16, 1818.

SOMBRERO (West Indies).—Robert Jeffery, a seaman on board the *Ulysses*, as a punishment for several acts of peculation, was put on shore on this island, Dec. 13, 1807. Captain W. Lake, by whose orders this was done, was tried by court-martial at Plymouth, and dismissed the navy, Feb. 10, 1810. Jeffery was rescued by an American ship, and landed in America.

SOMERSET HOUSE (London).—Old Somerset House, built by the protector Somerset, uncle of Edward VI., was commenced in March, 1547, and was the first specimen of Italian architecture erected in this country. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, an Italian, who was appointed "deviser of his majesty's buildings," in 1544. On the execution of Somerset, Jan. 22, 1552, Somerset House came into possession of the crown; and Edward VI. assigned it to the princess Elizabeth for her use when she visited the court. In the reign of James I. it became the residence of his queen, Anne of Denmark, and he commanded it to be called Denmark House in 1616. Charles I. assigned it to his queen, Henrietta Maria, in 1626; and a chapel, designed by Inigo Jones, was built within the walls in 1632, for the free use of the Roman Catholic religion. On the death of Charles II. in 1685, it became the residence of Catherine of Bragança; and on her return to Portugal in 1692, it was inhabited by some of the nobility and poorer persons about the court. Buckingham House was settled on Queen Charlotte, in lieu of Somerset House, April 10, 1775. The old palace was then demolished to make way for

the present edifice, which was designed by Sir William Chambers, and built between the years 1776 and 1786. The whole of the east wing, left incomplete by Sir W. Chambers, was finished from designs by Sir R. Smirke in 1829, and now forms King's College.

SOMERS' ISLANDS. (*See* BERMUDAS.)

SOMMA (Italy).—Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans on Italian ground, near this town, on the Ticino, B.C. 218. Scipio, who commanded the latter, was wounded.

SOMMERSHAUSEN (Battle).—The French, under Turenne, and the Swedes, under Wrangel, defeated Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, at this place, near Augsburg, May 7, 1648.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Natural and artificial somnambulism was known to the ancients. Of the former, Aristotle says, "there are individuals who rise in their sleep and walk about, seeing as clear as those who are awake." Artificial somnambulism is said to have been practised by the Brahmins and Fakirs of India at a very early period. Magnetic somnambulism was discovered in France by the Marquis de Puységur, May 8, 1784, though it is asserted that Mesmer was acquainted with the phenomena, and that they were witnessed by his disciples in Paris in 1778. A well-authenticated case of a lady, aged 64, who had an ulcerated cancer of the right breast, of several years' standing, removed while in a state of magnetic somnambulism, was communicated to the French Academy April 16, 1829.

SOMNATH GATES were carried away from a Hindoo temple as a trophy by Sultan Mahmoud, the Mohammedan conqueror of India, on his invasion of Goojerat, about A.D. 1025, and were subsequently placed over his tomb, in the village of Rosa, near Ghuznee. On the taking of Ghuznee by the British, under General Nott, Sept. 6, 1842, the gates were brought away from the tomb by order of Lord Ellenborough, and were conducted with great pomp across the whole of India, and restored to Goojerat.

SONCINO (Battle).—The Milanese, commanded by Francesco Sforza, defeated the Venetians near this town in Italy, May 17, 1431.

SONDERBUND, a name given to the league formed A.D. 1846, by the seven Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland against the Federal diet, which had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The diet voted that the Sonderbund was illegal, July 20, 1847. Freiburg, their stronghold, was captured Nov. 13, Lucerne Nov. 24, and the Sonderbund was dissolved.

SONNET.—The invention of the regular sonnet of fourteen lines has been ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo, the inventor of a musical scale, who flourished about A.D. 1024. Petrarch (1304—1307) first raised this form of poetry into repute, though Hallam denies his right to be regarded as its inventor. Shake-

speare's sonnets were published in 1609, and Milton's about 1650.

SONNITES.—The name given to the orthodox Mohammedans, who now possess the Turkish empire, as distinguished from the Shiites (*q.v.*), or followers of the Caliph Ali, who was killed by three fanatics, A.D. 660.

SOOLOO ISLANDS (East-Indian Archipelago).—This group derives its name from Sooloo, the principal island. The early history of the Sooloos is involved in obscurity. They assert that they once formed a part of an ancient Bornean empire founded by the Chinese; but the inhabitants of Magindano, one of the Philippine islands, contend that they were formerly subject to them. From the time the Spaniards discovered the Philippines (A.D. 1521), they have been frequently engaged in warfare with the Sooloos. The sultan of Sooloo ceded Balambangan, one of the group, to the British, in 1762. His subjects murdered the garrison and burned the settlement in 1775. It was re-established in 1803, and abandoned in the following year. The sultan and his chiefs were formerly notorious for their piracy, and kept up a large fleet for that purpose. Their power was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1851.

SOPHIA, ST. (Constantinople).—A church dedicated by Constantine I. to St. Sophia, for the Eternal Wisdom, was destroyed by fire in a popular tumult, A.D. 532. Justinian I. laid the foundation of a new edifice in the same year. The builders were Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus. Ten thousand workmen were employed in its erection. Its form is that of a Greek cross inscribed in a quadrangle, two hundred and forty-three feet in breadth, by two hundred and sixty-nine in length. The dome, lighted by four-and-twenty windows, has a diameter of one hundred and fifteen feet, and rises a hundred and eighty feet above the pavement. The walls are of brick, with a crust of marble. Eight columns of porphyry from the temple of the sun, and eight of green marble presented by the city of Ephesus, added to its splendours; and at the lowest computation the whole cost is estimated at a million sterling. It was consecrated in 537. An earthquake having in 558 overthrown the eastern part of the dome, it was restored, and the church re-dedicated by Justinian I. in 563. It was fortified with new buttresses by Andronicus the elder in 1317, and was converted into a mosque by Mohammed II. in 1453.

SOPHISTS, a class of men who went about Greece discoursing and debating, and sometimes educating the sons of noble families. Socrates (put to death, B.C. 396, in the 70th year of his age) was their great opponent. Protagoras (born about B.C. 470) is said to have been the first who adopted the name of sophist.

SOPRON, or SOPRONY. (*See* OEDENBURG, or ODENBURG.)

SORBONNE (Paris).—This celebrated college was founded by Robert of Sorbonne,

confessor and chaplain to Louis IX., for the use of poor students in divinity, A.D. 1252. Cardinal Richelieu rebuilt it in 1629, and added a chapel, which was begun in 1635, but not completed till 1659. Printing was first introduced into France, at Paris, by the doctors of the Sorbonne in 1469. They supported the faction of the Guises in the religious wars of the 16th century, and strongly opposed the Reformation. The college was suppressed April 5, 1792.

SORCERERS.—The earliest case of sorcery in England of which any authentic details exist, is that of John of Nottingham, a sorcerer of Coventry, who was tried for an attempt to compass the death of Edward II. by sorcery, A.D. 1324. Sorcery was frequently used as an instrument of political intrigue in the 14th and 15th centuries. Pope Boniface VIII. was accused of sorcery by the agents of Philip IV. of France, in 1303, and the king called a council at Paris to hear witnesses and pronounce judgment, but the pope refused to acknowledge the council, and, it is said, died from the effects of the charge in the same year. Laws (33 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 1541, and 1 James I. c. 12, 1603) enacted against sorcerers in England were repealed by 9 Geo. II. c. 5 (1735).

SUDAN, or SOODAN (Africa).—**BELED EL SUDAN**, "the land of the blacks," also called Nigritia, is the central region of the continent, unknown except from the descriptions of Arabian geographers, and of Leo Africanus, till entered from the west by Houghton, A.D. 1790. He was killed in 1791. Mungo Park added much to the knowledge of the country, having traversed the north-western regions in 1796 and 1797. Denham and Clapperton explored the central parts between 1822 and 1826; Caille, the south-western regions in 1828; and Richard Lander the valley of the Quarra in 1830.

SOULAGES COLLECTION of Italian art and workmanship, formed by M. Soulages, of Toulouse, in France, having been purchased by an Englishman, formed part of the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, A.D. 1857.

SOUND, a narrow strait, forming one of the communications between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and separating the Danish island of Zealand from the coast of Sweden, was forced by the British fleet, under admirals Parker and Nelson, March 30, 1801, and again under Gambier, in August, 1807.

SOUND DUES, levied by the king of Denmark on all merchant vessels passing through the Sound, were first imposed A.D. 1348, for lighting the Sound and protecting vessels from pirates. Sweden was exempted from the toll by the treaty of 1644; but this privilege was withdrawn in 1720. By a treaty between Denmark, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, the Netherlands, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and the Hanseatic cities, Bremen, Lübeck, and Hamburg, the Sound duties

were abolished March 14, 1857, and a compensation of £3,386,258, of which Great Britain's share was £1,125,206, granted to Denmark in lieu, on condition of maintaining the lighthouses and superintending the pilotage.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA.—Peter the Great of Russia constructed a deep-sea sounding apparatus, and was the first to attempt to obtain specimens of the bottom of the sea. Soundings taken by Sir J. C. Ross in the Atlantic, near St. Helena, Jan. 3, 1840, showed a depth of 2,425 fathoms, and he failed to obtain soundings 486 miles from the island of Trinidad, at 4,600 fathoms, or 27,600 feet, June 3, 1840. Lieutenant Dayman, of H.M.S. *Cyclops*, sounded the Atlantic between Ireland and Newfoundland in 1857. The greatest depth was about 2,500 fathoms, and the pressure at that depth nearly three tons to the square inch.

SOUTHAMPTON (Hampshire), forming a county of itself, anciently called Hanton, or Hantune. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it probably arose on the decay of the Roman military station of Clausentium, situated about one mile to the north-east of the present town. It was attacked without success by the Danes, A.D. 873, plundered by them in 980, and again in 992. Canute occasionally made it his residence, and it is here that he is said to have administered his well-known reproof to his courtiers, by showing that the sea would not obey his royal command. Henry II. and his queen landed here on their return from France in 1174. The town was sacked and destroyed by an allied force of French, Spanish, and Genoese, in October, 1338, and in the following year the fortifications were repaired and strengthened. The castle—supposed to have been the most ancient of the Saxon castles in England—was rebuilt, and the fortifications were extended by Richard II. (1377 to 1379). Philip II. of Spain landed here on his way to espouse Queen Mary in 1554. The fortifications were strengthened in the reign of Edward VI. (1547 to 1553). Southampton was first incorporated, by charter in the reign of Henry I. (1100 to 1135), but the earliest existing charter, which is simply confirmatory, is that of Henry II. (1154 to 1189). This was confirmed by Henry VI., who erected the town and surrounding district into a county of itself. A house of Grey Friars was founded in 1240. The almshouses in St. Mary's parish were built in 1565, the charity school in 1760, and Thorne's almshouses in 1789. The barracks were enlarged and converted into a military asylum in 1816, and the public dispensary was established in 1823. The royal pier was opened in 1833, and the new docks were opened in 1842. Southampton was made the packet-station for the Madeira, West Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails, on the 28th of September, 1843.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Various discoveries were made in the southern parts of Aus-

tralia by the Dutch A.D. 1627, by D'Entrecasteaux in 1792, by Grant in 1800, by Flinders in 1805, and by Sturt and Mitchell in 1831. A company was formed for its colonization in 1834, under the title of the "South Australian Colonization Commission," and an immense tract of land was vested in their hands, to be erected into a colony on the Wakefield system. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (Aug. 15, 1834), and it was officially proclaimed a colony by the first governor, Captain Hindmarsh, Dec. 28, 1836. After some years of depression, the discovery of the Burra-Burra copper-mines in 1842 raised the prosperity of the new colony to a high state; but the gold discoveries of 1851 in Victoria and New South Wales exerted an injurious, though only temporary, effect. The parliament was first summoned April 22, 1857, and consists of two chambers, the members of which are elected by ballot, and enjoy a term of office of three years.

SOUTHCOTTIAN DELUSIONS.—Joanna Southcott, a fanatic, was born in Devonshire about A.D. 1750. Originally a domestic servant, she set up for a prophetess, and announced herself as the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of the book of Revelations. She published her prophecies to the world, and her followers amounted to 100,000. When beyond the age of sixty, she announced that she would be the mother of a second Shiloh, Oct. 19, 1814. Her proselytes in great numbers assembled round her door day and night till the 19th passed away. The promised Shiloh did not appear, and the multitude were informed that the prophetess had fallen into a trance. She died Dec. 27, 1814. Her followers committed a breach of the peace in London Jan. 13, 1819.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.—Mr. Buchanan, president of the United States, in his message to Congress, deprecated the threatened secession of the southern states, and recommended such changes in the constitution as might satisfy them, Dec. 4, 1860. South Carolina taking the lead, seceded Dec. 20; and a requisition made by a deputation to the president, that the troops should be withdrawn from the forts of Charleston harbour, was refused Jan. 3, 1861. Fort Sumter was bombarded, and surrendered to the Confederates April 13. The Federal commissioners destroyed the arsenal and fifteen thousand stand of arms at Harper's Ferry, April 18. President Jefferson Davis sent a message to the southern congress, announcing the ratification of a permanent constitution, April 29. (See UNITED STATES.)

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Alabama.
Arkansas.
Carolina, S.
Florida.
Georgia.
Louisiana.

Mississippi.
Missouri.
Tennessee.
Texas.
Virginia.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT.—The belief in the existence of a continent in the antarctic regions, which has been styled the *Terra Australis incognita*, arose from the reported discovery of terra firma by Juan Fernandez, who sailed from the coast of Chili A.D. 1576. Alvaro Mendana discovered Solomon's Islands in 1567, but failed to find them on a second voyage in 1595. His chief pilot, Pedro Fernandez, sailed in quest of the southern territory, and discovered Pitcairn's Island, the New Hebrides, and other islands, between 1605 and 1606. A ship belonging to Rotterdam, commanded by Dirk Cherrits, was driven southwards as far as the land now known as South Shetland, in 1599. Captain Cook undertook his second voyage in order to ascertain whether there really was another continent in those seas, and is the first European known to have entered the antarctic circle, having reached the highest latitude Jan. 30, 1774. He found no land, however, to the south of 60°. The South Shetland Islands were discovered by William Smith in 1819, and Petra Island by Bellinghausen, a Russian, in January, 1821. Weddell reached three degrees farther south than Cook in 1823. Enderby's Land and Graham's Land were found by Biscoe in 1831 and 1832. A French expedition, under D'Urville, explored some of the coasts in 1837. Balleny discovered Sabrina Land, and the islands that bear his name in 1839. The largest tract of coast was discovered by an expedition fitted out by the United States government, under Charles Wilkes, and one by the French government, under D'Urville, in 1840. An expedition from England, under Sir James Clarke Ross, in an attempt to reach the south magnetic pole, discovered Victoria Land, Jan. 12, 1841. Ross in 1843 added in some measure to previous discoveries.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM (London), opened June 24, 1857, contains collections of sculpture and ornamental art; educational collections; animal, mineral, and vegetable productions; original statues and casts by British artists; models of patented inventions; and a splendid collection of pictures, bequeathed to the nation by Sheepshanks, Vernon, Turner, and others. It also contains an art library. Occasional evening lectures are delivered to working men.

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—This disastrous speculation commenced Sept. 8, 1710. The company, established by 9 Anne, c. 15 (1710), was incorporated by 3 Geo. I. c. 9 (1716). The famous South-Sea Act for redeeming the national debt (6 Geo. I. c. 4) was passed April 7, 1720; and the directors, by the promise of prodigious dividends, and other infamous acts, raised the original £100 shares to the enormous price of £1,050. The bubble lasted till Sept. 8, when the stock began to fall. By Sept. 29 it had sunk to £150, and thousands of families throughout the country were reduced to beggary. An act (7 Geo. I. c. 1 & 2) was passed in 1721 to punish the directors. Their estates were

seized, and other measures were taken by the government to afford relief to the sufferers.

SOUTHWARK (London).—A perpetual right of magistracy was granted A.D. 1327. A grant of its liberties was made in April, 1550, to the city, together with estates belonging to the monastery of Bermondsey, and property in Newington, St. George's Fields, and Lambeth Marsh, on payment of £647. 2s. per annum. An act having been passed to relieve all those debtors under fifty pounds, who had taken refuge in the Mint, some thousands of them left their sanctuary in a body, July 16, 1723. The first stone of the bridge was laid by Lord Keith, May 23, 1815, and it was opened March 24, 1819. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject of removing the toll, April 26, 1841.

SOUTHWOLD BAY. (See **SOLEBAY**.)

SOVEREIGN.—A gold coin of this denomination was first issued of the value of 22s., and one twenty-fourth part of the weight of a pound of gold, in the reign of Henry VIII., about 1509. Sovereigns were coined at 20s. apiece, and half-sovereigns at 10s., in 1542. The sovereign passed for 24s. in 1550, and for 30s. in 1552. By 56 Geo. III. (1816) it was provided that sovereigns coined weighing 20 21-parts of a guinea, were to pass for 20s. They were issued July 5, 1817.

SOZOPETRA (Syria) was besieged and taken by the Greek emperor Theophilus, A.D. 833, and although Motassem interceded in favour of the town, it was levelled to the ground.

SPA FIELDS (London).—A popular meeting of the distressed manufacturers and mechanics, to get up a petition to the Prince Regent, was held here Nov. 15, 1816. It was followed by another meeting, Dec. 2, when, after some violent speeches, the mob, headed by a man named Watson, marched towards the city. On their way they broke into the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith, on Snow Hill, and a Mr. Platt, who interfered, was shot at and wounded by Watson. The rioters spread over the city, broke into the gunmakers' shops searching for arms, and committed much injury before the military succeeded in suppressing the riot. £500 reward was offered by government, and £100 by the city, for the apprehension of Watson, who escaped to America. One of the rioters, named Cashman, was hanged opposite Mr. Beckwith's house on Snow Hill, March 12, 1817.

SPAHIS.—A succession of disastrous defeats of the Turkish armies by the Austrians, produced a revolt of the Spahis, or cavalry, at Constantinople, A.D. 1603. Through the intrigues of Hassan, the grand vizier, the Janissaries were induced to support the government, and by their aid the revolt was quelled. The sultan, terrified at the influence of Hassan over the Janissaries, deposed him from his office, and soon afterwards caused him to be strangled.

SPAIN.—The Spanish peninsula was known

to the ancient Greeks under the name of Iberia, and to the Romans under that of Hispania.

B.C.

237. The Carthaginian general Hamilcar establishes his authority in Spain.
229. His son-in-law, Hasdrubal, founds New Carthage, or Carthagera (*q. v.*).
221. Assassination of Hasdrubal, who is succeeded by his son Hannibal.
218. Hannibal takes the city of Saguntum, and marches into Italy, thereby commencing the second Punic war. A Roman force, under Cneius Scipio, invades Spain.
212. Defeat and death of Publius and Cneius Scipio in Spain.
210. Scipio Africanus takes Carthagera.
206. The Carthaginians are finally expelled from Spain by the Romans.
205. Spain is divided into the provinces of Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior, or Hither and Further Spain.
179. A revolt of the Celtiberians is suppressed by Tiberius Gracchus, father of the celebrated brothers.
145. The Lusitanian general Viriathus defeats the Romans in Western Spain.
141. Viriathus obtains a treaty from the Romans, acknowledging the independence of the Lusitanians.
140. Viriathus is murdered by the Romans.
133. Sack of Numantia, and end of the Numantine war (*q. v.*). This victory secures the Romans in the possession of central Spain.
104. Spain is ravaged by Cimbrian invaders, who are compelled to retire by the Celtiberians.
77. The Celtiberian chieftain, Sertorius, rebels against Sylla.
72. Sertorius is defeated and assassinated.
60. Julius Cesar gains several victories in Spain.
55. Pompey is invested with the government of the two Spains.
27. Augustus divides Spain into three provinces.
25. The northern tribes of the Cantabri and Astures are reduced to subjection by Augustus.

A.D.

251. Christianity is said to have been introduced into Spain about this year.
260. Spain is invaded by the Franks and other barbarians.
409. Spain is invaded by the Alani, the Suevi, and the Vandals.
411. Ataulphus, or Adolphus, obtains the provinces of Southern Gaul and Spain, and establishes the kingdom of the Visigoths.
417. Peace is concluded with the Romans.
427. The Vandals cross over into Africa.
452. Theodoric I. conquers the Suevi, and takes their king, Rechiarus, prisoner.
466. Euric establishes his authority over the whole of Spain.
560. The Suevi in Spain renounce Arianism.
587. Recared I. expels the Franks from Spain.
589. The Roman Catholic religion becomes the established faith.
711. April 30. The Arabs, under Tarik-ben-Zeyad, first land in Spain. July. Roderic is defeated and slain by the Arabs in the battle of Xeres de la Frontera. The Arabs seize Cordova.
712. Musa passes over into Spain.
715. Abdelasis, son of Musa, marries Egilona, the widow of Roderic.
716. The Goth, Pelayo, establishes an independent monarchy in Asturias (*q. v.*).
733. The Spanish Saracens under Abderahman are defeated by Charles Martel at Tours.
742. Large numbers of Syrian and Egyptian Mohammedans enter Spain.
755. Abderahman I. becomes the first Mohammedan king of Cordova.
760. An insurrection against Abderahman I. is suppressed at Toledo.

- A.D.
 702. Count Rodrigo Fruelaz asserts the independence of Castile (*q. v.*).
 778. Charlemagne invades Spain, and annexes the Spanish march to France.
 822. A rebellion under Abdalla is suppressed at Cordova.
 843. Spain and Portugal are ravaged by the Northmen.
 864. The Saracens recover the Spanish march from the French.
 885. Navarre becomes an independent state. (See NAVARRE.)
 913. The seat of the Christian government is transferred from Oviedo to Leon, which is erected into a kingdom by Ordoño II.
 1019. Yabye Ben Aly introduces a large tribe of Moors into Spain. (See MOORS.)
 1026. Sancho I. founds the kingdom of Castile.
 1031. The newly-arrived Moors establish their authority in Spain.
 1035. The kingdom of Aragon commences under Ramiro I. (See ARAGON.)
 1037. Union of Leon and Castile.
 1091. The Almoravides establish themselves at Cordova.
 1095. Portugal is erected into a distinct principality. (See PORTUGAL.)
 1099. Death of Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the celebrated Cid Campeador.
 1139. Alfonso I. founds the kingdom of Portugal.
 1143. The Moors rebel against their rulers.
 1148. The Almohades establish their dynasty at Cordova. (See ALMORADES.)
 1238. Foundation of the Moorish kingdom of Granada (*q. v.*).
 1257. Extinction of the Almohades dynasty in Spain.
 1274. The Merines, under Abu Jusef, enter Spain. (See MERINES.)
 1340. The Moors sustain a terrible defeat from the Christians at Tarifa.
 1388. The heir first receives the title of "Prince of the Asturias."
 1469. Oct. 19. Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile.
 1474. Ferdinand and Isabella ascend the throne of Castile.
 1478. Nov. 1. The Inquisition is introduced into Castile.
 1479. Ferdinand ascends the throne of Aragon, which is thus united to Castile.
 1483. Oct. 17. The Inquisition is finally established in Spain.
 1485. A conspiracy against the Inquisition breaks out in Aragon, where the inquisitor Arbués is assassinated.
 1492. Jan. 2. Ferdinand V. and Isabella I. make their solemn entry into Granada, and abolish the empire of the Moors in Spain. March 30. The Jews are expelled from Spain. April 17. Columbus is commissioned to explore the Western ocean.
 1493. Jan. 19. An important treaty with France is concluded at Barcelona (*q. v.*).
 1495. Jan. 11. Death of Cardinal Mendoza.
 1496. Feb. 22. Organization of the Spanish militia.
 1500. A rebellion of the Moors in the Alpujarras is suppressed with great severity.
 1502. The Spanish Moors are compelled to adopt Christianity, and are henceforth known as Moriscos.
 1503. Naples is annexed to the Spanish crown. Louis XII. of France invades Spain without success.
 1504. Nov. 26. Death of Queen Isabella I., whom the Spaniards regard "as the most truly great in their line of princes."
 1506. March 18. Ferdinand V. takes as his second wife the Princess Germaine of Narbonne. May 20. Death of Christopher Columbus at Valladolid.
 1509. May 16. Cardinal Ximenes conducts a crusading army against the African Moors.
 1512. Ferdinand V. conquers Navarre, and annexes it to Spain.

- A.D.
 1515. Dec. 2. Gonzalvo de Cordova, the "Great Captain," expires at Granada.
 1516. Jan. 23. Death of Ferdinand V.
 1517. Cardinal Ximenes assumes the sole power. Nov. 8. He dies.
 1519. June 28. Charles I. is elected to the imperial throne of Germany, which he ascends as Charles V.
 1520. An insurrection breaks out in Castile.
 1527. An insurrection of the Moriscos is suppressed.
 1554. July 25. The marriage of Prince Philip of Spain and Queen Mary of England is solemnized at Winchester.
 1556. Jan. 16. Charles V. abdicates the Spanish throne in favour of his son, Philip II. Sept. 5. The Spaniards, under the duke of Alva, invade the Papal states.
 1557. June 7. War is declared against France. Aug. 10. The French are defeated at St. Quentin. Sept. 27. Alva takes Rome, and receives the papal absolution.
 1558. Feb. Pope Paul IV. issues a bull ordering the Inquisition to suppress Protestantism in Spain: and a terrible persecution is the result. Sept. 21. Death of Charles V. at the monastery of St. Just (*q. v.*). Nov. 17. The death of Mary of England leaves Philip II. a widower.
 1559. April 2. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis (*q. v.*). June 24. Philip II. marries the Princess Elizabeth or Isabella of France by proxy.
 1563. April 23. Foundation of the Escorial (*q. v.*).
 1566. The Dutch Protestants rebel against Spain.
 1567. Aug. The duke of Alva enters the Netherlands.
 1568. Jan. 18. Arrest of Don Carlos, eldest son of Philip II., by his father. July 24. Don Carlos dies in prison. His father is suspected of having poisoned him. Oct. 2. Death of the young and beautiful Queen Isabella. Dec. 26. The Moriscos under Aben-Farax rebel against Philip II.
 1569. Dec. 29. Don John of Austria takes the field against the Moriscos.
 1570. Nov. 11. Don John, having suppressed the rebellion, resigns his command.
 1571. May 24. Spain unites with Venice and the pope against the Turks. June 6. Don John of Austria takes the command of the Spanish forces. Oct. 7. He gains a splendid victory over the Turks in the naval battle of Lepanto.
 1576. Don John is appointed Spanish governor of the Netherlands.
 1577. Philip II. declares himself protector of the French Roman Catholic league.
 1578. Oct. 7. Death of Don John of Austria.
 1580. The United Provinces renounce their allegiance to Philip II. (See HOLLAND.) The duke of Alva conquers Portugal, which is annexed to the Spanish crown.
 1582. Death of the duke of Alva, who is equally celebrated for his consummate military skill and for his pitiless cruelty.
 1588. Destruction of the Spanish Armada. (See ARMADA.)
 1592. Philip II. abolishes the free constitution of Aragon.
 1598. Sept. 13. Death of Philip II., "a gloomy, jealous, haughty, vindictive, and inexorable tyrant."
 1609. April 9. A truce of twelve years is concluded with the Dutch. The Moriscos are expelled by Philip III.
 1616. Death of Miguel de Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote."
 1621. Aug. War is renewed with Holland. The new king, Philip IV., abandons the reins of government to the count of Olivarez.
 1631. April 6. Spain loses her ascendancy in Italy by the peace of Chierasco.
 1634. War is commenced against France.
 1635. The Spaniards under the Cardinal Infante invade France without success.

- A.D.
 1640. The Spaniards are expelled from Portugal by John of Bragança.
 1643. Fall of Olivarez.
 1648. Philip IV. renounces his right to Holland by the peace of Westphalia, or Munster.
 1655. War is declared against England.
 1659. Nov. 7. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of the Pyrenees.
 1660. Peace is restored with England.
 1665. Sept. 17. Death of Philip IV., who is succeeded by his infantson, Charles II., under the regency of his mother, the Queen-dowager Anne.
 1668. Feb. 13. Peace with Portugal is restored by the treaty of Lisbon.
 1675. The king attains his majority, and abolishes the regency.
 1690. June 6. Spain joins the Grand Alliance against France.
 1691. The French invade Aragon.
 1694. They ravage Catalonia.
 1697. Sept. 10. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Ryswick.
 1698. The first treaty for the partition of the Spanish monarchy is concluded at the Hague by England, France, and Holland.
 1700. The second partition treaty is signed by the same powers at London and the Hague. Nov. 1. Death of Charles II., the last sovereign of the house of Austria. He is succeeded by Philip V., the Bourbon, grandson of Louis XIV., and duke of Anjou.
 1701. Jan. 20. England, Holland, and Denmark form a coalition at Odensee, for the purpose of placing Charles of Austria on the Spanish throne. Feb. 24. An alliance is concluded between France, Spain, and Mantua, at Venice.
 1702. May 15. The war of the Spanish Succession is declared by the allies at London, Vienna, and the Hague.
 1703. May 16. Portugal joins the alliance against Spain.
 1704. July 24. The English take Gibraltar (*q. v.*).
 1705. June 3. Lord Peterborough sails from Portsmouth, to assume the English command in Spain. Oct. 23. Charles of Austria is acknowledged king at Barcelona.
 1707. March 14. Lord Peterborough is recalled and embarks for Italy. April 25. Defeat of the allies by the French and Spanish, at the battle of Almanza (*q. v.*).
 1713. April 11. Philip V. cedes Naples to Austria by the treaty of Utrecht.
 1714. Sept. 12. Capture of Barcelona by the Bourbon forces under the duke of Berwick, which terminates the war of the succession. Nov. 5. The Cortes adopts the Salic law of succession.
 1715. Cardinal Alberoni is made minister.
 1719. Dec. 5. Fall of Cardinal Alberoni.
 1724. Jan. 4. Abdication of Philip V. in favour of his son Louis. Aug. 20. Death of Louis, in consequence of which Philip V. resumes the government.
 1725. April 30. An alliance with Austria is concluded at Vienna.
 1729. Nov. 9. An alliance with England and France is concluded at Seville.
 1735. July 3. Don Carlos, son of Philip V., is crowned king of the Two Sicilies. (*See NAPLES.*)
 1736. War is declared against Portugal.
 1739. Oct. 23. England declares war against Spain.
 1748. Oct. 18. Spain accedes to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
 1750. Jan. 14. Peace with Portugal is restored by the treaty of Madrid.
 1762. Spain declares war against England and Portugal, and a Spanish force invades the latter country.
 1763. Feb. 10. Peace is restored by the treaty of Paris.
 1767. April 2. Expulsion of the Jesuits.
 1771. Jan. 22. Spain cedes the Falkland Isles (*q. v.*) to England.

- A.D.
 1775. War is resumed with Portugal; but is chiefly carried on in America.
 1778. March 31. The dispute with Portugal is adjusted by the treaty of Pardo, or St. Ildefonso.
 1779. June 16. War is declared against Great Britain. The Spanish and French fleets besiege Gibraltar (*q. v.*).
 1783. Sept. 3. Great Britain cedes the Balearic Isles to Spain by the treaty of Versailles.
 1792. Don Manuel Godoy, the queen's paramour, is made prime minister.
 1793. May 25. Spain unites with England against the French republic.
 1794. Feb. The French invade Spain.
 1795. July 22. Peace with France is restored by the treaty of Basel. Godoy receives the title of Prince of the Peace in consequence of his share in effecting this treaty.
 1796. Oct. 11. War is commenced against England.
 1797. Feb. 14. Sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet in a great naval battle off Cape St. Vincent (*q. v.*).
 1800. Oct. 1. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes Parina to the French.
 1801. March 3. War is declared against Portugal. June 6. It is terminated by the peace of Badajoz.
 1802. March 25. Peace with England is restored by the treaty of Amiens.
 1804. Oct. 5. The British intercept and capture four Spanish vessels bearing treasure. Dec. 12. Spain declares war against England.
 1805. Oct. 21. Sea-fight at Trafalgar (*q. v.*).
 1806. Oct. 5. Godoy invites the Spaniards to unite against Napoleon I.
 1807. Oct. 18. A French army enters Spain *en route* for Portugal. Oct. 27. A treaty for the partition of Portugal is signed with France at Fontainebleau. Oct. 29. Godoy accuses the prince of Asturias of a design against the lives of the king and queen. Nov. 5. The prince is reconciled to his parents.
 1808. Jan. 14. The French seize the frontier forces of Spain. Feb. 27. Napoleon I. demands that the districts of Spain north of the Ebro be ceded to France in exchange for Portugal. March 18. A revolution breaks out at Aranjuez. Fall of the Prince of Peace. March 19. Charles IV. abdicates in favour of Ferdinand VII. March 23. The French, under Murat, enter Madrid. April 20. Godoy is sent prisoner to Bayonne. May 2. The Spaniards rise at Madrid and massacre 200 French. Murat suppresses the insurrection with horrid barbarity. May 5. Charles IV. again renounces the crown, in favour of Napoleon I. May 6. Abdication of Ferdinand VII. May 24. A revolutionary junta is established in the Asturias. June 6. Napoleon I. confers the crown on his brother. July 20. Joseph enters Madrid. July 30. He is compelled to retire. Aug. 21. The battle of Vimeira (*q. v.*). Aug. 25. The Spanish army, under Castanos, enters Madrid. Sept. 25. A central junta is established at Madrid. Oct. 27. The patriot army is defeated by the French at Logrono. Oct. 31. The Spaniards, under Blake, are defeated by the French, under Lefebvre, at Durango. Nov. 3. Napoleon I. heads the French army in person. Nov. 10. The Spaniards sustain a severe defeat from Soult at the battle of Burgos. Nov. 13. They are defeated at Reynosa. Nov. 22. And at Tudela (*q. v.*). Dec. 4. Napoleon I. takes Madrid. Dec. 22. Napoleon I. quits Madrid. Dec. 23. The inhabitants swear fidelity to Joseph.
 1809. Jan. 13. The Spaniards sustain a severe defeat at Ucles. Jan. 16. Battle of Corunna (*q. v.*). Jan. 22. Joseph Bonaparte re-enters Madrid. Jan. 26. Soult takes Ferrol. Feb. 17. The Spaniards are defeated by St. Cyr, at Igualada.

- A.D.
 1809. Feb. 20. Saragossa surrenders to the French. March 28. The French defeat the Spanish loyalists at Medellin and Ciudad-Réal. May 5. King Joseph opens his council of state at Madrid. May 12. Wellington crosses the Douro and enters Spain. May 23. The French under General Suchet are defeated by Blake at Alcaniz. July 28. The battle of Talavera (*q. v.*). Aug. 21. The Spaniards are defeated at Almonacid. Oct. 24. They defeat General Marchand at Tamames. Nov. 12. Soult and Mortier totally defeat the Spaniards at Ocana. Dec. 12. Gerona surrenders to the French. Dec. 16. St. Cyr defeats the Spaniards at Cardaden. Dec. 21. And at Molinos del Rey.
1810. Jan. 27. The French seize Granada. Jan. 31. Seville surrenders to the French. April 21. They take Astorga. May 14. Suchet reduces Lerida. July 10. Ciudad-Rodrigo surrenders to Massena. Nov. 27. General Musnier defeats the Spaniards at Uldecina.
1811. Jan. 23. Death of the Spanish patriot Romana. Feb. 18. Soult defeats the Spanish force under Mendozabel at the Geboro. March 5. Defeat of the French by the British at Barossa. May 5. Wellington defeats Massena at the battle of Fuentes de Onoro. May 16. The battle of Albuera (*q. v.*). June 28. Suchet seizes Tarragona. July 15. Joseph Bonaparte returns to Madrid. Sept. 27. Suchet takes Murviedro. Dec. 12. Soult defeats two Spanish regiments at Lorca.
1812. Jan. 9. Valencia surrenders to the French. Jan. 19. Wellington takes Ciudad-Rodrigo. Jan. 26. Catalonia is declared an integral part of France. April 7. Wellington storms Badajos (*q. v.*). July 22. The battle of Salamanca (*q. v.*). Aug. 12. The British enter Madrid. Sept. 22. The Cortes invest Wellington with the supreme command of the Spanish forces.
1813. April 13. Defeat of the French at Castella (*q. v.*). June 21. The battle of Vittoria (*q. v.*). July 28. Wellington defeats Soult at the battle of the Pyrenees. Aug. 31. He takes St. Sebastian. Oct. 7. He forces the passage of the Bidasoa (*q. v.*), and enters France. Oct. 31. Pampeluna surrenders to the British.
1814. May 14. Ferdinand VII. is solemnly restored at Madrid. Sept. 26. Espoz y Mina rebels against his authority in Navarre.
1815. Sept. 18. General Porlier is convicted of an attempt to restore the constitution. Oct. 3. He is hanged.
1817. Sept. 23. A treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade is signed at Madrid.
1819. Jan. 20. Death of the ex-king Charles IV. July 8. A military insurrection is suppressed at Cadiz.
1820. Jan. 1. A revolution is commenced by Raphael y Nunez del Riego. Feb. 21. The revolution breaks out at Corunna. Feb. 23. It extends to Ferrol. Feb. 24. And to Saragossa. March 8. The king swears fidelity to the constitution.
1821. Sept. 18. Riego is arrested for conspiracy at Saragossa.
1822. July 7. The royal guard is abolished by the Cortes.
1823. Jan. 18. The French ambassador leaves Madrid. April 6. The French invade Spain. April 17. They occupy Vittoria. May 24. They enter Madrid. June 11. The Cortes declare the king deposed, and compel him to retire with them to Cadiz. Aug. 31. The French obtain the entire mastery of the Peninsula by the battle of the Trocadero fortress. Sept. 28. Dissolution of the Cortes. Oct. 1. Restoration of Ferdinand VII. Oct. 3. The French occupy Cadiz. Nov. 7. Execution of Riego. Nov. 13. The king and queen return to Madrid.

- A.D.
 1826. Nov. 28. The Spanish government disclaims any connection with the Portuguese revolution.
1828. Sept. 24. The French evacuate Cadiz.
1830. March 29. The king abolishes the Salic law.
1832. Oct. 25. In consequence of the serious illness of the king, the queen is made regent, and a new ministry is appointed.
1833. Jan. 4. The king reassumes the government. April 29. Don Carlos asserts his right to the throne, in the event of the death of his brother Ferdinand VII. without male issue. Sept. 29. Death of Ferdinand VII., who is succeeded by his young daughter Isabella II., under the regency of her mother, the queen-dowager Christina. Oct. 4. Don Carlos is proclaimed king at Bilbao, in Biscay. Oct. 17. His property is confiscated and annexed to the royal treasure. Oct. 27. The royalist volunteers are disarmed at Madrid. Nov. 9. Diplomatic relations are discontinued with Portugal. Nov. 30. Spain is divided into forty-three provinces. Dec. 30. The Carlists are defeated at Los Arcos by General Lorenzo.
1834. April 21. Great Britain, France, and Portugal form the quadruple alliance with Spain for establishing Isabella II. on the throne. June 13. Don Carlos lands in England. July 9. He returns to Spain. Aug. 30. The Spanish nobles vote his exclusion from the throne. Oct. 25. The queen issues a decree of banishment against him. Nov. 4. General Mina is appointed royalist commander-in-chief in Navarre. Dec. 12. He defeats the Carlists at Carascal.
1835. Jan. 18. A military insurrection is suppressed at Madrid. April 22. The Carlist leader, Zumalacarraguy, defeats the royalists under Valdez at Amescoaz. June 3. Villafraanca surrenders to the Carlists. June 25. Zumalacarraguy dies of a wound received at Bilbao.
1836. May 23. Passages is taken from the Carlists by the English under Sir De Lacy Evans. July 6. Oviedo surrenders to the Carlists. Aug. 1. Defeat of the Carlists at Inigo. Aug. 21. General Tribarren defeats them at Lodosa. Sept. 17. General Espartero is made the royalist commander-in-chief. Oct. 1. Sir De Lacy Evans defeats the Carlists at St. Sebastian. Nov. 28. The Cortes declare Carlos excluded from the succession. Dec. 24. Espartero delivers Bilbao from the Carlists.
1837. May 17. General Evans takes Irún. Sept. 4. Martial law is proclaimed in Catalonia.
1838. Oct. 27. Carlist families are banished from Madrid.
1839. Feb. 21. Don Carlos proclaims General Maroto a traitor. Aug. 31. The Carlist general Maroto concludes a separate peace with Espartero. Sept. 14. Carlos takes refuge in France.
1840. May 28. The royalists take Morella. June 11. The queen, with the court, removes to Barcelona. July 6. The Carlist general Cabrera retires into France, where he is arrested. Aug. 22. The queen removes to Valencia. Aug. 25. The British evacuate St. Sebastian. Sept. 1. An insurrection is suppressed at Madrid. Sept. 16. Espartero is made prime minister. Oct. 3. He makes his solemn entry into Madrid. Oct. 11. Abdication of the queen-regent. Oct. 28. Isabella II. returns to Madrid. Dec. 29. The papal nuncio is expelled by Espartero.
1841. May 8. Espartero is declared sole regent during the queen's minority. July 19. The ex-regent, Christina, protests against the regency. Oct. 2. General O'Donnell commences an insurrection in her favour at Pampeluna. Oct. 8. An insurrection under General Diego Leon, against Isabella II., is suppressed at Madrid.

A.D.

1841. Oct. 15. Execution of Leon at Madrid. Oct. 21. O'Donnell retreats into France. Oct. 26. Espartero abolishes the pension of the queen-dowager. Oct. 29. The administration of the Basque provinces is re-organized. Nov. 9. Execution of the rebels Borio and Gobernado, at Madrid. Dec. 13. An amnesty is proclaimed in favour of the October insurrectionists.
1842. Nov. 13. An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona. Nov. 15. The troops retire within the citadel. Nov. 17. A revolutionary junta is established. Dec. 4. Barcelona surrenders to Espartero.
1843. May 26. A revolution breaks out at Malaga. June 11. Valencia revolts. June 12. Barcelona again rebels, and establishes a junta. June 28. The junta places General Serrano at the head of affairs. June 29. Serrano declares Espartero deprived of the regency. July 15. The revolutionary general, Narvaez, enters Madrid. July. 30. The ex-regent Espartero embarks at Cadiz for England. Aug. 16. Espartero is deprived of all his titles. Aug. 30. An insurrection is suppressed at Madrid. Oct. 24. Vigo rises in insurrection. Nov. 8. The queen is declared of age. Nov. 20. Barcelona surrenders to the royalists.
1844. March 23. The queen-dowager, Christina, returns to Madrid. Nov. 13. An insurrection breaks out under Zurbarano. Nov. 15. General Prim is sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment.
1845. Jan. 21. Execution of Zurbarano. May 18. Don Carlos renounces his claim to the Spanish throne in favour of his son. Sept. 5. An attempted insurrection fails at Madrid.
1846. Aug. 28. The queen announces her intention to accept her cousin François d'Assis, duke of Cadiz, as her husband. Sept. 13. Don Carlos escapes from France, and removes to London. Oct. 10. Marriage of the queen. Her sister, the infanta Maria Louisa, is married to the duke of Montpensier the same day. Oct. 17. An amnesty is pronounced in favour of political offenders.
1847. May 4. The queen's life is attempted by La Riva. May 31. Revocation of the sentence of exile of Don Manuel Godoy. June 23. Execution of La Riva. Sept. 3. Baldomero Espartero, duke of Victory, is restored to favour. Oct. 15. The queen-dowager, Christina, returns to Madrid.
1848. March 26. An insurrection breaks out at Madrid. May 6. A military insurrection is suppressed at Madrid. May 17. The British envoy, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, is ordered to quit Madrid in forty-eight hours. June 12. Diplomatic relations are suspended between the two countries.
1850. July 12. The queen gives birth to a son, who dies shortly afterwards.
1851. Jan. 10. Resignation of General Narvaez. Feb. 9. Opening of the Madrid and Aranjuez railway. March 16. A concordat is signed with Rome. Oct. 4. Death of Don Manuel Godoy, the Prince of Peace, &c. at Paris. Dec. 20. Birth of a princess.
1852. Feb. 2. The queen's life is attempted at Madrid by the Franciscan Martin Merino. Feb. 7. He is executed. Sept. 24. Death of General Castanos.
1853. May 23. The Spanish authorities impose certain insulting regulations on the interment of British subjects at Toledo. Nov. 15. A treaty for the protection of literary property is concluded with France.
1854. Jan. 5. Birth of a princess, who dies in a few days. Jan. 17. Marshal O'Donnell, General Concha, and others, are exiled to the Canary islands. Feb. 20. A military insurrection breaks out at Saragossa.

A.D.

1854. Feb. 22. The queen declares the whole kingdom in a state of siege. March 27. Death of the infant Ferdinand III., duke of Parma. June 28. General O'Donnell heads a military insurrection, and declares Madrid in a state of siege. July 13. The military revolt at Saragossa. July 19. The queen places Espartero at the head of affairs, and thereby puts an end to the rebellion. July 24. She publishes an amnesty. July 29. Espartero enters Madrid. Aug. 28. The queen-mother Christina retires into Portugal. Nov. 21. Resignation of Espartero. Nov. 30. He resumes office.
1855. Jan. 13. A new constitution is proposed. Feb. 3. The Cortes decide the people are the sole source of power. Feb. 8. Liberty of worship is denied. Feb. 28. The Roman Catholic religion is established by law, but all creeds are tolerated. March 10. Death of Don Carlos at Trieste. Nov. 11. An insurrection breaks out at Saragossa.
1856. Jan. 7. A mutiny breaks out among the national militia at Madrid. April 7. An insurrection breaks out at Valencia. July 14. Resignation of the Espartero ministry, which is succeeded by that of General O'Donnell. This occasions tumults at Madrid. July 16. Order is restored by O'Donnell. July 18. Revolutionary insurrections break out at Barcelona. July 22. General Zapatero quells the insurrection. Aug. 15. The national militia is abolished. Oct. 12. Resignation of the O'Donnell administration. General Narvaez, duke of Valencia, is placed at the head of affairs. Dec. 2. A treaty, defining the frontier line between Spain and France, is signed at Bayonne.
1857. Oct. 26. A new ministry is formed under Admiral Armero. Nov. 28. Birth of the prince of Asturias, heir to the crown.
1858. Jan. 14. Xavier d'Isturitz is made prime minister. July 1. O'Donnell is again placed at the head of affairs. Sept. 20. Barcelona and other provinces are delivered from the state of siege. Dec. 1. The queen announces her intention of uniting with France in an expedition to Cochinchina.
1859. Aug. 25. A convention is concluded with the Holy See relative to the goods of the Church. Oct. 22. War is declared against Morocco (*q. v.*). Nov. 3. Spain and the Balearic Isles are divided into five military districts.
1860. March 29. The queen sanctions peace with Morocco. April 3. General Ortega proclaims the count of Montemolin, eldest son of the late Don Carlos, king, at Tortosa, but his own troops oppose the rebellion, and compel him to take flight. April 19. Ortega is shot at Tortosa. April 21. Arrest of the count of Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand, near Tortosa. April 23. The count renounces his right to the throne. April 26. Peace is definitely concluded with Morocco. May 2. An amnesty is proclaimed in favour of political offenders. June 5. Don Juan of Spain, brother of the count of Montemolin, publishes a declaration repudiating his brother's renunciation of his royal rights. June 28. The count of Montemolin and Don Ferdinand annul their renunciation at Cologne. July 4. The Prince Juan publishes a second declaration from London. Oct. 26. Spain protests against the Sardinian invasion of the Holy See, and recalls her minister from Turin.
1861. Jan. 2. Prince Ferdinand dies at Brunnsee, in Styria. Jan. 13. Death of Prince Charles, count of Montemolin, and claimant of the Spanish crown, at Trieste. His wife also dies the same day.

A.D.

1861. Feb. 16. In consequence of the death of his brothers, Don Juan publishes a third manifesto, in which he claims the crown. March 18. St. Domingo is declared united to Spain. May 20. The queen ratifies the annexation of St. Domingo. June 17. Spain asserts her neutrality in the American civil war. June 29. An insurrection breaks out in Murcia. July 4. It is suppressed by the government.

RULERS OF SPAIN.

(See ARAGON, CASTILE, LEON, and NAVARRE.)

VISIGOTHIC KINGS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Adolphus	411	Recared I.	587
Sigeric	415	Liuvia II.	601
Wallia	415	Witteric	603
Theodored.	420	Gundemar.	610
Thorismund.	451	Sisebert	612
Theodoric I.	452	Recared II.	621
Euric	466	Swintila	621
Alaric	483	Sisenand	631
Giselic	506	Chintila	636
Theodoric II.	511	Tulga	640
Amalaric	522	Chindaswind.	642
Theudis	531	Receswind.	649
Theudisel.	548	Wamba	672
Agilan	549	Ervigius.	680
Athnagild I.	554	Eciga	687
Liuvia I.	567	Witiza	701
Leovigild	570	Roderic	709

INDEPENDENT SUEVIC KINGS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Hermenric	409	Maldras	457
Rechila	438	Frumarius	460
Rechiarus	448	Remismuna	464

INDEPENDENT VANDALIC KINGS.

A.D.		A.D.	
Gunderic	409	Genseric	425

KINGS OF CORDOVA.

A.D.		A.D.	
Abderahman I.	755	Gehwar	1031
Hixem I.	787	Mohammed III.	1044
Alhakem I.	796	Mohammed IV.	1060
Abderahman II.	821	Mohammed V.	1069
Mohammed I.	852	Yussef	1094
Almondhir	886	Ali	1107
Abdalla	888	Taxfin	1144
Abderahman III.	912	Abdelmumen	1147
Alhakem II.	961	Yussef Abu Yacub ..	1163
Hixem II.	976	Yacub ben Yussef ..	1178
Snleyman	1012	Mohammed VI.	1199
Ali ben Hamud.	1015	Abu Yacub	1213
Abderahman IV.	1017	Abulmelic	1223
Alcassim	1018	Abdelwahid	1223
Abderahman V.	1023	Almamoun	1225
Mohammed II.	1023	Abu Ali	1225
Hixem III.	1026		

MOORISH KINGS OF GRANADA.

A.D.		A.D.	
Mohammed I.	1238	Mohammed VIII.	1427
Mohammed II.	1273	Mohammed VII.	
Mohammed III.	1302	(again)	1429
Nasir Abul Giux.	1309	Yussef IV.	1432
Ismail I.	1313	Mohammed VII.	
Mohammed IV.	1325	(again)	1432
Yussef I.	1333	Mohammed IX.	1445
Mohammed V.	1354	Aben Osman	1445
Ismail II.	1359	Mohammed X.	1454
Abu Said	1360	Muley Ali Abul ..	
Yussef II.	1391	Hasan	1463
Mohammed VI.	1396	Abu Abdalla	1483
Yussef III.	1408	Abdalla el Zagal ..	1484
Mohammed VII.	1423		

Spain was united under one sceptre by Ferdinand V. in 1512.

A.D.		A.D.	
Ferdinand V.	1512	Philip V. (again) ..	1724
Charles I. (V. of Germany)	1516	Ferdinand VI.	1746
Philip II.	1556	Charles III.	1759
Philip III.	1598	Charles IV.	1788
Philip IV.	1621	Ferdinand VII.	1808
Charles II.	1665	Joseph Bonaparte ..	1808
Philip V.	1700	Ferdinand VII.	
Louis	1724	(again)	1813
		Isabella II.	1833

SPALATRO, or SPALATO (Dalmatia).—The ancient Salona, after the fall of Dalminium, B.C. 117, became the capital of Dalmatia and the head quarters of L. Cæcilius Metellus. It was besieged, and opened its gates to Cn. Cosconius, B.C. 78, and was taken by Asinius Pollio, after his defeat of the Partheni, B.C. 39. Diocletian built a palace here A.D. 303, to which he retired after his abdication in 305. It was taken by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, in 481. The cathedral was built about 650, Giovanni of Ravenna being the first bishop. Spalatro, taken by the Venetians in 1125, was wrested from them by Stephen III., king of Hungary, in 1171. Subsequently it came into the hands of the Venetians, who inclosed the town with regular curtains and bastions in 1645. A terrible plague raged at Spalatro in 1607. The French, by order of Marshal Marmont, pulled down the castle and walls in 1807, and Spalatro is now an open town. It was taken from the French by the Austrians Nov. 2, 1813. The ruins of Diocletian's palace were visited by the emperor Francis II. of Austria in 1815, when he assigned a fund for carrying on the excavations and the formation of a museum. Councils were held here about 870; in 1059 or 1060; in 1069; November, 1075; and in 1185.

SPANDAU, or SPANDOW (Prussia).—The citadel, which stands on an island in the Havel, was commenced A.D. 1535 by the elector, Joachim II. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and was restored in 1634. Spandau was taken by the French in 1806; and on their retreat from Berlin, March 2, 1813, the suburbs of the town were burned, and 3,000 troops were placed in the fortress by Prince Eugene. It was taken by the Prussians, April 26, 1813. The church of St. Nicholas was built in the 12th century.

SPANISH ÆRA, founded on the Julian calendar, commenced Jan. 1, B.C. 38. It was also adopted in Portugal, Africa, and the south of France; was abolished in Catalonia in 1180, in Aragon in 1350, in Valencia in 1358, in Castile in 1393, and in Portugal in 1415 or 1422.

SPANISH ARMADA. (See ARMADA.)

SPANISH MARRIAGES.—By the 6th article of the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, it was stipulated that the duke of Anjou, grandson to Louis XIV., on taking the Spanish crown, should renounce all claim to the French crown, and that the French monarch should renounce all claim to the Spanish crown, which was to descend to

certain princes of the male line, the possessor of the French throne being always excluded. The Salic law, excluding females, was, however, set aside, and France and England entered into the quadruple alliance, which placed Queen Isabella II. on the throne in 1834. Various projects of marriage both for the queen and the infanta Louisa were broached, and at length they were united at the same altar in the palace, the queen to the duke of Cadiz, and the infanta to the duke of Montpensier, Oct. 10, 1846.

SPANISH SUCCESSION.—As Charles II. of Spain (A.D. 1665 to 1770) had no issue, numerous intrigues were formed to induce him to name his successor. After long hesitation, the French party prevailed in 1700, and Charles II. appointed Philip d'Anjou. Louis XIV. immediately acknowledged his grandson as king of Spain; but the emperor Leopold of Austria claimed the throne for his son, the archduke Charles; and William III. of England and the Stadtholder urged a partition. This led to the war of the Spanish Succession, which lasted from 1701 to 1713, and ended by leaving Philip V. in possession of the throne.

SPANISH-TOWN, or **ST. IAGO DE LA FEGA** (Jamaica), the capital of the island when captured by the English from the Spaniards, in May, 1665.

SPARTA (Greece).—The city of Sparta, or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, was founded by Lacedæmon and his wife Sparta, and subsequently gave its name to the whole district of which it was the capital. Its early chronology is chiefly mythical.

B.C.

- 1490. Foundation of Sparta.
- 1388. The marriage of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, with Leda, is placed by Grecian mythologists at about this date.
- 1228. Abduction of Helen by Theseus, king of Attica.
- 1216. Marriage of Helen and Menelaus, king of Sparta.
- 1214. Abduction of Helen by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.
- 1192. Commencement of the Trojan war.
- 1176. Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta.
- 1104. On the return of the Heraclidæ, Sparta is seized by Aristodemus.
- 1100. A biarchy is established in Sparta, under Eurysthenes and Procles, sons of Aristodemus.
- 884. Commencement of the legislation of Lycurgus.
- 869. Sparta is the scene of civil wars, in consequence of ill-feeling between the rich and poor classes.
- 848. War commences between Charilaus, of Sparta, and Polymnesta, of Arcadia.
- 813. Alcamenes, king of Sparta, wages war against the Messenians.
- 757. Theopompus introduces the Ephori (*q. v.*).
- 743. The Spartans declare war against the Messenians. (See **MESSENIAN WAR**.)
- 735. A battle is fought between 300 Argives and 300 Spartans, and only two Argives and one Spartan survive.
- 730. Emphaes, king of the Messenians, falls in battle against the Spartans at Ithome.
- 723. The Spartans take Ithome, and thereby conclude the first Messenian war.
- 718. War is carried on against the Argives.
- 707. The Partheniæ and the inhabitants of Helos fall in an attempt to overthrow Spartan freedom.

A.C.

- 700. The Spartans take Helos, and reduce the populace to slavery. (See **HELOTS**.)
- 685. Commencement of the second of the Messenian wars (*q. v.*).
- 676. Institution of the Carnian festival.
- 669. The Argives defeat the Spartans at Hysia.
- 665. The Gymnopaedia are celebrated at Sparta.
- 525. The Spartans and Samians are at war.
- 513. The Spartans are supreme on the sea.
- 505. War breaks out between Sparta and Athens.
- 491. The Spartans refuse the Persian demand for earth and water.
- 482. Sparta unites with the other Greek states against Persia.
- 480. Heroism of Leonidas, king of Sparta, and his 300 subjects at Thermopylae (*q. v.*).
- 479. The Spartans, under Pausanias, defeat the Persians at Platæa (*q. v.*).
- 471. Pausanias is starved to death for aspiring to the sovereignty.
- 464. Commencement of the third Messenian war (*q. v.*), and rebellion of the Helots (*q. v.*). The Spartans are assisted by the Athenians under Cimon.
- 457. The Spartans defeat the Athenians in the battle of Tanagra.
- 454. Sparta unites with Macedon against Athens.
- 445. A thirty years' truce is concluded with the Athenians.
- 432. Another congress of the Peloponnesians takes place at Sparta, to consider the advisability of making war against Athens.
- 431. Sparta engages in the Peloponnesian war (*q. v.*).
- 427. Platæa (*q. v.*) surrenders to the Spartans.
- 425. Invasion of Attica by the Spartans.
- 421. A truce of fifty years is concluded with Athens, and a quarrel commences with Elis.
- 420. The Helots again rebel.
- 418. The Spartans, under Agis, defeat the Argives and Mantineans at Mantinea (*q. v.*).
- 414. The Spartans assist the Syracusans against Athens.
- 412. The Spartans conclude a treaty with Persia.
- 411. Defeat of the Spartans off Cynossema (*q. v.*).
- 410. Mindarus, the Spartan admiral, is defeated and slain at Cyzicus (*q. v.*).
- 407. The Spartans, under Lysander, defeat the Athenian force of Antiochus in a sea-fight at Notium.
- 406. The Athenians defeat the Spartans in a sea-fight off Arginusæ.
- 405. The Spartans defeat the Athenians at Ægospotami (*q. v.*).
- 404. The Spartan general Lysander takes Athens, and establishes Spartan supremacy in Greece.
- 401. War is undertaken against Elis (*q. v.*), and the Spartans assist Cyrus in Persia (*q. v.*).
- 396. Agesilans, king of Sparta, invades Persia.
- 395. Corinth, Athens, Argos, Boeotia, Thessaly, and Thebes, form a confederacy against Sparta. (See **CORINTHIAN WAR**.)
- 394. Defeat of the allies by Sparta at Coroneia (*q. v.*). The Spartans are defeated by the Persians and Athenians on the Cnidus (*q. v.*).
- 382. Sparta engages in the Olynthian war (*q. v.*).
- 378. The Athenians and Thebans unite against the Spartans.
- 374. Peace is concluded with Athens.
- 373. The Spartans fail in an expedition against Corcyra.
- 371. A congress is held at Sparta. The supremacy of Sparta is finally destroyed by the battle of Leuctra (*q. v.*).
- 369. Sparta is invaded by the Thebans, under Epaminondas.
- 367. The Spartans defeat the Arcadians.
- 362. The Thebans defeat the Spartans at Mantinea (*q. v.*).
- 352. Sparta carries on war against Megalopolis.
- 344. Philip II. of Macedon subdues Sparta.
- 303. The Spartans seize Corcyra, or Corfu (*q. v.*).
- 294. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, fails in an attack on Sparta.

- B.C.
277. An alliance is concluded with Athens and Egypt.
255. The Spartans assist the Carthaginians.
244. Agis IV. endeavours to restore the laws of Lycurgus.
243. Abdication of Leonidas II.
240. Leonidas II. murders Agis IV., and becomes sole ruler of Sparta.
226. Cleomenes III. overcomes the Ephori, and restores the code of Lycurgus.
221. Antigonus Doson, king of Macedon, defeats Cleomenes III. in the battle of Sellasia. The Ephori are murdered by the Spartans.
218. Sparta is invaded by Philip V. of Macedon.
210. The Ephori are abolished by Mechanidas.
208. Mechanidas is defeated and slain by Philopœmen, prætor of the Achaean leagues at Mantinea.
206. Nabis usurps the sovereign power in Macedon.
195. Sparta is fortified by the tyrant Nabis to protect it against the Roman army of Quintus Flaminius.
192. Philopœmen attacks Sparta, and defeats Nabis, who is slain by the Ætolians. Sparta joins the Achaean league.
188. Sparta renounces the Achaean league, and is conquered by Philopœmen, who abolishes the laws of Lycurgus.
147. Sparta is subdued by the Romans, under Metellus.
21. Augustus establishes the confederacy of the free Laconian cities.
- A.D.
396. Sparta is taken by Alarie.
1248. William, prince of Achaï, founds Misithra, or Mistra, about three miles from ancient Sparta.
1263. Misithra is ceded to Michael VIII.

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION.—Spartacus, a Thracian, having been taken prisoner by the Romans, was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator at Capua. He escaped, with seventy of his fellow-bondsmen, and took refuge in a strong position on Mount Vesuvius. Here he was joined by a number of slaves and outlaws, and defeated two Roman expeditions sent against him, B.C. 73. He marched into Cisalpine Gaul at the head of 100,000 men, B.C. 72, and after successively defeating two Roman armies, he ravaged the greater part of the province of Italy, and retaliated the cruelties of the Romans towards the gladiators, by making a number of his captives fight as gladiators round the funeral pile of one of his commanders. His successes caused such terror at Rome, that Crassus, the prætor, was invested with full powers to put down the insurrection, and he marched against him. Spartacus took up a position in a peninsula near Rhegium, where Crassus inclosed him by a rampart drawn from sea to sea. Spartacus, after several desperate attacks, forced his way through the prætor's lines, and endeavoured to make his escape from Italy, but being foiled in this, he turned upon Crassus, and a desperate battle ensued, in which Spartacus and most of his followers were killed. The prisoners, to the number of 6,000, were hung or crucified along the road leading from Rome to Capua, B.C. 71.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Peter de Montfort exercised the functions of Speaker of the House of Commons A.D. 1260, but the first speaker to whom the title was expressly given was Sir T. Hun-

gerford, in 1377. The speaker is elected by the Commons, subject to the royal pleasure. The power of rejecting the choice of the house has been exercised on one occasion, in the case of Sir Edward Seymour in 1678. Sir John Trevor was deprived of the speakership, and expelled the house in 1694, for having accepted a gratuity of £1,000 from the city of London, after the passing of the Orphans Bill. No provisions existed for supplying the place of the speaker in the event of his unavoidable absence until Aug. 4, 1853, when it was resolved that in such a case his place should be filled by the chairman of ways and means. This resolution was acted upon for the first time May 7, 1855.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- A.D.
1260. Peter de Montfort.
1326. William Trussell.
1332. Sir Henry Beaumont.
1376. Sir Peter de la Mare.
1377. { Sir Thomas Hungerford.
Sir Peter de la Mare.
1378. Sir James Pickering.
1380. } Sir John Goldsborough.
1381. }
1382. Sir Richard Waldegrave.
1386. Sir James Pickering.
- 1394.
1397. } Sir John Bushey.
1398. }
1399. Sir John Cheney.
1400. Sir Arnold Savage.
1403. Sir Henry Redeford.
1404. Sir Arnold Savage.
1405. Sir William Esturmy.
1406. Sir John Tiptoft.
1408. }
1409. } Thomas Chaucer.
1412. }
1413. } William Stourton.
John Dorewood.
1414. Walter Hungerford.
1415. } Thomas Chaucer.
Richard Redman.
Sir Walter Beauchamp.
1416. }
1417. } Roger Flower.
1419. }
1421. Richard Baynard.
1422. Richard Flower.
1423. John Russell.
1425. Sir Thomas Woughton, or Wauton.
1426. Richard Vernon.
1428. John Tyrrell.
1430. William Allington.
1431. John Tyrrell.
1432. John Russell.
1433. Roger Hunt.
1436. John Bowes.
1439. } Sir John Tyrrell.
William Boerley.
1440. William Tresham.
1445. William Boerley.
1447. William Tresham.
1449. John Saye.
1450. } John Popham.
William Tresham.
1451. Sir William Oldhall.
1453. } Thomas Thorpe.
Sir Thomas Charlton.
1455. Sir John Wenlock.
1459. Sir William Tresham.
1460. } John Green.
Sir James Strangeways.
1463. }
1467. } John Saye.
1472. William Allington.
1482. John Wode.
1483. William Catesby.

- A.D.
 1485. Thomas Lovel.
 1488. John Mordaunt.
 1489. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam.
 1492. Richard Empson.
 1496. { Sir Reginald Bray.
 { Robert Drury.
 1497. Thomas Englefield.
 1504. Edmund Dudley.
 1509. Sir Thomas Englefield.
 1512. Sir Thomas Sheffield.
 1514. Sir Thomas Nevill.
 1523. Sir Thomas More.
 1530. Sir Thomas Audley.
 1537. Richard Rich.
 1540. Sir Nicholas Hare.
 1542. Thomas Moyle.
 1547. Sir John Baker.
 1553. James Dyer.
 1554. Robert Brooke.
 1555. Clement Higham.
 1556. John Pollard.
 1558. William Cordell.
 1559. Sir Thomas Gargrave.
 1563. { Thomas Williams.
 { Richard Onslow.
 1571. Christopher Wray.
 1572. Robert Bell.
 1577. John Popham.
 1585. John Puckering.
 1589. Thomas Snagg.
 1592. Edward Coke.
 1597. Christopher Yelverton.
 1601. John Croke.
 1603. Edward Philipps.
 1614. Randolph Crewe.
 1620. Thomas Richardson.
 1623. Thomas Crewe.
 1626. Sir Heneage Finch.
 1628. Sir John Finch.
 1640. John Glanville.
 1641. William Lenthal.
 1653. Francis Rous.
 1654. William Lenthal.
 1656. Sir Thomas Widdrington.
 1659. { Chaloner Chute, Sen.
 { Sir Lisleborne Long.
 { Thomas Bampfild.
 1660. Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart.
 1661. Sir Edward Turner, Bart.
 1688. Jan. Henry Powle.
 1689. March. Sir John Trevor.
 1694. March. Paul Foley.
 1698. Aug. Sir Thomas Lyttelton.
 1700. Feb. Robert Harley.
 1702. Aug. John Smith.
 1708. July. Sir Richard Onslow.
 1710. Nov. William Bromley.
 1713. Nov. Sir Thomas Hanner.
 1715. March. Hon. Spencer Compton.
 1727. Nov. Arthur Onslow.
 1761. May. Sir John Cust.
 1770. Jan. 23. Sir Fletcher Norton.
 1780. Nov. Charles Wolfran Cornwall.
 1789. Jan. 5. Rt. Hon. William Wyndham Grenville.
 1789. May 8. Henry Addington.
 1801. Dec. 11. Sir John Mitford.
 1802. Feb. 10. Charles Abbot.
 1817. June. Charles Manners-Sutton.
 1835. Feb. James Abercromby.
 1839. May. Charles Shaw Lefevre.
 1857. April 30. John Evelyn Denison.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET.—The great horn used by Alexander the Great (B.C. 336 to 323) to assemble his army is considered by some to be the oldest speaking-trumpet on record. A similar instrument was also known to the natives of Peru, in America, A.D. 1595. The invention of the modern speaking-trumpet is generally ascribed to Sir Samuel Morland in 1670, though Athanasius Kirchir, a Jesuit, in the preface to his "Phonurgia," published in 1673, claimed

it for himself, and asserted that he had described the trumpet invented in England in his "Musurgia," printed in 1650.

SPECTACLES were first used about the end of the 13th century. Some authorities are of opinion that the first hint of their construction and use was taken, either from the writings of Alhagen, who lived in the 12th century, or of Roger Bacon, who died about 1292. Others affirm that they were invented by Salvino Armati, a Florentine, who died in 1317, and that the invention was rendered common by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, about 1285. Jordan de Rivalto, in a sermon preached in 1305, calls them an invention of twenty years before.

SPECTATOR was commenced March 1, 1711, and continued to Dec. 6, 1712. It was revived June 18, 1714, and terminated Dec. 20 in the same year. Addison and Steele were the principal contributors.

SPECTRUM.—The phenomenon of the prismatic spectrum, although well known to philosophers, was first explained by Newton about A.D. 1700; the colours into which he found the ray of light divided by dispersion being red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Similar phenomena are observable in the case of diffraction, the laws of which were investigated by Dr. Young in 1802, and by Fresnel in 1821. It has received an important practical application to chemical analysis, by which, amongst other discoveries, Professors Buusen and Kirchoff showed, in 1860, that the solar atmosphere contains the metals potassium and sodium.

SPHERES.—The celestial and terrestrial globes were invented by Anaximander, who was born B.C. 610 and died B.C. 546. The armillary sphere is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes of Cyrene (born B.C. 276, died B.C. 194), and the planetarium was invented by Archimedes (born B.C. 287, died B.C. 212).

SPIELBERG (Moravia).—This castle, formerly the citadel of Brünn, has, since its fortifications were destroyed by the French, A.D. 1809, been converted into a prison for state prisoners. General Mack, who surrendered Ulm to the French Oct. 20, 1805, was imprisoned here.

SPINNING.—The ancient mode of spinning was by means of the spindle and distaff. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught the art to his subjects about B.C. 1500; and representations of it are found among the sculptures of the early Egyptian tombs. The spindle and distaff were superseded in England by the spinning-wheel about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The next improvement in the art was the invention of the spinning-jenny by James Hargraves in 1767. This was followed by the introduction of the spinning-frame by Arkwright, who obtained his first patent July 3, 1769. It was originally worked by horse-power, but this was found too expensive for machinery on an extensive scale; and the first water spinning-mill was

erected in 1771 at Cromford, in Derbyshire, which is styled "the nursing-place of the factory, opulence, and power of Great Britain." The next great invention was the mule-jenny, which combined the drawing-roller of Arkwright with the jenny of Hargraves, made by Crompton in 1779; but it was not brought into general use before 1786, owing to its interference with the patent of Arkwright. Parliament rewarded the inventor with £5,000; and he made a survey of the cotton-manufactories in England in 1812, when he found between four and five millions of spindles at work on his system.

SPIRES (Bavaria), called *Noviomagus* by the Romans, was the seat of the superior court of appeal for the Germanic empire in the 16th and 17th centuries. The diet of the empire was also frequently held here. The most important of these was that of 1529, when a protest made by the Reformers, April 19, against the proceedings of the emperor, procured them the name of Protestants. It was taken and almost destroyed by the French in 1689, previous to which the town had five suburbs inclosed within the ramparts, and thirteen gates and sixty-four towers protected with artillery. The cathedral, which withstood the attempts of the French, was founded by the emperor Conrad II. in 1030, and completed by Henry IV. in 1061. Spires was rebuilt about 1699, but it never regained its former prosperity. It was taken by the French Sept. 29, 1792, and again Jan. 19, 1794.

SPIRIT-RAPPING.—Voltaire notices a case of a sentence passed upon some monks of Orleans, Feb. 18, 1535, for having resorted to spirit-rapping for the purpose of extorting money. An account of the extraordinary case was found in a manuscript of 1770, in the royal library of the king of France. Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton Hall, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, left a letter written by himself about A.D. 1584, in which he states that on one of his commitments for recusancy, being in an old lodge near his mansion, "I usually having my servants here allowed me to read nightly an hour to me after supper, it fortuneed that Fulcis, my then servant, reading in the *Christian Resolution*, in the treatise of *Proof that there is a God, &c.*, there was upon a wainscot table at that instant three loud knocks (as if it had been with an iron hammer) given, to the great amazing of me and my two servants, Fulchis and Nilkton;" and De Foe, referring to a story of spirit-rapping in Richard Baxter's "Certainty of the Worlds of Spirits, &c.," published in 1691, remarks: "What in nature can be more trivial than for a spirit to employ himself in knocking on a morning at the wainscot by the bed's head of a man who got drunk over-night, according to the way that such things are ordinarily explained? And yet I shall give you such a relation as this, that not even the most devout and precise Presbyterian will offer to call in

question." The modern spirit-rapping originated in America, in the family of John D Fox, in March, 1848.

SPIRITS.—Distilled spirits were first used in Europe about A.D. 1150. (*See DISTILLATION*.) In consequence of the excessive quantities of ardent spirits drunk by the English working classes in the reigns of George I. and George II., a duty of 20s. a gallon was imposed on all spirits by 9 Geo. II. c. 23 (1736); but as this restriction merely increased the illicit sale of contraband liquors, the duty was repealed by 16 Geo. II. c. 8 (1743). The chief acts relating to the duties on spirits were 4 Geo. IV. c. 94 (July 18, 1823), regulating the duties in Ireland and Scotland, and 6 Geo. IV. c. 80 (June 27, 1825), which referred to England. The distillation of spirits from mangold wurzel was permitted by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 74 (Aug. 1, 1832); and the scale of duties was again altered by 5 Vict. sess. 2, c. 25 (May 31, 1842). Spirits of wine were allowed to be used in the arts and manufactures free of duty by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38 (June 26, 1855). A uniform duty of 8s. per gallon for the United Kingdom was imposed by 21 Vict. c. 15 (May 11, 1858), and the excise regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in spirits, were amended and consolidated into one act by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114 (Aug. 28, 1860).

SPIRITUALISTS, called also the Zealous, or the Spirituals, formed a portion of the great order of Franciscans, who, about 1245, under the name of Spiritualists, advocated the strict observance of the rule and vow of poverty, which had been one of their fundamental laws. In 1282 they had become an influential body, and were, after the year 1294, subjected to great persecution.

SPIITALFIELDS (London).—In 1235 Walter Brune founded the priory of St. Mary Spittle, which was dissolved by Henry VIII. in 1534. At the north-east corner of Spital Square formerly stood a pulpit for open air preaching. Here the celebrated Spital sermons on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, were delivered. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. in 1685, numbers of the Huguenots driven from France settled in Spitalfields, and commenced the manufacture of silk. Riots against the introduction of foreign silks took place in Spitalfields Oct. 14, 1767, and Oct. 7, 1769.

SPLITHEAD (Hampshire).—This famous roadstead is named from the Spit, a sand-bank about three miles long, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. A grand naval review took place here in presence of Queen Victoria, Aug. 11, 1853. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Spithead, on his return from the Baltic, Dec. 17, 1854; and another grand naval review took place here before the queen, April 23, 1856.

SPIZBERGEN (Arctic Ocean).—This group of islands, observed by Sir Hugh Willoughby A.D. 1553, was discovered by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, in 1596. The

Dutch commenced whale-fishing in 1613. The king of Denmark sent a squadron to assert his exclusive right to the island of this name, the chief of the group, in 1618, but afterwards gave up the point. The South-Sea Company embarked largely in whale-fishing here in 1724.

SPOLETO (Italy).—The ancient Spoletum was colonized by the Romans B.C. 240. Hannibal was repulsed from its gates B.C. 217, and it was distinguished for its fidelity to Rome B.C. 209. A battle was fought beneath its walls between Pompey and Crassus, in which the latter was defeated, B.C. 82. About A.D. 570 it became the seat of a duchy which lasted till the 12th century.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Numerous instances of what is called spontaneous combustion have been recorded, though professor Liebig contends that it is absolutely impossible. Dr. Lindsley has compiled a table from the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," containing nineteen cases, the first of which is said to have occurred at Copenhagen in 1692.

SPORTS. (*See BOOK OF SPORTS.*)

SPRINGFIELD (North America).—This town of Massachusetts was incorporated A.D. 1645.

SPURS with rowels are said to have been invented in the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1216—1272). They were worn on foot as well as on horseback, and in the last parliament of Elizabeth, in 1601, the speaker ordered members of the House of Commons not to come with spurs.

SPURS (Battle). (*See GUINEGATE.*)

STABAT MATER DOLOROSA.—This celebrated Latin hymn, performed in the Romish churches during Holy Week, was written by a monk named Jacopone in the 14th century. The Bianchi (*q.v.*), or White Penitents, sang it as they passed through Italy in 1399.

STADE TOLLS.—These dues, levied by the Hanoverian government on vessels and goods passing up the Elbe, take their name from the little town of Stade, situated on the Schwinge, near its junction with the Elbe; and they were first levied by the archbishops of Bremen, according to a grant made to them by the emperor Conrad II., A.D. 1033. By the treaty of Westphalia, signed at Osnaburg Oct. 24, 1648, the toll was ceded to Sweden. In 1712 it passed, with the duchy of Bremen, into the possession of Denmark; and subsequently it was ceded to Hanover, by a treaty with Denmark, in 1717, and a further treaty with Sweden in 1719. George II., as elector of Hanover, issued a proclamation permitting British vessels to proceed directly to Hamburg, without detention at Stade, Dec. 1, 1736; and the dues were revised and amended, according to a convention signed between Hanover and other states bordering on the Elbe, April 13, 1844. The British government proposed the abolition of the toll, June 2, 1860, on terms approved by the Hanoverian administration, Hanover receiving £3,000,000 as compensation. The Stade

dues are frequently styled the Brunshausen tolls, from the village where the duties are collected.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst).—The first stone of this college was laid by the duke of Cambridge, Dec. 14, 1859. The object of the institution is to enable military officers who have served a probationary course of regimental duties to qualify themselves for promotion to staff appointments.

STAFFORD (Staffordshire), the ancient Stadford or Stedeford, to which St. Bertlin, son of a Mercian king, retired A.D. 705, when several houses were built, which formed the nucleus of the present town. Ethelfielda, countess of Mercia, erected a castle in 913. A priory of Black Canons was founded in 1181. King John granted the town its first charter in 1207, and it has exercised the elective franchise since 1295. The grammar-school was rebuilt and endowed by Edward VI. in 1550. Noel's Almshouses were founded in 1640. An indecisive battle was fought between the royalist and parliamentary troops at Hopton Heath, near this town, March 19, 1643. The County Infirmary was instituted in 1766, and the present building erected in 1772. The County Lunatic Asylum was established in 1818.

STAGE CARRIAGES, or COACHES, were introduced into England in the 17th century, and the earliest public document in which they are mentioned, is dated April 26, 1658. In 1678 a six-horse stage-coach was established between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and a through communication between London and Edinburgh was established before 1754. Mail-coaches (*q.v.*) were introduced in 1784, and omnibusses (*q.v.*), which are included under the legal term of stage-carriages, in 1829. The duty on stage-carriages was first imposed by 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 22 (1694). The number of passengers to be carried in such vehicles, and the measures to be taken to insure their safety, were regulated by 50 Geo. III. c. 48 (June 9, 1810). The old duties were repealed, and new ones imposed, by 55 Geo. III. c. 185 (July 11, 1815), and the laws relating to the subject were consolidated by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120 (Aug. 16, 1832), which was amended by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 48 (Aug. 23, 1833). They were again amended by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79 (Aug. 5, 1842).

STALIMENE (Ægean Sea), the ancient Lemnos (*q.v.*), was taken from the Eastern empire by the Venetian republic, and erected into a grand-duchy in favour of Philocole Navagier, A.D. 1207. In 1478 it was ceded to the Turks, from whom it was retaken by the Venetians in 1656. In 1657 it was again taken by the Turks, who still retain possession.

STAMFORD (Lincolnshire).—The Picts and Scots were defeated here by the Britons and Saxons, A.D. 449. Edward the Elder took it in 922 from the Danes, who afterwards regained possession. Edmund I. recovered it in 942. The Danes again obtained possession soon after, and held it till 1041. The monas-

tery of Grey Friars was founded in 1206; St. Michael's church in 1230; the monastery of Black Friars in 1241; St. George's church was rebuilt in 1450, upon the site of a much older edifice; St. John's was founded in 1450; All Saints about 1465; and Brown's Hospital in 1485. Radcliffe's School was established by the bequest of W. Radcliffe, who died in 1530; the grammar-school was founded in 1548, and in 1572 Lord Burleigh settled a number of Flemish Protestant refugees, who introduced the art of silk and serge weaving. The town-hall was rebuilt in 1776, and the girls' national schools were founded in 1815.

STAMP ACT.—The celebrated "Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c.," 5 Geo. III. c. 12 (March 22, 1765), passed both houses of parliament with scarcely any discussion. It took effect from Nov. 1, 1765, and was repealed by 6 Geo. III. c. 11 (March 18, 1766). (*See AMERICAN STAMP ACT.*)

STAMP DUTIES.—By 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 9 (1670), certain duties were imposed on deeds enrolled, crown grants, and law proceedings, but they were not denoted by stamps. Stamp duties, properly so called, were introduced into this country from Holland, and were first imposed by 5 Will. & Mary, c. 21 (1694). By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1694), they were granted on marriages, births, and burials, and by 8 Anne, c. 9 (1709), on premiums with apprentices. Newspapers were first taxed by 10 Anne, c. 19 (1711). Stamp duties were introduced into Ireland in 1774. Bills of exchange and notes were subjected to the stamp laws by 22 Geo. III. c. 33 (1782), and patent medicines by 23 Geo. III. c. 62 (1783). All the stamp duties were repealed by 44 Geo. III. c. 98 (July 23, 1804), which was amended by 48 Geo. III. c. 149 (July 4, 1808). Both these statutes were repealed by the general stamp act, 55 Geo. III. c. 184 (July 11, 1815). By 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 55 (July 2, 1827), the stamp offices of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated, and by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 60 (Aug. 13, 1834), the boards of stamps and taxes were united. The stamp laws were amended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97 (Aug. 14, 1850); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853); 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 9, 1854); and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 111 (Aug. 23, 1860).

STANDARD (Battle).—The battle of Cuten Moor, or Northallerton (*g.v.*), is so called because the English barons rallied round a sacred standard, consisting of a ship's mast fixed in a four-wheeled vehicle, and bearing the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, surmounted by a pyx containing the consecrated host.

STANDARD FOR GOLD AND SILVER.—The appointment of a fixed standard of fineness for the precious metals is very ancient, as the method of testing known as the Trial of the Pix, is mentioned as early as 1282; and by 25 Edw. III. c. 13 (1350), all coin is ordered

to be made of standard metal. The standard was regulated by 12 Geo. II. c. 26 (1739), and was reduced, as far as gold wares are concerned, by 38 Geo. III. c. 69 (June 21, 1798), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (Aug. 10, 1854). Wedding-rings are exempted from restrictions as to standard by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (July 23, 1855).

STANDARDS were first used by the Egyptians, who carried some animal at the end of a spear. The earlier Greeks set up a piece of armour as a rallying signal. In later times each state assumed some distinctive badge. The earliest standard employed by the Romans was a bundle of hay fixed to a pole; but in after-years effigies of the gods and emperors, and of animals and birds, especially of the eagle, were adopted. The barbarians generally used the figure of a dragon, and this also was employed by the Roman legions during the Empire, and was for many years the chief ensign of the Western empire, and of the English and Norman sovereigns. (*See BANNER, EAGLE, FLAGS, &c.*)

STANFORD BRIDGE (Battle).—Tostig, with an army of English and Flemish, and his ally Harold Hardrada, with an army of Norwegians, were defeated at this place, on the river Derwent, in Yorkshire, by Harold II., king of England, Sept. 25, 1066. Tostig and Harold Hardrada were killed in the encounter.

STANGEBRO (Battle).—The duke Charles, uncle of Sigismund III., king of Poland and Sweden, to whom the administration of affairs in the latter country had been intrusted, usurped sovereign power, and defeated the king in an engagement at this place, in Sweden, A.D. 1598.

STANHOPE, or GERMAN ADMINISTRATION. under the direction of James, created Earl Stanhope April 7, 1718, and the earl of Sunderland, was formed April 15, 1717. In the earlier part of its existence, Earl Stanhope was first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, but he subsequently resigned the leadership to the earl of Sunderland. The ministry was thus constituted:—

First Lord of the Treasury	} Mr. Stanhope.
and Chancellor of the Exchequer	
Lord Chancellor	Lord, afterwards Earl Cowper.
Privy Seal	Duke of Kingston.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison.
Secretary at War	Mr. Craggs.
Admiralty	Earl of Berkeley.

Addison resigned on account of ill health, March 18, 1718, and the earl of Sunderland became first lord of the Treasury and president of the council March 20. (*See SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION.*)

STANMORE (Middlesex).—The manor of Stanmore became the property of the abbey of St. Albans A.D. 1221. Archbishop Boyle was rector of Stanmore from 1610 to 1618. The church, restored in 1630, was consecrated by Archbishop Laud July 16, 1632.

STANNARY COURTS.—These courts were

instituted at a very remote period for the convenience of the Cornish tin-miners. They are mentioned in charters of the reign of John, and their privileges were confirmed by Edward III. A.D. 1359. Their jurisdiction was regulated by 16 Charles I. c. 15 (1641), and the courts themselves were remodelled by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106 (Aug. 20, 1836). The Stannary laws were amended by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58 (Aug. 17, 1839), and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 32 (June 15, 1855).

STAPLES INN (London).—This inn of chancery was formerly a frequent resort of wool-merchants, in consequence of which it was called Staple Hall. Dugdale states that it became an inn of chancery in or before the reign of Henry V. (1413–1422); but it did not become the property of a law society until the time of Henry VIII. (1509–1547).

STARCH.—A patent was obtained, A.D. 1796, by Lord William Murray, for making starch from horse-chestnuts, and Wickham obtained a patent in 1824 for making it from rice. O. Jones, in 1840, produced starch from rice by a new process, and in 1841 Berger took out a patent for making rice starch by the action of an alkaline salt. James Colman obtained a patent in December, 1841, for making starch from Indian corn.

STAR CHAMBER.—The etymology of the name of this celebrated court is very uncertain. Some contend that the chamber where it held its sitting received its name from the starry decorations of its roof, and others that Star Chamber is a corruption of "Starrs" Chamber; and that the room was so called because it was used as a repository for contracts made with Jews—"Starrs" being the old name for such contracts. Hallam considers that this court originated in the Consilium Ordinarium, which had been the subject of numerous statutes from the time of Edward III.; but the usual opinion is that it was erected by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 (1486). Its constitution and authority were defined more particularly by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20 (1529), by which the president of the council was made one of its judges, and it was finally abolished by 16 Charles I. c. 10 (1640). An attempt to restore the jurisdiction of the court of Star Chamber was made without success in 1662.

STAR OF INDIA (Order).—This order of knighthood was instituted by Queen Victoria by letters patent dated Feb. 23, 1861. It consists of twenty knights, exclusive of the sovereign. The first and principal knight and grand master of the order, is the viceroy and governor-general of India for the time being.

STATEN ISLAND (United States), about eleven miles S.W. of New York, was occupied by the British army under General Howe, July 9, 1776.

STATE-PAPER OFFICE.—This office was established A.D. 1578, and is the depository of the official correspondence of the country from the reign of Henry VIII. An attempt

to improve the catalogues was made in 1764 and in 1800 the office was placed under an improved system of management. The publication of the calendar of State Papers was commenced in 1857.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. (*See* PARLIAMENT (French) and NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.)

STATES OF THE CHURCH. (*See* PAPAL STATES.)

STATIONERS.—The company of stationers or text-writers were formed into a guild A.D. 1403, and received their first charter May 4, 1557. It was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1558. The entries of copies commenced in 1558, and the delivery of books in 1662. The first hall, in Milk Street, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was rebuilt in 1670.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The government, A.D. 1793, established a Board of Agriculture in England, which collected and published many statistics referring to the state of agriculture. Nothing of a practical character, however, was accomplished until 1832, when Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thompson, who then presided over the Board of Trade, established a statistical office in that department. The Statistical Society of London was established March 15, 1834.

STATISTICS.—Hallam (*Literature of Europe*, pt. iv. sec. 109) states that "the Italians were the first who laid anything like a foundation for statistics or political arithmetic." They were succeeded by the English, whose earliest work on the subject is Graunt's "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," published in 1661. The earliest attempt to comprehend all the details of statistical science within the limits of one work was made in the "Statistical Account of Scotland," which was published by Sir John Sinclair in 1791. In 1832 Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thompson established a statistical office in connection with the Board of Trade; and in 1833 a similar department was instituted by the British Association. The Statistical Society of London was founded March 15, 1834, and commenced the publication of its journal in May, 1838. A central statistical commission was established in Belgium by a royal decree, in October, 1841; and international statistical congresses have been since held under its auspices. The first of these congresses assembled at Brussels, Sept. 19, 1853; the second at Paris, in September, 1855; the third at Vienna, in September, 1857; and the fourth at London, July 16, 1860.

STATUES.—Phidias, the greatest sculptor who ever lived, was born at Athens about B.C. 500. The first statue executed by an Englishman was that of Thomas Sutton by Nicholas Stone, in 1615. The first equestrian statue erected in England was that of Charles I. by Le Seur, in 1678. Public statues within the metropolitan police district were placed under the control of the commissioners of public works and buildings by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 33 (July 10, 1854).

STATUTES.—The statutes of the English parliament were first ordered to be printed A.D. 1483. By 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21 (June 10, 1850), provisions were made for shortening the language used in parliamentary statutes. A list of all the statutes referred to in this work is given in the Index.—(See ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.)

STEAM-CARRIAGE.—The earliest example of a carriage propelled by steam was one invented by Theophilus Cugnot, A.D. 1763, which proved a failure. In 1784 James Watt suggested a plan for a steam-carriage, but it was not carried into effect. In 1786 William Symington, in Scotland, and Oliver Evans, in North America, both laboured to introduce steam-propelled vehicles on common roads, and in 1802 Messrs. Trevithick and Vivian patented an engine which was partially successful. Julius Griffith's carriage was patented in 1821, the experiments of David Gordon commenced in 1822, and Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's patent was taken out May 14, 1825. In consequence of the conflicting claims of different inventors, a committee of the House of Commons was nominated, which presented a report, Oct. 12, 1831, favourable to the introduction of steam-carriages on common roads. In 1860 a carriage, invented by the earl of Caithness, attained very satisfactory results. (See RAILROADS.)

STEAM, STEAM-ENGINE, &c.—Hero of Alexandria, writing about B.C. 120, describes some apparatus in which motion was produced by the force of steam. The Italian architect Branca imparted a rotatory motion to a series of wheels by means of the forcible emission of steam from an orifice in a boiler, A.D. 1629. The first work in which steam is scientifically treated, was published at Basel by John Ziegler, in 1769. Dr. Robison's experiments on the temperature and elasticity of steam were made in 1778, and Dr. Dalton published a valuable series of discoveries in 1793. The following table exhibits a chronological view of the leading inventions connected with the steam-engine:—

A.D.

- 1663. The marquis of Worcester constructs a rude steam-engine, which he describes in the "Century of Inventions."
- 1680. Dr. Denys Papin invents the safety-valve.
- 1690. He invents the cylinder and piston.
- 1695. He suggests an atmospheric steam-engine.
- 1698. July. Captain Thomas Savery patents an invention for raising water by steam power.
- 1705. Invention of Thomas Newcomen's engine.
- 1717. Henry Beighton perfects self-acting valve-gear.
- 1720. Leupold produces the first idea of a high-pressure engine.
- 1759. James Watt directs his attention to the subject of the steam-engine.
- 1765. James Watt invents the condenser.
- 1769. Jan. 5. James Watt takes out his first patent.
- 1770. Smeaton improves the atmospheric engine.
- 1774. Watt and Boulton commence their partnership.
- 1775. Watt's patent is extended for twenty-five years.

A.D.

- 1781. Mr. Steed patents the crank motion, and Hornblower invents the double-cylinder engine.
- 1784. Watt invents the parallel motion.
- 1785. He invents the governor and throttle-valve. The oscillating cylinder is invented by William Murdoch.
- 1797. Dr. Edmund Cartwright patents the metallic piston.
- 1799. Matthew Murray proposes the slide-valve.
- 1802. Trevithick and Vivian invent the high-pressure engine.
- 1804. Arthur Woolf perfects the double-cylinder engine.
- 1830. The Messrs. Dakeyne patent the first disc engine.
- 1845. George Daniel Bishopp patents his disc engine.

STEAM-GUN.—A gun of large size, steam being used instead of gunpowder, was invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, May 15, 1824, but it proved of little use.

STEAM-HAMMER was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth, of Manchester, and patented by him June 9, 1842.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The following are the most important dates connected with this important subject:—

A.D.

- 1543. Blasco de Gavay propels a boat at Barcelona by means of a "large kettle of boiling water."
- 1736. Dec. 21. Jonathan Hulls patents a machine for carrying ships out of harbour against wind or tide, or in a calm, by means of steam.
- 1752. Daniel Bernouilli invents a screw propeller, to be worked by steam.
- 1770. James Watt proposes the screw propeller.
- 1774. The count d'Anxiron constructs a steamer, which fails, on the Seine.
- 1775. Mr. Eliot proposes steam navigation in the United States.
- 1778. The notorious Thomas Paine suggests steam as a means of propelling vessels.
- 1782. A steamboat is built by the Marquis Jouffroy, and is tried on the Saône without success.
- 1783. Mr. Fitch moves a vessel by steam power on the Delaware, North America.
- 1785. Mr. William Murdoch invents the oscillating cylinder.
- 1789. Dec. 26. Mr. William Symington constructs a steamer, which attains a speed of seven miles an hour, on the Forth of Clyde canal.
- 1801. Symington constructs the *Charlotte Dundas*, "the first practical steamboat."
- 1807. Oct. 3. Mr. Robert Fulton establishes the *Clermont*, as a regular steam-packet between New York and Albany. The engines were furnished by Watt & Boulton.
- 1812. Jan. 18. Mr. Henry Bell institutes the steam-navigation of the Clyde, by starting the *Comet* between Glasgow and Greenock.
- 1815. Jan. 23. The *Margery* plies between London and Gravesend, and is the first Thames steamer. Steam-packets are established between Glasgow and London.
- 1817. Oct. 14. Mr. James Watt, Jun., crosses the Channel in the *Caledonia*, and ascends the Rhine, thus making the first steam voyage on the sea.
- 1819. The *Savannah* steamer crosses from America to Liverpool.
- 1822. The *Comet* steamer is built for the Royal Navy.
- 1829. The *Curaçoa* makes two voyages between Holland and the West Indies.

- A.D.
 1836. The screw propeller is patented by F. P. Smith.
 1838. April 4. The *Sirius* steam packet sails from London to New York, and completes the voyage in seventeen days. April 7. The *Great Western* packet leaves Bristol for New York, and makes the passage in fifteen days.
 1840. Smith constructs the *Archimedes* screw steamer.
 1843. The Messrs. Ruthven, of Edinburgh, introduce the water-jet system of steam propelling. July 19. Launch of the *Great Britain*.
 1845. Screw steamers are adopted in the navy.
 1851. Aug. 7. Passing of the Steam Navigation Act.
 1854. May 1. The building of the *Great Eastern* is commenced at Millwall.
 1857. Nov. 3. The launch of the *Great Eastern* commences. It is completed Jan 31, 1858.
 1859. Sept. 14. A terrific explosion occurs on the *Great Eastern*, and ten men are killed. The English government orders an immense steam valve of 1,250 horse-power to be built.
 1860. June. Captain Cowper Phipps Coles proposes his shot-proof gun shields for iron steamers. Dec. 29. Launch of the British iron-cased screw steamer *Warrior*.

STEARINE, a solid transparent substance, was first made known by Chevreul A.D. 1823.

STEDINGERS, so called from a district in the duchy of Oldenburg where these heretics were most numerous. They flourished in the early part of the 12th century, and were nearly exterminated in 1234 by an army of 40,000 crusaders. They refused to pay tithes, and were charged with holding various absurd notions by their papal persecutors. They were also called Halleian heretics, from a town of that name in Swabia.

STEEL.—One kind, called *stomoma* by the Greeks, and another *chalybs*, manufactured by the Chalybes, was in use in the time of Homer, B.C. 962. Diodorus describes a process followed by the Celtiberians, in Spain, for oxydizing the iron to make steel, which was afterwards forged into weapons, B.C. 43. Japan has long been famed for the quality of this metal used in the manufacture of sabres. The method of hardening by immersion in water was practised in the 11th or 12th century. Oils and other fluids were used for the same purpose, the archduke Cosmo, of Tuscany, enjoying the credit of having discovered a valuable one A.D. 1555. The art of converting bar-iron into steel, by dipping into other fused iron, is described by Reaumur, about 1730, although it was known much earlier. A costly description of the metal was the *ferrum Indicum*, a hundred talents of which were presented to Alexander in India, B.C. 327. Some pieces, under the name of *wootz*, were sent from that country to the Royal Society in 1795. Damasked steel, a famous quality, was early obtained from the Levant. Cast steel was first made by Huntsman, at Attercliffe, Sheffield, in 1770. Faraday and Stodart published a series of experiments, showing how the quality might be improved by alloy with silver and

other metals, in 1822. Heath, who spent a fortune on his experiments, devised a mode of combining carbon with manganese to produce a carburet, by which good steel was made from English iron, in 1839. Bessemer's process for converting pig-iron into malleable iron, and that again into steel, without any additional consumption of fuel, for which he has taken out several patents, was announced at the meeting of the British Association in 1856.

STEEL PENS were first brought into use about 1803. They have since undergone various improvements, and are the subject of numerous patents.

STEELYARD was known to the Romans under the name of *statera*, and frequently made of brass, as described by Vitruvius, B.C. 27. From the manner in which it is spoken of in a tract of the time, it seems to have been little known in England in 1578. Martius' "Index Weighing-Machine" and many other modifications have been devised; and M. Hanin, a Frenchman, received a prize from the Society of Arts for one in 1790.

STEELYARD, or STILLYARD.—The Germans of the Steelyard were located in London A.D. 979, but the company was erected, according to some authors, in 1215, according to others, by Henry III. in 1232. Their privileges were extended in 1260, and Edward I. granted them a charter in 1280. It was confirmed by Henry V. in 1413, and renewed by Edward IV. in 1466. Their privileges were revoked by Edward VI. in 1552, restored by Mary in 1554, and finally abrogated by Elizabeth in 1578. Their house was shut up in 1597, and its German inhabitants sent away.

STEENKIRK, or STEINKIRK (Battle).—At this village, in France, William III. of England was defeated by the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, Aug. 3, 1692.

STENOGRAPHY. (See **SHORTHAND**.)

STEPHEN, third son of Stephen, count of Blois, and Adela, daughter of William I., was born about A.D. 1096, and was crowned king of England, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1135. Stephen married Matilda, daughter of the count of Boulogne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He waged a long war against the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., she having claimed the crown. She was recognized as "Lady of England," at a council held at Winchester, April 7, 1141. This was brought to a close by the treaty of Winchester, signed Nov. 7, 1153, which provided for the succession to the throne of her son Henry, on the death of Stephen, which occurred Oct. 25, 1154.

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL (London), built by King Stephen about A.D. 1135, and rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, became the seat of the English parliament in September, 1552. It was totally destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1834.

STEREOMETER, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid and other bodies, was invented by Say, a French officer of engineers, A.D. 1797.

STEREOSCOPE.—Professor Wheatstone read a treatise before the Royal Society, on the phenomena of binocular vision, and illustrated his theories with what he called the “reflecting stereoscope,” A.D. 1838. Sir David Brewster communicated to the same society his lenticular, or refracting stereoscope, in 1843. M. Duboscq, of Paris, manufactured a very fine one, which, with a set of daguerreotypes, was presented to Queen Victoria in 1851. The principle on which the instrument depends was known to Euclid, B.C. 300, and described by Galen A.D. 174.

STEREOTYPE is said to have been invented in Holland, bibles having been printed at Leyden from stereotype plates A.D. 1711. The art was, however, brought to perfection in England. Books were printed from stereotype plates by Ged of Edinburgh, in 1725; and plates for bibles and prayer-books were cast at Cambridge in 1729. Earl Stanhope introduced it into London in 1803. Applegate obtained a patent in 1818 for improvements in stereotype plates.

STETHOSCOPE, a wooden cylinder used by medical men to ascertain the condition of the lungs, was invented by M. Laennec of Paris, A.D. 1823.

STETTIN (Prussia) owes its origin to a Wendish castle, and a large village existed here as early as A.D. 830. A Wendish temple erected here was destroyed and rebuilt several times during the struggle between Christianity and Paganism, and was finally destroyed on the triumph of the former in the 13th century. A treaty of peace was concluded at Stettin, in 1570, between Norway and Sweden, the principal articles being that John III., king of Sweden, should restore his Norwegian conquests, and that Frederick II., king of Norway, should also restore his conquests, receiving, however, Elfsburg and a large sum of money. The ancient castle was the residence of the dukes of Pomerania from 1575 to 1637, when the line became extinct. Stettin, with the rest of Pomerania, was conquered by Russia in 1713, and, after undergoing various changes, was finally ceded to Prussia in 1814.

STICKLASTADT (Battle).—Olaf II., king of Norway, having been driven from his throne by Canute the Great, was defeated and slain in this battle, fought for the recovery of his kingdom, July 29, 1030.

STIRLING (Scotland).—The earliest charter given by Alexander I. is dated A.D. 1119. The castle, of the early history of which nothing is known, was, in the 12th and 13th centuries, one of the strongest fortresses in Scotland. It was besieged by Robert Bruce in 1313. James II. stabbed the earl of Douglas here in 1452. The church, formerly a Franciscan monastery, was founded by James IV. in 1494. James VI. was crowned at Stirling July 24, 1567. The earl of Lennox was murdered in the castle Sept. 4, 1571. Gowan's hospital was erected in 1639. The remnant of the Scottish army having retreated to Stirling after the battle of Dunbar,

Sept. 3, 1650, surrendered to General Monk Aug. 14, 1651.

STIRREPS were not used before the 6th century. Hippocrates and Galen speak of a disease of the feet and ancles from suspension without a resting-place when riding.

STOCKHOLM (Sweden) was founded by Birger Jarl about A.D. 1260. Christian I., king of Denmark, was crowned here in 1457, and John II., king of Denmark and Norway, was crowned king of Sweden, at Stockholm, in 1497. It was strongly fortified and defended by Queen Christina of Denmark, against the Swedish insurgents, from Oct. 7, 1501, to March 27, 1502; and a still more heroic defence was that made by Christina Gyllenstierna in 1520, against Christian II. of Denmark. Stockholm replaced Upsala as the capital of Sweden in the 17th century. The palace, commenced in 1697, was finished in 1753. The royal library in the palace was destroyed by fire in 1697. A granite obelisk was erected by Gustavus IV. in 1793, to commemorate the zeal and fidelity of the citizens in the war against Russia from 1788 to 1790. A revolution took place at Stockholm March 13, 1809, when Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, was deposed.—A treaty of peace with Russia was signed here March 3, 1813, by which Sweden bound herself to employ a body of 30,000 men to act with the Russians against the French in North Germany. A treaty between England, France, and Sweden, was concluded here Nov. 21, 1855.

STOCKINGS were unknown to the Romans till after the time of Hadrian, A.D. 138. They were used by the Anglo-Saxons in the 8th century, and made of cloth in the 12th century. The ladies of the time of Edward II. wore them of precisely the modern form. Henry VIII. wore silk stockings. A Spanish pair, which included breeches, stockings, and shoes, was presented to Edward VI. A pair of knitted silk stockings made in England was presented in 1601 to Queen Elizabeth, who afterwards refused to wear any other sort. A London apprentice made the first worsted knitted stockings in England, taking the hint from a pair that were brought from Mantua in 1564. In France young men of fashion wore them of different patterns upon each leg in the 16th century. A company of stocking-knitters was formed at Paris in 1527.

STOCK-JOBING ACT.—By 7 Geo. II. c. 8 (March 28, 1734), provisions were made for the prevention of stock-jobbing, and by 10 Geo. II. c. 8 (1737), these provisions were rendered perpetual.

STOCKPORT (Cheshire).—The castle was held A.D. 1173 by Geoffrey de Costentyn against Henry II. The free school was founded in 1487. Stockport was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644, and retaken by the Parliament army, under Leslie, in 1645. It was occupied on two occasions in 1745 by Prince Charles-Edward, the Pretender.

STOCKS.—It was enacted by 7 Hen. IV. c. 17 (1405), that every village and town should have a pair of stocks; and by 4 James I.

c. 5 (1606), that every person convicted of drunkenness should be fined five shillings, or spend six hours in the stocks. This last act was confirmed by 21 James I. c. 7 (1623).

STOCKTON (Durham).—This town is supposed to have received its first charter from King John, A.D. 1201. In 1310 Bishop Anthony Beke granted a weekly market to Stockton; and in 1322 the town was burned and plundered by the Scotch. They held the castle in 1644. The parliament ordered it to be dismantled in 1647, and it was entirely destroyed in 1652. The church, commenced June 5, 1710, upon the site of an old chapel dating as far back as 1234, was finished and consecrated Aug. 21, 1712. The bridge over the Tees, commenced Aug. 23, 1764, was finished in April, 1771. The Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened for traffic in September, 1825.

STOICS.—The disciples of Zeno, a Greek philosopher, were called Stoics, because he taught in the *Στοα*, or porch. Zeno was born at Citium, a small town in the island of Cyprus, about B.C. 357, taught at Athens B.C. 299, and died about B.C. 263.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (Staffordshire).—The old church of St. Peter is mentioned as early as A.D. 1291. Lambert Simnel was defeated and made prisoner in a battle fought near this town, June 16, 1487. The completion of the Grand Junction canal to Stoke in 1777 gave a great increase to the trade. The first newspaper published in this town appeared Jan. 1, 1809. St. Peter's church was pulled down and a new one erected in 1829.

STOLBOVA (Russia), celebrated for the peace between Russia and Sweden, signed here Jan. 26, 1617. It was purchased by Russia on the following terms; viz., the surrender to Sweden of Ingria, Carelia, the whole country between Ingria and Novgorod, the renunciation of Livonia and Esthonia, and a large sum of money. It was renewed by the treaty of Cardis (*q. v.*).

STONE.—The Egyptians chiefly used granite in their buildings, the Assyrians alabaster, and the Greeks and Romans marble. The ancient Britons used stone in their remarkable Druidical circles (*see* **STONEHENGE**), and stone circular towers of a very early date exist in Scotland and Ireland. During the Roman occupation of this island, numerous stone edifices were erected, and in A.D. 296 the British builders are mentioned as the most skilful masons known. After the departure of the Romans, however, the art of building in stone declined, and was not restored until the year 674, when it was revived by Wilfred, bishop of York, and Benedict Biscop. The first stone church in Scotland was erected in 710. A commission to inquire into the kinds of stone most suitable for building purposes was appointed in 1839, in order to insure a sound material for the new house of parliament, but the result has not proved satisfactory. Frederick Ransome patented his artificial stone Oct. 22, 1844. Hutchinson's

process for the preservation of stone was patented in 1847, Barrett's in 1851, and Daines's in April, 1856. F. Ransome's system of coating stone with an insoluble silicate was patented Sept. 27, 1856.

STONE.—The operation for this disease is mentioned by Hippocrates (B.C. 460—357). Celsus gave an exact description of it A.D. 17. Germain Colot, a French physician, performed it on a criminal at Paris in 1474. The present method was first taught at Paris by Frère Jacques in 1697. The operation by crushing the stone, called lithotrity (*q. v.*), was first proposed in 1812.

STONEHENGE (Wiltshire), on Salisbury Plain, is believed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. Owing to a rapid thaw, three of the large stones, the smallest weighing about twenty tons, fell from their place, Jan. 3, 1797. Geoffrey of Monmouth states that it was erected by Aurelius Ambrosius in memory of 460 Britons put to death by Hengist. Polydore Virgil says the Britons erected this monument in memory of Aurelius Ambrosius. Inigo Jones believed it to be a Roman temple.

STONEY POINT (North America), taken by the English after a sharp cannonade June 1, 1779, was retaken by the American brigadier Wayne, July 15. The latter evacuated the fort after having destroyed the works, and it was again occupied by the English.

STORMS.—The earliest attempt to arrive at a scientific knowledge of the law of storms was made by Captain Langford, who published a paper on the West-Indian hurricanes in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1698. In 1743 Don Juan de Ulloa described the rotary storms of the Pacific, and in 1801 Colonel Capper made some observations on the hurricanes of Malabar. William Redfield, of New York, published a valuable paper on the management of ships in storms and the use of the barometer, in 1831; and in 1838 the law of storms was established on a definite scientific basis by Lieutenant-Colonel William Reid, of the Royal Engineers. Henry Piddington's publications on the subject commenced in 1839.

STORTHING, or Norwegian parliament, was first held at Bergen by Hako IV., A.D. 1223. By an agreement made with the king of Sweden, the two crowns were united May 17, 1814. Both chambers passed a motion to abolish hereditary nobility in 1815. The royal assent was refused, but the chambers carried their point in 1821.

STOURBRIDGE (Worcestershire).—The free grammar-school, at which Dr. Johnson was a scholar, A.D. 1726, was founded by Edward VI. in 1551. The church was built by subscription in 1742. A riot took place among the colliers, Nov. 14, 1767, when they compelled the farmers to sell their corn at five shillings a bushel. The railway to Dudley was opened in 1852.

STOVE.—The ancient Greeks and Romans usually employed charcoal braziers for heating their apartments. The first important

scientific work on stoves was published in France by Cardinal Polignac, A.D. 1713. Dr. Neil Arnot patented his stove Nov. 14, 1821, and William Jeakes patented a method of applying a ventilating apparatus to the Arnot stoves, Oct. 22, 1838.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD (Battle).—Lord Astley, with 3,000 cavaliers, marching from Worcester to join Charles I. at Oxford, was defeated at this place, in Gloucestershire, by Colonel Morgan. His men were killed, captured, or dispersed, and he was taken prisoner, March 22, 1646.

STRAFFORDIANS.—Lord Digby and fifty-four other members of the House of Commons voted against the bill of attainder against the earl of Strafford, April 21, 1641. Their names were posted in the streets as "Straffordians, who, to save a traitor, would betray their country."

STRALSUND (Prussia) was founded by Jaromar I., prince of Rügen, A.D. 1209. It became a free imperial town and a member of the Hanseatic League, and was besieged by Wallenstein, who, notwithstanding his boast that he would "take it if it were bound to heaven with chains," had to abandon the attempt, after losing 12,000 men, in 1628. Sweden obtained possession at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. It was captured, after a bombardment, by Frederick-William of Brandenburg in 1678, and was restored to Sweden in 1679. Charles XII., on his return to Europe, arrived here Nov. 22, 1714. It surrendered to the combined forces of Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony, Dec. 21, 1715, and was again restored to Sweden in 1720. The Prussian general Dohna blockaded the place, but left to follow the Russian army, in February, 1758. By a convention with Sweden, England paid £50,000 to put it in a state of defence, Oct. 3, 1805. General Essen, commander of the fortress, issued forth, and attacked and defeated the French blockading force in April, 1807. The French having collected an overwhelming army under its walls, the Swedish monarch listened to the entreaties of the inhabitants and surrendered it, Aug. 22. Colonel Schill, a Prussian officer, took possession in 1809. The French, under General Gratien, recovered it by assault, Schill falling in the defence, May 31. Napoleon I. seized it with all the ships in the harbour, arming them as privateers against the commerce of England, in January, 1812. A treaty with Sweden secured to England the right of an entrepôt in the harbour for twenty years, March 3, 1813. It was finally ceded to Prussia in 1815.

STRAND (London).—Henry III. granted this important thoroughfare to his uncle, Peter of Savoy, A.D. 1245, and the result was the erection of the Savoy Palace (*q.v.*). The Strand was first paved in 1532. Somerset House (*q.v.*) was commenced in 1549; Salisbury House was finished in 1602, and pulled down in 1695; and Northumberland House was built about 1605. The Strand, or

Waterloo Bridge (*q.v.*), was commenced in 1811, and various improvements in the road were authorized by the Strand Improvement Act, 7 Geo. IV. c. 77 (May 31, 1826).

STRASBURG (France), the ancient Argentoratum, originally a town of the Tribocci, where the Romans had a manufactory of arms, was the scene of a victory gained by Julian over the Alemanni A.D. 357. It fell into the hands of the Alemanni in 455, and after the victory gained over them by Clovis, in 496, a fort, called Strateburgum, was built on the site of the city, which had been reduced to ruins. An improvement in its condition took place after the abbey of St. Etienne was founded by Adelbert, duke of Alsace, in 718. It was annexed to the German empire in 870. Louis II. the German and Charles the Bald renewed their alliance here in 842, the oath taken by Charles on the occasion being the most ancient existing specimen of the Romance language. It obtained important privileges from the emperor Philip in 1205, and formed, with other cities on the Rhine, a league to protect the navigation of the river in 1253. Protestantism having gained ground, its adherents obtained a number of the churches in 1523. A contest for the bishopric took place between the two religious parties in 1593. With the province of Alsace, it was ceded to France, Louis XIV. making a solemn entry into the city Oct. 23, 1681. Dreadful atrocities were perpetrated by the mob during the revolution in 1789, and still greater by the Convention, upon the inhabitants, on account of a royalist reaction in 1793. Moreau, with his army, crossed the Rhine near Strasburg, June 23, 1796. Louis Napoleon was foiled in an attempt to create a revolution here, Oct. 29, 1836, and sent off to America. The cathedral of Notre Dame was founded in 1015, and completed in 1439. The tower, of which Erwin of Steinbach was the architect, was carried on by his son and his daughter after his death in 1318. The famous clock was constructed in 1571.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire) was a place of importance as early as A.D. 700. The long stone bridge was built by Sir Hugh Clopton, lord mayor of London, in 1491, during the reign of Henry VII. The free grammar-school, at which Shakespeare was a pupil, was founded in 1482. The town-hall was built in 1768, and the ancient church was repaired at considerable cost in 1840. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Shakespeare (*q.v.*).

STRATHCLYD.—This kingdom, between the Roman walls extending from Cumberland to the Clyde, was occupied by an independent British tribe about A.D. 600. It was ravaged by Haldane, a Northman, in 875, and the people chose Edward the Elder for their king in 924.

STRATHFIELDSAYE (Hampshire).—This estate, near Silchester, was purchased for the duke of Wellington by the British nation for the sum of £263,000, Nov. 6, 1817.

STRATTON (Battle).—The Cornish-men who took up arms for Charles I. defeated Henry Grey, earl of Stamford, at this place in Cornwall, May 16, 1643. The parliamentarians suffered severely in the battle.

STRAWBERRY HILL (Surrey).—This house at Twickenham, near London, was built by Mrs. Chevenix, who let it to Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, in May, 1747, and sold it to him the following year. In 1750 he commenced his improvements for converting the building into a miniature Gothic castle, and in 1757 he established the Strawberry Hill private printing-press. The extensive collection of articles of taste accumulated here by Walpole was sold by auction in April and May, 1842, the total proceeds amounting to £29,615. 8s. 9d.

STREET RAILWAYS.—Stone tramways for carriages were introduced in the Commercial Road, London, A.D. 1830, and subsequently in many other streets. Iron tramways were established in America, and introduced at Birkenhead in 1860. The first London line, extending from the Marble Arch to Bayswater, was opened March 23, 1861; the line from the Victoria station to Westminster Abbey was first used April 15; and the line from Westminster Bridge to Kennington in the same year. They were all removed in 1862.

STRELITZ, a military body resembling the Janissaries of Turkey, was instituted by Ivan IV., of Russia, about A.D. 1547. A serious revolt broke out among them in 1682. They took up arms in favour of Sophia, step-sister to Peter I., in 1689. This revolt was suppressed, but they rebelled again in 1698, when Peter I. abolished the corps, and substituted regular troops in their place.

STRIKES.—The practice adopted by operatives of endeavouring to compel employers to accede to their demands by "striking," or refusing to work, was introduced by the Trades Unions (*q. v.*).

A.D.

- 1810. About 30,000 spinners remain on strike in Lancashire for four months, and at length return to work at reduced wages.
- 1834. March 18. About 3,000 weavers strike at Leeds. Nov. to March 1, 1855. The Staffordshire potters strike for wages, and obtain an advance, after a loss of £27,000 in wages alone.
- 1836. Nov. 5. The operatives at Preston unite in an unavailing strike, which continues thirteen weeks, and occasions a total loss of £107,196.
- 1837. April 8 to Aug. 5. The Glasgow cotton-spinners strike for an increase of wages, but are compelled by necessity to return to work without gaining their object. The strike occasioned a loss of £194,540.
- 1852. A strike takes place among the operative engineers.
- 1853. July 27—30. Strike of the London cabmen.
- 1854. Nov. 5. to April 30. About 18,000 factory hands strike at Preston, which incurs a total loss of £623,216.
- 1859. July. The London builders strike in favour of the nine hours' movement. Oct. 31. The masons return to work. The total loss caused by this strike was £446,875.

A.D.

1860. The Coventry ribbon-weavers remain on strike for a short time in the middle of the year, in consequence of the increased introduction of French ribbons.

STRYCHNIA.—This poison was discovered A.D. 1818, by Pelletier and Caventou, in the seed of the *strychnus ignatia* and *nux vomica*. William Palmer, a surgeon of Rugeley, was executed at Stafford June 14, 1856, for having poisoned a person named Cook with strychnia.

STRUCCO.—The Greek tombs in Asia Minor were embellished, in low relief, with this composition. It was employed by the Romans for temples, floors, walls, and also for covering columns of brick to imitate marble, and has been found in the remains of ancient British settlements.

STUHLWEISSENBURG, or **ALBA REGIA (Hungary).**—This town, built in the 11th century, is the seat of a bishop, and was formerly the place of coronation of the kings of Hungary. Maximilian I. seized it Nov. 19, 1490. It was taken by the Turks in 1543, and was dismantled in 1792.

STURM.—Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, gained a great victory over the Poles, under Sigismund, at this town in Prussia, A.D. 1628.

STUTTGARD (Württemberg), the capital, first mentioned A.D. 1229, was besieged for seven weeks by the emperor Rodolph I. in 1286. The counts of Württemberg fixed their residence here in 1320, and it has been the capital of all the possessions of the house of Württemberg since 1482. The old castle, now used as government offices, was built in 1570. The Ständehaus, where the parliament meet, was built in 1580, but only adopted to its present purpose in 1819. The new palace, commenced in 1746, was finished in 1806. Alexander II. of Russia, and Napoleon III., had an interview here, Sept. 25, 1857.

STYLE. (*See NEW STYLE and OLD STYLE.*)

STYLITES, anchorites, who took up their abode on the top of various columns in Syria and Egypt, rose in the 2nd century. The most famous was St. Simeon (with whom, according to some authors, these anchorites originated), who lived thirty-seven years on the tops of various columns near Antioch. He began the practice about 395. Some of these fanatics were called Pillar Saints.

SUBIACO (Italy), the ancient Sublaqueum, the site of the well-known monastery of St. Benedict, to which that saint retired about A.D. 450. It was rebuilt in 847. The celebrated monastery of Santa Scholastica was founded in the 5th century, and restored in 981 by the abbot Stefano. The lower church of the monastery of St. Benedict dates from 1053, the upper from 1066, and the cloisters from 1235.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The first successful transmission of an electric discharge through water was effected by Dr. Watson, between Westminster and Lambeth, July 14, 1747, and in 1843 successful subaqueous

telegraphs were laid across the Rhine, by Werner Siemens. Charles V. Walker attached two miles of gutta-percha covered wire to the line at Folkestone, and after steaming out into the open sea, transmitted messages to London, thus proving the practicability of submarine telegraphy, Jan. 10, 1849. Jacob Brett laid an experimental wire between Dover and Calais, Aug. 28, 1850, and the permanent cable was laid Sept. 25, 1851. The line from Holyhead to Dublin was completed June 1, 1852; and that from the South Foreland to Ostend, May 4, 1853. The first line of any length was from Varna to Balaclava, which was laid during the Crimean war in 1855, and established communication through a distance of 310 miles. In 1854 Whitehouse commenced his researches on the possibility of an Atlantic telegraph, and 2,500 miles of cable were prepared, and stowed in equal quantities on board the English screw steamer *Agamemnon*, and the American man-of-war *Niagara*. The *Niagara* commenced paying out her cable from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, Aug. 7, 1857, but the cable snapped Aug. 11, and operations had to be suspended. The two vessels again sailed from Queenstown, May 29, 1858, on an experimental trip, after which they returned to Plymouth, and Thursday, June 10, they left Plymouth for the purpose of laying the cable. They reached the middle of the Atlantic June 26, and having joined their cables, commenced paying the mout, but after a series of breakages, they were again compelled to return to Queenstown, whence they once more set sail July 17. They reached the point of junction July 28, and on the following day they parted, the *Agamemnon* steering for Valentia, and the *Niagara* for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. Both vessels arrived in safety at their respective ports, Aug. 6, and on the 7th, Cyrus W. Field announced the successful completion of the enterprise. The first public despatch, a message from the Queen to President Buchanan, was received Aug. 17, and the cable continued effective until September 1, when the signals became unintelligible.

SUBSIDIES, or duties imposed by parliament on certain staple commodities in addition to the *custuma antiqua et magna*, were first levied by Ethelred II. to defray the expense of the Danegelt, A.D. 991. They were also demanded by William I. By 14 Edw. III. stat. 1, c. 20 (1340), the Commons granted liberal subsidies of wool to defray the expenses of the French wars, and by 11 Hen. IV. c. 7 (1409), they are confounded with the ordinary customs. In 1588 the parliament made the unusually large grant of two subsidies and four-fifteenths, in consequence of the Spanish armada. The last acts granting subsidies to the sovereign, were 15 Charles II. cc. 9 & 10 (1663).

SUCCADANA, or **SACADINA** (Borneo).—The chief town of a state of the same name, to which the Dutch began to trade

A.D. 1604. In 1623 they abandoned their factory here. They joined the sultan of Pontianak in fitting out an expedition against this place, which they took and utterly destroyed in 1786.

SUCCESSION. (See ACT OF SETTLEMENT and HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION.)

SUCCESSION DUTY.—By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51 (Aug. 4, 1853), real property was made subject to the legacy duty, paid on succession to every kind of property. This act was to be taken to have come into operation May 19, 1853.

SUCCESSION WAR.—In anticipation of the death of Charles II. of Spain, a treaty was signed Aug. 19, 1698, by England, the German empire, Holland, France, and smaller states, partitioning his empire amongst the competitors for the crown—the prince of Bavaria, the dauphin of France, and the archduke Charles—in certain proportions. Charles II., however, bequeathed, by will, his empire to the prince of Bavaria. He died suddenly, Feb. 6, 1699, and another secret partition treaty was signed March 25, 1700. Charles II., by advice of the papal court, declared Philip, duke of Anjou, his sole heir, and died Oct. 21, 1700 (O.S.). The new monarch having been crowned as Philip V., his title was generally acknowledged, except by the emperor Leopold I., when war commenced in Italy, and the French were defeated by Prince Eugene, at Carpi, in August, 1701. England and Holland afterwards joined the emperor, and the triple treaty of the Grand Alliance was signed Sept. 7, 1701. Marlborough was despatched to Holland, and war was declared against France and Spain on the same day, May 4, 1702, at the Hague, Vienna, and London. It was brought to a close by the treaty of Utrecht, signed by France, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, the United Provinces, and England, March 31, 1713 (O.S.). The emperor acknowledged Philip V. by the peace of Radstadt, signed March 6, 1714 (O.S.).

SUDBURY (Suffolk).—A convent of Dominican friars was established here A.D. 1272. The grammar-school was founded in 1491. The town received its first charter of incorporation from Queen Mary in 1554. It was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1559. Sudbury was disfranchised by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 53 (July 29, 1844).

SUEVI.—This powerful Gothic tribe, known to the Romans as early as B.C. 125, invaded Gaul B.C. 71, and were defeated and driven across the Rhine B.C. 53. They joined Radagaisus A.D. 405, and, having been defeated, recrossed the Rhine in 406. They entered Spain in 409, and founded a kingdom. Part of their territory was wrested from them by Wallia, general of the Goths, in 417, and other parts were captured by the Vandals in 429. They were almost exterminated in a great battle fought near Astorga by the Visigoths in 456, and the remnant of the tribe was incorporated with them in 584.

SUEZ CANAL.—In 1852, M. de Lesseps, a

French engineer, formed the idea of obtaining funds by means of a joint-stock company for cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez. He received a firman from Mohammed Said in 1854, and he came to England to give information on the scheme in 1855. The charter of concession was granted by the viceroy of Egypt Jan. 5, 1856. The subscription was opened in November, 1858, and the company was definitely constituted Jan. 5, 1859.

SUFFIDE, SEFI, SOOFEE, or SEFFAYEHAN DYNASTY, was founded in Persia by Ismael Shah, descended from Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, A.D. 1502. It was expelled by Nadir Shah in 1736.

SUFFOLK (England) formed part of the kingdom of the East Angles A.D. 570. Alfred planted a colony of Danes in Suffolk in 879. The archdeaconry was erected in 1127.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS, before the Reformation, consecrated to serve in the absence of the diocesans on embassies, were established by 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, which named twenty-six places as their nominal seats, A.D. 1535. This act was repealed by 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, c. 8 (1555), but re-enacted by Elizabeth. They are named as ministering holy orders in the thirty-fifth canon of 1603; and Charles II., in his Breda declaration (1660), expressed his intention to establish them in every diocese. A catalogue of those who had filled the offices in England was drawn up by Wharton, and published in Dr. Pegge's dissertation on bishops *in partibus* in 1784. By 52 Geo. III. c. 62 (1812), the consecration of coadjutors in Ireland was authorized.

SUGAR was called by the Romans *mel arundinaceum*, and is spoken of by Pliny as used only in medicine, A.D. 72. It was not known in northern Europe as an article of food till about the end of the 11th century. Probably people were only acquainted with it in the form of sugar-candy, which is mentioned in the *Alchemia* of Libavius in 1595. Margraaf discovered it in beet-root and other plants in 1747; and M. Achard for the Prussian government in 1799. Napoleon I. encouraged the cultivation of the beet-root in France, with a view of injuring the colonial trade of England, and he offered a premium for the manufacture of sugar from this plant, March 25, 1812. The first tax on sugar was imposed by 1 James II. c. 4 (1685). The duties on British and foreign, and free and slave-grown sugar were equalized by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63 (Aug. 18, 1846), regulated and reduced by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 97 (Sept. 4, 1849), again increased by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 21 (May 25, 1855), and reduced by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 25, 1857).

SUGAR-CANE, as flourishing in India and Arabia Felix, is referred to by Dioscorides about A.D. 54. It was introduced from Asia into Cyprus, where it was much cultivated in 1148. From that island it was transplanted about 1420 to Madeira, whence it was carried to the West Indies in 1506. There were twenty-eight sugar-works in

St. Domingo in 1518. It is said to have been cultivated in Spain before the Moorish invasion of 711.

SUGAR-REFINING.—The Saracens seem to have practised the boiling down of the juice of the cane, to produce sugar, in Spain, in the 8th century. In Europe the Venetians were the first to purify the raw article, the art being probably derived from the East. It was commenced in England in 1544, but at that time sugar could be procured cheaper from Antwerp. Dresden had a refinery in 1597. Loaves of sugar were sold in this island in 1329. The vacuum-pan was invented by Howard in 1812, and Dr. Scofield introduced important improvements in 1849.

SUJARUNPORE (Hindustan).—On the dismemberment of the Mongol empire, about A.D. 1757, this town was given to a Rohilla chief, at whose death, in 1785, it came into possession of his son, and subsequently into that of Scindia, from whom it was taken by the British in 1803. A botanic garden was formed here in 1817, and a medical garden was annexed to it in 1826.

SUICIDE.—The earliest recorded examples of self-destruction are those of Samson, B.C. 1117, and Saul, B.C. 1055. The Greek philosophers condemned it as criminal, and by the laws of Thebes and Athens the bodies of suicides were deprived of funeral honours. The first instances of suicide at Rome occurred during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 618—578), in consequence of the aversion of the soldiers to labour in the construction of sewers. Plutarch mentions an extraordinary mania for suicide that raged at one time among the women in ancient Miletus, and states that it was at length checked by an edict, announcing that in future the bodies of those who destroyed themselves should be dragged naked through the streets by the rope with which the act was committed. Sixty people committed suicide at Rouen A.D. 1506, and no fewer than 1,300 cases of self-destruction occurred at Versailles in 1793. The old practice of burying the bodies (with a stake through them) of suicides at the meeting of four cross-roads, was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 52 (July 8, 1823), which ordered that in such cases the interment should take place between the hours of nine and twelve at night, in an ordinary churchyard, and without any religious ceremony.

SULPHUR was used by the ancients to purify the houses of the guilty and the unfortunate; and Pliny mentions it in the purification of wine A.D. 72. The Sicilian government entered into a contract with M. Taix, a Frenchman, by which he received a monopoly of the extensive mines there, Aug. 1, 1838. Through the interference of the British government, this monopoly was abolished in July, 1840. Compensation to British subjects who had been engaged in the trade was paid, to the amount of £65,610, in January, 1842.

SUMATRA (East-Indian Archipelago).—This island is first mentioned by Nicolo di

Conti, who visited it before A.D. 1449. The Portuguese landed here in 1509. The Portuguese shipping in the harbour of Acheen was destroyed by the natives in 1575, and the Portuguese tried to get possession of the town in 1582, but were defeated. The Dutch established themselves on the west coast in 1600. They erected another factory at Padang in 1649, and a third factory at Palembang in 1664. The English established a colony at Bencoolen in 1683, and all the Dutch possessions, together with the island of Java, fell into the hands of the English in 1811. They were restored in 1816. The Dutch exchanged Malacca and some settlements in Hindostan for the Dutch possessions at Bencoolen in 1824.

SUMMERHAUSEN (Battle).—Albert of Brandenburg, called the Wild, was defeated by Duke Maurice at this place, in Germany, after a murderous engagement, July 9, 1553. Maurice died of his wounds two days afterwards.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.—The code of Lycurgus, B.C. 846, contained many severe enactments for the suppression of luxury among the Spartans, and the Locrian legislator Zaleucus passed several sumptuary laws, the most remarkable of which prohibited the use of pure wine, B.C. 660. The Lex Orchia, passed B.C. 181, limited the number of guests permitted at the feasts of the Romans, and a law for restraining the expense at such entertainments was passed by the consul Fannius, B.C. 161. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus introduced a severe sumptuary law B.C. 115, for regulating the diet of the different classes. Numerous enactments were made in England for the suppression of extravagance, especially during the reigns of Edward III., Edward IV., and Henry VIII. (see **LUXURY**, &c.), which were repealed by 1 James I. c. 25 (1604). A restriction upon the number of dishes allowed at dinner, imposed by 10 Edw. III. st. 3 (1336), was repealed by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64 (July 21, 1856), which finally abolished the English sumptuary laws.

SUN.—Archimedes of Syracuse, who died B.C. 212, endeavoured to measure the sun's diameter, and Hipparchus, who died B.C. 125, made several important discoveries respecting its motion. The solar apogee was discovered by Albatnegnius or Al Batani, A.D. 880. Copernicus adopted his system in 1507 (see **COPERNICAN SYSTEM**), and Tycho Brahe, who died in 1601, taught that the sun, with its circumrevolving planets, moves round the earth. The solar spots were observed by Galileo in 1611, and the revolution of the sun round its axis was discovered in 1676. The phenomena known as Bailey's Beads were first observed at the eclipse of 1733, and during the eclipse of 1860 Mr. Warren de la Rue obtained two excellent photographs of the sun's disc. (See **ASTRONOMY** and **ECLIPSES**.)

SUNBURY (Middlesex).—This small village, on the banks of the Thames, is supposed to have been the place at which the Iceni, under Boadicea, were defeated by Suetonius Pau-

linus, A.D. 61. The church was erected on the site of a more ancient edifice in 1752.

SUNCION (Treaty), signed at Suncion, in South America, July 17, 1852. The Argentine Republic recognized the independence of Paraguay, and conceded the navigation of the Paraná to that state.

SUNDA ISLANDS (Indian Archipelago).—Sumatra, visited by Nicolo di Conti A.D. 1449; Java, discovered by the Portuguese in 1511; Borneo, discovered by the Portuguese in 1518; Celebes, occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century, form what are termed the Greater Sunda Islands. The Lesser Sunda Islands consist of the chain of islands extending from the eastern coast of Java to New Guinea, or Papua.

SUNDAY.—Theologians are divided in their opinions whether the reservation of one day in seven for rest from labour dates from the creation of man, or whether it was instituted by the Levitical law, B.C. 1491. The Jewish sabbath was held on the last day of the week, in commemoration of the divine rest after the six days of creation. The Christian Sunday, on the other hand, is the first day of the week, which was set apart by the primitive Christians as a day of religious rejoicing, in memory of the Lord's resurrection and appearance to his disciples. In the Apostolic Church both days were observed, as perfectly distinct in nature and origin, the Sabbath being regarded rather as a fast-day, and the Lord's day, or Sunday, as a solemn and religious festival. The Rev. J. A. Hessey, in his Bampton lectures on the Sunday, delivered in 1860, sums up his investigations as follows:—"I have contended that the ancient church considered it to be a day of obligation, quite independently of any connexion with the Sabbath, on purely Christian grounds; that it was not until after the 5th century that this view was materially impaired; and that it was not until towards the end of the 16th century that a Sabbatarian origin was formally proposed instead." Sunday was also known as *Dies Dominica*, or the Lord's day, *Dies Panis*, or day of bread, and *Dies Solis*, or day of the sun. The Saxons styled it *Sunnan-daeg*, whence our Sunday is immediately derived.

A.D.

- 252. The fourth council of Carthage prohibits fasting on the Lord's day.
- 321. March 7. Constantine I. prohibits town residents from labour on Sunday, but sanctions it in husbandmen. This is the first civil legislation for the observance of the day.
- 336. Theodosius the Great prohibits public shows on Sunday.
- 517. The decision of law-causes on Sunday is prohibited.
- 538. The third council of Orleans recommends abstinence from rural labours on Sunday.
- 910. The emperor Leo VI. prohibits agricultural labour on Sunday.
- 940. Athelstan enforces the observance of Sunday by severe laws.
- 1448. The holding of fairs and markets on Sunday is prohibited by 27 Hen. VI. c. 5.

A.D.

1595. Dr. Bound publishes a work reducing Sabatarianism to a system.
1618. Sunday recreations are sanctioned by the "Book of Sports" (q.v.).
1625. Sports and pastimes on Sunday are prohibited by 1 Charles I. c. 1.
1676. By the act for the better observation of the Lord's day (29 Charles II. c. 7), travelling and the pursuit of business are prohibited, and no sales are permitted except that of milk.
1699. The sale of mackerel on Sunday is allowed by 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 24.
1781. Fines are imposed on persons who open houses for entertainment or debates and charge money for admission, or who advertise entertainments to take place on Sunday, by 21 Geo. III. c. 49.
1793. The observance of the Lord's day is abolished in France.
1802. Restoration of the Sunday in France.
1836. July 28. The baking and sale of bread on Sunday is regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37.
1848. Aug. 14. The sale of beer during church time is prohibited by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 49.
1854. Dec. 22. The Pope signs a bull for the encouragement of Sunday observance in France.
1855. April 17. Lord Robert Grosvenor introduces a bill for the suppression of Sunday trading (see LONDON). July 2. The bill is withdrawn. Aug. 14. The sale of beer on Sundays is regulated by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118 (Aug. 14, 1855).

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—In 1699 a Sunday school was established by the Abbé John Baptist de la Salle at Paris; but after six years it was abandoned. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey established a Sunday school at Catterick in Yorkshire in 1763, and in 1769 Miss Ball commenced a similar establishment at High Wycombe, Bucks; but the honour of having founded the Sunday-school system is awarded to Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in 1783. The Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools was formed in 1785, and the Sunday-School Union in 1803.

SUNDAY-TRADING BILL.—Lord Robert Grosvenor obtained leave in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for the prevention of Sunday trading in the metropolis, April 17, 1855. The second reading met with much opposition, but was agreed to without a division, May 3. A demonstration against the measure was made in Hyde Park, Sunday, June 24; and another, when it was estimated that 100,000 persons were present, July 1. On the same day a meeting was held in Greenwich park, 10,000 persons being present. The bill was withdrawn July 2.

SUNDERLAND (Durham).—A monastery founded at Monkwearmouth, A.D. 674, in which the venerable Bede was educated, was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. Sunderland is first mentioned as a port in a charter granted by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, at the close of the 12th century. A fresh charter of incorporation was granted by Bishop Morton in 1634, and Charles II. granted another, greatly extending the privileges of the borough, in 1661. The south pier was commenced in 1723, and the north pier in 1786. The first Sunderland life-boat was constructed in 1799. The

church was built in 1719, and the iron bridge over the river Wear, commenced Sept. 24, 1793, was finished Aug. 9, 1796. The exchange was opened May 26, 1814, and the town was first lighted with gas March 9, 1824. Sunderland docks were opened in June, 1850, and the bridge, which had been widened and much strengthened and improved, was re-opened in 1859. The Orphan Asylum was opened in 1860.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION.—A modification of the Stanhope administration (q.v.) ensued in 1718, the earl of Sunderland becoming first lord of the Treasury, and president of the Council, March 20. The cabinet consisted of—

First Lord of the Treasury and President of the Council	Earl of Sunderland.
Lord Chancellor	Earl Cowper.
Privy Seal	Duke of Kingston.
Principal Secretaries of State	Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Aislable.
Secretary at War	Lord Castlecomer.
Admiralty	Earl of Berkeley.

Earl Cowper resigned the lord-chancellorship April 15, 1718, and the great seal was placed in commission until May 12, when Lord Parker was raised to the office. The earl of Sunderland retired from the presidency of the council Feb. 6, 1719, and was succeeded by the duke of Kingston, who gave up the office of privy seal, which the duke of Kent received. Robert Walpole joined the ministry as paymaster-general, June 4, and Lord Townshend as lord-president of the council, June 11, 1720. The duke of Kingston, who gave up that office, superseded the duke of Kent as privy seal. Mr. Aislable resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer Jan. 23, 1721, and Earl Stanhope died Feb. 5, 1721. Lord Townshend became secretary of state in his place, Feb. 8, and, March 4, Lord Carteret succeeded Mr. Craggs, who died Feb. 16. Sir Robert Walpole became first lord of the treasury April 3, 1721. (See WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION.)

SUNDIAL. (See DIALS.)

SUPERANNUATION ACT.—By this act, 22 Vict. c. 26 (April 19, 1859), the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service are amended.

SUPPER OF THE LORD.—For a thousand years after the institution of this sacrament, common bread was used in its celebration, wafers being introduced about the 11th century. Sometimes the sacramental wine was mixed with the ink used for signing documents, to add to the solemnity of the signature. The earliest known instance of this custom took place in 645. (See COMMUNION.)

SUPRA-LAPSARIANS. (See CALVINISM.)

SUPREMACY. (See ACT OF SUPREMACY.)

SURAT (Hindustan) is first mentioned A.D. 1530, when it was taken and destroyed by the Portuguese. The English obtained permission to establish a factory here in 1612, and all the possessions of the East-

India Company were placed under the council of Surat in 1657. It was plundered in 1664 by the Mahratta chief Sevagee, when the English factory was defended with success. The seat of the presidency was transferred to Bombay in 1686. The English captured the castle of Surat in 1759, and the nabob resigned his government to them, May 13, 1800. The English church was consecrated by Bishop Heber in 1825.

SURGEONS were separated from the barber-surgeons (*q.v.*) A.D. 1745. Their privileges were confirmed, and the title changed to that of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in 1800. The college received a new charter, and its name was changed to the "Royal College of Surgeons of England," A.D. 1844. Power to hold examinations and grant certificates was confirmed by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, stat. 48 (Aug. 2, 1858). This statute took effect from Oct. 1 in that year. The hall in Lincoln's-Inn Fields was erected in 1800, and rebuilt from designs by C. Barry in 1836. The annual commemorative oration is delivered Feb. 14.

SURGERY was practised with considerable skill by the ancient Egyptians. Hippocrates, of the school of Cos, is pre-eminent for the degree of advancement to which he brought the art, B.C. 400. The practice of dissecting the human subject did much to improve it, and was commenced by Erasistratus, at Alexandria, in the 3rd century. It was long discountenanced among the Romans, who were enjoined by public edicts to follow the good old plan of healing, through the medium of religious incantation. Asclepiades made some efforts to break through the popular superstition B.C. 96. Celsus enjoyed considerable celebrity as an operator about A.D. 17. Claudius Galen, of Pergamus, in Asia Minor, who ultimately settled at Rome, attained great eminence, 130—200. It was practised by the Jews on those of their own nation, and also on Christians and Mohammedans in the 12th century; and by the monks, against whom Pope Innocent II. launched prohibitions, threatening them with severe penalties, in 1139. Pitard laid the foundation of the College of Surgeons at Paris in 1271. Vesalius brought the light of anatomy to bear upon it in 1539, and Ambrose Paré, surgeon to four successive kings of France, exerted a potent influence upon his profession (1509—1590). Wiseman, sergeant-surgeon to Charles II., wrote extensively on the art in 1676; and Harvey is known by his discoveries in 1628. Other distinguished names in England are Percival Pott (1713—1788); John Hunter (1728—1793); Cheselden, the successful lithotomist (1683—1752); Monro, his pupil (1697—1767); Abernethy (1763—1831), and Cooper (1768—1841).

SURINAM (South America).—The coast of Dutch Guiana, on which the colony of Surinam is situated, was discovered by Columbus in August, 1498, and was visited by Sir W. Raleigh in 1595. Surinam was visited by the French in 1640, was taken by the English in 1650, and granted by charter

of Charles II. to Lord Willoughby in 1652. The Dutch wrested it from the English in 1667. It was shortly afterwards retaken, but was ceded to the Dutch in 1669. By the peace of Westminster, signed in 1674, it was allotted to the Dutch, in exchange for the province of New York. It was taken by the English in 1799; restored at the peace of Amiens, March 25, 1802; again taken May 5, 1804; and finally restored to Holland in 1814.

SURNAMES, OR SURNAMES.—The former signifies names over and above Christian names; and the latter, names derived from a sire or father. The Greeks and Romans used patronymic appellations, in addition to their own individual names. Camden states that surnames first became fixed in France A.D. 1000, and that the practice of distinguishing English families by them was established after the Norman conquest. Hallam says they originated in the 11th century, when "the nobility began to add the names of their estates to their own; or, having any way acquired a distinctive appellation, transmitted it to their posterity." The use of surnames in a few instances may be traced to the beginning of the 10th century, though they did not become general till the 13th. The ancient Scotch prefix Mac, signifying son, and the Irish O', or grandson, are still common. The English commoners also added the affix "son" to the father's Christian name, and thus produced a numerous class of surnames.

SURPLICE became an ecclesiastical vestment at an early date, and was probably derived from the white linen ephod of the Jewish priests. The custom of wearing white garments by priests is mentioned by St. Jerome as early as A.D. 376. In the ancient church the surplice was the same as the alb, which was worn during divine service, and by the inferior clergy, who were forbidden to take it off until the conclusion of the liturgy by the council of Narbonne in 589. The word surplice was introduced about the 12th century. By the twelfth canon of the council of Narbonne, in 589, the clergy were directed not to take off the alb (probably at that time the same with the surplice) till after mass.

SURPRISE PLOT. (*See* BYE, and SURPRISE OR SURPRISING PLOT.)

SURREY (England).—This county formed part of the kingdom of Sussex, founded by Ella A.D. 491. It was annexed to the kingdom of Wessex in 725, was subsequently conquered by the king of Mercia, and again reverted to Wessex, under Egbert, in 823. The archdeaconry of Surrey was founded about 1120, and sheriffs were first appointed by Henry II., Oct. 23, 1154. Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, was created duke of Surrey Sept. 29, 1397, but the title was forfeited in 1400. An ecclesiastical commission to inquire into all church matters in this county was issued by Cromwell, Dec. 7, 1657.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (London) were established A.D. 1831 by Mr. Cross, who collected the menagerie he had exhibited at Exeter Change (*q. v.*) at this spot. A company purchased the gardens in 1856, and erected a large building called the Surrey Music Hall. It was engaged by the friends of Charles Spurgeon for preaching. Upwards of 9,000 persons were attracted here Sunday Oct. 19, 1856, and during the sermon a cry of fire was raised, which created a general panic. Seven persons lost their lives, and above thirty were seriously injured.

SURTEES SOCIETY, for the publication of unedited manuscripts illustrative of the moral, intellectual, religious, and social condition of the inhabitants between the Humber and the Frith of Forth on the east, and the Mersey and the Clyde on the west, taking its name from Robert Surtees, of Mainforth, was founded A.D. 1834.

SUSA (Persia), the capital of Susania (*q. v.*), was taken, with all its treasures, by Alexander, B.C. 331. The seat of government was transferred from Babylon to Susa B.C. 330.

SUSA (Piedmont).—The ancient Segusio, capital of the Gaulish king Cottius, became tributary to the Romans about B.C. 65. It was incorporated with the empire and became a municipal town A.D. 54—68. It was burned by the emperor Frederick I. in 1174. A conference was held here by France, Savoy, and Venice in 1624. The pass was forced by Louis XIII. of France, who defeated the Spaniards, and, on their suing for peace, a treaty was signed here 1629. It was captured by the French marshal Catinat, Nov. 12, 1690, but was recovered by the duke of Savoy in 1691. The fortress of La Brunetta, constructed from the solid rock by Charles-Emanuel III., was destroyed by the French in 1796.

SUSIANA (Persia).—Alexander the Great entered this extensive province in southern Asia, and captured its chief town, Susa, B.C. 331.

SUSPENDING POWER to nullify the operation of any statute was claimed by Charles II. as inherent in him, and was exercised with the professed object of mitigating the rigours of the Act of Uniformity, Dec. 26, 1663; and again in regard to the penal laws against Nonconformists, March 15, 1672.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES of chain are found in China, and of rope in Bootan and South America. A suspension bridge was proposed for crossing the Rhine A.D. 1807, and one for the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, in 1814. The Union Bridge across the Tweed, near Berwick, was constructed upon the improved principles of Sir Samuel Brown, and opened in 1820. Telford's suspension bridge across the Menai Strait was opened Jan. 20, 1826. The first erected near London was at Hammersmith, commenced in 1824. Hungerford suspension bridge, designed by I. K. Brunel, was opened May 1, 1845; Chelsea suspension bridge, March 28, 1858. A suspension bridge

of steel was erected over the Danube at Vienna in 1827 and 1828, and an iron one across the same river, constructed by Tierney Clark, in 1849, is considered the finest in the world.

SUSSEX (England) was held by the Regni at the Roman invasion B.C. 55. Ella, with his three sons, landed and commenced to found the South Saxon kingdom A.D. 477. Having taken Andreds-cestre, he assumed the title of king in 491, and was chosen Bretwalda in 492. Wilfred, archbishop of York, introduced Christianity about 680.

SUTLEJ (Hindustan), variously called, in ancient times, Hyphasis, Hypasis, Bibasis, Hypanis, and in the Sanscrit, Satadru, forming the limit of Alexander's march, B.C. 327, when he erected twelve altars, equal to the highest fortifications, on its banks, as monuments of his victories, and to define the extent of his empire. (*See* ALIWAJ and SOBBAON.)

SUTRI (Italy), the ancient Sutrium, at one time an Etruscan city, was attacked with uncertain success by the Romans, B.C. 391. It was taken by them B.C. 390, was besieged and taken by the Etruscans, and on the same day recovered by the Romans, B.C. 389. It received a Roman colony B.C. 383. The Etruscans again besieged it, and were defeated in an engagement under its walls, B.C. 311. It was occupied by Agrippa at the outbreak of the Perusian war, B.C. 41. A council held here A.D. 1046 affirmed the right of the emperor to nominate to the Holy See, and deposed three rival popes. The anti-pope Gregory VIII. was besieged here by Pope Calixtus II. in 1121, taken prisoner, and carried to Rome seated on a camel, with his face to the tail, and a bristling hog-skin for a robe. Another council was held here in January, 1059.

SUTTEE, meaning in the Sanscrit a chaste and virtuous wife, is a term applied to the act of self-immolation on the husband's funeral pile, practised by the Hindoo women in India. It is spoken of by writers of the age of Alexander the Great. Diodorus relates an instance B.C. 300. A regulation passed by the governor-general, Lord W. Bentinck, in council, Dec. 14, 1829, declared the practice of burning the widows of Hindoos illegal.

SUZDAL, or WOLODOMIR (Russia).—This province was erected into a distinct principality by Anrei, A.D. 1157, and was conquered by the Golden Horde in 1238.

SWABIA (Germany), originally called Alemannia, took its present name when subdued by the Franks, under Clovis, A.D. 496. It was united to Austrasia, under Sieghert, son of Clotaire I., in 561. Christianity was introduced by St. Columba, about 600. Charles the Fat obtained it as part of his kingdom of East France in 876. It was included in the country of Franconia in 890, and erected into a duchy in 916. The duchy was made hereditary in the family of Frederick of Hohenstauffen, by Henry IV. in 1080. The line became extinct

on the execution of Conrad in 1268. Swabia was made one of the six circles of the empire in 1501.

SWABIAN LEAGUE, to put down private wars and maintain the public peace, was formed under the auspices of the emperor Frederick III. A.D. 1488, and, together with the troops of the empire, made such a demonstration against Albert, duke of Bavaria, as reduced him to submission and brought him into their alliance, A.D. 1492. The League deprived Ulrich Württemberg of his duchy, for breach of the public peace in 1519, and sold the territory to Austria in 1520. Its army, numbering 16,000 men, under the command of George Truchsess, destroyed several castles of the Franconian knights in 1523. The peasants arose in insurrection against the nobles in June, 1524. After several engagements they were finally crushed by the army of the League, united with the troops of the elector Palatine, at Königshofen, June 2, 1525. The League effected the destruction of above 140 strongholds of nobles and banditti, from its establishment to its dissolution in 1533.

SWANWIC (Sea-fight).—Alfred defeated the Danish fleet off this place, supposed to be the modern Swansea, A.D. 877.

SWAN RIVER (Western Australia).—The first settlement was made in August, 1829, under very unfavourable circumstances, by a number of English emigrants, Captain Stirling having arrived out in the capacity of lieutenant-governor. Upwards of 2,000 settlers had reached the colony by March, 1830, and the site of the township of Perth was marked out towards the close of that year. The condition of the colony appeared so hopeless that serious thoughts were entertained of abandoning it in 1848. The inhabitants petitioned for a supply of convict labour, which they received in 1849.

SWANS were only allowed to be kept by possessors of freehold lands and tenements valued at five marks per annum, free of charge, according to 22 Edw. IV. c. 6 (1483). By 11 Hen. VII. c. 17 (1497), the taking of their eggs was prohibited.

SWANSEA (Glamorganshire), called Aber-taw in Welsh, from its position at the mouth of the river Tawy, was made a corporate town A.D. 1835. The castle, built by Henry Beaumont, earl of Warwick, in 1100, was used as a debtors' prison till abolished for that purpose in 1859. The first copper-works were established in 1719, and the first cargo of foreign ore arrived in 1827. An act was passed for improving the harbour in 1791. The free grammar-school was founded in 1682; the town-hall was erected in 1827; the market-place, built at a cost of £20,000, was opened in 1830; the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected in 1846, the Unitarian Chapel in 1847, and the National Schools were opened in 1848.

SWEBORG (Finland) was built by Gustavus I. of Sweden, and burned during the war with Russia, A.D. 1728. Admiral Greig attacked the Swedes in the roads off the

town, capturing and burning the *Gustavus Adolphus* of 68 guns, whilst the Russians blockading the harbour effectually prevented the egress of their fleet, in 1788. It was invested by the Russians in the first week of March, and surrendered by the Swedish commander, after a three weeks' siege, with 2,000 pieces of cannon and a large flotilla, in 1808. Admirals Dundas and Pennaud brought their vessels into battle-array before it Aug. 8, 1855, the bombardment commenced on the morning of the 9th, and, after destroying a great amount of property but producing small impression on the fortifications, the French and English fleets returned to Nargen Aug. 11.

SWEARING.—Swearing on the Gospels was introduced about A.D. 528. By 21 James I. c. 20 (1623), cursing and swearing are an offence punishable by law, and a series of fines may be imposed on such as practise them, by 19 Geo. II. c. 21 (1746). The last-mentioned act contained a clause ordering it to be read in churches four times a year. This provision was abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 31 (May 30, 1823). By the second article of war, 22 Geo. II. c. 33 (1749), seamen in the royal navy guilty of this vice are liable to trial by court-martial.

SWEATING SICKNESS first appeared in the army of the earl of Richmond when he landed at Milford Haven, A.D. 1485. It reached London Sept. 21, and after carrying off several thousand victims, ceased its ravages in October. In the summers of 1506, 1507, and 1523, it reappeared in this country, its final outbreak having been at Shrewsbury, where it raged from April to September, 1551. Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and part of Russia, were visited by it between the years 1525 and 1530. It broke out in Amsterdam, where it proved very fatal, Sept. 27, 1529.

SWEDEN.—This country was anciently inhabited by the Gothones, and the people, like the other Scandinavian nations, regard the mythical Odin as the author of their civilization:—

B.C.

70. Odin arrives in the north.

A.D.

813. According to Swedish historians, Christianity is introduced this year.

1000. The Swedes and Danes defeat Olaf I. of Norway, and divide his kingdom between them.

1001. Olaf Skotkonung ascends the throne and establishes Christianity.

1279. Valdemar I. is compelled to abdicate.

1319. On the death of Hako V. of Norway, the sceptre of that kingdom devolves on Magnus VII. of Sweden.

1389. Albert I. is defeated and made prisoner by Margaret of Denmark.

1397. June. Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway by the Union of Calmar.

1439. The Swedes depose Eric of Pomerania.

1448. Sweden recovers her independence under Charles Knutson.

1470. Sten Sture obtains the protectorate of Sweden.

1476. The university of Upsal is founded by Sten Sture.

1477. Christian I. of Denmark relinquishes his claim to the Swedish throne.

A.D.

1481. Sten Sture, administrator of Sweden, opposes John of Denmark.
1497. Nov. 19. Sweden is again reduced to submission by John of Denmark.
1500. Feb. John invades Sweden and is defeated by the insurgents, at the battle of Meldorp, with the loss of 11,000 men.
1503. Death of Sten Sture.
1517. Sten Sture the younger heads the Swedes in arms for abolishing the Union of Calmar.
1520. Christian II. of Denmark invades Sweden, kills Sten Sture in battle at Bogesund (*q. v.*), and massacres the Swedish nobility.
1521. May. Gustavus Vasa lands at Calmar and takes the field against the Danes at the head of 3,000 men.
1523. Gustavus Vasa expels the Danes and is called to the throne.
1525. Gustavus Vasa establishes the independence of Sweden.
1527. Gustavus Vasa establishes Lutheranism.
1529. The Romish worship is formally abolished.
1532. Christian II. of Denmark makes a useless attempt to recover Sweden.
1544. The Swedish crown is declared hereditary.
1566. Eric XIV. assassinates Nils Sture and goes mad from remorse.
1567. The Swedes invade Norway.
1568. Eric XIV. is compelled to abdicate by his brother John, duke of Finland.
1576. John III. marries the Roman Catholic Princess Catherine of Poland, and becomes involved in religious difficulties with his subjects in consequence.
1592. Sigismund III. of Poland succeeds to the Swedish crown.
1594. Duke Charles, brother of John III., compels Sigismund III. to quit Sweden.
1597. Sigismund III. is restored by the diet of Arboga.
1600. The States refuse their allegiance to Sigismund III., owing to his Roman Catholic tendencies.
1628. Gustavus Adolphus is made general of the Protestant allies during the Thirty Years' war.
1629. Gustavus Adolphus agrees to a six years' truce with Poland.
1630. June 24. Gustavus Adolphus invades Germany with 15,000 men.
1632. Nov. 16. Gustavus Adolphus is slain at the battle of Lutzen (*q. v.*).
1635. The truce with Poland is renewed for twenty-six years.
1636. March 20. An alliance against Austria is concluded with France at Wismar.
1643. War is commenced with Germany and Denmark.
1648. Sweden is raised to a high position by the peace of Westphalia.
1654. June 16. Queen Christina abdicates in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus.
1655. Charles X. subjugates Poland.
1658. He invades Denmark and obtains the cession of important territories.
1660. May 3. Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Oliva (*q. v.*).
1668. Jan. 13. Sweden unites with England and Holland against France.
1672. April 14. Sweden withdraws from the triple alliance and concludes a treaty with France at Stockholm.
1674. Charles XI. invades Brandenburg.
1675. War is commenced with Denmark.
1679. Oct. 6. Peace with Denmark is restored by the treaty of Lund.
1680. The senate is deprived of its legislative power.
1689. The ex-Queen Christina dies at Rome.
1693. An act is passed declaring the king's authority absolute.
1699. The kings of Denmark and Poland unite with the Czar against Sweden.
1700. Nov. 30. Charles XII. gains a splendid victory over the Russians at Narva (*q. v.*).
1701. Charles XII. invades Poland.

A.D.

1706. Sept. 24 (O. S.). Peace with Poland is restored by the treaty of Alt-Ranstadt.
1709. The supremacy of Sweden is finally destroyed by the battle of Pultowa (*q. v.*). Charles XII. retreats to Bender (*q. v.*).
1714. Charles XII. leaves Bender and returns to Sweden.
1716. Charles XII. fails in an invasion of Norway.
1718. Dec. 11. Charles XII. is killed at the siege of Frederickshall (*q. v.*). He is succeeded by his sister Ulrica Eleonora, who restores the free constitution.
1719. Jan. 26. The crown is declared elective. Nov. 20. Bremen and Verden are ceded to Hanover by the treaty of Stockholm.
1720. June 14. The peace of Stockholm is concluded with Denmark.
1721. Aug. 30. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Nystadt, which establishes Russian superiority over Sweden.
1738. Rise of the factions of the Caps and Hats (*q. v.*).
1739. The Royal Academy of Arts is founded under the presidency of Linnaeus.
1741. August. War is declared against Russia.
1743. Aug. 18 (O. S.). Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Abo.
1756. Execution of Count Brahe, Baron Horn, and six other noblemen, for conspiring to restore absolute monarchy.
1772. Aug. 1. The senate is abolished, and absolutism is restored.
1788. War is declared against Russia and Denmark.
1789. Most of the nobles are imprisoned, and the king assumes the sole arbitration of peace and war.
1790. Aug. 14. Peace with Russia is restored by treaty.
1792. March 16. Gustavus III. is shot at a masquerade by Count Ankerström. March 29. Gustavus III. dies.
1802. A censorship of the press is established in Sweden.
1805. Sweden joins England and Russia against France.
1807. The Swedes invade Norway without success.
1809. March 13. Gustavus IV. is deposed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, who succeeds as Charles XIII. Sept. 17. Peace with Russia is restored by the treaty of Frederickshamn, by which Russia gains Finland and other territories.
1810. June 20. The Swedish government prohibits intercourse with England. Aug. 21. Marshal Bernadotte is declared crown prince of Sweden. Nov. 17. Sweden declares war against Great Britain.
1812. Jan. 9. Napoleon I. seizes Pomerania and Rügen. July 18. Sweden concludes an alliance with Great Britain at Orebro.
1813. Sept. 5. Denmark declares war against Sweden.
1814. Jan. 14. By the peace of Kiel Sweden receives Norway from Denmark, in exchange for Rügen and Swedish Pomerania. (*See NORWAY*).
1818. Feb. 5. Death of Charles XIII., who is succeeded by Bernadotte, under the title of Charles John XIV.
1826. May 18. A treaty of commerce and navigation is concluded with Great Britain.
1827. The government is very unpopular.
1837. Feb. 7. Death of the ex-king Gustavus IV.
1844. March 8. Death of Bernadotte, who is succeeded by his son Oscar.
1852. Sept. 5. A violent outbreak against the Jews is suppressed at Stockholm.
1854. Jan. 2. Sweden announces her neutrality in the Eastern question. Dec. 23. The army is ordered to be placed on a war footing.
1855. Nov. 21. An alliance is concluded with England and France.
1857. Sept. 11. In consequence of the illness of King Oscar, the hereditary prince is declared regent of the kingdom.
1859. July 8. Death of King Oscar, who is succeeded by his son Charles XV.

A.D.
1860. May 3. Charles XV. and his queen, Louisa, are solemnly crowned at Stockholm.
May 21. The laws prohibiting secession from the established (Lutheran) religion are abolished.

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

A.D.	A.D.
Olaf Skotkonung .. 1001	Gustavus Vasa 1523
Edmund Colbrenner 1026	Eric XIV. 1560
Edmund Slemme... 1051	John III. 1568
Stenkje 1056	Sigismund III., of
Halstan 1066	Poland..... 1592
Ingo I., the Good.. 1090	Charles IX. 1604
Philip 1112	Gustavus Adolphus 1611
Ingo II. 1118	Interregnum 1632
Swerker I. 1129	Christina 1633
Eric X. 1150	Charles X., Gus-
Charles VII. 1162	tavus 1654
Canute 1168	Charles XI. 1660
Swerker II. 1192	Charles XII. 1697
Eric XI. 1210	Ulrica Leonora and
John I. 1220	Frederick of Hesse
Eric XII. 1223	Cassel..... 1719
Interregnum—Bir-	Frederick, alone .. 1741
ger Jarl, regent.. 1250	Adolphus Frederick 1751
Valdemar I. 1251	Gustavus III. 1771
Magnus I. 1279	Gustavus IV. 1792
Birger II. 1290	Charles XIII. 1809
Magnus II. 1320	Charles John XIV. 1818
Albert I. 1365	Oscar 1844
Mararet of Norway	Charles XV. 1859
(see NORWAY).... 1389	

SWEDENBORGIANS, named after Emanuel Swedenborg, born at Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1688, who professed to have immediate intercourse with the inhabitants of the invisible world. He died in London, March 29, 1772. Swedenborgians are those who believe in the mission of Emanuel Swedenborg to promulgate the doctrines of the New Church, signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse. They numbered five persons in 1783, and had increased to thirty in 1787. Their first public association took place in Great Eastcheap in 1788. The Swedenborgian Printing Society was established in 1810, and the Swedenborgian Missionary and Tract Society in 1821.

SWEDISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY was formed at Gottenburg A.D. 1731.

SWENKA SOUND (Sea-fight).—The Russians, under the prince of Nassau, were defeated in this bay with a loss of 4,500 men, by Gustavus III., king of Sweden, July 9 and 10, 1790.

SWISS GUARDS were created by Louis XI. of France. A number of them were murdered by the mob that attacked Marseilles, Oct. 6, 1789, and they were nearly exterminated in their defence of the Tuileries, Oct. 10, 1792. The corps was reorganized by Louis XVIII., Sept. 1, 1815. It was defeated during the three days' insurrection, July 28, and the last of them were dismissed at Valognes by Charles X. on his flight, Aug. 10, 1830.

SWITHIN'S (ST.) DAY.—The saint, who was tutor to King Ethelwulph, was ordained priest by Helmstan, bishop of Winchester, A.D. 830, and was raised to the see of Winchester in 852. His death took place July 2, 862. He was buried, by his own request, in the churchyard of Winchester, and having

been canonized within a century, the monks wished to transfer his remains to the cathedral, and selected July 15th for that purpose. The proceeding was delayed for forty days by rain, and hence the popular tradition connected with his day. His festival in the Roman martyrology is July 2, but in England it was July 15.

SWITZERLAND (Europe).—This country was, in ancient times, inhabited by the Helvetii, a Celtic people, and from them it afterwards received the name of Helvetia.

B.C.

120. Is inhabited by a confederation of four tribes of the Helvetii.

107. One of the tribes, the Figurini, defeat the Roman consul, C. Cassius Longinus, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva.

61. They set out in a body to settle in the fertile districts of Gaul.

58. They are encountered by the Romans under Julius Caesar, who defeat them with great slaughter.

A.D.

69. Having been completely subjugated by the Romans, an insurrection breaks out, which is suppressed with great cruelty.

450. The Burgundians form a settlement in one part, and the Alemanni in another part of the country, reducing the inhabitants to a state of serfdom.

534. The Franks conquer the country, and establish Christianity, which had been introduced in the time of the Roman domination.

840. It is divided between Louis of Bavaria and Lothaire I., emperor and king of Italy.

889. Count Rodolph is proclaimed king of Burgundian Helvetia.

1016. It is bequeathed to the emperor Henry II. by Rodolph III.

1032. The whole country is incorporated with the German empire under Conrad II.

1097. Henry IV. appointed Berthold of Zahringen imperial warden.

1264. Rodolph of Habsburg by various inheritances became one of the most powerful lords.

1273. Rodolph is elected emperor, and exercises a tyrannical rule over the country.

1308. The cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, irritated by the tyranny of Gessler, who was killed by William Tell, throw off the yoke of Albert I., and form the confederation of Schwyz, which afterwards gave its name to the whole country.

1315. Nov. 16. They defeat the Austrians with great slaughter at Morgarten.

1386. July 9. Leopold of Austria is defeated and slain at the battle of Sempach.

1388. April 9. The Austrians sustain a severe defeat at Näfels.

1389. A twenty years' truce is concluded with Austria.

1415. The cantons invade and divide the Aargau.

1436. A civil war breaks out between Zurich and the cantons.

1444. Zurich is besieged by the cantons. A desperate engagement takes place outside the walls of Basel, between the troops of the French king, Charles VII., under the dauphin Louis, and the Swiss, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, followed by a truce.

1452. Sigismund, duke of Austria, mortgages to Zurich the town of Winterthur, his last remaining possession in the country.

1476. April 5. Charles of Burgundy is defeated at Granson. June 22. Charles of Burgundy is defeated at Morat.

1477. Jan. 4. Charles of Burgundy is defeated and slain at Nancy. The states of Upper Burgundy purchase peace by payment of 150,000 florins.

A.D.

1480. Owing to the disbanding of troops, the country is in such a lawless condition, that nearly 1,500 assassins and robbers are condemned to death.
1481. The federal constitution of the Swiss cantons is first defined and regulated this year by the covenant of Stansby.
1499. Maximilian I., after several defeats, makes peace with the Swiss, and thus terminates their struggle for independence.
1513. The admission of Appenzel into the confederation completes the number of thirteen cantons. The Reformed doctrines begin to spread.
1531. Some cantons adopt the Reformed faith, and a war takes place. Oct. 11. The battle of Cappel is fought, at which the Reformers are defeated, and Zwinglius is slain.
1648. The confederation is acknowledged as an independent state by the peace of Westphalia.
1712. Aug. The third and last religious war terminates by the Roman Catholics suing for peace, which is accordingly concluded at Aargau.
1738. A new constitution is adopted at Geneva.
1793. The territory of Basel is invaded and annexed by the French.
1797. Valtelina, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are annexed by Napoleon Bonaparte to the Cisalpine republic.
1798. The Bernese having been defeated by the French, Geneva is annexed. April. The Helvetic republic is established.
1799. The French are driven from the central cantons by the Russians and Austrians. Massena defeats the Russians at Zurich.
1800. The Helvetic directory is suppressed.
1801. The French evacuate Switzerland. A general diet is called to re-organize the constitution.
1803. A general insurrection having broken out, Napoleon I. offers his assistance to restore order, and the Act of Mediation is promulgated Feb. 20.
1813. The act is repudiated by the allied powers, whose armies pass through the country on their way to France after the battle of Leipsic.
1815. March 20. The independence of the country is acknowledged by the congress of Vienna. Aug. 7. A new federal compact is signed by all the deputies at Zurich.
1830. The revision of the constitution is effected in most of the cantons peaceably. In others it is attended with popular commotion and bloodshed.
1834. Peace is disturbed by the proceedings of a number of Polish, German, and Italian refugees, who are expelled the country.
1839. A law of the diet comes into operation to establish a system of education independent of the clergy. It creates intense excitement, and caused the dissolution of the government at Zurich.
1844. A proposition from Aargau, for the expulsion of the Jesuits, is brought before the diet and rejected.
1845. The disappointed party, raising a body called the Free Corps, invaded Lucerne, and under the command of Colonel Ochsenbein, sustain a severe defeat in April.
1846. The Sonderbund, or separate league, is formed by the seven Roman Catholic cantons, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valay, to defend themselves against the Free Corps.
1847. July 20. A resolution of the diet declares the Sonderbund illegal. July 29. It decrees the expulsion of the Jesuits. Sept. 3. The Sonderbund resist the decree of the diet. Nov. 13. Its army is defeated at Freiburg. Nov. 24. And at Lucerne. This is followed by the entire submission of the league, the suppression of the monasteries, and the expulsion of the Jesuits.

A.D.

1848. Sept. 12. A new constitution is promulgated, the basis of which is a federal assembly, a federal council, and a federal tribunal. Both chambers of the federal assembly chose Berne as the federal city.
1859. March 14. The cantons declare their neutrality on the Italian question. July 15. The federal council suppresses all foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction on Swiss territory. July 30. The Swiss are prohibited from enlisting under foreign governments.
1860. March 14. The cantons protest against the annexation of Savoy to France. March 30. A band of from fifty to eighty persons, leaving Geneva for Chablais, are arrested by Swiss troops. Oct. 12. The French ambassador leaves Berne.

SWORD.—This weapon, among the ancient Greeks, was straight, and frequently had both blade and hilt inlaid with gold, as mentioned by Herodotus, B.C. 409. It was made of brass by the ancient Romans, and afterwards of iron. The right to wear it was confined to military men and certain magistrates, under Augustus. The ancient Britons had a two-edged sword, and in Wales brass swords have been dug up. The claymore, a two-handed sword, was used by the ancient Highlanders. The Toledo blade was famed in Roman times, but is surpassed by the celebrity of that of Damascus. A company of sword-cutlers was incorporated in England A.D. 1689. The London sword-dealers petitioned the lords of the Treasury for permission to import German swords, duty free, on account of the bad quality of those of English manufacture, in 1783. This stigma on our skill in that branch of manufacture was, however, entirely removed by Gill, of Birmingham, in 1786. Swords were used as an article of dress in England at the commencement of the 18th century; and, after falling somewhat into disuse, seem to have again come into fashion about 1790. An order was issued by the earl marshal, prohibiting footmen from wearing them, Dec. 30, 1701.

SYBARIS (Magna Græcia), one of the oldest of the Greek colonies in this part of Italy, was founded by the Achæans B.C. 720. It attained the height of its power about B.C. 580. A number of the leading citizens having been driven from the town, took refuge in Crotona, whereupon the Sybarites marched against the place with an army of 300,000 men, but were totally defeated, the victors turning the course of the river Crathis through their city, and utterly destroying it, B.C. 510. An attempt made by the surviving inhabitants to establish themselves on the site was defeated by the Crotoniats, B.C. 452. They were devoted to luxury,—hence the modern use of the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE-TREE.—Some botanists regard this tree as indigenous to Britain; but others state that it is a native of the mountainous districts of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. It is first mentioned as an object of culture in this country A.D. 1551; and in 1597 Gerard alludes to it as a stranger, much used in gardens for its

umbrageous foliage. The sycamore is a species of maple; and experiments for ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sugar contained in its sap were made at Cannon Park, Stirlingshire, March 7 and 8, 1818. It was found that 116 parts of sap yielded one part of sugar. The purple-leaved sycamore originated in Jersey about 2188.

SYDNEY (New South Wales), capital of the colony, was founded and named after Viscount Sydney, then secretary for the colonies, Jan. 26, 1788. A printing-press and the *Sydney Gazette* were established by George Howe, March 5, 1803. The plans upon which the town is built were laid down in 1809. A legislative council was appointed in 1829; a bishopric was established in 1836; the museum was founded in 1838, and incorporated in 1853; and its university, founded in 1850, was opened Oct. 11, 1852. A branch of the royal mint was established here in May, 1855. Bv 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54 (July 16, 1855), a new constitution was conferred, and it was proclaimed in November following. St. Philip's, the oldest church in the colony, was built in 1798.

SYDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE (Cambridge) was founded by Lady Frances Sydney, widow of the earl of Sussex, A.D. 1598.

SYMONDS' INN (London).—This inn of court, in Chancery Lane, is supposed to derive its name from Thomas Symonds, who died in June, 1621. It was formerly the seat of the offices of the masters in chancery.

SYMPATHETIC INK. (*See* **INK.**)

SYNAGOGUES, or Jewish places of worship, are of uncertain origin, ascribed, by some, to the period of the promulgation of the ceremonial law, B.C. 1491, and by others to the return from the Babylonish captivity, B.C. 536. Jerusalem is said to have contained 480.

SYNDERCOMBE'S PLOT.—John Syndercombe was employed by Colonel Sexby to assassinate Cromwell, and he made the attempt Jan. 19, 1657. He was tried and condemned Feb. 9, and died in prison Feb. 13.

SYNOD. (*See* **COUNCIL.**)

SYRA (Ægean Sea).—The ancient Syros was noticed by Homer for its agricultural wealth B.C. 962.

SYRACUSE (Sicily), the most ancient of the Greek colonies in the island, was founded by the Corinthians, under Archias, B.C. 734.

B.C.

648. A party called the Myletidæ are expelled.

486. An oligarchy called the Geomori, or Gamori, who had usurped the government, are overthrown, and they withdraw to Casmenæ.

485. Gelon, despot of Gela, restores them, and obtains for himself the supreme authority.

478—467. Hieron patronizes literature and the arts.

466. Thrasybulus, his brother, is expelled, and a popular government established.

414. The siege is commenced by the Athenians.

B.C.

413. The Athenians are compelled to lay down their arms, 7,000 being made prisoners, and not a ship of their fleet escapes.

405. Dionysius, taking advantage of the popular alarm consequent on the successes of the Carthaginians, raises himself to despotic power, and soon after concludes a peace with them.

405—387. Dionysius fortifies the town, constructs new harbours, and greatly increases the naval force.

397. War is commenced against Carthage. Aided by a pestilence which broke out in the camp of their enemies, the Syracusans are completely victorious.

356. Dion makes himself master of Syracuse.

344. Timoleon obtains possession after a severe struggle, and introduces 60,000 immigrants.

275—216. Hieron II. reigns as king, concludes a treaty with the Romans, and raises the city to its highest degree of wealth and splendour.

214. The siege is formed by the Roman general Marcellus.

212. A portion of the city is taken by the besiegers. The Carthaginians come to its assistance but afterwards abandon it, and the other portion surrenders. The magnificent works of art which are carried as plunder to Rome give the first impulse to the love of Greek art among the conquerors.

21. The city having fallen into decay, Augustus endeavours to restore it by sending a Roman colony.

A.D.

535. It is taken from the Goths by Belisarius.

669. The Saracens having captured it, accept a ransom.

878. It is again taken by the Saracens after a siege of nine months. The inhabitants are put to death, and the city is burned.

1088. Count Roger of Sicily makes himself master of Syracuse.

1542. With other towns on the island it is nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

1693. The eruption of Ætna, accompanied by an earthquake, commits great havoc.

1798. July 18. Nelson, after his unsuccessful search for the French fleet, puts into the port for water and provisions, and is joined by all his missing frigates.

1848. The revolutionists select Syracuse as one of the seven towns in which military camps are to be formed.

1849. April 8. It surrenders without resistance to the Neapolitan fleet.

1860. Sept. 2. The garrison espouse the cause of Garibaldi.

SYRIA (Asia), the ancient Aram, derived its name from the patriarch Aram (Gen. x. 22). The appellation Syria is supposed to be an abbreviation of Assyria, and it is first employed by Herodotus.

B.C.

1921. Abraham, having left his home at the command of God (Gen. xii. 1—4), arrives in Aram.

1047. Hiram, king of Tyre, sends workmen, and they build a house for King David (2 Sam. v. 11).

1040. David wages war against the Syrians and subdues them (2 Sam. viii.).

975. The country recovered its independence after the death of Solomon.

838—836. Jehoash, or Joash, king of Israel, obtains three important victories over Benhadad (2 Kings xiii. 25).

740. Resin, the last independent ruler, having formed an alliance with Israel against Judah, Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, takes the field, slays Resin, and reduces the country to a dependency.

B.C.

604. Having been for some time a province of Assyria, and afterwards seized by Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt, it is captured by Nebuchadnezzar.
333. After a subjection to the Babylonian and Persian powers of three centuries' duration, it falls under the rule of Alexander the Great by his victory at Issus.
323. Seleucus Nicator assumes the sovereignty, founding the dynasty of the Seleucidae.
301. His right, which has been disputed by Antigonus, is decided by the battle of Ipsus, and Antioch is founded as the capital.
114. The kingdom is rent by dissensions, and Antiochus Cyzicenus, brother of the reigning monarch, establishes a new sovereignty at Damascus.
65. The descendants of the Seleucidae having continued to occupy the throne, Antiochus XIII. is defeated by Pompey, and the country subjected to the Romans.
63. A great number of the cities receive the gift of freedom from the Romans.
57. Gabinius, pro-consul, restores many of the cities which had been destroyed.
47. The rights which had been granted to the cities are confirmed by Julius Cæsar.
- A.D.
6. Judah and Samaria are added to the province.
117. Under the Cæsars it flourishes greatly, and the eastern boundary is fixed by Hadrian at the Euphrates.
258. It is overrun and nearly conquered by Sapor I., king of Persia.
- 261-264. Odenathus effects its deliverance.
611. The Persian Chosroes II., having reduced several other towns, takes Antioch, which he nearly destroys.
614. Chosroes II. conquers Palestine.
622. Heraclius takes the field against Chosroes II.
627. Heraclius drives him across the Tigris.
628. Siroes, the son of Chosroes II., makes a treaty of peace with Heraclius, one of its conditions being the restoration of the "true cross."
630. Some of the towns of Syria are taken by Mohammed.
632. His successor, Abu Bekr, summons the Arab tribes to its invasion.
633. A large army having responded to the call, siege is laid to Damascus.
634. July 30. The battle of Aîznadin is fought, in which the Greeks under Vardan, general of Heraclius, are almost annihilated by the Arabs. Aug. 23 Another army of Greeks meet a similar fate on the banks of the Yermak.
635. January. Damascus is taken after an obstinate resistance.
637. Jerusalem is allowed an honourable capitulation.
638. Aleppo submits, Antioch pays a ransom of three hundred thousand pieces of gold, and Heraclius flees to Constantinople, leaving the province in the hands of the Saracens.
661. Damascus is made the seat of government.
762. The seat of government is removed to Bagdad by the Abbassides.
868. The Turkish usurper Ahmed Ebn e' Tooloon subdues the province, together with Egypt, and establishes the Tooloonides dynasty.
906. It is recovered by Caliph Moktafe.
936. Is subjected by Akshed Mohammed Ebn Tughg, another usurper.
970. Moez conquers it after making himself master of Egypt, and founds the Fatimite dynasty, with Cairo for a capital.
1076. Syria is invaded by the Turks, who established an independent kingdom under the princes of the house of Ortok.
1096. The caliph Mostali is dispossessed of a large portion by the Crusaders.

A.D.

1099. The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem is established.
1187. Saladin conquers it, and founds the Eyoobite dynasty.
1250. It is partially destroyed by the revolt of the Baharite Memlooks.
1260. Damascus is recovered by Seifed Deen, who is afterwards slain in an invasion of the Mongols.
1400. Syria is invaded by Tamerlane.
1401. Jan. 23. Damascus is sacked.
1516. The Circassian Memlooks are overthrown by the Turks, and the country is united to the Ottoman empire by the sultan Selim I.
1799. Feb. 6. Syria is invaded by Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt. May 20. Napoleon Bonaparte abandons it after having been foiled in his attempt to take St. Jean d'Acre.
1831. Dec. 9. Ibrahim Pasha having invaded it and taken Gaza, attacks Acre.
1832. April 15. The sultan declares war against Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, who had refused to withdraw the forces under command of his son Ibrahim. May 21. Ibrahim Pasha reduces Acre. June 13. Ibrahim Pasha takes Damascus. July 7. He defeats the sultan's army at Hems. Aug. 1. He takes Antioch. Dec. 21. Ibrahim routs the army of the sultan at Koniah.
1833. May 6. The sultan having claimed the assistance of Russia, France and England interpose, and peace is concluded.
1839. May. Hostilities are renewed. June 25. The Turkish army is defeated by Ibrahim at Nezib. July 4. The Turkish fleet desert to Mehemet Ali.
1840. July 15. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, conclude a treaty to enforce the submission of Mehemet to Turkey.
1841. Jan. 11. After hostilities of some duration, and much negotiation, Mehemet consents to give up Syria, and receives from the sultan the hereditary government of Egypt.
1860. May 28. A general attack is made upon the Maronites in the neighbourhood of Beyrout and the Lebanon by the Druses, when about 1,200 persons are massacred, the Turkish soldiers offering no protection to the unfortunate victims. June 21. Through the treacherous conduct of the governor of Deir-el-Kammar, another shocking butchery of Maronites is perpetrated at that place. July 9. Similar atrocities are perpetrated at Damascus. July 14. A body of 2,000 Turkish troops set out from Beyrout to Damascus; but before they arrive the murderous work has ceased. Aug. 3. The Turkish government, professing itself incompetent to put down the outbreak, a convention is entered into between England, Austria, Russia, France, and Prussia, to restore order. Fuad Pasha is invested by the sultan with plenary powers to execute summary vengeance upon the assassins, and sets out from Constantinople. 167 persons are publicly executed at Damascus for being concerned in the massacres. It is estimated that about 12,000 persons lost their lives, 200 of whom were priests. 163 villages, 220 churches, and seven convents were also destroyed.

SYRO-MACEDONIAN ÆRA, called also the æra of the Greeks, the æra of the Seleucidae, and the æra of Alexander (*q. v.*), is the second of the two epochs adopted by the Greeks.

SZENTA, or Zenta (Battle).—A victory was gained over the Turks, by Prince Eugene, at this town of Hungary, Sept. 11, 1696.

SZISTOVA. (*See* SISTOVA.)

T.

TABASCO (Mexico), the capital of the department of Tabasco, is celebrated as the scene of a great victory gained by the Spaniards, under Cortes, over the Indians, March 25, 1519. (*See* CEUTLA.)

TABERNACLE.—Three sacred tabernacles are mentioned in the Old Testament.—1. The ante-Sinaitic tabernacle, which was probably the dwelling of Moses, and was placed by the camp of the Israelites in the desert for the transaction of public business, B.C. 1491. 2. The Sinaitic tabernacle, which was set up on the first day of the first month in the second year after leaving Egypt, B.C. 1489. This is pre-eminently the tabernacle. 3. The Davidic tabernacle, which was erected by David, in Jerusalem, B.C. 1045, for the reception of the ark, while the old tabernacle remained at Gibeon, as the place where sacrifices were offered, until the days of Solomon.

TABLE BAY (Atlantic Ocean), near the southern extremity of Africa, was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, A.D. 1486.

TABLE TURNING AND MOVING is referred to in a passage in Ammianus Marcellinus (l. xxix. c. 1), who relates that two persons were brought before a court of justice for disseminating prophecies injurious to the emperor Valens, A.D. 370. It was first performed in modern times by two American girls, Margaret and Catherine Fox, at a village near New York, A.D. 1849. A German merchant at the latter place communicated the mystery to his brother, in Bremen, and by the beginning of 1853 it had become a mania throughout Europe. The Rev. N. S. Godfrey, and other divines, ascribed the phenomenon to Satanic agency, others attributed it to electricity, while M. Arago, in France (July, 1853), and Faraday, and others in England, considered it the result of mechanical force.

TABORITES, a violent sect of Hussites (*q.v.*), so named from their stronghold on Mount Tabor, in Bohemia, which they fortified on being compelled to quit Prague, A.D. 1419. Under the command of their leader, John Ziska, they demolished monasteries, burned the priests alive, and then returned to Prague, May 20, 1420, and destroyed all that remained of the former magnificence of the churches. They defeated the imperialists near Kolin, Jan. 1, 1422, and again at Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, which town they burned, putting all the inhabitants to the sword. Their leader, Ziska, died Oct. 12, 1424. A civil war broke out between the Taborites and Calixtines (*q.v.*), another sect of Hussites, in 1433, and the latter, aided by the Roman Catholics, stormed and drove the Taborites out of New Prague in 1434, and defeated them with great slaughter at Boehmischgrod, May 28, 1434. Their leaders, the two Procopcs, fell in this battle, and two days after 10,000 pri-

soners, who had been promised safety, were slain in cold blood. The Taborites rose again, but were completely annihilated by the emperor Sigismund in 1436.

TABRIZ, or **TABREEZ** (Persia), is said to have been founded by the wife of Haroun-al-Rashid, A.D. 791. The castle, formerly a mosque, was built about 1250.

TADMOR. (*See* PALMYRA.)

TAFFETY, a fine smooth silken stuff used in the 16th century for various articles of dress, and considered as a luxury. John Tyce, of London, brought its manufacture to a high state of perfection about 1571 or 1572.

TAGANROG (Russia).—This seaport was founded by Peter the Great, A.D. 1697. It was given up to the Turks, by treaty, in 1711, but was restored to the Russians, and rebuilt by them, in 1769. The emperor Alexander I. died here Dec. 1, 1825, and it was bombarded by the allied fleet, June 3, 1855.

TAGLIAMENTO (Battle).—The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians, under the archduke Charles, on the banks of this river in Italy, March 16, 1797.

TAGLIOCOZZO (Battle).—The French, under Charles of Anjou, defeated Conradin, the son of the emperor Conrad IV., of Germany, at this town of Naples, Aug. 23, 1268.

TAHERITES.—This dynasty was founded in the province of Khorassan, in Persia, by the Mohammedan general Taher, A.D. 820. It was supplanted by the Soffarides dynasty in 872.

TAHITI. (*See* OTAHEITE.)

TATLEBOURG (Battle).—Henry III. of England, having passed over to France, advanced against this town, and sustained a defeat from Louis IX., July 20, 1242.

TAILORS, among the Romans, were only required for mending, as the toga came from the loom ready for use. A thimble, similar to that now in use, was found in Herculaneum, destroyed in the Vesuvian eruption of A.D. 79. Tailors worked cross-legged upon boards in the 14th century. A strike amongst the journeymen tailors in the metropolis, which lasted several weeks, was brought to a termination by their acceptance of the masters' terms, April 27, 1834.

TALavera-DE-LA-REYNA (Spain).—This ancient town of Spain, called by the Romans Eborá Talabriga, was taken by the Moors A.D. 714, and again taken and destroyed by them in 1109. It was soon rebuilt, and became an appanage of the queens of Spain. Here 22,000 English, under Wellington, engaged and defeated about 45,000 French, under Marshals Victor and Jourdain, July 27 and 28, 1809. Cuesta, the Spanish general, was left in command of the town, but he abandoned it, together with the English wounded, on the approach of the French, in August, 1809. It was evacuated by the French Aug. 15, 1812.

TALBOTYPE, the name given to a process

of photography on paper, discovered by Fox Talbot, A.D. 1840, and patented by him in February, 1841.

TALLY-OFFICE.—The Tally Court in the Exchequer derived its name from the French *taille*, or *tailleur*, to cut or notch. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received, which, being cleft asunder by an officer of the exchequer, one part was delivered to the person who had paid the money, and the other was preserved in the exchequer. The use of tallies was abolished by 23 Geo. III. c. 82 (1782), but the old tallies were preserved in the exchequer, until the remodelling of that office by 4 Will. IV. c. 15 (May 22, 1834), when they were ordered to be destroyed. They were accordingly used to heat the stoves in the House of Lords, and are said to have been the cause, from having been burned in too large quantities, of the fire which destroyed the two houses of parliament, Oct. 16, 1834.

TALMUD.—The Jews have been accustomed to divide their law into written and unwritten—the former contained in the Pentateuch, the latter handed down orally, until the restoration of Jerusalem, under Hadrian, A.D. 135. The oral law is an interpretation of the written, and constitutes the text of the Talmud, which was first permanently composed by the rabbi Judah Hakkadosh, A.D. 190 or 220. A two-fold commentary was subsequently added to it, one called the Jerusalem Gemara, composed in the 3rd century, and the other the Babylonian Gemara, completed A.D. 500.

TAMYNÆ (Eubœa) was taken by the Persians when they attacked Eretria, B.C. 490. A great victory was gained here by the Athenian general Phocion, over Callias of Chalcis, B.C. 350.

TANAGRA (Greece).—This town in Bœotia, also called Pœmandria, from the fertility of its neighbourhood, was the scene of a defeat of the Athenians, by the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 457. The Athenians invaded the country, and gained a decisive victory over the Bœotians, near Tanagra, B.C. 456 (see ΓΕΝΟΡΗΥΤΑ), and again B.C. 426. Tanagra continued to flourish in the 6th century.

TANGIER (Morocco).—This seaport, on the site of the ancient Tingis, which became a Roman colony and the capital of the province of Tingitana in the reign of the emperor Claudius (A.D. 41–54), was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded by them to the English, as a gift to Charles II. on his marriage with Catharine of Bragança, May 20, 1662. The English retained possession for twenty-two years. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake April 12, 1773; was ravaged by the plague in September, 1818; and was bombarded by the French Aug. 6, 1844.

TANJORE (Hindustan), the capital of a district of the same name in the Madras presidency, was conquered by the Mahratta chief Vencajee, A.D. 1675, and from him the

line of rajahs was descended. The English were repulsed here in 1749, and the French in 1758. It was besieged and taken by the English in 1773. The nabob of Arcot, supported by the Madras government, claimed tribute from Tanjore, and the rajah was deposed; but he was restored on consenting to pay tribute and a subsidy for an English force in Tanjore in 1781. A dispute for the succession between Serfojee and Ameer Sing was decided by the English in favour of the latter in April, 1787. He was, however, deposed, and Serfojee elevated to the throne in 1798. The new rajah yielded Tanjore to the East-India Company for an annual subsidy in 1799, retaining only sovereign authority in the fort. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son Sevajee, who died in 1855, when the dignity of rajah of Tanjore became extinct.

TANNENBURG (Battle).—Ladislaus V., king of Poland, defeated the Teutonic knights at this place, in Prussia, July 15, 1410. The knights lost, it is said, 40,000 in killed and 30,000 taken prisoners.

TANNING.—This art is of oriental origin, and is mentioned by Moses. In England tanners had been accustomed to keep hides in the tan-pit a year or more; but owing to alterations in the process in the 16th century, complaints were made that they were tanned in three weeks; and in consequence an act was passed, 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 11 (1548), prohibiting tanners from selling hides that had not been nine months in the tan-pit. Tanners were prohibited from carrying on the trade of shoemakers by 13 Rich. II. c. 12 (1389), or that of curriers by 1 Hen. VII. c. 5 (1485). Butchers were prevented from being tanners by 5 Eliz. c. 8 (1562). All restrictions were removed from the trade by 11 Geo. IV. c. 16 (May 29, 1830). Great improvements were introduced in the process of tanning by Seguin, a French chemist, in 1795; and the art was first reduced to scientific principles by Sir H. Davy in 1803.

TANTALUM.—This name was given to a supposed new metal discovered by Ekeberg in some Swedish minerals. Dr. Wollaston, in 1809, proved it to be identical with the metal discovered in 1801 by Hatchett in a ferruginous mineral from North America, and called columbium (*q. v.*).

TAPESTRY.—The invention of tapestry has been ascribed to Attalus III., king of Pergamus, who died B.C. 133. The ordinary kind of tapestry was borrowed from the Saracens, and hence the early manufacturers in France were called Sarazinois. It was introduced there about the 9th century, and was made for the church of Auxerre prior to 840. Poitiers was noted for its manufacture as early as 1025. The Flemings were celebrated for tapestry from the 12th century, and its manufacture attained its highest perfection in Flanders in the 15th century. Tapestry was introduced into England as furniture by Eleanor, wife of Prince Edward, in 1255. The supply came principally

from the continent. Tapestry-weaving was brought into England by Sheldon, late in the reign of Henry VIII.; and a manufactory was set up at Mortlake by Sir F. Crane in 1619. It was for the use of this establishment that Charles I. purchased the famous cartoons of Raffaele. After the Restoration, Charles II. endeavoured to revive the manufacture, but without success. Henry IV. of France re-established the manufacture of tapestry in Paris in 1597, and the art made great progress in France in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gobelin tapestry dates its origin from this time. (See *BAYEUX TAPESTRY*.)

TAR.—Becher, a German chemist, who died in London A.D. 1685, was the first to propose the making of coal-tar. An account of the manufacture of tar from a blackish stone in Shropshire was given by the inventor, Martin Erle, in the "Philosophical Transactions" published in May, 1697. Owing to the inconvenience caused by the refusal of the Swedish Tar Company to supply it, excepting in such quantities and at such prices as they might choose, the English parliament offered bounties for its importation from the British colonies in North America in 1703. In consequence of the American war, some lamp-black manufacturers at Bristol turned their attention to its manufacture from pit-coal about 1779, and Lord Dundonald obtained a patent for improvements in these processes in 1781.

TARA (Ireland).—At this place, in Meath, the Irish gained a great victory over the Danes, A.D. 980. The Hill of Tara was in ancient times the chief seat of the Irish kings. Here the insurgent Irish were defeated by the royalists, May 26, 1789; and here a monster meeting of the "repealers," computed at 1,000,000 persons, according to the highest calculation, and 250,000 at the lowest, was held by O'Connell, Aug. 15, 1843.

TARANTO (Italy).—This town occupies the site of the acropolis or citadel of the ancient town of Tarentum (*g. v.*), and is situated on an island in the Gulf of Taranto. It was founded after the sacking of Tarentum by the Saracens, A.D. 830, was taken by Robert Guiscard in 1063, and from that time it formed part of the kingdom of Naples. It was taken by the French in April, 1801.

TARBES (France), anciently called Bigorra, was the capital of the country of Bigorre in the Middle Ages. It came into the possession of the English monarchs as part of the dowry of Queen Eleanor A.D. 1152, and remained under their sway for 300 years. Edward the Black Prince occasionally resided here. The French were defeated here by the English, March 20, 1814.

TARENTUM (Italy) was founded by a Spartan colony, B.C. 708. Of its early history little is known. The forces of Tarentum and Rhegium were defeated by the Messapians, B.C. 473. Soon after the Tarentines engaged in a war with the Thurians, to prevent them occupying the

district of the Siritis. The dispute was settled by the establishment of a joint colony named Heracleia in the contested territory. A war with their neighbours, the Lucanians, caused them to apply to Archidamus, king of Sparta, for assistance. He landed B.C. 346, and was defeated and slain B.C. 338. They then sought the aid of Alexander of Epirus, who arrived B.C. 332, and, after defeating the enemies of Tarentum, turned against his allies and took Heracleia. They were relieved from this new antagonist by his death, B.C. 326, and again applied to Sparta for aid, B.C. 303, when Cleonymus came to their assistance, and compelled the Lucanians and Messapians to sue for peace. The Tarentines now made a treaty with Rome, by which vessels of that nation were not permitted to enter the Gulf of Tarentum. It was violated when a Roman fleet was sent to assist the Thurians, B.C. 282. The Tarentines attacked the fleet and destroyed and captured five vessels, and then took Thuria and expelled the Roman garrison. War was declared against them by the Romans B.C. 281, and the Tarentines applied to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, for assistance. Though at first successful, he was finally defeated by Curius, and withdrew from Italy B.C. 274, leaving his general, Milo, to protect Tarentum. It surrendered to the Romans B.C. 272, from which time it remained subject to them. In the second Punic war, Tarentum was seized by Hannibal, B.C. 212. The citadel, however, held out, and the Carthaginian general tried in vain to take it by storm. He then blockaded it for two years. Fabius came to the assistance of the Romans, took the city, and put the Carthaginian garrison and a large part of the inhabitants to the sword, B.C. 209. Tarentum, taken by Belisarius, was retaken by Totila, A.D. 549, and continued in the hands of the Goths till captured by Narses in 553. The Lombards took it in 661. The Saracens landed at Tarentum in 830.

TARIFA (Spain), a seaport deriving its name from Tarif Ibn Malik, who landed here when sent by Musa, the Mussulman emir, to reconnoitre before his invasion from Africa, A.D. 712. It was taken by Sancho IV. in 1292, and was held by Alonzo Perez de Guzman against the Moors in 1294. He would not surrender it, though they threatened to behead his only son, and actually carried out the threat before his eyes. The kings of Castile and Portugal gained a great victory here over the Moors, Oct. 28, 1340, when the latter were besieging the town. It was successfully defended by 1,800 British and 700 Spaniards against a French force 13,000 strong, from Dec. 19, 1811, to Jan. 4, 1812, when the French raised the siege, having lost about 1,000 men.

TARIFF.—These duties were originally granted for the use of the king, as is shown by 25 Edw. I. c. 7 (1296). They were contained in two books till 27 Geo. III. c. 13 (1786), when all the duties were ordered to

be paid according to a new book of rates annexed to that statute. The British tariff has undergone several important alterations during the present century. It was much simplified, and the duty on a great number of articles abolished by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), and 8 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845).

TARPEIAN ROCK (Rome).—According to the legend, Tarpeia, the daughter of the governor of the citadel of Rome, surrendered it to the Sabines, who were advancing against Romulus (B.C. 722) to avenge the abduction of the Sabine virgins—on condition of receiving the gold bracelets they wore upon their left arms. Tattius, the Sabine king, to punish her perfidy, as he entered the gates, cast not only his bracelet, but his shield upon her. This example was followed by his soldiers, and Tarpeia was crushed to death. Tarpeia was buried in the Capitol, and her memory was rendered still more infamous by naming that rock the Tarpeian, from whence traitors were afterwards hurled.

TARRAGONA (Spain).—The ancient Tarraco was originally settled by the Phœnicians, and became a Roman colony during the second Punic war (B.C. 218—B.C. 202), when the town was enlarged and fortified. It was made the capital of a province by the emperor Augustus, was taken by the Goths A.D. 467, and by the Moors in 714. They completely destroyed it, and it remained in ruins for four centuries. The town, rebuilt in the beginning of the 12th century, was taken by Alfonso of Arragon in 1220. It was captured by the English in 1705, but afterwards abandoned by them, and was taken by the French, June 7, 1808, and again June 29, 1811. The English, having attempted to retake it in the end of July, 1813, raised the siege Aug. 17, on the approach of the French, under Marshal Suchet, who entered the town and destroyed the fortifications, Aug. 18. It surrendered to the French in the Spanish revolutionary war in June, 1823. Councils were held here in 464; Nov. 6, 516; May 1, 1230; April 19, 1239; May 8, 1240; May 13, 1242; in 1244; May 1, 1247; in 1248; April 8, 1253; March 22, 1282; in 1294; Feb. 22, 1305; in 1307; and Feb. 22, 1317.

TARSHISH.—It is considered probable that the references to Tarshish in the Scriptures point to two distinct emporiums, one situated at the extremity of the Mediterranean, and the other in the Indian Ocean. Tartessus, in Spain, is supposed to have been the western, and Point de Galle, in Ceylon, the eastern Tarshish. The prophet Ezekiel, writing in the 6th century B.C., describes Tarshish as the "Merchant of Tyre by reason of the multitude of all riches."

TARSUS (Asia Minor), the metropolis of Cilicia, is said to have been founded by Sardanapalus, B.C. 820. It was a great and flourishing city when taken and plundered by the younger Cyrus, B.C. 401. Alexander the Great took it B.C. 333, and was detained

here some time with a dangerous fever. In the war between Cæsar and Pompey (B.C. 47) Tarsus sided with the former, and took the name of Juliopolis. It was made a free city by Augustus. The apostle Paul ("Saul of Tarsus," Acts ix. 11) was a native of the city (A.D. 33). It was seized by the Saracens in the early days of their empire, but was taken from them, after an obstinate resistance, in the second half of the 10th century. Soon afterwards it was restored to them, and has remained under their sway ever since. Councils were held here in November, 431; 435; and 1177.

TARTARIC ACID, first discovered in a separate state by the celebrated chemist Scheele, who was born at Stralsund, in Sweden, Dec. 19, 1742, and died at Kiöping, May 24, 1786. Liebig formed tartaric acid by artificial means in 1859.

TARTARS.—According to Pritchard, the Tartars, or Tartars, were a tribe nearly allied to the Mongols in race, who dwelt near Lake Bouyir, to the eastward of Mongolia. They were among the first of the Mongol conquests, and they took afterwards so conspicuous a place in the army of Zenghis Khan, that their name became synonymous with that of the Mongols. Their proper name was Tatars. It is said to have been changed into *Tartar* in consequence of an expression of St. Louis, who, when the devastations of Zenghis Khan were heard of with horror in western Europe, is reported to have exclaimed, "Erigat nos, mater, cœleste solatium, quia si proveniant ipsi, vel nos ipsos quos vocamus Tartaros ad suas Tartareas sedes, unde exierunt, retrudemus, vel ipsi nos omnes ad cælum advehent."

TARTARY (Asia).—This tract of country, bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by China, on the south by Afghanistan and Persia, and on the west by the Caspian Sea, was conquered by Toulun, who assumed the title of khan of Tartary, about A.D. 405. The name of Tartary has disappeared from geography, and the greater part of the country is known by the name of Turkestan. (*See SCYTHIA.*)

TASMANIA (Australia).—This island, formerly called Van Diemen's Land, was discovered by Tasman, Dec. 1, 1642, and named after Van Diemen, the governor of the Dutch East-India settlements. The coast was explored by Marion, Furneaux, Cook, Bruné d'Entrecasteaux, and Kermandee, between 1772 and 1792, and the island was taken possession of by the British for a penal settlement, in connection with the penal head-quarters at Sydney, in August, 1803. Collins landed with a party of convicts Feb. 19, 1804, and founded the city of Hobart Town, of which he was the first governor. He died in 1810. It became a distinct colony in 1825. An anti-transportation society was formed in 1851. Their efforts to abolish transportation were successful; and by permission of the Queen its name was changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The present system of self-

government was established in 1855 and 1856.

TAUNTON (North America).—This town in Massachusetts was founded A.D. 1637.

TAUNTON (Somersetshire), originally called Tanton, and subsequently Tawnton and Thoneton, from its situation on the river Thone, is supposed to have been a Roman station; but the earliest authentic account of the place refers to the period of the Octarchy, when a castle was built by Ina, king of Wessex, A.D. 700. It was destroyed by his queen, Ethelburga, in 722, and remained in ruins till the reign of William the Conqueror, when it was rebuilt by the bishops of Winchester, to whom the town and manor were granted. It was taken in 1497 by Perkin Warbeck, who abandoned it on the approach of the royal troops. Colonel, afterwards Admiral Blake, defended it against 10,000 Royalists until relieved by Fairfax in 1645. James, duke of Monmouth, was proclaimed king here June 21, 1685, and many of his followers were put to death by General Kirke, Aug. 27. A charter, granted to the town in 1627, was taken away at the Restoration (1660), and its walls were razed to the ground in consequence of the zeal displayed by the inhabitants for the parliament. The charter, subsequently restored, was forfeited in 1792. Taunton has returned two members to parliament since 1625. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, built in the 14th century, was richly decorated by Henry VII., in return for the support given by the town to the Lancastrian cause. The free grammar-school was founded in 1522, and endowed in 1554. The almshouses at East Gate were founded in 1635; the hospital was founded in 1809, and opened March 25, 1812; and the eye infirmary was established in 1816. The canal between Taunton and Bridgewater, projected in 1811, added much to the prosperity of the town. The museum, library, &c., were erected in 1821, and the Taunton and Somerset Institution was established in 1823. The railway from Bristol to Exeter was opened as far as Taunton in July, 1842.

TAUROMENIUM (Sicily), the modern Taormina, was founded by the remaining inhabitants of Naxos, who were driven into exile after the destruction of that town by Dionysius I., B.C. 396. It was ineffectually besieged by Dionysius I. B.C. 394, and submitted to him B.C. 392. It is considered, however, to have first become truly a Greek city when Andromachus, father of the historian Timæus, brought together the exiled Naxians who were scattered over the island, and located them here, B.C. 358. It had risen to a considerable degree of opulence, when Timoleon landed, B.C. 345, and was incorporated with the kingdom of Syracuse shortly after B.C. 278. Having passed with the island under Roman domination, it was held by the insurgent slaves, and suffered severely B.C. 134–132. Sextus Pompeius made it one of his chief strongholds of defence against Octavius, and gained an important naval

victory over him, B.C. 36. Augustus expelled its former inhabitants, and settled a Roman colony in their place, B.C. 35.

TAUSS (Battle).—The Hussites defeated the Imperialists near this town, in Bohemia, Aug. 14, 1431.

TAVERNS.—Places of entertainment so called, can be traced in England to the 13th century. They were ordered to be closed at curfew by 13 Edw. I. c. 5 (1284). The oldest tavern in London is said to have been the "Boar's Head," in Eastcheap, where Shakespeare represents Prince Henry and his dissolute companions indulging in their revels, before 1413. The "White Hart" tavern, in Bishopsgate Street, was established in 1480. The number was limited in London to forty, and in Westminster to three, by 7 Edw. VI. c. 5 (1553), in consequence of complaints having been made of their great increase, "to the hurt and debauching of the morals of the people." Taverns were first licensed in 1752.

TAXATION.—The Greeks and Romans possessed systems of taxation almost as comprehensive and varied as those which exist at the present day; but at the decline of the Roman empire the feudal system of personal service was introduced. The modern institution of taxes originated in the practice of compounding for feudal service by payments of money. Immunity from arbitrary taxation was established by 25 Edw. I. cc. 5 & 6 (1297), and by the Bill of Rights, 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2 (1689). (*See* CUSTOMS, EXCISE, INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX, LAND TAX, STAMP DUTIES, &c.)

TCHAD, or TSAD (Africa).—This lake, in the central regions of the continent, 120 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 70, was discovered and partly explored by Clapperton and Denham, A.D. 1823. Overweg and Barth made further explorations in 1851, and Dr. Vogel in 1854.

TCHERNAYA (Battle).—The Russians, under General Liprandi, were defeated by the French and Sardinians, under Marshal Pelissier and General La Marmora, on the banks of this river, near Sebastopol, in the Crimea, Aug. 16, 1855.

TCHERNIGOV, or CZERNIGOF (Russia), capital of the province of that name, the oldest town in the European portion of the empire, was built A.D. 1024.

TCHESME (Sea-fight).—The Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians, near this small town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, in July, 1770.

TEA.—The tea-plant, supposed to be indigenous to China, according to their writers, was first discovered in the 8th century. An impost was levied on tea by the emperor Te-Tsang, A.D. 781. Japanese writers maintain that it was brought there from China in the 9th century. It was introduced into Europe by the Dutch in 1591, and was used in England, on rare occasions, some years prior to 1657, and sold at from £6 to £10 the pound. Thomas Garway, the first English tea-dealer, retailed it in 1657, to the public,

in the leaf, at from 15s. to 50s. the pound, and also in the infusion. It was first imported by the East-India Company in 1677, when they received from China 4,713 pounds, which glutted the market for several years. Green tea was first used in England in 1715. A duty of 8d. per gallon on all ready-made tea prepared for sale was imposed by 12 Charles II. c. 23 (1660), but the leaf was first taxed by 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 6 (1689), which imposed a duty of 5s. per lb. and 5 per cent. on the value. By 10 Geo. I. c. 10 (1723), the duty was reduced to 4s. per lb.; and by 18 Geo. II. c. 26 (1745), it was again reduced to 1s. per lb. and £25 per cent. on the value. All previous duties were repealed by 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38 (1784), which effected an average reduction of 106½ per cent. by imposing a window-tax. The duty was nearly doubled by 35 Geo. III. c. 13 (March 16, 1795); and by 59 Geo. III. c. 53 (July 2, 1819), it was raised to £96 per cent. on tea worth less than 2s. per lb., and to £100 per cent. on tea above that price. These *ad valorem* duties were repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 101 (Aug. 29, 1833), which ordered that, after April 22, 1834, rates of 1s. 6d., 2s. 2d., and 3s. per lb. should be charged on teas according to their qualities. This arrangement proving unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of deciding the quality of the article, an equal duty of 2s. 1d. on every lb. of tea imported was imposed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 32 (Aug. 21, 1835). An addition of 5 per cent. was imposed by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17 (June 19, 1840). By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 20, 1853), it was arranged that till April 5, 1854, the duty should be 1s. 10d. per lb.; that it should then remain at 1s. 6d. till April 5, 1855, when it should fall to 1s. 3d.; and that after April 5, 1856, it should be 1s. per lb. In consequence of the expenses attending the Russian war, these provisions were repealed by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 9 (March 16, 1855), which raised the duty to 1s. 6d.; and by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 21 (May 25, 1855), it was increased to 1s. 9d. It was reduced to 1s. 5d. by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61 (Aug. 25, 1857).

TEARLESS VICTORY.—When the news of a great battle, gained by the Spartan king Archidamus over the Arcadians, B.C. 368, or, as it came to be called “the tearless battle,” reached Sparta, all the Spartans who heard it burst into tears.

TE DEUM, a kind of hymn, or song of thanks, supposed to have been composed by St. Augustine and St. Ambrose, is sung in the Romish church with extraordinary pomp and solemnity upon the gaining of a battle or other happy event. It was also sung in Protestant churches on days of thanksgiving for a victory, peace, or other national event. A *Te Deum* was performed at St. Paul's cathedral when Queen Anne went in state to give thanks for the victory of Blenheim, A.D. 1704; and one was performed there, with vocal and instrumental music, on the thanksgiving day for the battle of Ramillies, in 1706. This was the first time an instru-

mental band was permitted to accompany the voices in St. Paul's. Handel's *Te Deum* for the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, and Graun's for the king of Prussia's victory at Kolin, in 1757, are celebrated compositions.

TEETH.—The *Mathematical Jewel*, published A.D. 1585, contains an account of one Sir John Blagrave, “who caused his teeth to be all drawne out, and after had a sett of ivory teeth in agayne.” Artificial teeth were in common use in England in 1609.

TEETOTALLER.—This term was first used in September, 1833, by Richard Turner, a working man of Preston, in addressing temperance meetings, to describe his thorough abstinence from intoxicating beverages.

TEFLIS, or **TIFLIS** (Asia), the capital of Georgia, and of all the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia, was built by Vachtang, the founder of a dynasty which ruled from the Euxine to the Caspian, A.D. 469. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1386, and by the Turks in 1576, and again in 1723. Kouli Khan retook it in 1734, and it was captured and destroyed by Aga Mohammed in 1795. The Russians became masters of it in 1801. It was devastated by the cholera in 1830.

TEGEA (Greece), one of the most powerful cities of Arcadia, is said to have been founded by Tegeates, a son of Lycaon, and is mentioned by Homer in connection with the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184. The Spartans were defeated in an attempt to acquire dominion over it, and Charillus, their king, and all the survivors of the army, made prisoners, B.C. 850. It submitted to Sparta B.C. 560. A contingent of 500 men fought at Thermopylæ B.C. 480, and one of 3,000 at the battle of Platæa, B.C. 479. Leotychides, king of Sparta, found refuge here B.C. 469, and Pausanias B.C. 394. In the Cleomeneic war it was taken by Antigonus Doson, and annexed to the Achaean League B.C. 222. It was completely destroyed by Alaric about A.D. 400.

TEGYRA (Battle).—The Thebans under Pelopidas gained a victory over the Lacedæmonians at this town of Boeotia, B.C. 375.

TEHERAN, or **TEHRAN** (Persia), the modern capital, was, previous to the present century, an insignificant town. It was made the metropolis of the empire by Aga Mohammed Khan about A.D. 1790. A body of French engineers was sent here by Napoleon I. in 1807, to organize the military resources of Persia. The Russian minister was assassinated here Feb. 12, 1829. Near the town are the ruins of the ancient *Rhages*, the capital of the Parthian kings, where Alexander halted for five days in his pursuit of Darius, B.C. 330.

TEIGNMOUTH (Devonshire) was originally an insignificant village, and is said to have been the first landing-place of the Danes in England, A.D. 787. It contributed seven ships towards the expedition against Calais in 1347. The town was burned by a French pirate in 1350, and was plundered in July, 1690, by the French, who also burned 116

houses, with a number of ships and small craft in the harbour. Being threatened with a similar attack in 1744, the inhabitants obtained permission to erect a fort on the beach at East Teignmouth. A market and fair were granted the town in the reign of Henry III. The school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children was founded in 1731. The quay was constructed in 1820.

TELAMON (Italy).—This city of Etruria is first mentioned B.C. 225, as the scene of the defeat by the Romans of the Cisalpine Gauls. Marius landed here on his return from exile B.C. 87. The town was in existence as late as the 4th century, but from this time all trace of it disappears till the 14th century, when a castle was built on its site.

TELEGRAPH.—The word telegraph, from *τηλε*, at a distance, and *γραφω*, I write, signifies any method of communicating intelligence to a distance by means of visible signals, and was brought into use about A.D. 1793. The ancients employed fire and flags for the purpose. Polybius (B.C. 204—122) states that a rude system of telegraphy had been invented by Cleoxenes and Demoditus, and improved by himself. The marquis of Worcester describes some ingenious telegraphic inventions of his own in the "Century of Inventions," 1663. Dr. Hooke described a clever plate telegraph May 21, 1684; but no practical advantage was taken of the invention until 1793, when Chappe introduced a system of semaphore telegraphs in France. In 1801 John Boaz of Glasgow patented a nocturnal telegraph. In 1806 a new plan was adopted, and in 1816 Sir Home Popham introduced great improvements. The principle of these telegraphs was the same as that of the various semaphore signals employed on railways. (See ELECTRIC AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.)

TELESCOPE is said to have been invented by Zacharias Jansen, an optician of Middelburg, A.D. 1590. Another account assigns the discovery to 1610; and Hallam states that the date of the invention, or at least of its publicity, is referred beyond dispute to 1609. Others ascribe the invention to Adrian Metius, at Alckmaar, about 1607. Galileo heard of the discovery while at Venice in 1609, and from the description constructed an instrument of the kind, with which he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter in 1610. The astronomical telescope was greatly improved by Huyghens about 1655. James Gregory published suggestions for forming a telescope on a new plan in 1663. Newton made one on this principle, which is known as the Gregorian telescope, and also completed his reflecting telescope in 1672. This last was further improved, by Dr. Hooke in 1674, and by Hadley in 1718. Achromatic telescopes were made by Chester More Hall in 1729. Sir William Herschel perfected the reflecting telescope, and commenced one of the Newtonian kind in the end of 1783, which was finished Aug. 28, 1789. Lord Rosse's monster reflecting telescope, erected at Birr

Castle, near Parsonstown, Ireland, was finished in 1844.

TELLURIUM, a scarce metal, discovered by Müller, of Reichenstein, in Germany, A.D. 1782. Klaproth, who, about 1798, ascertained its properties more minutely, gave it the name it now bears.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), the capital of the Banat, is supposed to be identical with the ancient Tibiscus, to which Ovid was banished A.D. 8. It was taken and sacked by the Turks in 1552, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was regained by Prince Eugene, and strongly fortified. It was incorporated with Hungary in 1778. The Hungarians besieged it in April, 1849; but it was bravely defended by General Rukawina for 107 days, when the garrison were relieved by General Haynau. He defeated the Hungarian army in a well-contested battle Aug. 10, and entered the town in the evening of the same day.

TEMPE (Greece), the ancient name of a beautiful valley in Thessaly, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the waters of the Peneius force their way into the sea. When Xerxes invaded Greece, B.C. 480, the Greeks sent a force of 10,000 men to Tempe, to defend the pass against the Persians; but having learnt that there was another pass across Mount Olympus into Thessaly, they withdrew to Thermopylae. The Romans, under Q. Marcius Philippus, dislodged Perseus, king of Macedon, from a position here, and opened the pass B.C. 169.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The first society on the principle of entire abstinence from spirits was established at Moreau, in North America, A.D. 1806. The next was the American Temperance Society, founded at Boston Feb. 13, 1826. A thousand societies were in existence in the United States at the end of 1829. A society was founded at New Ross in Wexford, Ireland, in August, 1829. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Association was formed Nov. 12, 1829; and the society at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in Feb. 1830. The British and Foreign Temperance Society was organized in London June 29, 1831, and by this time societies had been formed in the chief towns throughout the kingdom. The Preston society was the first to adopt a pledge renouncing "all liquors of an intoxicating quality" in March, 1833. The British Teetotal Society was formed in London in 1835, and this was merged into the New British and Foreign Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, Aug. 20, 1836. The old partial abstinence societies were either dissolved or joined the new movement, and the exertions of the Rev. Father Mathew in Ireland in 1839, 1840, and 1841, and in England in 1843, gave a great impetus to the cause. The parent societies of London were merged into the National Temperance Society in June, 1843. The Maine suppressory law in America was passed June 2, 1851. The London Temperance League was formed in July, 1851, and the United Kingdom Alliance, for the legislative suppression

of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, was founded at Manchester June 1, 1853.

TEMPLARS, OR KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE, first called the "Poor of the Holy City," were instituted for the protection of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, A.D. 1118 or 1119. Their first systematic embodiment was made by Honorius II. in 1128. Jerusalem was the head province and residence of the grand master till 1187, Antioch till 1191, and Acre till 1217. They took refuge in the town of Limisso or Limasol, in Cyprus, when the Latin power was destroyed in Palestine in 1192. Philip IV. of France assisted Clement V. to the papal chair in 1305, on the understanding that he would lend him his aid in destroying the order. Jacques de Molay, their grand master, was summoned to Europe to consult with the pope concerning the union of the Templars and Hospitallers in 1306. Accusations of unspeakable enormities were made against them, nearly all the knights in France, including De Molay, were seized, and their stronghold in Paris taken possession of by the king, Sept. 13, 1307. The knights in England were thrown into prison by Edward II. in December of the same year. Pope Clement V. issued a bull requiring all authorities to aid him in discovering the guilt of the accused, in August, 1308, and a commission of ecclesiastics met at Paris to try the case Aug. 7, 1309. Cruel tortures extracted so-called confessions from the accused in France, many of whom were condemned to the flames in 1309. Fifty-four who had been entrapped by Philip IV. into making confessions and afterwards retracted, were burned in a field behind the abbey of St. Antoine, May 13, 1310. Clement V., in a secret consistory at Vienne, abolished the order by his own authority, March 22, 1312. The bull was formally published May 2 following. On a small island of the Seine, near the site occupied by the statue of Henry IV., De Molay, grand master, and Guy, grand prior of Normandy, were burned to death, March 18, 1314. The king of France seized most of their property. In England their landed possessions were transferred to the Hospitallers in 1324. In Portugal the society took the new name of the Order of Christ. In Spain their property was given to the knights of Our Lady of Montessa, a society founded in 1317. The chief seat of the order in England was the Temple, whither they removed from Holborn in 1185.

TEMPLE (London).—A house was founded here by the Knights Templars A.D. 1185. The church was built in 1240. The building was purchased and formed into inns of court after the suppression of the order in 1311. The outer court was founded in 1560, and the Middle Temple Hall was built in 1572. The library was founded by Robert Ashley in 1641. The church was repaired in 1828. The new library of the Middle Temple was erected at a cost of £14,000, from designs by H. R. Abraham, and was opened by the 832.

prince of Wales, who was, on the occasion, called to the bar and admitted as benchers, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEMPLE BAR (London) was erected by Sir Christopher Wren A.D. 1670—1672. A petition for its removal was presented by certain merchants and others of the city of London to the lord mayor and corporation in 1853.

TEMPLES.—The classical authors state that temples originated in the sepulchres built for the dead, and that they were first erected by the Egyptians. Constantine I. ordered the destruction of the heathen temples throughout the Roman empire A.D. 331. (See BAALBEC, DELPHI, EPHEBUS, OLYMPIA, and SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.)

TENASSERIM (Hindustan) came into the possession of the Burmese A.D. 1760, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Yandaboo, Feb. 24, 1826.

TENBY (Pembrokeshire) was built by Flemish settlers, who sought refuge from the inundations of the Low Countries about A.D. 1108. Its fortifications were strengthened on the approach of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It was garrisoned for Charles I. and besieged by the parliamentary forces in 1643, and again in 1648. A new fish-market was opened in 1847.

TENEDOS.—This island, originally called Leucophrys, from its white cliffs, an Æolian settlement, was sacked by Achilles and occupied by the Greeks after the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184. It became subject to Persia B.C. 493, and siding with Athens in the Peloponnesian war, paid an annual tribute of 3,426 drachmæ B.C. 431. The Lacedæmonians invaded it B.C. 389. The island threw off the Persian yoke about 331.

TENERIFFE (Canary Isles), first discovered by a French ship, driven among the group by stress of weather, about A.D. 1330, was taken formal possession of for the Spanish crown in 1461. At Santa Cruz, the chief town, Admiral Blake destroyed six richly-laden Spanish galleons April 20, 1657. Nelson failed in an attempt to take it July 24, 1797.

TENNESSEE (North America) was first settled about A.D. 1750. The settlements were destroyed by the Cherokee Indians, then possessors of the country, in 1760. They were in great part expelled in 1780. It was ceded by North Carolina to the United States and converted into a territory, Aug. 14, 1790. It constituted a state in 1796. The original constitution was amended in 1834.

TENNIS appears to have been imported from France about the middle of the 16th century. The game was revived and brought into fashion in England by Charles II.

TERRACINA (Italy), called by the Volscians, its ancient inhabitants, Anxur, was a dependency of Rome B.C. 509. It was taken by N. Fabius Ambustus B.C. 406. The Volscians recovered it B.C. 402. It was re-captured by the Romans B.C. 400, and a colony established B.C. 329. The town was occupied by the troops of Pompey in the civil war

about B.C. 50, and by those of Vespasiani A.D. 69.

TERRA DEL FUEGO (South America), "the land of fire," so called by Magelhaens, from the number of watch-fires on its coast by night, was discovered by that navigator A.D. 1520.

TESCHEN (Treaty).—Through the intervention of France and Russia, a treaty was concluded at this place, in Upper Silesia, between Austria and Prussia when on the eve of war, May 13, 1779. Austria renounced a claim she had made on the dominions of the elector of Saxony, receiving a tract of territory between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza, and paying compensation to Saxony.

TEST ACT (25 Charles II. c. 2), compelling persons holding office to take the sacrament and subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, was passed March 29, 1673. The duke of York, Lord Clifford, and others resigned their posts. It was repealed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 17 (May 9, 1828). A test act was framed for Scotland by the duke of York in 1681.

TESTER, TESTONE, or TESTOON.—Le Blanc says, this coin, struck in France by Louis XII., A.D. 1513, was so called because his bust was engraved upon it. They were first coined in England by Henry VIII. in 1543, being of the value of twelve pence. A proclamation was issued, April 10, 1548, calling them in, on account of the great number of counterfeits in circulation.

TESTRY (Battle).—Invited by the exiled nobles, Pepin of Heristal marched an army into the Vermandois, defeated Thierry III., king of Austrasia, and took him prisoner, A.D. 690.

TETRAPOLITAN CONFESSION, which differed from the Augsburg confession in a word or two respecting the Lord's Supper, was presented to the diet of Augsburg A.D. 1530. It was drawn up by the four towns, Strasburg, Memmingen, Constance, and Lindau, whence its name *Confessio Tetropolitana*.

TETTENHALL (Battle).—A force of West Saxons and Mercians, sent out by Edward I. or the Elder, against the Danes, defeated them at this place, in Staffordshire, Aug. 6, 910.

TETUAN (Morocco).—A battle was fought near this town, March 23, 1860, in which, after an obstinate resistance, the Moors were defeated by the Spaniards. Tetuan was held by Spain as security for payment of the indemnity agreed upon by the treaty of peace signed June 15, 1860. The claims of Spain having been satisfied, the garrison was withdrawn in 1862.

TETUBURG (Battle).—Herman, a young German chief, called Arminius by Roman writers, attacked the legions of Rome in this forest, the modern Hippiische Wald, B.C. 9, and utterly annihilated them. P. Quintilius Varus, the commander, and many of his officers, fell on their swords to avoid being made prisoners.

TEUTONES.—This powerful German tribe, in alliance with the Cimbri, advanced into Illyria, and defeated the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, B.C. 113. They afterwards forced their way into Roman Gaul, and defeated Manlius and Scipio, B.C. 105, and they invaded Spain B.C. 104. On their retreat from Spain, they were met by the Romans, under Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ, the modern Aix, and totally defeated, B.C. 102.

TEUTONIC ORDER took its rise about A.D. 1189, during the crusades. Frederick I., on his arrival with his army before Acre, in 1191, under the sanction of a bull of Pope Celestine III., named it the order of the German House of the Holy Virgin of Jerusalem. After their return to Germany, they were, in 1226, invited by Conrad, duke of Masovia, to assist him in conquering the heathen Prussians. This they accomplished in 1283; but insurrections afterwards broke out, and they were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians in a great battle near Tannenburg, in Germany, July 15, 1410, when the grand master and 40,000 of his followers were slain. The order, dissolved by the peace of Cracow in 1525, was finally abolished by Napoleon I. in 1809.

TWESBURY (Gloucestershire).—A monastery was founded here about A.D. 725. A charter, confirming and extending the privileges of the burgesses, was granted by Edward III., Aug. 12, 1338. The celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, in which the Yorkites gained a victory over the Lancastrians, was fought at the Bloody Meadow, near this town, Saturday, May 4, 1471. Elizabeth granted a charter of incorporation in 1574, and the free grammar-school was founded in 1576. This town suffered greatly in the civil wars, and was captured by the Parliamentarians, June 5, 1644. Its present charter was granted by William III. in 1698. The town-hall was erected in 1788, the market-house in 1789, and the theatre in 1823.

TEXAS (North America).—A French colony that had established itself here was expelled by the Spaniards, A.D. 1690. The Americans laid claim to portions of Texas in 1830, and it separated from Mexico in 1836, the first Texan congress having been held Oct. 3, 1836. War ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated. The United States recognized the independence of Texas, March 3, 1837; France, Sept. 25, 1839; and England subscribed a treaty with Texas, Nov. 13, 1840. Texas was admitted into the Union in 1845.

TEXEL (German Ocean).—Several naval engagements have taken place off this island in the Zuyder Zee. The English fleet, under Monk, gained a victory here over the Dutch, under Van Tromp, who fell in the action, July 31, 1653. Another was fought with doubtful results between the combined fleets of England and France and the Dutch in 1673. A Dutch fleet, in a state of insubordination, surrendered to the British fleet here, Aug. 30, 1799. Part of

Napoleon's immense army for the invasion of England occupied Texel in August, 1805. The sea broke down the dykes of the Texel, and laid the greater portion of the island under water in 1825.

TEXTS.—In the early church the text was most commonly taken from some paragraph of the Psalms or Lessons. Elfric, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, required the priest on Sunday to explain the gospel of the day, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer about A.D. 957. Preaching from a text in England appears to have originated in 1204, with Stephen Langton, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, though some continued to preach without texts as late as the 15th century.

THAMES (England), the Roman Tamesa or **Tamesis**, was crossed by Cæsar after he had routed the Britons under their king Cassivellaunus, B.C. 54. The Northmen entered it with 350 ships, took Canterbury and London by storm, and were afterwards defeated at Ockley by the West Saxons, A.D. 851. The first stone bridge across the river was commenced by Peter Coleman in 1176. Extraordinary floods occurred in 1235, and Feb. 16, 1736 (when counsel were carried out of Westminster Hall to their carriages in boats), June 4, 1767 (on which occasion the water reached Kennington Common); March 5, 1828; Nov. 2, 1833; and Jan. 29, 1834 (requiring watermen to convey people from street to street). The conservancy from Staines to Yenlade was assured to the city of London in 1489. It was frozen over and fairs held upon the ice in the winters of 1683-4, 1739-40, and 1813-14. Much damage was sustained by the shipping from the breaking up of the ice, Jan. 26, 1829. Navigation was resumed after a suspension of several weeks from the ice, Feb. 8, 1838. A tunnel from Gravesend to Tilbury Fort was proposed in 1798, and an effort made to carry it into execution in 1801. The tunnel at Rotherhithe was opened for traffic March 25, 1843 (*see* **THAMES TUNNEL**). A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the question of an embankment from London bridge to Vauxhall, March 27, 1840; and with that object a survey was made, Nov. 8, 1841. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 47 (Aug 17, 1857), the conservancy was vested in the corporation of the city of London. It came into operation Sept. 29, 1857.

THAMES EMBANKMENT.—Plans for the embankment of the Thames at London were proposed by Sir Frederick Trench, A.D. 1828, and by John Martin, the painter, in 1856; but no measures were taken for carrying the work into effect. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 2, 1858), the Metropolitan Board of Works received power to construct embankments; and in consequence of their representations a parliamentary committee was nominated in 1860, to consider the plans proposed by different architects. The committee held their first meeting April 30, 1861, and presented their report, in which

they approved of the design of F. W. Shields, July 2, 1861.

THAMES TUNNEL (London) was designed by I. K. Brunel. By 4 & 5 Geo. IV. c. 156 (June 24, 1824) a company was empowered to make and maintain a tunnel under the Thames from Wapping, Middlesex, to Rotherhithe in Surrey. A shaft was sunk, and the first brick laid, March 2, 1825. The river broke in May 18, 1827, 544 feet of the tunnel being constructed. The second irruption took place Jan. 12, 1828, when six workmen perished, and the fifth and last irruption happened March 6, 1838. It was opened for passenger traffic March 25, 1843.

THANE, or THANES.—This title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons, indicating probably the possession of a certain amount of landed property, gradually fell into disuse after the Conquest, A.D. 1066. In Scotland the title was recognized till near the end of the 15th century. A thane of Cawdor is mentioned in 1492.

THANET (Kent), the ancient Tanatis or Tanatos, at which the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa first landed, A.D. 449. A band of Danes wintered here in 851. They invaded the island in 853; in the autumn of 865; in 980; and in 988; when they burnt a nunnery with the nuns, the clergy, and people who had taken refuge there. Ethelred II. levied an army to give the Danes battle in 1002, and some fled to the Isle of Thanet, where he could not follow them. The Danes again landed on this island in 1009, and after committing great ravages in Kent, retreated here to winter. Sweyn, king of Denmark laid the Isle of Thanet waste in 1011. Edward III. ordered the island to be fortified in 1369.

THAPSACUS, or THAPSACUM (Syria), probably the Tiphshah mentioned as subject to Solomon, B.C. 1014 (1 Kings iv. 24). The Euphrates was forded here by the army of Cyrus the younger, the water reaching up to the waists of the troops, B.C. 401. It was also crossed by Darius when he was advancing against Alexander, B.C. 333, and by Alexander in pursuit of Darius, the same year.

THASOS (Ægean Sea).—This island was first inhabited by the Phœnicians, under Thasos,—hence its name. It was colonized B.C. 720 or B.C. 708 by settlers from Paros. The Thasians were compelled by Darius to pull down their fortifications and remove their ships of war to Abdera, B.C. 492. Disputes arose between the Thasians and the Athenians. The latter having defeated the Thasians at sea, B.C. 465, laid siege to their city, which, after a blockade of three years' duration, was taken, the fortifications raised, and the Thasians compelled to pay a large sum of money, B.C. 463. Thasos, which had submitted to Philip V., received its freedom from Rome B.C. 197.

THAVIE'S INN (London) is of great antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to John Thavie, from whose will it

appears to have been an inn for law-students as early as 1347. It was demised to Lincoln's Inn about 1549.

THEATINES.—This religious order in the Roman Catholic church was founded by John Peter Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in Naples, A.D. 1524. He was afterwards pope, under the title of Paul IV.

THEATRES.—The earliest dramatic performances took place on waggons and temporary platforms, and there is no record of a permanent building until the erection of the stone theatre in the temple of Dionysius, at Athens, B.C. 500. The finest Greek theatre was that erected by Polycletes, at Epidaurus, about B.C. 436. A temporary theatre was built at Rome by M. Æmilius Scaurus, B.C. 58, which contained accommodation for 80,000 spectators, and was also remarkable for the splendour of its decorations; and the first permanent theatre at Rome was built by Pompey, B.C. 54. The theatre of Marcellus was completed by Augustus B.C. 11. The mystery plays of the Middle Ages were mostly performed in temporary structures in the open air. The stage for this purpose in England was erected at Dunstable in 1119. Stage scenery was introduced by Baldassari Peruzzi, of Siena, who died in 1536. The earliest theatrical license was granted to Burbage and others in 1574, and the first public theatre in London was the Blackfriars theatre (*q.v.*), which was built in 1576. In 1583 Palladio built a theatre on the classic model at Vicenza, and in 1588 Scamozzi attempted to revive the same system at Sabbionetta. The first play-bill was issued from Drury Lane theatre, April 8, 1663, and announced the performance of the "Humourous Lieutenant," to commence at 3 o'clock. Theatres are regulated by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68 (Aug. 22, 1843). The most important theatres are separately treated. (*See* DRAMA.)

THEBES (Italy) was founded, according to tradition, by a colony of Phœnicians, under Cadmus, B.C. 1500 or B.C. 1400. They were driven out by the Bœotians B.C. 1124. Plataea, one of the Bœotian cities, revolted from Thebes B.C. 510, and applied for help to Athens. A war ensued between Thebes and Athens, in which the latter was victorious. This caused serious animosity between Thebes and Athens; and in the Persian war, B.C. 480, the Thebans deserted the cause of Greece and fought against the Athenians at Plataea, B.C. 479. The Athenians invaded Bœotia, and established a democratic government in Thebes, B.C. 456. The aristocratic leaders went into exile, but returned B.C. 447, defeated the Athenians, and re-established the former government. The Thebans were allies of the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431–404. Sparta having claimed supremacy over the whole of Greece, the Thebans joined the Athenians, B.C. 395. The peace of Antalcidas put an end to the war, B.C. 387, and deprived Thebes of her supremacy over Bœotia. The Spartans treacherously seized the citadel of Thebes B.C. 382, and were defeated at

Leuctra B.C. 371; and the Thebans regained their power in Greece. In the Sacred war, which lasted from B.C. 357 to B.C. 346, the Thebans, supported by Philip II. of Macedon, were opposed to Athens and Sparta. Thebes was razed to the ground by Alexander the Great B.C. 335, after which it never again formed an independent state. Cassander restored the city B.C. 315, and it was taken by Demetrius B.C. 293, and again B.C. 290. The Thebans were defeated in an attempt to expel the Bulgarians from Greece A.D. 1040, and their city was plundered by the Normans of Sicily in 1146. It was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece during the 10th and 11th centuries.

THEBES, or LUXOR (Egypt), called No (Ezekiel xxx. 14, and Nahum iii. 8), had its foundation ascribed by the Egyptians to Menes, the first king of Egypt, B.C. 2717. It reached its greatest splendour, having 100 gates, "as sung by Homer," and 20,000 war-chariots, and was the residence of the kings, whose tombs are still extant, B.C. 1600. It was captured by the Persians B.C. 525. Having revolted, it was taken, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Soter II., or Lathyrus, about B.C. 87. Strabo visited it, with the expedition of Ælius Gallus, B.C. 24. The city began to decline about B.C. 800. The great tablet of Karnak was shown and expounded by the priests to Cæsar Germanicus, A.D. 16.

THEFT was forbidden by the eighth commandment of the decalogue, delivered to Moses by Jehovah on Mount Sinai (Exodus xx. 15). By the civil law the thief was required to make restitution of stolen property several fold, according to the nature of the object, or, failing in ability to do so, was to be sold into slavery (Exodus xxii. 1–4), B.C. 1491. The second of the "Twelve Tables" of Roman laws treated of this crime, B.C. 447. At common law, in former times, petty theft (*i.e.* not above twelve pence in value) was punished by whipping and imprisonment, and grand theft (*i.e.* over twelve pence in value) by death. Both were made punishable by transportation by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1717). The distinction between the two was abolished by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

THEODOLITE.—The first used was in the survey of Zealand made by Bugge, A.D. 1762–8. Ramsden finished his theodolite in 1787, for the use of General Ray, in the great trigonometrical survey of England and Wales.

THEODOSIA (Crimea), the modern Caffa (*q.v.*), named by Leucon, king of the Bosphorus (B.C. 393–B.C. 353), after his wife Theodosia, was a flourishing colony. It was ruined before the beginning of the 2nd century.

THEODOSIAN CODE.—Theodosius II., A.D. 429, appointed a committee of eight persons, at the head of whom was Antiochus, to form a code from all the constitutions and laws which had been promulgated since the time of Constantine the Great. This committee was renewed in 435, and the code, consisting

of sixteen books, was published at Constantinople, Feb. 15, 438.

THEOLOGY.—The word was first employed in its present signification by Peter Abellard, who died A.D. 1142, and wrote a work entitled "Theologia Christiana." The scholastic theology was founded by Roscelin of Compiègne about 1100; and public schools for the study of the science were established in Italy soon after 1360. Lord Bacon's system of natural theology was embodied in the "De Augmentis Scientiarum," published in 1623, and Dr. William Paley's "Natural Theology" was published in 1802.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS.—This sect sprung up during the French revolution A.D. 1794. They opened four temples in Paris, where a sort of liturgy was chanted, and, instead of an altar, they had an immense basket of flowers as an emblem of the creation. Lépaux, one of the first five directors in France, put himself at their head in 1797. They became extinct in 1802.

THEOSOPHISTS, or FIRE-PHILOSOPHERS.—This sect of philosophers, which rose in the 16th century, followed the teaching of Theophrastus Paracelsus. They attributed very little to human reason and reflection, and ascribed everything to experience and divine illumination. In the beginning of the 17th century considerable animosity prevailed between the Theosophists and the Peripatetics. Great numbers of the Theosophists joined the Rosicrucians.

THERA (Ægean Sea).—This island is said to have received the name of Calliste when it emerged from the sea, and to have been first inhabited by the Phœnicians. It was colonized by the Lacedæmonians and Minyæ, B.C. 1074, under Theras, from whom the island received the name of Thera. Another small island was thrown up by a submarine volcano near Thera, A.D. 726.

THERAPEUTÆ.—This sect, a branch of the Essenes (*q. v.*), arose in Egypt in the 1st century. They were more rigid in their observances and frequented solitudes.

THERESA (Order).—This female order was founded by Theresa, queen of Bavaria, Dec. 12, 1827, for unmarried noble ladies of all Christian sects.

THERMIDORIANS.—A name given to a large party in the republican convention of France, on account of their triumph in the counter-revolution of the 9th Thermidor, July 27, 1795. They chose Tallien as their chief, endeavoured to put a stop to the revolutionary passion for bloodshed, and opposed the constitution of 1795. Their power soon declined.

THERMOMETER was invented about the beginning of the 17th century, though some ascribe it to Galileo, who is said to have constructed one prior to 1597. Santorio of Padua, in his Commentaries on Avicenna (1629), also claims the invention. Sir Isaac Newton used an oil thermometer in 1701. Römer's thermometer was known all over Europe in the beginning of the 18th century. The centigrade thermometer used in France was invented by Celsius, a Swedish astro-

nomer, in 1742. A self-registering thermometer, filled with alcohol, was invented in 1782. The scale generally used in this country was invented by Fahrenheit in 1724.

THEROPYLÆ (Greece).—This narrow pass, leading from Thessaly into Locris, is celebrated as the scene of the battle in which Leonidas, king of Sparta, with 300 men, arrested the progress of the whole army of the Persians until they found another path over the mountains, Aug. 7-9, B.C. 480. The allied army of the Greeks assembled at the pass to oppose the Gauls under Brennus, B.C. 279. The invaders having been conducted across the mountains by the same path the Persians had followed, the Greeks retired to their ships. Philip V. of Macedon forced the fortifications which had been made by the Ætolians, B.C. 207. Antiochus, when at war with the Romans, fortified the pass, B.C. 181.

THERMUM, THERMUS, or THERMA (Greece), was, on account of its strength, considered impregnable. It was surprised, B.C. 218, by Philip V. of Macedon, who carried off the most valuable portion of the spoil, and destroyed the remainder. A few years later, the Ætolians having sided with the Romans, Philip V. again surprised Thermum B.C. 206, and destroyed everything that had escaped his former invasion.

THESPIÆ (Greece).—This city of Boeotia is said to have derived its name from Thespia, a daughter of Asopus, or from Thespius, a son of Erechtheus, who migrated from Athens. It was burnt by Xerxes, was rebuilt, and the Thespians fought against the Athenians at the battle of Delium, B.C. 424. In the next year the Thebans destroyed the walls of Thespie. An ineffectual attempt was made to overthrow the government B.C. 414. The walls were again destroyed by the Thebans B.C. 372.

THESSALONIANS (Epistles to).—These two epistles were written at Corinth by St. Paul to the church and brethren at Thessalonica, about A.D. 52.

THESSALONICA. (*See SALONICA.*)

THESSALY (Greece).—After the battle of Enophyta, B.C. 456, the Athenians endeavoured to extend their power over Thessaly. They marched into the country under the command of Myronides, B.C. 454, but were compelled to retreat. The Spartans under Brasidas marched through Thessaly B.C. 424. The Thessalonians joined the Boeotians against the Spartans B.C. 395. Jason, the son of Lycophron, was elected Tagus of Thessaly B.C. 374; and, after the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, the Thebans invited him to join in an attack upon the Spartan camp; but he declined, and was shortly afterwards assassinated. Pelopidas invaded Thessaly B.C. 369, and again in B.C. 368. Philip II. of Macedon marched into Thessaly B.C. 353, but was defeated and driven out. He returned, and Thessaly fell entirely under his rule. Thessaly was declared a Roman province B.C. 197.

THETFORD (Norfolk).—A synod was held

at this place, the Sitomagus of the Romans, A.D. 669. The Danes wintered here in 866, and again in 870, when they sacked the town. Thetford was plundered and burned by the Danes in 1004, and again in 1010. Herfast removed the bishopric of the East Angles from Elmham to Thetford in 1078, where it remained till 1092, when it was removed to Norwich. The grammar-school was founded before 1328. Thetford was made the see of a suffragan bishopric by Henry VIII., March 19, 1536. Its first charter was granted by Elizabeth, March 12, 1573, and it was renewed by Charles II. March 6, 1683.

THIMBLE.—Bronze thimbles, similar to those still in use, were employed by the ancients, and thimbles open at the end were discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, A.D. 79.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES.—Ten articles to establish Christian quietness and unity were adopted by the Reformed Church of England A.D. 1536, but owing to their unpopularity they were superseded, in 1537, by a formulary known as the "Institution of a Christian Man." In 1538 a series of thirteen articles, proposed to Henry VIII. by the German reformers, was declined, and the following year six articles were enforced by the statute known as the Bloody Bill, 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14 (1539). In 1551 forty-two outlines were prepared, and, after several modifications, a mandate was published for their subscription, June 19, 1553. During the reign of Mary, Gardiner introduced a series of fifteen articles in 1555, and the houses of Convocation four articles in 1558, both of which systems favoured popery. In 1559 eleven Protestant articles were established, and in 1563 the forty-two articles of Edward VI. were revised by Convocation and reduced in number to thirty-nine. In 1595 Archbishop Whitgift attempted to introduce a system of Calvinistic tenets known as the Lambeth articles (*q.v.*), but they were immediately suppressed in consequence of the royal disapprobation. A separate series of 104 articles was adopted in Ireland in 1615, and in 1635 the Irish church accepted the thirty-nine English articles. In 1643 the articles were revised by the assembly of divines, and in 1660 and 1689 they were the subject of violent popular agitation.

THIRTY TYRANTS.—When Athens surrendered to Lysander, B.C. 404, the supreme power was vested in thirty persons chosen by the Lacedæmonians. Thrasybulus, who had been sent into exile by them, collected a small company of followers, and, after gaining several victories over the troops sent against him, drove the "thirty" from Athens B.C. 403. In the Roman empire a series of usurpers rose and fell in rapid succession, A.D. 248—268, to whom this appellation has been applied, although, excluding women and children, the number did not exceed nineteen.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR. between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Germany was brought about by Matthias, king of

Hungary and Bohemia, who, on account of his cruel treatment of the Protestants, caused a revolt of his Bohemian subjects. The first overt act of hostility occurred in Bohemia, where the two royal ministers, Slavata and Martinitz, with their secretary Fabricius, were thrown out of the window of the council-house at Prague, May 23, 1618. On the death of the emperor Matthias, the insurgents declared the throne vacant, and crowned Frederick V. elector-palatinate, son-in-law of James I. of England, at Prague, Nov. 4, 1619. The cause of Frederick II., archduke of Austria, who had succeeded his cousin Matthias, and claimed the Bohemian crown, was espoused by the Roman Catholic princes, while those of the Protestant states took the side of Ferdinand. The Bavarians, commanded by their duke and the celebrated Tilly, defeated the Bohemians at Prague, Nov. 9, 1620. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Wallenstein figured conspicuously in the long struggle that ensued, and which was brought to a close by the peace of Westphalia, signed at Münster Oct. 24, 1648.

THISTLE (Order).—This order of knighthood is said to be of ancient date, though little is known respecting its origin. It was revived by James II., who issued letters patent under the great seal of Scotland, May 29, 1687. (*See* ANDREW, St., Order of.)

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY. (*See* CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.)

THOMAS'S (St.) HOSPITAL (London) was founded A.D. 1213, by Richard, prior of Bermondsey. It was purchased at the dissolution of the religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened as an hospital in November, 1552. A large part of the edifice was rebuilt in 1693, and additions were made in 1732. The north wing was completed in 1836 and the south wing in 1842.

THOMISTS. (*See* SCOTISTS and MOLINISTS.)

THOMITES.—A lunatic named John Thom, a native of Cornwall, who resided at Canterbury, assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, professed to be entitled to some of the finest estates in Kent, and having collected a number of the peasantry, persuaded them that he held a divine commission, May 28, 1838. They marched through several villages, and with an increased force returned to Bossenden farm May 31, where Thom shot a constable who had come to take him into custody. A party of military was thereupon brought from Canterbury. They found the madman and his followers sheltered in a sequestered part of Bossenden Wood. As they advanced, Lieutenant Bennett, of the 45th regiment, was shot dead by the *soi-disant* prophet. The soldiers fired a volley, when Thom and ten of his infatuated followers were killed, and the mob dispersed.

THORINUM, or THORINA.—This metallic body was discovered by Berzelius A.D. 1829.

THORN (Prussia) was founded, A.D. 1231, by the Teutonic knights, who became feuda-

tories of Poland by the peace of Thorn, concluded Oct. 19, 1466. A conference was held here between the Polish Roman Catholics and the Dissidents in 1645. Thorn was taken after a siege of four months by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1703. The Protestants here were massacred in 1724. Thorn fell into the possession of the Prussians in 1793, and was captured by the French under Marshal Ney in November, 1806. The French garrisoned it in January, 1813, and it was blockaded by the Russians till it surrendered, April 17, 1813. Thorn was finally ceded to Prussia in 1815.

THRACE (Turkey), the modern Roumelia, is said to have been peopled by a tribe of Pelasgians; but there is no authentic history of the country until the formation of the Greek settlements in the 6th century B.C.

B.C.

522. The Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
513. Darius invades Thrace.
493. It is reduced to subjection by the Phœnicians.
490. Xerxes crosses over the Hellespont into Thrace by means of a bridge of boats.
479. The Thracians assist the Persians at Platea.
478. The Athenians invade the Thracian territory.
437. Amphipolis is founded by the Athenians.
429. The Thracian leader Sitacles, king of the Odryse, invades Macedonia.
399. The Thracians assist the Spartans against the Persians.
390. The Athenian influence is predominant in Thrace.
387. By the peace of Antalcidas, Sparta acquires the chief power in Thrace.
358. Philip II. of Macedon seizes Amphipolis.
357. Cersobleptes, king of Eastern Thrace, cedes the Thracian Chersonese to the Athenians.
343. Philip II. renders Cersobleptes tributary to his power, and establishes numerous colonies in Thrace.
323. Thrace is allotted to Lysimachus.
309. He founds Lysimachia, and makes it his capital.
281. Lysimachus is defeated and slain at Corpedion by Seleucus of Syria, who seizes Thrace.
279. Thrace is invaded by the Gauls under Brennus.
247. Ptolemy Eurgetes annexes Lysimachia and other Thracian cities to Egypt.
211. Philip V. of Macedon invades Thrace.
205. Philip V. seizes Lysimachia.
200. Philip V. makes himself master of the entire south coast.
196. Philip V. is defeated by the Romans, and compelled to relinquish his Thracian conquests, which are seized by Antiochus the Great, of Syria.
183. Antiochus abandons Thrace to the Romans.
184. Philip V. again invades Thrace.
181. Philip V. ascends Mount Hæmus, the modern Balkan, and erects altars to Jupiter and the sun on its summit.
171. War commences between Perseus of Macedon and the Romans, for the supremacy in Thrace.
84. Sylla carries on war successfully against the Thracians.
75. C. Scribonius Curio invades Thrace and penetrates to the Danube.
14. The Thracians under Vologæsus rebel against the Romans.

A.D.

18. Thrace is visited by Germanicus, who reforms the administration.
26. A conscription system is introduced into Thrace.

A.D.

- 69—79. Thrace is made a Roman province between these years.
255. It is invaded by the Goths.
280. Probus establishes 100,000 Basternæ in Thrace.
334. Constantine colonizes it with Sarmatians.
376. Valens permits the Goths to settle in Thrace.
395. It is ravaged by Alaric.
447. Attila invades Thrace.
475. It is devastated by Theodoric the Ostrogoth.
581. The Slavonians ravage Thrace.
1356. Thrace is seized by the Turks.
1453. After the capture of Constantiople, Thrace is annexed to the Ottoman empire.

THRASYMENE (Battle).—Hannibal defeated the Romans under the consul C. Flaminius Nepos, on the banks of this lake, in Etruria, B.C. 217.

THREATENING LETTERS.—By 8 Hen. VI. c. 6 (1430), the sending or delivering of threatening letters was declared high treason, and by 9 Geo. I. c. 22 (1723), it was made a capital felony. By 4 Geo. IV. c. 54 (July 8, 1823), the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, or imprisonment not exceeding seven years. This act was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (June 21, 1827), and further provisions were enforced by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66 (July 9, 1847).

THRESHING MACHINE, invented A.D. 1758 by a farmer of Dumblane, in Perthshire, was improved by Meikle, a millwright of Haddingtonshire, in 1786.

THUNDERING LEGION.—During the expedition of Marcus Antoninus against the Marcomanni, A.D. 174, a Christian legion in his army are said to have prayed for rain, whereupon a plentiful shower descended. At the same time a storm of thunder and lightning threw their enemies into confusion, and enabled Antoninus to obtain a decisive victory. The legion consequently received the name of the thundering legion.

THURGAU, or THURGOVIA (Switzerland).—This canton, once governed by its own counts, came under the sway of the house of Habsburg A.D. 1264. It was conquered by the Swiss in 1460. It was admitted into the confederation as a distinct state in 1798, and received a constitution in 1831, which was revised in 1837.

THURINGIA (Germany).—This kingdom of Central Germany, founded by the Thuringi, or Doringi, a Gothic tribe, about A.D. 426, was annexed to the kingdom of the Franks, by Thierry, in 530. In 630 it was erected into a duchy, and in 843 it was incorporated with the German kingdom. It was again made a duchy in 849, and in 1025 it was united with Hesse into a landgraviate. The two countries were again separated in 1247, and in 1439 Thuringia was added to Saxony. By the treaties of 1814 and 1815 it was annexed to Prussia.

THURIUM, or THURII (Italy), was founded near the site of the ancient Sybaris by some Sybarite exiles, B.C. 443. The Thurians were defeated by the Lucanians in a great battle near Laüs, B.C. 390, when above 10,000 were cut to pieces. Thurium joined the Carthaginians, and again returned to its

alliance with Rome, B.C. 213, and received a Roman garrison. Hannibal gave up the city to plunder B.C. 204, having first removed 3,500 of its principal citizens to Crotona. A Roman colony was established here B.C. 194. It was taken by Spartacus, and subjected to a heavy fine, B.C. 72.

THURLES (Ireland).—In the 10th century a battle was fought here between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former were victorious. The castle, which is of ancient date, was besieged and taken, A.D. 1208, by Hugh de Lacey. A monastery of Carmelites was founded in 1300. St. Patrick's college was erected in 1836. A synod of the Roman Catholic clergy was held here Aug. 22, 1850, under the presidency of Dr. Cullen. It condemned the Queen's colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university. The statutes of the synod were published Jan. 1, 1852.

THUROT'S EXPEDITION.—Thurot, an Irish adventurer in the French service, sailed from Dunkirk, Oct. 5, 1759, intending to make a diversion either in Scotland or Ireland. He landed at Carrickfergus, Feb. 21, 1760, took the town after a short blockade, and plundered it. Having sailed from Carrickfergus, he was pursued by Captain Elliot, with three ships, who came up with him in the Irish Channel. An engagement ensued, Feb. 28, Thurot fell covered with wounds, and his ships were taken.

THURSDAY.—Among all the ancient nations of northern Europe, the fifth day of the week was consecrated to Thor, the king of heaven, and the thunderer. It is a remarkable coincidence that in the Roman week the same day was known as *Dies Jovis*, or the day of Jupiter, who occupied, in classical mythology, the same position as was assigned to Thor by the Teutons. (See MAUNDY THURSDAY.)

THYATIRA (Battle).—Valens, the Roman emperor of the East, gained a victory over his rival Procopius at this town of Lydia, A.D. 366.

THYMBRA (Battle) was gained by the Persians, under Cyrus, over Croesus, king of Lydia, at this town of Lydia, B.C. 548. This victory made Cyrus the undisputed master of Asia.

TIARA.—The first crown, or regnum, on the episcopal mitre of the popes, is said to have been the gift either of Constantine I., or of Clovis. The second was added, as an emblem of temporal power, by Boniface VIII. The triple crown was introduced by John XXII., or by Benedict XII.

TIBER (Italy).—An inundation of this river is said to have swept away all the houses and buildings at Rome, in the lower part of the city, B.C. 241. Another took place B.C. 54. Augustus first instituted magistrates whose duty it was to restrain the river within due bounds, and preserve the embankments, &c. This office was regarded as one of the most honourable in the state. An inundation caused such serious damage A.D. 15, that it was proposed in the senate to

diminish the waters by diverting some of the chief tributaries of the stream. In ancient times the Tiber was occasionally frozen, but this was an event of extreme rarity. Livy notices its having been frozen over in the extraordinary winter of B.C. 398.

TIBERIAS (Palestine).—This town of Galilee, on the shore of Lake Tiberias, was built by Herod Antipas, before B.C. 44, and named in honour of the emperor Tiberius. It was taken and destroyed by the emperor Vespasian, but sprung up again after the destruction of Jerusalem, Sept. 8, A.D. 70, and was the seat of a succession of Hebrew judges and doctors till the 4th century. Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, in 367, states that a Hebrew translation of St. John and of the Acts of the Apostles was kept here. The modern town, called Tabarieh, was almost destroyed by an earthquake Jan. 1, 1837.

TIBET, or THIBET (Central Asia).—This extensive region, chiefly comprised within the Chinese empire, was first erected into a kingdom B.C. 313. Buddhism was introduced A.D. 407, and Tibet was compelled to pay tribute to China in 821. It was conquered and ravaged by the Mongols, under Zenghis Khan, in 1206. The easternmost parts of Tibet were gradually conquered by the Chinese in 1125, 1362, and 1371, and the whole of the kingdom was made subject to them in 1720. The Ghoorkhas of Nepaul invaded it 1790, but they were repulsed with great loss by the emperor Keen-lung.

TICINO, or TESSIN (Switzerland).—Before the time of the Romans, this canton was inhabited by the Lepontii, and other aboriginal tribes of mountaineers, who were subdued by the emperor Augustus. It was conquered by the Longobards in the 6th century, and was subsequently occupied by the dukes of Milan, and the barons of Saxe and other Rhetian lords, till the 15th century, when it was conquered by Switzerland. Its subjection was completed in the 16th century. It was not admitted into the Swiss confederation till 1815. Its government underwent a considerable modification in June, 1830.

TICKETS OF LEAVE.—In consequence of the difficulty experienced in transporting felons, an act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 99) was passed providing other punishment, Aug. 20, 1853. It empowered the sovereign, by an order in writing from the secretary of state, to grant licences—called tickets of leave—to convicts under sentence of transportation, or penal servitude, to be at large in the United Kingdom. These licences can be revoked if necessary, and the convict apprehended and committed to prison for the residue of his original sentence.

TICONDEROGA (North America).—The fortress of Ticonderoga was built by the French A.D. 1755. The English, under Abercromby, assailed it unsuccessfully July 8, 1758. It was taken by them, under Amherst, July 26, 1759. The revolted Americans surprised it May 10, 1775, and they

evacuated it on the approach of the English, under Burgoyne, July 6, 1777. General Lincoln made a vain attempt to recover it, Sept. 13, 1777, and soon after the garrison destroyed their cannon and withdrew into Canada.

TIDES.—The earliest author who notices the tides is Homer, who probably flourished about B.C. 962, and the first who says anything of their cause is Pytheas of Massilia, who lived about the time of Alexander the Great. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, and a more complete explanation was given by Sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. It was still further improved by Bernoulli, Maclaurin, and Euler, in their treatises written when the subject was proposed as a prize by the French Academy of Sciences in 1738.

TIENTSIN (China).—A treaty was concluded at this town, with China, by Lord Elgin, on behalf of England, June 26, 1858, and at the same time separate treaties were made by the plenipotentiaries of France, Russia, and the United States. Tientsin was occupied by the French and English, Aug. 21, 1860.

TIFERNUM (Battle).—The Romans defeated the Samnites at this town of Umbria, B.C. 305.

TIGRANOCERTA (Asia), the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war, was besieged by the Roman consul Lucullus, and Tigranes marched to its relief with an army consisting of 150,000 infantry, 17,000 heavy and 33,000 light cavalry, 20,000 archers and slingers, besides a multitude of pioneers, &c. Lucullus, with 11,000 men, defeated this host with prodigious slaughter, and the city surrendered, B.C. 70.

TIGRIS (Asiatic Turkey).—Many famous cities, such as Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, Bagdad, and Mosul, stood upon the banks of this river. In ancient times dams were constructed across the stream to irrigate the country; but these were cut through by Alexander to improve the navigation. The English steamer *Euphrates* ascended the Tigris to within twenty miles of Mosul in 1838.

TILBURY (Essex).—The fort was built as a block-house by Henry VIII., and Elizabeth lodged here, formed a camp, and reviewed the troops, on the apprehended Spanish invasion, A.D. 1588. It was regularly fortified in 1677.

TILES.—Marble tiles were introduced by Byzes of Naxos, B.C. 620. Wooden tiles were used in Rome till B.C. 284. Tiles were first used in England A.D. 1246, and pantiles were in general use in Europe in the 15th century. Decorative paving-tiles of baked pottery were much used in the Middle Ages, but their manufacture in England was almost lost until revived by Minton, and employed in the restoration of the Temple Church, London, in 1842. Tiles were taxed in 1784. This tax was abolished by 3 Will. IV. c. 11 (May 17, 1833).

TILSIT (Prussia).—This town, on the river Niemen, contains a castle, built A.D. 1537. It was occupied by the French, June 20, 1807, and is celebrated for the meeting of Napoleon I. and Alexander I. of Russia on the "Raft of Tilsit," June 25, 1807. A second meeting took place in the town June 26, at which the king of Prussia was present. The peace of Tilsit was signed here between France and Russia, July 7, and between France and Prussia, July 9, 1807. The latter treaty was ratified July 19.

TILTS, TOURNAMENTS, JOUSTS, &c.—The origin of these warlike games has been referred to the time of the Trojan war, and may be traced with certainty as far back as the Roman period. They revived under the feudal system; and the earliest on record is one held A.D. 841, at the interview between Louis of Germany and Charles the Bald of France, at Strasburg. The emperor Henry I., who died in 936, was much addicted to this species of amusement, and made several laws for its regulation. Tournaments were introduced into England during the reign of Stephen. They were prohibited by Henry II., and were not finally established in this country until the reign of Richard I. Henry VIII. and the duke of Suffolk maintained the field against all comers in May, 1513, and Henry II. of France lost his eye in a tilt with Count Montgomery, and died shortly afterwards of the wound in 1559. This incident contributed greatly to suppress the taste for tournaments.

TIMBER.—A tax was laid on European timber, in order to encourage the trade of British America, A.D. 1809. When the timber duties were consolidated by 59 Geo. III. c. 52 (July 2, 1819), European timber was taxed at £3. 5s. per load. This duty was reduced to £2. 15s. by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 37 (May 28, 1821), which imposed an additional 10s. on Canadian timber. Further attempts at equalization were made by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842), and by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 7, 1851). Bethell's method of preserving timber by means of creosote was patented in 1848.

TIMBUCTOO (Africa).—This town, near the border of the desert of Sahara, said to have been founded by Mausua Suleiman, A.D. 1213, became a powerful state, and was seized by the rulers of Morocco in 1396. It regained its independence about 1500, was again subdued by Morocco in 1672, and remained under its sway till 1727. Since that time it has been alternately independent and subject to the neighbouring states. Dr. Barth, the celebrated traveller, reached Timbuctoo Sept. 7, 1853, and remained here till July 12, 1854.

TIME.—Pythagoras, the celebrated philosopher of Samos, who flourished in the 5th century B.C., maintained that time was a substance. Archytas, the famous Pythagorean, defined it as a continued and indivisible flux of *nous* or instants, B.C. 400. Locke, who perhaps thought more profoundly on this subject than any other philosopher, says, "The more I set myself to think of it, the less I understand it." The ancient Egyptians and other

eastern nations measured time by means of an instrument called Clepsydra (*q. v.*), or water-clock, the principle of which was a constant dropping of water through a small aperture out of one vessel into another. The ancients also measured time by means of the hour-glass and sundial. The Druids, at the period of the Roman invasion, B.C. 55, computed their time by nights, and not by days, and measured it by the motions of the moon. (See CLOCK.)

TIMOTHY (Epistles to).—The first epistle of the apostle Paul to Timothy appears to have been written shortly after Paul left Ephesus to go into Macedonia, A.D. 57 or 58. The second epistle was written by Paul when a prisoner at Rome, according to Lardner, in May, 61.

TIN.—This metal, one of the most ancient known to man, is mentioned by Moses B.C. 1451 (Num. xxxi. 22), and was imported into Tyre from Britain as early as B.C. 588. (See CASSITERIDES.) Spain was also a tin-producing country visited by the ancients. The Cornish tin-mines were worked by the ancient Britons during the Roman occupation, but were neglected by the Saxons. The Norman sovereigns derived immense profit from exporting the metal, as during their reigns England was the only country in which it was found; but the discovery of tin-mines in Bohemia A.D. 1241, tended to diminish the British trade. Edward III. claimed a monopoly of the tin-mines of Devon and Cornwall, May 10, 1338, and in 1458 extensive supplies were discovered at Altenberg, in Saxony. In 1640 tin-mines were discovered in Barbary, in consequence of which the importation of the metal into this country was prohibited by a proclamation of Charles I. The tin-mines of Banca were discovered in 1710, and their produce was first imported into England in 1787. In 1665 an attempt was made to introduce the manufacture of tin plate into England from Germany, where it had been long established, and in 1681 some success was attained by Andrew Yarranton, who was compelled to relinquish the business by the interference of a courtier. The manufacture was permanently established about 1730, when Pontypool in Monmouthshire was made its chief seat. The composition known as Britannia metal, of which tin forms the principal ingredient, was first made at Sheffield about 1770. By 1 & 2 Vict. c. 120 (Aug. 16, 1838), the duties were settled at 10s. per hundredweight for tin ore, and 15s. for the manufactured metal.

TINCHEBRAY (Battle).—Henry I. of England defeated his brother Robert, and took him prisoner before the castle of Tinchebray, in Normandy, Sept. 28, 1106.

TINTERN ABBEY (Monmouthshire) was founded for Cistercian monks by Walter de Clare, A.D. 1131. The church was commenced by Roger de Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and mass was first celebrated within it in 1268. The site was granted to the earl of Worcester by Henry VIII. in 1536, and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

TIPPERMUIR (Battle).—The marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Lord Elcho at this village near Perth, in Scotland, Sept. 1, 1644.

TIRLEMONT (Belgium).—This town was taken by the French A.D. 1635. They defeated the Austrians here in Nov. 1792, and again March 16, 1793. The Gothic church, founded towards the end of the 13th, was rebuilt in the 15th century.

TITANIUM, a metal first discovered by Gregor in the grains of a black mineral found in the bed of a rivulet in Cornwall, A.D. 1791. Klaproth found it in some other minerals in 1795, and gave it the name it now bears. Its properties were first satisfactorily determined by Wollaston in 1822.

TITCHFIELD, or **TICHFIELD** (Hampshire).—The marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou is said to have taken place here April 18, 1445. Near the town are the ruins of Titchfield House, erected on the site and with the materials of the Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1231. In this mansion Charles I. took refuge after making his escape from Hampton Court in 1647. The free school for boys and girls is supported by a fund bequeathed by Henry, earl of Southampton, in 1620.

TITHES, or **TENTHS**.—Abraham gave Melchizedek tithes of all the spoil he had taken from the five kings, B.C. 1913 (Gen. xiv. 20), and the Levitical law ordered the Jews to set apart a tenth of all their goods to the service of the Lord, B.C. 1491 (Lev. xxvii. 30–32). Among the early Christians, the payment of tithes was regarded as a matter of conscience, and no laws were passed for its enforcement until the council of Mâcon, Oct. 23, 585. The custom of devoting a tenth part of all property to the service of the clergy is mentioned in the canons of Egbert, archbishop of York, in 750, and in the ordinances of the council of Celchyth in 787. In 794, Offa, king of Mercia, endowed the church with tithes of all his kingdom, and Charlemagne made several laws regulating their payment about the year 800. The tithe system was sanctioned and amended by the general Lateran council of 1215. By 37 Hen. VIII. c. 12 (1545), the inhabitants of London were ordered to pay 2s. 9d. in the pound on rent as tithes. Numerous amendments in the tithe laws were made by 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 12 (1548), and subsequent statutes. By the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71 (Aug. 13, 1836), commissioners were appointed to effect a commutation of tithes for a rent-charge based upon the average prices of wheat, barley, and oats for seven years. This act was amended by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 69 (July 15, 1837), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 64 (Aug. 4, 1838), 2 & 3 Vict. c. 62 (Aug. 17, 1839), 3 & 4 Vict. c. 15 (June 4, 1840), 5 & 6 Vict. c. 54 (July 30, 1842), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 73 (Aug. 26, 1846), and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 104 (July 22, 1847).

TITLES. (See NOBILITY, PEERS, &c.)

TITUS (Epistle).—The date of Paul's

epistle to Titus has been a subject of much controversy, some placing it as early as A.D. 52, and others as late as A.D. 65. From the striking verbal resemblances between it and the first epistle to Timothy, it is considered probable that they were written about the same time (A.D. 57 or 58).

TIVERTON (Devonshire), anciently called Twyford-ton and Two-ford-ton, from its situation between the rivers Exe and Lowman, was known as the village of Twyford as early as A.D. 872, and had a market and three annual fairs in 1200. The wool trade was introduced in 1353. Its prosperity was greatly checked by the plague in 1571, and the town was almost destroyed by fire in 1598. Tiverton was considered the chief manufacturing town in the west of England in 1612, about which time a second conflagration destroyed nearly all the property of the inhabitants. A third fire destroyed 300 houses in 1731, and a twelfth part of the population was cut off by an epidemic fever in 1741. The woollen trade was destroyed by the introduction of Norwich stuffs in 1745, and this was superseded by the patent net manufacture in 1815. The lace trade was introduced in 1816. The castle, erected in 1106, was stormed by Fairfax in 1645, and afterwards dismantled. Almshouses were founded by John Greenway in 1529, by John Walsden in 1579, and by George Slee in 1613. The free grammar-school was founded in 1604, and the free English school in 1611. A charitable fund for granting immunities to sixty-seven poor persons was established in 1697, and the charity school was founded in 1713. The town-hall and corn market were built in 1830.

TLEMECEN, or TLEMSEN (Africa), is a place of considerable antiquity, and many Roman remains are to be found in its vicinity. The greater part of the town was destroyed by the dey of Algiers as a punishment for the disaffection of its inhabitants, about A.D. 1670. The French took it in 1836, and evacuated it, by treaty with Abd-el-Kader, in 1837. It was again taken by the French in 1842, and forms part of their colony of Algeria.

TOBACCO.—The use of this plant by the American Indians was first discovered by the Spaniards, at Cuba, in November, 1492, when two of the companions of Columbus observed the natives puffing smoke from their mouths and noses. In 1494 the Indian habit of snuff-taking was remarked by the Spaniards, and in 1503 the natives of Paraguay astonished them by chewing the weed and spitting the juice towards them as a mode of repelling their invasion. Oviedo published an account of the use of the weed by the inhabitants of Hispaniola in 1526, and in 1560 Francesco Hernandez brought some plants to Europe, and presented them to Philip II. of Spain. In 1561 Jean Nicot presented some specimens to Catherine de Medicis of France, and from him the plant received its scientific name of *Nicotiana*. It was first brought to England by Sir John Hawkins in

1565, and in 1586 Mr. Ralph Lane introduced the practice of smoking, which was adopted and rendered fashionable by Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1593 Paul Hentzner visited England and, speaking of the Bear Gardens, says, "At these spectacles, and everywhere else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco," and Decker, in his "Satiromastix," printed in 1602, mentions smoking as a habit of his lady contemporaries. In 1603 James I. published his celebrated "Counterblast to Tobacco," and in 1604 he issued a proclamation against its use, and charged a duty of 6s. 10d. per lb. on all that was sold. In 1624 he published a second document, prohibiting its importation except from British colonies, and forbidding its culture in England or Ireland, and Urban VIII. the same year denounced excommunication against such as should smoke in church. Tobacco was introduced into Java by the Dutch in 1601, was conveyed from Brazil to India in 1617, and it is now universally used in the eastern hemisphere. In 1634 Charles I. repeated the prohibitions of his father, and extended them to the importation of tobacco seed, and in 1652 the Long Parliament passed an act embodying these regulations, which were finally confirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 34 (1660). Cigars are first mentioned as a form of tobacco used by the Indians in 1699, and in 1796 they became fashionable at Hamburg, and thence were diffused throughout Europe. The growth of tobacco in Ireland was permitted by 19 Geo. III. c. 35 (1779), but it was again prohibited by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 13 (Aug. 23, 1831). The first duties imposed on tobacco by act of parliament were levied by 1 James II. c. 4 (1685), and after many changes, the duties on foreign and British colonial tobacco were equalized at 3s. per lb. by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47 (July 9, 1842).

TOBAGO (Atlantic Ocean), one of the West-Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1496, and was first colonized by the Dutch in 1632. They were expelled by the Spaniards, and having returned to the island, abandoned it in 1683. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, Tobago was declared neutral, and by the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, it was assigned to Great Britain. It was taken by the French in 1781, and was ceded to them by the treaty of Versailles in 1783. The English captured it in 1793, and again July 17, 1803, and it was finally ceded to them by the congress of Vienna in 1814.

TOBOLSK (Asiatic Russia), the capital of a government of the same name, was founded by the Russians A.D. 1587. Many of the Swedish officers who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Pultava in 1709 were sent here. Louis XV. of France sent the Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche here to observe the transit of Venus in 1756. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1786.

TOKAY (Hungary).—This town of upper Hungary, on the river Theiss, celebrated for

its wines, is situated at the foot of the Heggalla hills. They are planted with vines which Bela IV. (A.D. 1235 to 1270) had brought into Hungary by Italian colonists. Tokay was taken from the Turks in 1685. The town was formerly defended by a castle, which was demolished in 1705. The Magyars were driven from their position here, on the Theiss, by the Cossacks, in July, 1849.

TOKENS.—The use of private tokens to supply the want of small coin, prevailed in England at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. The issue of tokens for money, by inferior traders, caused many complaints A.D. 1574. They were made of lead, tin, latten, and leather, and caused great loss to the poor, as they were only taken at the shops where first issued. Private traders struck farthing tokens in lead for some years prior to 1613, in which year they were abolished. Silver tokens of the value of 5s. were issued by the Bank of England Jan. 1, 1798, and from the scarcity of small coin, the bank again issued a large quantity of silver tokens at 5s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d., in 1811. The issue of gold and silver tokens, except by the banks of England and Ireland, was prohibited by 52 Geo. III. c. 157 (July 29, 1812).

TOLBIAC (Battle).—On this plain of Germany, in the neighbourhood of Cologne, Clovis, king of the Franks, totally defeated the Alemanni, A.D. 496.

TOLEDO (Spain) is said to have been founded by some Jews who migrated to Spain during the period of the second temple in Jerusalem (finished B.C. 515). The Romans took it B.C. 193. Leovigild, king of the Visigoths, made it the seat of his empire A.D. 577. It was enlarged and surrounded by walls by King Wamba in the 7th century, and was taken by the Arabs in April, 712. Alphonso VI., of Castile and Leon, captured it, after a siege of three years, May 25, 1085, and built an outer wall to the town in 1109. During the civil war between Peter the Cruel and his bastard brothers (1354 to 1369) the town was frequently taken and retaken, and the inhabitants—chiefly Jews—were ill-treated. Toledo was celebrated for the manufacture of sword-blades in the 15th and 16th centuries. The cathedral, standing on the site of an old Moorish mosque, was founded by Ferdinand III. of Castile, in 1258, and completed in 1492. The chapel, called Capilla Muzarabe, because mass is still said daily according to the Muzarabic ritual, was founded by Cardinal Ximenes in 1510. The royal palace, originally built by King Wamba in the 7th century, was almost entirely rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. (1519 to 1556). The convent and church of San Juan de los Reyes was erected by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1476, and the manacles and fetters worn by the Christian captives of Granada—liberated at the taking of that city in 1492—suspended to the outside of the walls of this building, remain there to the present time. The founding hospital of Santa Cruz

was founded by Cardinal Mendoza in 1304, and La Iglesia del Transito, formerly a Jewish synagogue, built in the reign of Peter the Cruel (1350 to 1369), is a curious specimen of Saracenic architecture. Toledo was taken by the French in Dec. 1808, and evacuated by them in 1813. Councils were held here, Sept. 7, 400; in 447; May 17, 527; in 581 or 582; 589; May 17, 597; Oct. 23, 610; Dec. 9, 633; Jan. 9, 636; Jan. 9, 638; in 646; Jan. 653; Nov. 2, 655; Dec. 1, 656; Nov. 7, 675; Jan. 9 to 25, 681; Nov. 4, 683; Nov. 14 to 20, 684; May 11, 688; May 2, 693; Nov. 9, 694; in 701; Nov. 21, 1324; May 19, 1339; in April, 1347; and Oct. 1, 1355.

TOLENTINO (Italy).—Alarmed at the progress of the French arms in the papal states, Pius VI. despatched Cardinal Mattei, who, at this place, concluded a treaty of neutrality, which granted to the conquerors a cession of territory, money contributions, together with some of the finest works of art in the world, Feb. 19, 1797. Murat, king of Naples, having taken up arms in the cause of Napoleon I., was totally defeated here by the Austrians, May 3, 1815.

TOLERATION. (See ACT OF TOLERATION.)

TOLFA (Italy).—John di Castro, convinced that a mineral, fit to yield alum, was to be had at this place, instituted experiments which proved successful, and he established the well-known manufactory about A.D. 1459.

TOLLS.—A grant of a penny for every waggon passing through a manor in Gloucestershire was made A.D. 1267. Edward III. granted permission to levy a toll on vehicles passing along the road from the hospital of St. Giles's in the Fields to Temple Bar in 1346, and another on all goods conveyed by land or water to the market at Westminster in 1353. (See REBECCA RIOTS.)

TOLOSA (Spain).—On the plains of Tolosa, Mohammed, caliph of Spain, was defeated by the Christians, July 16, 1212. The French gained a victory over the Spaniards here in July, 1794. The town, occupied by the French from 1808 to 1813, was captured by the English, under Sir Thomas Graham, in July, 1813.

TONGA (Pacific Ocean), the chief of the Friendly Isles (*q.v.*), was discovered by Tasman, A.D. 1643. An excellent roadstead was discovered by Cook, on the north side, when he visited it in 1773. Ten English missionaries, sent out by the London society, landed here in 1797.

TONGRES (Belgium).—A mineral spring in the neighbourhood was known in the time of Pliny, A.D. 72. A bishop's see, established here in 97, was transferred to Maastricht in 383. The church, said to be the first dedicated to the Virgin north of the Alps, was built in 1240. The town was wrested from the French by the archduke Charles in March, 1793, and evacuated by the allies July 15, 1794. On the road between Hasselt and this town the Belgians were defeated by the Dutch troops, under

the command of General Georges, Aug. 8, 1831.

TÖNNINGEN (Denmark) was surrendered by Steenbock, the Swedish general, to the Danes, A.D. 1712. The Holsteiners in an attempt to take it were repulsed, Sept. 30, 1850.

TONQUIN (Anam).—This northern province of the kingdom of Anam was conquered by the Chinese A.D. 1406, and by the Anamese in 1790.

TONTINE was so called from Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, who professed to raise loans on life annuities, with benefit of survivorship. The first was opened in France in 1653, another was tried in 1689, and the last in that country was opened in 1789.

TORDESILLAS (Treaty), by which the line of demarcation drawn by Pope Alexander VI., dividing the territories in the New World between Portugal and Spain, was removed three hundred and seventy miles to the west of Cape Verde islands. This was concluded June 7, 1494.

TORGAV (Prussia).—Here the landgrave of Hesse and the elector of Hesse entered into an agreement to support the reformed religion, A.D. 1526, and Luther presented the elector of Saxony with the leading articles of the faith in 1530. The "Book of Torgau," designed to end the crypto-Calvinistic controversy, was issued in 1576. An ejection of divines took place for refusing subscription to the Visitation articles in 1592. Torgau was taken by the Austrians in 1760. They were defeated in the neighbourhood by the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., Nov. 3, in the same year.

TORONTO (Canada), formerly called York, was surveyed by Governor Simcoe, A.D. 1793. The first houses were built in 1794, and it was raised to the rank of a city by Sir John Colborne, when it took its present name, in 1834. An insurrection which broke out was suppressed by the militia under Sir Francis Head, Jan. 5, 1838. The seat of government was transferred here from Kingston in 1844. The cathedral church of St. George was burned down in 1849.

TORRES VEDRAS (Portugal).—Wellington commenced his famous "lines" here in December, 1809, and the whole army was collected within them Oct. 15, 1810.

TORTOLA (West Indies).—The group (Virgin Islands) to which the island belongs was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1494. A band of Dutch bucaniers settled here in 1648, and were expelled in 1666 by the English, who have since kept possession.

TORTONA (Italy), the ancient Dertona, a Roman colony, is mentioned by Strabo as one of the chief towns in that part, A.D. 14. It was taken by Frederick I. of Germany in 1155, and its fortifications were repaired in 1156. The papal legate captured it in 1323, the French and Piedmontese in 1734, and the Spaniards July 24, 1745. The citadel, built by Victor Amadeus III., was handed over to the French general Meynier in June, 1796. The town, after a lengthened

siege, surrendered to the Russians, Aug. 25, 1799. West of the town is the plain of Marengo, where the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, June 14, 1800.

TORTOSA (Spain), the ancient Dertosa, is shown to have been a Roman colony by its coins, some of which bear the head of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 45. Ten large barks filled with Mohammedan troops arrived here A.D. 768. The Wali of the town having rebelled, issued forth to meet the royal troops that were sent against him and defeated them with great slaughter in 788. It was besieged by the Christians, who were attacked by the Mohammedans under Prince Abderahman, and routed in 809. The harbour was repaired in 944. Tortosa was captured by the Genoese in 1148; by the French under the duke of Orleans, July 11, 1708; and again under Marshal Suchet, Jan. 2, 1811. It was held by the French till April 23, 1814.

TORTURE was practised upon slaves at Athens B.C. 364, and among the Romans earlier than the time of Cicero, who speaks of it as an established practice, B.C. 70. It first received ecclesiastical sanction by a decree of Innocent IV. A.D. 1252. Through the influence of Clement V. a number of Templars, charged with heresy and other offences, were put to the torture in London in 1310. In the cities of Germany it was introduced about 1500, and continued till about 1750. In France it was abolished in 1789. It was abolished in Scotland by 7 Anne, c. 21, s. 5 (1709).

TORY.—Various derivations are given for the terms Tory and Whig, first applied to political parties in England about A.D. 1679. The court party reproached their antagonists with affinity to the fanatics in Scotland, known by the name of Whigs. They in return, pretending to find some resemblance between the court party and the popish banditti in Ireland, called them Tories.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE. (*See TEMPERANCE.*)

TOULON (France), anciently known by the name of Telo Martius, was taken by the constable of Bourbon A.D. 1536; Admiral Parker blockaded the French fleet in the harbour in 1694. The siege commenced by the duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, was abandoned Aug. 25, 1707. A Spanish squadron left the harbour to attack the British Mediterranean fleet, under admirals Matthews and Lestock, when an engagement took place without any decisive results, Feb. 11, 1744. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon it by Admiral Boscawen in 1759. During the Revolution its inhabitants handed it over with the port to the English admiral Hood, to be held for the French monarchy, Aug. 27, 1793. It was taken by the republican army Dec. 19, when the artillery was directed by Napoleon Bonaparte. The Grosse-Tour, commenced by Louis XII., to protect it from the Barbary pirates, was completed by Francis I. Toulon was fortified after the plans of Vauban by Louis XIV.

TOULOUSE (France), the ancient Tolosa,

an old town of the Volcæ Tectosages, existed many centuries before it was conquered by the Romans, and appears to have had some kind of alliance with them when it was plundered of a vast amount of treasure by Q. Servilius Cæpio, B.C. 106. Made the capital of the empire by the Visigoths, A.D. 418, it was captured by the Franks, under Clovis, in 508. Zama, the Saracen, was defeated here by the duke of Aquitaine in 721, and Charlemagne made it the capital of the new kingdom of Aquitaine in 781. Henry II., claiming the county, laid siege to the town, but without success, in 1159. The inhabitants revolted, refused to admit Simon de Montfort, and recalled Count Raymond in 1217. De Montfort, killed under the walls in 1218, was succeeded by his son Amaury, who ceded his claims on the city to Louis VIII. in 1224. Another crusade against the Albigenses of the town, to continue for five years, was decreed by the council of Bourges and accepted by Louis VIII. in 1225. A council held here prohibited laymen from reading the Scriptures, and firmly established the inquisition. A French garrison occupied it in 1229. Count Alfonso having died childless, the county, at that time the richest in France, fell to his nephew, Philip III., in 1271. A court of minstrels was held here by the duke of Lancaster in 1381. Jean Calas, a Protestant merchant, charged with murdering his son, who had committed suicide, was broken alive upon the wheel, and his body burnt to ashes March 9, 1762. The duke of Wellington defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, and compelled them to evacuate the town, April 10, 1814. The bridge across the Garonne was opened in 1800. In the court of the Capitole the duke of Montmorency was beheaded Oct. 30, 1632. The academy of the Floral Games was instituted in 1323. Councils were held here Sept. 13, 1056; about 1060; in 1068; 1079; 1090; about February, 1118; July 8, 1119; in 1161; and November, 1229.

TOURNAMENTS. (*See* **TILTS** and **EGLINTON TOURNAMENT**.)

TOURNAY (Belgium).—This city, the ancient capital of the Nervii, and known under the name of Tornacus, was seized A. D. 438 by the Frankish chieftain Clodion. In 880 it was pillaged by the Norsemen, and in 1192 it was placed under the protection of Philip Augustus. It was fortified by Philip the Fair in 1295, and was seized by Henry VIII. of England, Sept. 29, 1513. The proper administration of justice in the conquered towns of Terouanne and Tournay was duly provided for by 5 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1514). Francis I. purchased it from Henry VIII. by a treaty concluded at London in October, 1518. It was taken by the count of Nassau, the general of Charles V., in December, 1521, and annexed to Spanish Flanders. In 1581 the duke of Parma suppressed a rebellion of the inhabitants against the Spaniards. Louis XIV. captured Tournay in 1667, and reunited it to France,

but in 1709 it was taken by the allies under Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Tournay was ceded to Austria. The Barrier treaty, signed at Antwerp Nov. 15, 1715, confided the custody of it to the Dutch, who were soon compelled to evacuate it. Louis XV. seized it in 1745, and demolished the fortifications, and the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, restored it to Austria. It was again seized by the French, Nov. 8, 1792, but was retaken by the Austrians April 30, 1793. The French, under Generals Souham and Daendels, defeated the Austrians in a series of engagements before this city, May 11, 12, and 13, 1794. The allies won a battle May 23 (*see* **PONT-A-CHIN**). General Pichegru seized it June 30, and annexed it to the French department of Jemmappe. It was finally relinquished by France by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814.

TOURS (France), the capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire, was anciently the principal town of the Turones, conquered by Cæsar B.C. 55. It was included in the kingdom of the Visigoths, from whom it was taken by Clovis, A.D. 507. The Saracens were defeated here by Charles Martel, Oct. 10, 732. It fell into the hands of the count of Blois about the middle of the 10th century. One of his successors ceded it to the count of Anjou in the 11th century, from whom it passed by inheritance to Henry II., and remained in the hands of the English, till finally ceded to France in 1259. It lost half of its inhabitants, and nearly all its trade, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685, and from this blow it never completely recovered. The cathedral, said to have been founded in the 4th century, was burned down in the 6th, rebuilt by Gregory of Tours (born 544, died 595), and again burned in the 12th century. The present building, the west front of which was erected by Henry V. of England, was completed in 1550. The abbey of St. Martin, after flourishing for twelve centuries, was destroyed during the Revolution in 1793. The town suffered severely from an inundation in 1856.

TOWCESTER (Northamptonshire).—This town, anciently styled Tosseter, is very ancient, and was a place of great strength in the time of the Saxons. The Danes failed in an attack on Towcester in 917, and in 921 it was re-fortified by Edward the Elder. The grammar-school was founded in 1552.

TOWER OF LONDON.—According to a tradition, for which there is little authority, Julius Cæsar founded this famous citadel, but no part of the existing structure is of earlier date than the White Tower, which was founded by William the Conqueror about A.D. 1078. The Tower was first used as a royal palace by Stephen in 1140. In 1235, Frederick II. of Germany presented Henry III. with three leopards, which were deposited here, and formed the basis of the celebrated menagerie. The regalia were also removed here during

the reign of Henry III. Colonel Blood's unsuccessful attempt to steal the crown jewels took place May 9, 1671. The last execution on Tower Hill, and the last decapitation in England, was that of Lord Lovat, April 9, 1747. The Horse Armoury was built in 1826, the menagerie was removed in November, 1834, and the Grand Storehouse, which had been founded by James II., was destroyed by fire Oct. 30, 1841. The moat was drained and converted into a garden in 1843, and the first stone of the Waterloo barracks was laid by the duke of Wellington June 14, 1845.

TOWERS.—The most ancient tower on record is that of Babel, built soon after the Flood (B.C. 2247), and generally considered to be identical with the tower of Belus at Babylon, which was in existence in the time of Xerxes (B.C. 485—465), who plundered, and then laid it in ruins. Towers to churches were first introduced in the age of Charlemagne (A.D. 768—814). A church is mentioned as having a tower in 837, and a chapel was built for the emperor having two towers for bells, in 873. The round towers of Ireland were erected at various periods between the 5th and the 13th centuries.

TOWN.—The ancient Britons had no walled towns before the invasion of the Romans, B.C. 55. Towns were answerable for felons' goods; but by 31 Edw. III. c. 3 (1357), if a town could allege anything in discharge of itself, and by which another became chargeable, it could be heard, and right administered. When a murderer escaped from a town, it was liable to a penalty by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1 (1487).

TOWNLEY MARBLES, a collection of Greek and Roman sculpture, &c., formed by Charles Townley in Rome between 1765 and 1772. After his death, which occurred in January, 1805, the collection of marbles and terracottas was exhibited to the public in the Townley Gallery in 1807. The trustees of the British Museum were authorized to purchase them for £20,000 by 45 Geo. III. c. 127 (July 12, 1805).

TOWTON (Battle).—This decisive battle was fought at the township of Towton, near Tadcaster, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, between 40,000 Yorkists under the great earl of Warwick, and 60,000 Lancastrians, under the duke of Somerset, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461, and resulted in the complete defeat of the latter, and the establishment of Edward IV. on the English throne. It is calculated that no less than 37,000 men fell in this great battle, which lasted from nine in the morning till seven in the evening.

TOXOPHILITES.—The Toxophilite Society was first established at Leicester House, London, A.D. 1781; and their archery meetings were held in Bloomsbury Fields. They removed to Highbury Barn about 1826, and thence to Bayswater.

TRACTARIANS. (See PUSEYISM.)

TRADE MUSEUMS AND SCHOOLS.—Bacon and Descartes propounded the idea of form-

ing museums of industrial produce, &c.; but the first establishment of such institutions was effected by Jacques Vaucanson, who died Nov. 21, 1782. In 1795 the French *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* was established, and in 1833 the system of trade museums was introduced with most satisfactory results into Germany. The first efforts to establish anything of the kind in England were made in 1837, and resulted in the formation of the Museum of Economic Geology. The Museum of Economic Botany at Kew was founded in 1848, and the Museum of Practical Geology and the School of Mines in 1851. The balance remaining on hand after the final settlement of the cash account of the Great Exhibition of 1851 was devoted to the establishment of a general museum of manufactures, &c., which was placed under the control of the department of Science and Art, and incorporated with the museum at South Kensington. A Museum of Irish Industry was established at Dublin in 1845, and the Edinburgh Scottish Industrial Museum was founded in 1853. Facilities for the establishment of these institutions were offered by the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70 (July 30, 1855).

TRADES' UNIONS were illegal until the passing of 6 Geo. IV. c. 129 (A.D. 1825). The arrest of two members of a trades union caused a riot at Oldham, April 15, 1834, when the prisoners were rescued, and one rioter was shot. A meeting of 25,000 trades unionists took place in Copenhagen-fields, London, to petition for the pardon of the Dorchester labourers, April 21, 1834.

TRAFALGAR (Sea-fight).—Lord Nelson's last and greatest victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain was gained off this cape of southern Spain, Oct. 21, 1805. The British fleet numbered thirty-three ships of the line and four frigates, and was divided into two squadrons headed by Nelson in the *Victory*, and Collingwood in the *Royal Sovereign*. The French fleet consisted of eighteen ships of the line, headed by Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spanish force of Admirals Alava and Gravina amounted to fifteen vessels of the line. The enemy had also five frigates. Immediately before the action Nelson exhibited the ever-memorable signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty," which was no sooner perceived than an enthusiastic cheer rose from the entire fleet. The *Victory* came into action at one o'clock, and was engaging the *Redoutable*, when a ball from the mizen-top struck Nelson in the left shoulder and occasioned the wound of which he died, at half-past four in the afternoon. Nineteen of the enemy's ships surrendered during the battle, and one was sunk. The remnant of their fleet was encountered by Sir Richard Strachan, who took four more prizes, Nov. 4.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE (London), commenced A.D. 1829, and finished in 1850, cost in granite-work alone upwards of £10,000. The Nelson column was erected Nov. 4, 1843.

Chartist riots commenced in this square with the destruction of the hoarding round the base of Nelson's monument, March 6, 1848.

TRAGEDY.—The origin of tragedy may be traced to the choral songs chanted in honour of Bacchus at the convivial meetings of the Greeks, which were first reduced to order by Arion, about B.C. 620, and which are mentioned as describing the sorrows of the god, and hence as partaking of the tragic element, as early as B.C. 600. Thespis added a single actor to the chorus, B.C. 536, and from this introduction of tragic dialogue is regarded as the founder of dramatic tragedy. Æschylus (B.C. 525–456) gained the first prize awarded by the Greeks for this species of composition, B.C. 484, and added a second actor to the one introduced by Thespis. Sophocles (B.C. 495–405) made his first public appearance in the competition of B.C. 468, in which he strove successfully with the veteran dramatist Æschylus, and B.C. 440 he produced his "Antigone," which is regarded as one of the finest monuments of the Greek tragic muse. He also introduced a third speaker, and one of his dramas, the "Œdipus in Colonus," which was not performed till after its author's death, required a company of four actors, besides the chorus. This, we are told, was regarded as a most daring innovation. Euripides (B.C. 480–406) introduced the prologue, and concluded most of his plays by the intervention of the gods, who appeared in the sky supported by machines, and arranged the plot by supernatural agency. This expedient was known as the *deus ex machinâ*, and was made the vehicle for exhibiting considerable ingenuity of stage effect. His grandest performance, the "Medea," was first produced B.C. 431. After the death of Euripides, tragedy declined in Greece, and in Rome it never enjoyed a flourishing existence. Livius Andronicus, who flourished B.C. 240; Nævius, B.C. 235; and Ennius, B.C. 239–169, are the most celebrated Roman authors who attempted tragedy. Ten tragedies have been ascribed to Seneca, the philosopher (A.D. 25–65), and although their authorship is disputed, and the works are very defective as dramas, internal evidence strongly supports the supposition. The earliest modern tragedy was the "Rosmunda" of Rucellai, written in Italian, and performed before Leo X. at Florence in 1515. It was the earliest example of blank verse, although the first drama of the kind performed or published, was suggested by Trissino's MS. tragedy of "Sophonisba," which was published in 1524. Jodelle's "Cléopâtre" was performed in 1552, and is the first French tragedy, and Sackville's "Gorbodue," which was performed at Whitehall, in the presence of Elizabeth, in 1562, is the earliest tragic drama in English. (See *DRAMA, SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, &c.*)

TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The first training school was established by the Church of England National Society A.D. 1811. An active movement for the formation of these schools was made by that society in 1838,

and forty-one were founded throughout the country by 1854.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR was erected on the Forum Trajani at Rome, by the architect Apollodorus, A.D. 114, to commemorate the triumph of the emperor Trajan over the Dacians. The column, 144 Roman feet high, is considered one of the finest monuments of ancient art that has descended to modern times.

TRANQUEBAR (Hindustan).—The Danes formed a settlement in this part of the Coromandel coast A.D. 1617. It was purchased by the English Feb. 22, 1845.

TRANSALPINE GAULS entered Italy to assist the Cisalpine Gauls, B.C. 327, and were repulsed. The Romans invaded their country, and founded a colony, B.C. 122, and finally conquered them B.C. 51.

TRANSFIGURATION.—This miraculous event in the life of our Saviour, when he took Peter, James, and John up into an high mountain, supposed to be Mount Tabor, and was transfigured before them, appearing in his glory in company with Moses and Elias (Matt. xvii. 1–3; Mark ix. 2–4, &c. &c.), is supposed to have occurred May 26, A.D. 29.

TRANSLATION.—The patriarch Enoch was translated to heaven for his piety (Gen. v. 24), B.C. 3017; and the prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire (2 Kings ii. 11), B.C. 895.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC.—Lombardy was formed into a republic with this name A.D. 1796. It was merged by Napoleon Bonaparte in the Cispadane republic, organized by him, early in 1797.

TRANSPORTATION derived its origin from banishment, which was first introduced by 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1596), and enacted that such rogues as were dangerous to the inferior people should be banished the realm. The first statute in which the word transportation is used is 13 & 14 Charles II. s. 23 (1662), by which justices were authorized to transport such rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars as should be duly convicted and adjudged incorrigible, to any of the English plantations beyond the seas. It was followed by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666), which gave a power to the judges, at their discretion, either to execute or transport to America for life the moss-troopers of Cumberland and Northumberland. Until after the passing of 4 Geo. I. c. 2 (1717), continued by 6 Geo. I. c. 23 (1719), this mode of punishment was not brought into common operation. By these statutes the courts were allowed a discretionary power to order felons to be transported to America. The system of transportation to the American colonies lasted from 1718 to the commencement of the war in 1775. The great accumulation of convicts in 1776 led to the establishment of the system of the hulks, by 16 Geo. III. c. 43. This was followed by 19 Geo. III. c. 74 (1778), ordering the erection of penitentiaries. Transportation was resumed, and George III., by two

orders in council, dated Dec. 6, 1786, fixed upon the eastern coast of Australia and the adjacent islands. The first band of convicts left England in May, 1787, and in the succeeding year founded the colony of New South Wales. Return from transportation was punishable with death, until 4 & 5 Will. IV. (1834) reduced the penalty to transportation for life. The discontinuance of transportation to Australia was announced by Lord John Russell in parliament, as determined upon by government, Feb. 10, 1853. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 20, 1853), penal servitude was substituted for transportation, except for fourteen years or for life. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3 (June 26, 1857), persons under sentence of penal servitude may be transported.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the supposed change of the substance of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, was maintained by Paschasius Radbert in the 9th century, but was opposed by Rabanus Maurus, Ratranum or Bertram, and Scotus Erigena. It was supported by Pope Sylvester II. (999—1003). The doctrine was established under the term transubstantiation at the Lateran council in 1215, and this was confirmed by the council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. It was one of the articles of the Romish church rejected at the Reformation.

TRANSYLVANIA (Austria), the most eastern province of the Austrian empire, known to the Romans under the name of Dacia, was conquered by the Hungarians under Stephen I. A.D. 1004. Having been almost depopulated, it was colonized by German emigrants in 1143. Protestant refugees from all parts of Germany settled here after the Reformation, and these were augmented when the archbishop of Salzburg expelled all his Protestant subjects in 1773. John Zapolya, with the assistance of the Turks, made it an independent principality in 1541, and Leopold I. conquered it in 1687. The Porte was compelled to renounce its supremacy over it by the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, when it was united to Austria. It was erected into a grand principality by the empress Maria Theresa in 1765.

TRAPPISTS.—The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded by Rotrou, count of Perche, A.D. 1140. Its revenues were greatly increased in 1214, and it continued to grow in wealth and reputation till the 15th century, when it was given to be held *in commendam*, and from that time its domains were neglected, and the discipline of the monks relaxed. They had acquired the title of the brigands of La Trappe in the middle of the 17th century. The abbey was bestowed in 1636 on Bouthillier de la Rancé, who, after leading a most luxurious life, suddenly, in 1662, renounced the world, gave up his rich benefices, and retired to La Trappe. He established a new rule, which bound the community to strict silence, hard labour, and total abstinence from wine, eggs,

fish, and all seasoning to their simple diet of bread and vegetables. Rancé died Oct. 27, 1700, and the abbey continued to flourish till the Revolution, when it was suppressed. Some of the Trappists sought refuge in Switzerland, but returned to their dilapidated monastery on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. A new church and monastery were built and consecrated with great pomp, Aug. 30, 1833.

TRAVANCORE (Hindustan).—The East-India Company established a factory at Angengo, on the sea-coast of Travancore, A.D. 1673. Travancore was included as an ally of the English in the treaty with the sultan of Mysore in 1784, and was invaded and devastated in 1790 by Tippee Sultan, who was compelled by the English to restore all that he had taken from the rajah. Treaties of alliance between the English and the rajah were made in 1795 and 1805. In consequence of some disputes, the English subdued the province in 1809, and at the request of the rajah left a resident to manage it. An unsuccessful attempt to destroy English authority was made in 1812, and their subsidiary force was withdrawn in 1832.

TRAVELLING was generally performed, in England, on horseback, till the reign of Mary, when a kind of waggon was introduced. Elizabeth frequently travelled on state occasions seated on a pillow behind the chancellor. A vehicle, described as the "Flying Coach," commenced running from Oxford to London, in one day, in 1669, and this was considered a most extraordinary performance. Flying coaches ran three times a week from London to the chief towns at the close of the reign of Charles II. (1685). They journeyed about fifty miles a day in summer, and thirty in winter. The passengers were seated inside the coach, it being too perilous, from the frequent accidents, to ride on the roof. The ordinary fares were 2½d. the mile in summer, and more in winter. The coach between Edinburgh and London occupied from twelve to fourteen days on the journey in 1763. The greater part of the carrying trade of the country was performed by packhorses until the middle of the 18th century. Travelling was completely revolutionized by the introduction of railways in 1830.

TREADMILL, invented by Sir William Cubitt, was introduced into our prisons A.D. 1817.

TREASON.—This crime was first defined A.D. 1350, by the act known as the Statute of Treasons (25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2). Two kinds of treason were designated in it—viz. petit treason and high treason. The former was the murder of a husband by his wife, or a master by his servant, or a bishop by his subordinate in the church; and the latter consisted in an attack upon the sovereign as the political head of the state. Petit treason was abolished by 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 2 (June 27, 1828). (See HIGH TREASON.)

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, an officer

of the king's household, first appointed A.D. 1541. The office was abolished in 1782. (*See* LORD HIGH TREASURER.)

TREATIES.—The celebrated commercial treaty concluded between Rome and Carthage, B.C. 508, is the earliest example of a formal international treaty extant. The first treaty concluded by England was signed with the dauphin, Louis of France, at Kingston-on-Thames, Sept. 11, 1217. The first commercial treaty was concluded between Edward I. and Guy, earl of Flanders, in 1274. The most important treaties are mentioned under their title, or under the name of the places where they were concluded. A list is given in the Index, under "Treaties."

TREBIA, or TREBBIA (Italy).—Near this river Hannibal gained his first decisive victory over the Romans, B.C. 218; and the French, under Macdonald, fought a desperate battle with the Austrians and Russians, under Suwarrow, June 17, 18, and 19, 1799. Though the first day's conflict was indecisive, the allies were ultimately victorious.

TREBIZOND (Asia Minor), anciently called Trapezus, existed in the time of Xenophon, who halted here for thirty days during the memorable retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, B.C. 400. It was taken by the Romans during the Mithridatic war (B.C. 88 to 63), and was a large and flourishing town in the reign of Valerian (A.D. 253 to 259). Having been partially destroyed by the Goths, it recovered in the reign of Justinian I., who restored the public buildings. Alexius Comnenus made it the capital of an independent principality in 1204; and it remained in the hands of his descendants till it was taken by the Turks in 1460.

TRECENTO, a flourishing period of Italian art and literature, which dates from the birth of Dante, A.D. 1265, to the death of Boccaccio, in 1378. These two authors, with Petrarch, are termed "the Triumvirate of the Trecento."

TRENT (Austria), in the Tyrol, anciently called Tridentum, was a Roman colony, and became an important city in the Middle Ages, when the bishops were independent princes, and it was united to the Tyrol in 1363. The cathedral was built in 1212, and the church of St. Maria Maggiore occupies the site of the council-chamber, where the celebrated council of Trent sat (Dec. 13, 1545 to 1563), and has a painting, with portraits of all the members. Trent was taken by the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, Sept. 5, 1796, and again under Macdonald, in January, 1801. It was evacuated by them in April, 1809, and they were repulsed in an attempt upon it June 9, 1809. The Bavarians took Trent Oct. 17, 1809, and it was retaken by the Austrians Oct. 31, 1813.

TRENTSCHIN (Battle).—The Hungarians were defeated at this place, the capital of a county of the same name in Hungary, by the Austrians, A.D. 1708.

TRÈVES, or TRIERS (Prussia), the capital of a government of the same name, is con-

sidered the oldest city in Germany. An inscription on the Red-house, formerly the town-hall, states that it was built 1,300 years before Rome (B.C. 2053). It was a large and important town, and the capital of the Treviri, at the time of Cæsar's expedition into Gaul, B.C. 58, and was made a Roman colony by Augustus, and named Augusta. The emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 255. It was stormed and pillaged by the Alemanni in 355, by the Franks in 420, and by Attila in 451. It recovered its ancient splendour under the archbishop of Trèves. The English, under the duke of Marlborough, took it in 1704, and it was seized Aug. 9, 1794, by the French to whom it was ceded by the peace of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801. It was occupied by the allies in 1814, and was ceded to Prussia by the congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. The church of St. Simeon, the most important Roman monument in Germany, was probably built between 314 and 322, and was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon in the 11th century. It was restored by the Prussians, and opened July 23, 1817. The university, founded in 1454, greatly enlarged in 1722, was suppressed in 1794, and converted by the French into a central school. The church of Our Lady was built between 1227 and 1248, and the ancient electoral palace stands on the site of an immense Roman edifice, of which some fragments still remain, said to have been the residence of Constantine the Great. The exhibition of the "Holy Coat" in the cathedral attracted 1,000,000 pilgrims here in 1844, and caused serious religious disputes, two of the leaders in which were formally excommunicated in 1845. Councils were held here in 385; 927; Sept. 6, 948; Oct. 20, 1037; March 1, 1227; in 1238; April 28, 1310; in 1337; and April 26, 1423.

TREVISI (Italy), anciently called Tarvisium, an important town under the Goths and Longobards, was the native place of Totila, the last king of the Goths, who was killed A.D. 552. When the neighbouring town of Spitergium was destroyed by Rotaris, king of the Longobards, in 641, the inhabitants took refuge here. It was the capital of a border province which extended from the Alps to the Adige, under Charlemagne and his successors, became an independent municipal community in the 11th century, and voluntarily submitted to the republic of Venice in 1344. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in January, 1797, and the town revolted against Venice in April of the same year. An armistice was concluded here between the French and Austrians, Jan. 10, 1801. It was invested by the Austrians June 10, 1848, and capitulated to them with its garrison of 4,185 men, June 13.

TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO, the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, adopted on the institution of the order by Henry IV. in 1399, and continued when the order was revived by George I., May 18, 1725.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE.—Magistrates of Rome chosen from among the commons to represent the people, B.C. 493. C. Licinius and L. Albinus were the first two, and they created three colleagues. The number was raised to ten B.C. 457.

TRICHNOPOLY (Hindostan), the capital of a district of the same name in the presidency of Madras, was the capital of a Hindoo principality until A.D. 1732, when it was acquired by the nabob of Arcot, who relinquished it to the Mahrattas in 1741. It was taken from them by Nizam-ool-Moolk in 1743, and was besieged by the French in 1757. It was relieved by the rapid march of an English force, under Captain Calliaud, May 26.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS were first established by 16 Charles I. c. 1 (Feb. 16, 1641). The act was passed for the purpose of preventing the sovereign from postponing at will, and frequently indefinitely, the assembling of the parliament. A statute of Edward III., providing that one should be held every year, or oftener if need be, had long fallen into neglect. The chief provisions of the Triennial Act were, that a parliament was to be *ipso facto* dissolved when it had lasted three years, and, if actually sitting at the time, on the first adjournment or prorogation; that writs for a new parliament were to be issued by the chancellor or keeper of the great seal within three years after the dissolution of the last; in case of his failure to perform this duty, the peers were enjoined to meet and issue writs to the sheriffs; in case of non-compliance with the law on the part of the peers, the duty devolved upon the sheriffs themselves; and in case of their failure, the electors, after a certain interval, had the right of choosing their representatives; and that no parliament was to be dissolved or adjourned, save by its own consent, in less than fifty days from the commencement of the session. It was violated by Cromwell and the Long Parliament, and was repealed by 16 Charles II. c. 1, April 6, 1664. Another act of a similar character, providing that a parliament should be held at least once every three years, and that no parliament should last longer than three years, was assented to with great reluctance by William III., Dec. 22, 1694; and it was repealed, on the passing of the Septennial Act, May 7, 1716.

TRIESTE (Illyria), the principal seaport of the Austrian empire on the Adriatic, existed in the time of the Romans, and is called by Pliny, Tergeste. It was a place of no importance till it was made a free port, A.D. 1719. Its privileges were greatly extended by the empress Maria Theresa in the middle of the 18th century. The town was captured by the French, March 22, 1797; again May 22, 1809; and was ceded to Italy by the treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809. The English and Austrians took it Oct. 31, 1813; and it returned to the dominion of Austria in 1814.

TRIFANUM (Battle).—The Romans, defeated the Latins at this ancient town of central Italy, B.C. 339.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.—The first application of trigonometry to surveying was made by Willebrod Snell, in his survey of Holland, commenced A.D. 1617. The first government survey in Great Britain was commenced in the Highlands of Scotland in 1747. It was stopped by the war of 1755, and the map was never published. The next undertaking was begun at Hounslow Heath in July, 1784. The triangulation was commenced in 1792. A base of verification was measured at Salisbury Plain in 1794; at King's Sedgmoor, in Somersetshire, in 1798; at Misterton Carr, in North Lincolnshire, in 1801; at Rhuddlan Marsh, near St. Asaph, North Wales, in 1806; and the survey of nearly all England, South Wales, and part of Scotland, was completed by 1809. The survey was stopped by the war from 1811 to 1816. It was recommenced in Scotland in 1817; and was transferred to Ireland in 1824, the principal triangulation of which was completed by 1838, and then Great Britain was again taken up. England, with the exception of the six northern counties and a small part of Scotland, had been surveyed on a scale of two inches, and engraved on a scale of one inch, to the mile; but the survey of the remainder of England, and the whole of Scotland, was ordered to be taken on the Irish scale of six inches to the mile, by a Treasury minute, Oct. 5, 1840. A royal commission was appointed to inquire into the progress, &c., of the survey, Dec. 24, 1857. By their report the sums expended in the survey up to March 31, 1858, were:—England and Wales, £1,051,678; Scotland, £374,746; and Ireland, £979,166. In the estimates for 1860-61, £90,000 were required for the survey, and the number of persons employed upon it was 1,627.

TRIMMERS.—A political party, of which Viscount Halifax was the chief, contemptuously called trimmers by the Whigs and Tories, arose in the reign of Charles II.

TRINCOMALEE (Ceylon).—This town came into the possession of the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century, and was taken from them in 1639, by the Dutch, who retained it till 1782, when it was captured by the British. It was retaken by the French admiral Suffrein, Aug. 31. Having been restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Versailles, the British retook it, after a siege of three weeks, in 1795; and it was finally ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

TRINIDAD (Atlantic Ocean), one of the West-India islands, discovered by Columbus in July, 1498, was first colonized by the Spaniards in 1588. It was captured by the French in 1676, but almost immediately restored; and it was taken by the English, under Abercromby, Feb. 13, 1797, and ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens, March 25, 1802.

TRINITARIANS, or BERTHEEN OF THE

HOLY TRINITY.—This order, principally for the redemption of captives, was founded by John of Matha and Felix of Valois A.D. 1198, and approved the same year by Pope Innocent III. They were also called Mathurini (because their church in Paris had for its tutelar saint St. Mathurin) and Brethren of the Redemption of Captives.

TRINITY.—This term was first used by Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead, about A.D. 180. The first statement of the doctrine of the Trinity was made in the Nicene creed, adopted in 325, and completed at the second general council held at Constantinople in 381. The doctrine was more minutely set forth in the creed of Athanasius, framed in the 5th century, and so named before 670, which was the one adopted by the Protestants in general at the Reformation. Penalties were imposed on persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32 (1698), but these were removed by 53 Geo. III. c. 160 (1812).

TRINITY (Order of).—This religious society was founded at Rome by St. Philip Neri, A.D. 1548. They had charge of the pilgrims who resorted thither from all parts of the world.

TRINITY COLLEGE (Cambridge).—This college was formed of several smaller collegiate establishments, the chief of which were Michael House, dedicated to Michael the Archangel, founded by Hervey de Staunton, chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II., A.D. 1324; King's Hall, founded by Edward III. in 1337; and Phiswicke's Hostle, founded by William Phiswicke, or Fishwick, in 1393. Out of these three institutions, and the other smaller ones, Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII., by charter dated Dec. 19, 1546. He endowed it with lands, &c., of the annual value of £1,300, to maintain a master, sixty fellows, forty scholars, and ten almoners, reserving to the crown the right of choosing the master. Queen Mary commenced the building of the chapel, and added to the endowment lands to the value of £338 per annum. Elizabeth provided for the completion of the works commenced by her sister, by letters-patent dated Dec. 14, 1560.

TRINITY COLLEGE (Oxford) was originally founded by Richard de Hoton, prior of Durham, about A.D. 1290; rebuilt by Bishop Hatfield, of the same see; and dissolved by Henry VIII. about 1541. Sir Thomas Pope purchased the site and buildings from Dr. George Owen and William Martyn, to whom they had been granted by Edward VI. in 1553, and founded the present college for a president, twelve fellows, and eight scholars, in 1554. He founded four additional scholarships Sept. 10, 1557. There is also a scholarship nearly coeval with Sir T. Pope's foundation, which was founded by his relative, Richard Blount, of London. An exhibition, called the Unton Pension, was given by Thomas Unton in 1693; another,

called the Tylney Exhibition, was given by Frederick Tylney in 1720; and a third, for the advantage of superannuate scholars of Winchester College, was founded by the Rev. Edward Cobden in 1784. The hall was rebuilt in 1618. The library, though altered at various times, is in substance the most ancient part of the college, having been built in 1370. The chapel was founded July 9, 1691. The court was erected from the designs of Sir C. Wren, the north side being completed in 1667, the west side in 1682, and the south side in 1728.

TRINITY HALL (Cambridge) was founded for the study of the canon and the civil law by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, A.D. 1350, for a master, three fellows, and three scholars. The foundation was augmented by Simon Dalling in 1443, by Dr. Hewke in 1517, Dr. Harvey in 1534, Dr. Mouse in 1586, and by other benefactors. The college was further incorporated in the reign of Elizabeth, and was governed by the statutes of the founder till 1860, when new statutes were enacted. The old hall, one of the most ancient in the university, was demolished in 1742.

TRINITY HOUSE (London).—This society was founded by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII., A.D. 1515, and incorporated by that king in the same year, for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing and regulating pilots, and ordering and erecting beacons, light-houses, buoys, &c. The corporation was confirmed in the enjoyment of its privileges and possessions by letters patent of James II. (1685). At first it seems to have consisted of seamen only, but now noblemen and gentlemen are amongst its members or elder brethren. It is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and thirty-one elder brothers. By 52 Geo. III. c. 39 (April 20, 1812), the jurisdiction of the Trinity House was extended to light-houses round the coast of Ireland. The ancient hall of the corporation at Deptford was pulled down in 1787, and the present edifice, near the Tower, was commenced Sept. 12, 1793, and finished two years afterwards.

TRINITY SUNDAY is the Sunday next following the festival of Whitsuntide. The festival of the Holy Trinity was first ordained to be held on this day by Pope John XXII. A.D. 1334.

TRINOBANTES, a British tribe which inhabited the counties of Essex and Middlesex at the time of Caesar's invasion of Britain, B.C. 55. Their prince, Cassivelaunus, unsuccessfully opposed Caesar's passage of the river Stour, B.C. 54; and, his chief town being afterwards taken, the tribe submitted to the Romans. They joined the Icenii under Boadicea in revolt, and destroyed the Roman colonies in their own country, but were defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, near Sunbury, on the Thames, A.D. 61.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands, was

ratified Jan. 28, 1668. Sweden joined the league April 25, and it then became known as the Triple Alliance. Another triple alliance between England, France, and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister, was signed by the English and French Nov. 28, 1716, and by the Dutch Jan. 4, 1717.

TRIPOLI (Africa), the most easterly of the Barbary states, became a Roman province after the destruction of Carthage, B.C. 146; and the three cities of *Œa*, *Leptis*, and *Sabrate*, constituted a kind of federal union, under the name of *Tripolis*. The present capital, *Tripoli*, is identical with the ancient city of *Œa*. It suffered greatly from the tyranny of Count Romanus A.D. 366; was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century, and rescued by *Belisarius* in 534. *Tripoli* was taken by the *Saracens* in 638; besieged by the Egyptians in 877 and 1054; seized by *Roger*, king of Sicily, in 1146; and retaken in 1184 by the *Saracens*, who retained it till it was conquered by the Spaniards in 1510. It was ceded by *Charles V.* to the knights of *St. John of Jerusalem* in 1530; and was conquered by *Simon*, *basha* for the sultan *Soliman II.*, in 1551, and became a Turkish *pashalic*. *Dragut*, the famous corsair, was appointed governor; and from this time it became one of those piratical powers which for centuries attacked the ships of Christian nations, and made slaves of their prisoners. The first treaty between *Tripoli* and England was concluded Oct. 18, 1662. *Tripoli* was bombarded by a French fleet in 1683. *Hamet Caramandi*, a Moorish chief, treacherously caused 300 Turkish officers to be strangled, and the garrison to be destroyed, in 1703, and thus threw off the Turkish yoke. *Yusuf*, the last *basha* of this family, was compelled by his subjects to abdicate in 1832; and a civil war ensued, which was put an end to by a Turkish force in 1835, and *Tripoli* was restored to the nominal sovereignty of the Turks. Piracy and slavery were abolished in 1816. Near the sea-gate of the town stands a magnificent triumphal arch erected to the emperors *M. Aurelius Antoninus* and *L. Aurelius Verus*, A.D. 164.

TRIPOLI, or TARABLUS (Asia Minor).—This seaport of Syria, the capital of the *pashalic* of the same name, was taken A.D. 1108 by the Crusaders, who destroyed the rare and valuable library of Persian and Arabic works, said to amount to 100,000 volumes. The Egyptians, under *Ibrahim Pasha*, defeated the Turks here April 7, 1832, and the government was granted to *Mehemet Ali* May 6, 1833. It was captured by the English in September, 1840.

TRIPOLITZA (Greece) is said to derive its name from the three towns of *Tegea*, *Man-tinea*, and *Mukhli*, and was probably built soon after the capture of the last-named city by the Turks, A.D. 1458. Before the Revolution, *Tripolitza* was the capital of the *Morea* and the seat of a *pasha*. It was stormed by the Greeks Oct. 5, 1821, and nine thousand of the inhabitants of all ages

and sexes were massacred on that and the following day. *Ibrahim Pasha* retook it in 1825, and razed it to the ground, in retaliation for the cruelties perpetrated by the Greeks. It has since been rebuilt.

TRIEMES, ancient Greek and Roman vessels of war invented by *Ameinocles* the Corinthian, B.C. 700. They were first built by the Athenians at the instance of *Themistocles* B.C. 481, and by the Romans B.C. 260.

TRIUMPHS.—The triumph was a public and solemn honour conferred by the ancient Romans on a victorious general, by allowing him a magnificent entry into the city, and it dates from the reign of *Romulus*. The triumph of the consuls *Valerius* and *Horatius*, B.C. 449, refused by the senate but granted by a vote of the people, was the first instance of a triumph without the authority of the senate. The triumph of *Camillus*, for the taking of *Veii* after a siege of ten years, was celebrated with great pomp B.C. 395. There were two kinds of triumphs: the great, called the triumph; and the lesser, called the ovation (*q.v.*).

TRIUMVIRATES, so called from the number of men, three, constituting a board for the management of some public business among the Romans, one of which, the *triumviri capitales*, for inquiring into capital offences, was instituted about B.C. 292. *Cæsar*, *Pompey*, and *Crassus*, formed a *triumvirate* B.C. 60. Another was established at *Metina* by *Octavianus*, *Antonius*, and *Lepidus*, and afterwards sanctioned by a *senatus consultum*, B.C. 43. At the expiration of five years it was prolonged for five years more, B.C. 38. *Augustus* deprived *Lepidus* of his power B.C. 35. It legally expired on the last day of the year B.C. 33. One was appointed at *Rome*, consisting of *Mazzini*, *Armellini*, and *Saffi*, with the entire executive power placed in their hands, Feb. 27, 1849.

TROJA (Battle).—*John*, duke of *Anjou*, was defeated in an engagement near this town in Italy, by *Ferdinand*, king of *Naples*, Aug. 18, 1462.

TRON, or TROND, St. (Battles).—The Austrians were defeated at this town in Belgium, by the French, A.D. 1793. A division of *General Maison's* force was also defeated here, after an obstinate engagement, by the Russians under *Benkendorf* and *Chernicheff*, in 1814.

TRONDHEIM. (*See* **DRONTHEIM**.)

TROPAU (Austria).—A congress to consider the revolutionary excitement in Europe—the emperors of *Austria* and *Russia*, and the king of *Prussia*, being present, together with representatives from *France* and *England*—was opened here Oct. 20, and transferred to *Laybach*, in *Syria*, Nov. 20, 1820.

TROUBADOURS, the poets of the Romance language, or *Langue d'Oc*, are represented in the earliest extant specimens of that literature by the songs of *William*, duke of *Guienne*, written about A.D. 1096. "We do not," says *Hallam*, "meet with any

other troubadour till after the middle of the 12th century." From that time they became numerous. Having turned their powers of satire against the hierarchy during the persecutions of the Albigenses, many of them perished, or were compelled to make their escape, and the art fell into decay about the end of the 13th century. The magistrates of Toulouse established an academy called *Del Gai Saber*,—of the gay science, with the object of reviving it, and held the first meeting of an annual festival, "*Floral Games*," which was attended by many poets from various parts of Languedoc, May 1, 1324.

TROUVÈRES.—The writers of romance and poetry in the French provinces north of the Loire began the production of those short tales known as the "*Fabliaux*" in the latter half of the 12th century. They continued to make their appearance down to the 14th century. The period most prolific in this literature was, however, from A.D. 1226 to 1270.

TROY. (*See ILIUM, or LION.*)

TROYES (France), the ancient Augustobona, was saved from Attila through the address of its bishop, St. Loup, A.D. 441. The Normans plundered and burned it in 889. It was taken by the duke of Burgundy in 1415. The marriage of Henry V. of England with Catherine of France, and the treaty securing the succession of Henry to the crown of Charles VI., were arranged here May 21, 1420. It was surrendered by the English to Joan of Arc in 1429. By a royal edict the French parliament was banished here Aug. 15, 1787, and recalled Sept. 20. Napoleon I. fell back upon Troyes after his defeat by the allies, Feb. 2, 1814, but withdrew on the 6th, and the allies entering on the 7th, established their head-quarters. Napoleon I. again obtained possession of the town Feb. 23, and it was recaptured by the allies March 4. Councils were held here in 429; April 2, 1104; in 1107; and Jan. 13, 1128.

TROY WEIGHT, so called from Troyes, in France, whence it was introduced into England, is mentioned as a known standard in 1414. The pound did not take the name till 1495. It was established in Scotland in 1618.

TRUCE, or PEACE OF GOD.—This celebrated instrument for the suspension of hostilities between the feudal lords of the Middle Ages remounts as far back as A.D. 988. It provided that no conflicts should occur between Wednesday evening and Monday morning, or from Advent to Epiphany, or Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter. This truce received great authority from a vision stated to have been seen by a bishop of Aquitaine in 1032, when an angel was said to have appeared and delivered a writing enjoining men to cease from their hostilities, and become reconciled. It was confirmed by the council of Tuluje June 1, 1047, and by the tenth general council in 1139; but in consequence of its inefficiency, an association for carrying it into effect was formed about the end of the 12th century, under the title of the Brotherhood of God. Louis IX. of France published an ordinance in

1245, prohibiting any one from commencing a quarrel until forty days after the commission of the offence he wished to retaliate. This law, which was known as the Royal Truce, was confirmed by Philip IV., or the Fair, in 1296.

TRUMPETS.—The invention is variously ascribed to the Tyrrhenians and to the Egyptians, but they were not used at the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184, although spoken of by Homer B.C. 962. Those used by the Israelites at the siege of Jericho, B.C. 1451, were made of rams' horns (Joshua vi. 20). The speaking-trumpet appears to have been known to the ancient Greeks, and was in use among the Peruvians A.D. 1595. Matthew Paris says that trumpeters preceded King Offa of Mercia in all his progresses (757—796).

TUAM (Bishopric).—This Irish diocese was founded by St. Jarlatto, at Cluain-fois, near Tuam, about A.D. 501. In 1150 it was made archiepiscopal, under Edan O'Hoisin; and in 1559 it was enlarged by the addition of Mayo. The see of Enachdune was annexed to Tuam in 1573, and Kilfenora formed part of the archbishopric from 1661 to 1742. Ardagh was incorporated with Tuam in 1742, but was separated in 1839, when Tuam ceased to be a metropolitan diocese. By the Church Temporalities Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37 (Aug. 14, 1833), the sees of Killala and Achonry were ordered to be annexed to Tuam on their next voidance, which occurred in 1834.

TUBINGEN (Germany).—The university was founded A.D. 1477. From the Reformation till 1803, Roman Catholics were excluded. The town-hall was built in 1435; and the church of St. George, with monuments of the princes of the house of Würtemberg, was erected in the 15th century. In order to conciliate the aristocracy, Ulric, duke of Würtemberg, agreed to a treaty here in July, 1514, which may be called the first German constitution, and continued to be the fundamental law of the duchy till 1819.

TUBULAR BRIDGES.—The first tube of the Britannia bridge, across the Menai Straits, was floated and raised June 20, 1849. It was completed at a cost of £621,865, and opened March 6, 1850. The tubular bridge at Conway, also on the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway, constructed at a cost of £110,000, was finished in 1848. One at Chepstow, across the Wye, was opened in 1852. Two upon the line of the Egyptian railway,—one crossing the Nile, near Benha, the other the Karrimeen canal,—were commenced in May, 1853, and completed in October, 1855.

TUDELA (Battle).—The French, under Marshal Lannes, defeated the Spanish forces of Castanos and Palafox, near this town of Spain, Nov. 23, 1808. The loss of the Spaniards amounted to 5,000 men killed and wounded, and but for the delay of Marshal Ney in quitting Soria, their entire army would have been cut off. This battle is sometimes referred to as the battle of the

Ebro, because it was fought on the banks of that river.

TUESDAY.—The third day of the week was dedicated by the Saxons to their god Tuisco, respecting whose attributes little is known with precision. The Romans held it sacred to Mars, and called it *Dies Martis*. (See **SERVOE TUESDAY.)**

TUILERIES (Paris) takes its name from the tile-fields on which it stands, was founded as a royal residence by Catherine de Medici, A.D. 1564, and completed by Louis XIII. It was captured and sacked by the Paris mob, Aug. 10, 1792, and again in 1830. The insurrectionists sacked it, and threw the furniture from the windows, Feb. 25, 1848.

TULA (Russia), capital of a government of that name, the seat of the imperial manufactory of arms, established by Peter the Great A.D. 1712. A fire, which reduced a large portion of the inhabitants to beggary, occurred in 1834.

TULIP, which grows wild in the Levant, was brought in seed from Constantinople, or Cappadocia, to Augsburg, A.D. 1559. It had spread all over Germany by 1564 or 1565. It was first planted in Provence, on the ground of Peyrese, in 1611. From Vienna it was introduced into England about the end of the 16th century. The tulip-tree was brought from North America to Europe about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE WELLS (Kent), was first brought into notice by Dudley, Lord North, who received much benefit from drinking the waters in the reign of James I.

TUNGSTEN, from the Swedish *tung sten*, heavy stone, was first obtained in a pure metallic state by M. d'Elhuart, A.D. 1781.

TUNIS (Africa), known at different periods as Tunes and Tuneta, capital of the regency of that name, founded either by the Phœnicians or by native Africans, was taken by the Roman consul Regulus B.C. 256, and before it the mutinous Carthaginian army encamped when it left Sicca, B.C. 241. The Vandals, who acquired it A.D. 439, were dispossessed by Belisarius in 533. It was taken from the Greek emperors by the Moslems about the end of the 7th century, and after having been governed by viceroys, was made the capital of an independent state by Abu-Ferez in 1206. An expedition to put down the pirates that infested it was undertaken by Louis IX. of France in 1270. The noted pirate Barbarossa, whom the Turkish sultan had acknowledged chief of the country, deprived the ruler of his throne in 1531. He was, however, restored, on condition of being a tributary prince, by Charles V. in 1535. A large expedition, fitted out at Constantinople, reduced it in 1574. Admiral Blake destroyed two of the castles with artillery in 1655, and extorted a promise that English vessels should be exempt from attack; and with a similar object it was besieged by a French fleet in 1685. A bey was instituted in 1574, and he was replaced by a dey towards the end of the 17th century. The European powers enforced from

Tunis the abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery, in 1816.

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE.—Tunnage was a duty of so much per tun on all wines imported; and poundage was a duty imposed ad valorem, at the rate of twelve pence in the pound on all merchandise. The origin of this tax, the first of our customs duties, raised, according to the old statutes, "for the defence of the realm and the safeguard of the seas," is unknown. It was imposed with the consent of the Lords, but against that of the Commons, by Edward III., A.D. 1348, and was granted for a term of two years to Richard II. in 1381. It was first granted by statute 12 Edw. IV. c. 3 (1473). Originally granted for a few years, it was given to Henry VI. in 1453 for the term of his life. It formed a constant subject of dissension between Charles I. and his parliaments, and was granted to his son Charles II. for life, June 24, 1660. The impost was made perpetual by 9 Anne, c. 6 (1711); 1 Geo. I. c. 12 (1715); and 3 Geo. I. c. 7 (1717).

TUNNEL.—Two tunnels, constructed as outlets for the drainage of Lake Copais in Greece, by the Minyæ of Orchomenus before historic times, were cleared of obstructions about B.C. 330. The tunnel at Samos, by Eupalinus of Megara, nearly a mile in length, eight feet in height and breadth, with an aqueduct in the middle thirty feet deep, was cut through a mountain 900 feet high, about B.C. 540. The Posilipo, near Naples, three quarters of a mile in length, was executed about A.D. 14. A tunnel three miles long, thirty feet in height, and twenty-eight feet wide, connecting Lake Fucinus with the river Siris, formed by the emperor Claudius, has been lately cleared out by the Neapolitan government. The Harecastle tunnel, on the Grand Trunk canal, 2,880 yards in length, twelve feet wide, and nine high, was commenced by Brindley in 1766. It proved too small for the traffic, and a new one, running parallel with the old, was constructed by Telford in 1822.

TURCOPOLIER, of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and third dignity in the convent, taking its name from the Turcoples, a light horse used by the Christians in Palestine, is mentioned in a diploma of the Hospitallers, A.D. 1180. One was established in the convent at Rhodes, Giovanni de Buibrak being the first known English knight who held the dignity in 1328. The last Turcopolier of England was Sir Richard Shelley, who died probably at Venice about 1582.

TURN (Italy), the ancient Augusta Taurinorum, was burned by the soldiers of Vitellius during the civil war, A.D. 69. On a plain near this city Constantine I. defeated Maxentius in 312. By an edict of Lothaire I., schools were ordered to be established here in 829. Philip of Savoy fixed his residence at Turin in 1280. Charles VIII. of France arrived here, after breaking through the allied forces, in 1495. It was captured by Francis I., who had, without a shadow of cause, declared

war against the duke of Savoy in 1536. Prince Thomas, in asserting his claim to the regency, made himself master of the town in 1639; but the French, under Count d'Harcourt, compelled him, after a short siege, to capitulate in 1640. The duke de la Feuillade invested it with 100 battalions and 140 pieces of cannon in the month of May. Prince Eugene came to its relief, and an engagement took place, in which the French were defeated, with a loss of 5,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners, Sept. 7, 1706. The allies took it from the French by surprise in 1799. It was again given up to them June 24, 1800. It was surrendered by the French May 30, 1814. An insurrection took place, and the Spanish constitution was proclaimed, March 12, 1821; the royal authority was, however, restored April 12. La Gran Madre de Dio, an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, was erected to commemorate the restoration of the royal family in 1814. The university, with a library of above 100,000 volumes, was founded in 1412; the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1783; and the Waldensean church Dec. 15, 1853.

TURKESTAN, or INDEPENDENT TARTARY (Asia), "the country of the Turks," was traversed by Alexander the Great, B.C. 331. The Grecian dynasty of Bactria obtained supreme power over the greater portion about B.C. 323. They were subverted B.C. 120 by the Scythians, who were in turn subdued by the Parthians about A.D. 1. It was visited by ambassadors from Justinian I. in 559, and subdued by Timour in 1383.

TURKEY, AND TURKS.—Dr. William Smith, who states that almost all the nomad Asiatic tribes that devastated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century, belonged to this race, gives, in a note to Gibbon, the following as the principal divisions of the Turks:—"1. The Ouigours, on the west of the Mongol frontier, the most anciently civilized tribe of the Turkish race. 2. Turks of the Sandy Desert, conterminous with Mongolia and Tibet. 3. Turks of Khoten, Kashgar, and Yarkend, conterminous with Tibet. 4. The Kirghis, in Independent Tartary. 5. The Uzbeks, the Turks of Bokhara. 6. The Turkomans, inhabiting the Persian frontier of Independent Tartary, from Balk to the Caspian. 7. The Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, the Turks of the Turkish empire. 8. The Nogays, dwelling north of the Caucasus, between the lower Don and the lower Volga. 9. The Turks of the Russian empire. 10. The isolated Yakuts of the Lena." The history of the country, which derives its name from the people, is given under **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**.

TURKEYS were introduced into England from America about A.D. 1524, and served up at a great banquet in 1555. When Charles IX. passed through Amiens, the authorities of the town made him a present of a dozen in 1566, and the first served up in France was at the wedding dinner of that monarch in 1570. They were introduced into Germany about 1530.

TURNHOUT (Battle).—Prince Maurice of

Nassau, assisted by English auxiliaries under Sir Francis Vere, gained a decided victory over the Spaniards at this place in Brabant A.D. 1597.

TURNING.—This art is very ancient, as the lathe was in use as early as B.C. 600, and probably much earlier. (*See LATHE.*) Sir Mark Isambard Brunel's block machinery for turning ships' blocks was completed in 1806, and occasioned a saving of £24,000 the first year it was brought into operation.

TURNPIKES.—The turnpike system was established in England by 15 Charles II. c. 1 (1663), which ordered places for the collection of toll to be established on the roads of Hertfordshire, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. It was afterwards extended to the whole kingdom by 7 Geo. III. c. 40 (1767). Twenty-seven turnpikes in London and its neighbourhood were abolished in one day by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24 (June 14, 1827).

TURPENTINE-TREE was introduced into England from Barbary before A.D. 1656.

TURTLE was introduced into England as an article of food between A.D. 1740 and 1750. It had been long in use in the West Indies before that period.

TUSCAN ORDER.—This, the simplest of the five orders of classical architecture, was unknown to the Greeks, and was invented by the Romans or the Etruscans; whence its name. It is regarded as an Italian modification of the Doric order.

TUSCANY (Italy), the ancient Etruria (*q. v.*), was called by the later Latin writers *Tuscia*, and its inhabitants *Tusci*, which were gradually corrupted into *Toscana*, or *Tuscany*, and *Tuscans*. During the Middle Ages its most important cities, such as Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoja, and Siena (*q. v.*), became independent republics; but the majority were absorbed in the republic of Florence, which was made the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany by Cosmo de Medici A.D. 1569.

A.D.

408. December. Alaric establishes his winter quarters in Tuscany.

568. Tuscany is annexed to the Lombard kingdom of Alboin.

774. It is incorporated with the empire of Charlemagne.

828. Tuscany is erected into a marquise under Boniface I.

1115. Matilda, countess of Tuscany, dies and bequeaths her territories to the pope.

1169. Tuscany is ceded by the Guelphs to Frederick I.

1198. Florence (*q. v.*) becomes an independent republic.

1406. Nov. 8. Pisa is annexed to Tuscany.

1530. Aug. 12. Florence surrenders to Charles V.

1531. Alexander de Medici is made duke of Florence.

1557. Siena (*q. v.*) is annexed to Tuscany.

1569. Sept. 1. Cosmo de Medici is made grand duke of Tuscany.

1737. The Medici family becomes extinct, and Tuscany is conferred upon Francis of Lorraine.

1796. Tuscany is occupied by the French.

1801. Ferdinand III. is deposed by the French, who erect Tuscany into the kingdom of Etruria (*q. v.*).

1807. It is annexed to the French kingdom of Italy.

- A.D.
 1814. Restoration of Ferdinand III.
 1847. Oct. 11. Lucca (*q.v.*) is annexed to Tuscany.
 1848. Feb. 15. Leopold II. grants a free constitution.
 1849. Feb. 7. The grand duke flees from Siena. April 12. He is recalled by his subjects. Sept. 24. A commercial treaty is concluded with Sardinia.
 1850. Sept. 21. The constitution of 1848 is suspended.
 1851. April 25. A concordat is signed with Rome.
 1852. May 6. The constitution of 1848 is finally abolished. June 8. Francesco and Rosa Madiai are condemned to four and a half and three and a half years' imprisonment respectively, for the crime of adopting Protestantism and endeavouring to make converts. Oct. 25. A deputation consisting of the earl of Roden and other English and European Protestants is refused an audience with the grand duke.
 1853. March 17. The Madiai are set at liberty.
 1859. April 27. In consequence of the refusal of the grand duke to conclude an alliance with Sardinia, a revolution breaks out at Florence, and he is compelled to retreat to Bologna. Victor Emanuel II. is declared dictator of Tuscany. April 28. The Austrian ambassador quits Florence. April 30. Victor Emanuel II. accepts the command of the Tuscan forces, but declines the dictatorship. May 11. The government is vested in the Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni. May 20. The French land at Leghorn. May 23. Prince Napoleon assumes the command of the French at Leghorn. May 25. Tuscany unites with France and Sardinia against Austria. July 13. The Tuscan ministry protests against the treaty of Villafranca. July 21. The grand duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand IV. Aug. 1. Buoncompagni resigns his functions to the council of ministers. Aug. 11. The Tuscan national constituent assembly meets at Florence. Aug. 16. The assembly declares the Austro-Lorraine dynasty abolished, and resolves in favour of the annexation of Tuscany to the kingdom of Italy. Aug. 20. An alliance is concluded between Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations. Sept. 3. The Tuscans petition Victor Emanuel II. in favour of the annexation of Tuscany to his kingdom. Nov. 9. The assembly nominates Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan regent of Tuscany. Nov. 14. He declines the office, and on his recommendation it is conferred upon Buoncompagni. Dec. 5. Buoncompagni assumes the government.
 1860. Jan. 27. The concordat with Rome is annulled. March 16. The results of the voting in favour of annexation to Sardinia are published as follows: 366,571 for annexation; 14,925 for a separate kingdom. March 22. The annexation is effected. March 24. Ferdinand IV. protests from Dresden against the annexation of his states to Sardinia. March 26. The prince of Savoy-Carignan is appointed governor.
 1861. Feb. 14. Victor Emanuel II. abolishes the administrative autonomy of Tuscany. March 26. The ex-duke Ferdinand protests against Victor Emanuel's assumption of the title of king of Italy.

RULERS OF TUSCANY.

MARQUISES OF TUSCIA.

	A.D.		A.D.
Boniface I.	828	Hugh the Great ..	961
Adalbert I.	845	Adalbert III.	1001
Adalbert II.	890	Regnier	1014
Guy	917	Boniface II.	1027
Lambert	929	Frederick	1052
Boson	931	Beatrice	1054
Humbert	936	Matilda	1076

Tuscany is bequeathed to the Holy See in 1115, and is split up into numerous small independent republics.

DUKES OF TUSCANY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Alexander I.	1531	Cosmo I.	1537

GRAND DUKES OF TUSCANY.

	A.D.		A.D.
Cosmo I.	1569	John Gaston	1723
Francis I.	1574	Francis II. of Lor-	
Ferdinand I.	1587	raime	1737
Cosmo II.	1608	Leopold	1765
Ferdinand II.	1621	Ferdinand III.	1790
Cosmo III.	1670		

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

	A.D.
Louis I. of Parma	1801
Louis II.	1803

GRAND DUCHESS UNDER THE FRENCH ITALIAN KINGDOM.

	A.D.
Eliza Bonaparte	1809

GRAND DUKES.

	A.D.
Ferdinand III. (again)	1814
Leopold II.	1824
Ferdinand IV.	1859

Tuscany is incorporated in the Italian kingdom of Victor Emanuel II., March 22, 1860.

TUSCULUM (Italy) was founded, according to tradition, by Telegonus, about B.C. 1200. Having become a dependency of Alba, it recovered its liberty, and adopted a republican form of government about B.C. 641. It supplied a contingent to the confederated army of the Latin cities, which was defeated by the Romans B.C. 497. It was attacked by the Volsci and Æqui B.C. 461, and received assistance from Rome against its assailants, in return for which the Tusculans aided the Romans in recovering the Capitol from the Sabines, B.C. 458. War having been declared against it by the Romans, an army was despatched, which, entering the city, found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations, and received a most friendly welcome (a proceeding that led to a closer alliance between the two powers), B.C. 378. With Roman aid, the Latins, who had besieged it, were defeated, B.C. 374. It suffered severely from the Gauls B.C. 357; and although it took part with the Latins against the Romans, at the close of the war was treated with great indulgence by the victors, B.C. 335. For several centuries its counts held so much power in Rome that they could almost insure the elevation of their own nominee to the papal chair. Continued contests between the two cities in the 12th century led to the destruction of Tusculum, according to Romualdus, in 1168, during the pontificate of Alexander III.; or, following the account of Richard de S. Germano, by the German emperor in 1191. (See FRASCATI.)

TUTBURY (Staffordshire) was the place of imprisonment selected for Mary Queen of Scots, A.D. 1568, after her removal from

Bolton. She was placed under charge of the earl of Shrewsbury, in the castle.

TWELFTH-DAY.—The feast of the Epiphany (*q. v.*) is so termed because it is celebrated twelve days after Christmas. The custom of holding feasts on this day, presided over by a king and queen, who are chosen by lot, is of great antiquity, and is regarded by some as a relic of the classical custom of appointing a *rex convivii*. Others state that it is derived from a practice among the Roman children of drawing lots with beans, to see who would be king; and as an old manner of deciding the question was for a cake to be made containing a bean and a pea, which, on the division of the cake, indicated the persons selected as king and queen, this supposition receives some confirmation. The festival of Twelfth-day and the appointment of a king and queen is common over nearly all Europe. In 1792 the French National Assembly ordered the name of the day to be changed from “*La fête de Rois*” to “*La fête de Sans-Culottes*.”

TWELVE TABLES.—The laws of the Twelve Tables, characterized by Cicero as containing the substance of all legislative wisdom, were completed by the decemvirate of Rome B.C. 451.

TYANA (Asia Minor), also called Thiana and Thoana, said to have been founded by a Thracian king, became a Roman colony under Caracalla, A.D. 211–217. Having been incorporated with the empire of Palmyra, it was taken by Aurelian in 272. It was captured by the Turks in 709.

TYBURN (London).—This locality, at the west end of London, the site of which is said to be occupied by No. 49, Connaught Square, was the old place of execution for felons. It was used for this purpose as early as the reign of Henry IV. The first dying speeches, &c., printed in England were speeches of malefactors executed here in 1624. The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were exposed at Tyburn Jan. 30, 1661, and the last execution here took place Nov. 7, 1783. Tyburn Road is first mentioned in 1679, and in 1686 it is referred to as Tyburn Lane. It is the modern Oxford Street. (See **EXECUTIONS**.)

TYLEE'S INSURRECTION. (See **WATT TYLEE'S INSURRECTION**.)

TYNDARIS (Sicily), founded by Dionysius, B.C. 395, was one of the first cities that declared for Timoleon, after his landing in the island, B.C. 344. A naval engagement took place off the coast, B.C. 257, between the inhabitants and the Romans, under C. Atilius, without any decided advantage to either side. A Carthaginian garrison, which had been forced upon it, was expelled, and an alliance formed with Rome, B.C. 254. It took a conspicuous part in the war between Sextus Pompeius and Octavius, B.C. 36. Although its site is now deserted, it was a considerable place as late as the 4th century.

TYNEDALE was annexed to Northumberland by 11 Hen. VII. c. 9 (1497), on ac-

count of the marauding practices of the inhabitants in company with the Scots.

TYNEMOUTH (Northumberland) was destroyed in an inroad of the Danes, under Healfdene, A.D. 875. The peninsula was inclosed by a wall and ditch, and the castle was erected under William I. The castle was taken from the royalists by the Scotch forces in 1644.

TYRE (*Æra* of).—This æra commenced Oct. 19, B.C. 125.

TYRE (Phœnicia), the Tsor of the Israelites, was called by its own populace Sor, or Sur. It is said to have been founded as early as B.C. 2750, and is mentioned in the book of Joshua as one of the boundaries of the tribe of Asher, B.C. 1443 (Josh. xix. 29). Tyre received a large accession of population in consequence of the expulsion of the Sidonians from their own city by the king of Ascalon, B.C. 1210, and some authorities even regard this circumstance as the origin of Tyre. Hiram, king of Tyre, assisted Solomon in the construction of his temple, B.C. 1014 (1 Kings v. 1 to 12), and the city successfully resisted a five years' siege by Shalmanaser, king of Assyria, B.C. 721 to 716. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, laid siege to Tyre B.C. 585, and maintained the attack for thirteen years, during which the Tyrians are said to have abandoned their old city, and removed to this island opposite, where they founded insular Tyre. The precise period at which this portion of the city was established, is, however, mere matter of conjecture. Alexander the Great took Tyre after a seven months' siege of extraordinary difficulty, during which he constructed a mole connecting the insular city with the mainland, in July, 332 B.C. Antigonus, of Syria, besieged Tyre B.C. 315, and took it after a siege of fifteen months, and it was treacherously surrendered to Antiochus the Great by Theodotus, lieutenant of Ptolemy Philopater, B.C. 218. Tyre was taken from the Saracens by the Crusaders, after a siege of five months and a half, A.D. 1124, when a third part of the city was bestowed upon the Venetian republic for its assistance in the capture. Saladin sought in vain to retake it in 1187, and it was at length seized by Chaili, sultan of Cairo, in 1291. The prosperity of Tyre was not finally destroyed until the conquest of Syria by the Turks in 1516. In 1766 the Metalwilch, a sect of Shiites, settled here, and established a trade in grain and tobacco. Tyre surrendered to the allied fleet in 1841. A bishop of Tyre was ordained by St. Peter. Councils were held here in 335 and 518.

TYROL (Austria).—This province of Austria was originally peopled by the Rætians, and after many changes, passed into the possession of Count Berthold, of Andechs, A.D. 1180, and was ceded to the house of Habsburg in 1363. In 1602 it was conferred upon the archduke Maximilian, and in 1665 it became an integral part of the Austrian empire. By the peace of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, the Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria.

The population being dissatisfied with their change of rulers, an insurrection broke out in April, 1809, headed by the patriotic innkeeper Andrew Hofer. Under his leadership the Tyrolese expelled the Bavarians, and defeated the French in several engagements, especially in the two battles of Berg and Isel, or Innsprück, May 29 and Aug. 12, 1809. The last-mentioned victory resulted in the expulsion of the French from the Tyrol, and the occupation of Innsprück by Hofer, Aug. 15. Austria resigned all the advantages gained by the insurgents, by the treaty of Schönbrunn, or Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809, by which Bavaria regained her ascendancy. The Tyrolese refused to lay down their arms, from an impression that the treaty was invalid, and the war continued till December, when they were finally subdued. Hofer was made prisoner by the French, Jan. 20, 1810, and was shot at Mantua Feb. 20. The Tyrol was retaken by Austria in 1814, and in 1848 an insurrection of the inhabitants was suppressed by Marshal Radetzky.

U.

UBEDA (Spain) was built by the Moors from the materials of the Roman town Bætula, A.D. 886. It was destroyed in 1212 by Alfonso VIII., "who," says the Moorish Chronicler, "did not leave a Moslem alive therein. May the curse of Allah rest upon him!" Having been rebuilt, it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235.

UBIQUARIANS, or UBIQUITARIANS, so named from their distinguishing doctrine, that the body of Christ is everywhere, were the followers of Brentius, a Lutheran, who first disseminated his views in his "Sententia de Libello Bullingeri," published at Tübingen A.D. 1561. James Andreæ held the same opinion, and Brentius published other works in which it was maintained.

UDDEVALLA (Battle).—The Danes defeated the Swedes at this town of Sweden, A.D. 1678.

UKRAINE (Russia), denoting, in Polish, a frontier, was in possession of the Goths A.D. 268. After undergoing various changes, it was ceded by Poland to the Cossacks in 1672. Turkey having asserted some claim to the territory, abandoned it in favour of Russia in 1682. Charles XII., on his invasion of Russia, traversed it in order to effect a junction with Mazeppa in 1708. It was crossed by the emperor Alexander I., when he left Warsaw on his southern journey, April 30, 1818. An insurrection which broke out in the Ukraine April 25, 1831, was suppressed May 26.

ULEABORG (Finland) was founded A.D. 1610, and ceded by Sweden to Russia Sept. 17, 1809. The town was destroyed by fire in 1822.

ULLOA, St. JUAN D' (Mexico), the last fortress held by the Spaniards during the war of independence, was taken by the Mexicans Nov. 13, 1825. The fort was

bombarded Nov. 27, 1838, by the French admiral Baudin with three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and two bomb-vessels, and in four hours the white flag was hoisted, the walls having been reduced to ruins.

ULM (Würtemberg).—An imperial diet was held here to terminate the wars of the German nobles, A.D. 1165. It was surprised during a fog, in June, 1702, and taken by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, who then declared in favour of the house of Bourbon. The Gallo-Bavarian garrison surrendered to General Thömmen in 1704, before the trenches for its siege were opened. Moreau fell back upon Ulm in his retreat, Sept. 27, 1796. It capitulated to Napoleon I. with its Austrian garrison of 23,000 men under General Mack, Oct. 20, 1805. The fortifications were restored by the confederation in 1842. The cathedral, commenced in 1377, was completed in 1494.

ULSTER (Ireland), one of the five provinces, was partly conquered in the Anglo-Norman invasion by John de Courcey, who assumed the title of earl of Ulster, A.D. 1177. Edward, brother of Robert Bruce of Scotland, landed in Ulster with an army in 1315.

ULSTER KING OF ARMS was appointed for Ireland Feb. 2, 1552.

ULSTER REBELLION.—Roger More, a gentleman of Kildare, Sir Phelim O'Neal, Lord Enniskillen, and other native Irish chieftains, formed a conspiracy for the purpose of surprising Dublin castle, and causing a general rising in Ulster, both of which were to be effected Oct. 23, 1641. Though the former miscarried, the rising in Ulster took place on the appointed day. The country was devastated, the towns captured, and many of the new settlers were put to death. The revolt, in the course of which many thousands of lives were sacrificed, was not finally quelled until 1649.

ULSTER SETTLEMENT.—James I. formed a scheme for the colonization of Ulster, A.D. 1611. The lands were divided into lots of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 acres, and only English settlers were admitted. The order of baronets was established in the same year, to provide a fund for the defence of the new English settlement of Ulster. The first patent to Nicholas Bacon bears date July 22, 1611.

UMBRELLAS were used among the ancient Greeks, being considered an evidence of rank; and also by the Romans. Michael Drayton, in one of his poems written A.D. 1630, mentions them as a fashionable article in England. Dr. Jamieson, who purchased one at Paris, is said to have first introduced it into notice in Glasgow in 1780. The first carried in the streets of Bristol was in 1782. Jonas Hanway, the eastern traveller, did much to render the umbrella fashionable, as he carried one in the streets of London about 1750, though it was considered effeminate to do so.

UMBRIA (Battle).—In a battle fought in Umbria, the Romans gained an important victory over the Gauls and Samnites; 25,000 of whom were left dead on the field,

and 80,000 made prisoners, B.C. 298. The Romans were inspired in the contest by the example of the younger Decius, who, devoting himself to the infernal gods, plunged into the thickest of the fight.

UMMERAPOORA, or AMARAPURA (Burmah), "the city of the immortals," founded A.D. 1783, was destroyed by fire in March, 1810. The court was removed from this city to Ava in 1819, and an earthquake laid it in ruins in 1839. Its celebrated temple, with 250 columns, contains a colossal bronze image of Guadama, said to be the last earthly representative of Buddha.

UNCTION. (See **EXTREME UNCTION.**)

UNDERTAKERS.—Certain members of parliament who professed to understand the temper of the House of Commons, and to facilitate the king's dealings with it, received this name in the reign of James I., about A.D. 1610. In opening parliament, James I. refers to them as "a strange kind of beast called undertaker." Sir Henry Neville was their leader.

UNICORN.—Ctesias, the Greek historian, describes it as a native of India, B.C. 398. Aristotle speaks of it under the appellation of the Indian ass, B.C. 334. Since then the myth has been repeated, and embellished by writers innumerable. When James I. came to the throne of England in 1603, he adopted the figure of a unicorn to support with the lion the royal arms, the supporters of the Scottish arms being two unicorns.

UNIFORMITY. (See **ACT OF UNIFORMITY.**)

UNIFORMS.—Harold II. clothed his soldiers in leather, A.D. 1066. Louis XIV. of France gave a uniform to his troops about 1662. In the English navy, uniforms are said to have originated with Admiral Mostyn before 1757.

UNIGENITUS.—The bull condemning the doctrines of the Jansenists, so called because it commences with this word, was issued by Pope Clement XI., at the instance of Louis XIV., in September, 1713. Beaumont, archbishop of Paris in 1752, ordained that no dying person should receive the eucharist unless it could be shown that he adhered to this principles of this bull.

UNION.—Commissioners were appointed (1 James I. c. 2) to treat with Scotland for the union of the two countries, A.D. 1604. Queen Anne, in her first speech to parliament, recommended it, March 11, 1702. The queen was empowered to appoint commissioners to effect the object by 1 Anne, c. 8. They came to terms July 22, 1706, and twenty-five articles were drawn up and agreed to. The Scottish parliament passed the act Jan. 16, 1707, and in the English parliament a bill (6 Anne, c. 11), embodying the treaty, was passed, and received the royal assent March 6, 1707. It took effect May 1. The united kingdoms were named Great Britain.

UNION (REPEAL OF THE). (See **REPEAL OF THE UNION.**)

UNION JACK, a national flag for Great Britain, composed of the cross of St. George

and the saltire of St. Andrew, was announced by royal proclamation, April 12, 1606. Having fallen into disuse, it was revived by another proclamation, July 28, 1707. The saltire of St. Patrick was added Jan. 1, 1801.

UNION OF CALMAR. (See **CALMAR.**)

UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND was alluded to by George III. in his speech at the opening of parliament Jan. 22, 1800. A bill (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 47), embodying articles of union, was introduced by Pitt, and received the royal assent July 2, 1800. The statute (40 Geo. III. c. 38) passed the Irish parliament June 13, 1800, and the union took effect from Jan. 1, 1801.

UNITARIANS, received the name of Soci-nians from Lælius Socinus, who founded a sect in Italy, A.D. 1546. They were established as distinct bodies at Pinkzow, Racow, and in several parts of Transylvania, in 1565. They condemned their own bishop, Davidis, as a heretic, and cast him into prison, A.D. 1578. Faustus Socinus settled their disputes, and introduced uniformity of worship amongst those in Poland in 1592. An edict, compelling them to quit Poland within three years, was issued in 1658. Theophilus Lindsey left the Church of England and advocated their tenets in 1774. In the presbyterian churches their doctrines spread considerably about 1795. Numerous societies were formed in England and America for the propagation of their doctrines in 1808. An act was passed for their relief in 1813.

UNITED BRETHREN.—This religious body, maintaining the principle of non-resistance against persecution, sprung from a schism amongst the Bohemian followers of John Huss many years after his death, July 6, 1415. Fleeing from the intolerance of the popish clergy, a number of them found refuge in Saxony, where they received a grant of waste land from Count Zinzendorf, and built the village of Herrnhut, "the watch of the Lord," in 1722. The count entered the clerical profession, and was ordained bishop of the church at Lissa in 1737. Some of its members came to England in 1738; and Archbishop Potter, interesting himself in their behalf, obtained the passing of two acts (20 Geo. II. c. 44 [1747], and 22 Geo. II. c. 30 [1748]) to relieve them from taking oaths, and from certain political disabilities. In these measures they were acknowledged to be "an ancient Protestant episcopal church, which had been countenanced and relieved by the kings of England, his majesty's predecessors." They are also called Moravians.

UNITED IRISHMEN, who had a project for establishing an independent republic, were formed into a society by a barrister named Theobald Wolfe Tone, A.D. 1791. An invasion of Ireland by the French was arranged under their auspices in December, 1796. An elaborate report of their proceedings was prepared by a secret committee of the House of Commons, and printed March 15, 1799.

UNITED PROVINCES.—The deputies of Guelderland, Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and the Frisian provinces, assembled at Utrecht Jan. 23, 1579, and signed the celebrated treaty or union of Utrecht, which forms the basis of the Dutch republic. Count Renneberg, stadtholder of Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen, &c., assented to the union June 11, 1579. Owing to his treasonable practices, the final incorporation of Groningen was delayed till 1594. Besides these provinces, some cities were admitted, of which the chief were Ghent, Feb. 4, 1579; Antwerp, July 25, 1579; and Bruges, Feb. 6, 1580. (*See HOLLAND.*)

UNITED STATES (North America).—Thirteen states, forming part of the colonial empire of England, effected a separation, under the name of the United States, A.D. 1776.

A.D.

1765. March 22. Passing of the American Stamp Act (*q.v.*). Oct. 7. A congress, composed of delegates from the colonies, assembles at New York. Oct. 25. The delegates from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, sign a declaration of union. Nov. 1. The Stamp Act comes into operation, and is resisted by the colonists.
1766. March 18. The Stamp Act is repealed.
1767. June 29. Charles Townshend obtains an act (7 Geo. III. c. 46) for taxing tea, glass, paper, &c., in the American colonies.
1768. Jan. 20. The Massachusetts assembly petitions the king against Townshend's measure. Oct. 1. An English force lands at Boston.
1770. March 5. A fatal affray takes place between the English soldiery and the people of Boston.
1771. May 16. A force of about 1,500 North Carolinian rebels are defeated by Governor Tryon in a battle at Alamance.
1773. Dec. 16. The inhabitants of Boston throw 342 chests of the taxed tea into the sea.
1774. March. Boston is deprived of its rights as a port by the Boston Port Bill (14 Geo. III. c. 19). May 13. General Gage arrives at Boston as governor. Sept. 5. The first American continental congress assembles at Philadelphia.
1775. April 18. The first action in the war of Independence takes place at Lexington (*q.v.*). May 10. The colonists seize Ticonderoga. May 25. Reinforcements from England, under generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, arrive at Boston. June 15. George Washington is appointed commander-in-chief of the American continental army. June 17. The battle of Bunker's Hill (*q.v.*). Sept. 10. The American forces invade Canada (*q.v.*). Sept. 14. A blue flag, with a crescent in the right corner, is adopted, as the republican flag in South Carolina.
1776. March 17. The English evacuate Boston, which is occupied by Washington. June 18. The Americans evacuate Canada. July 4. Congress adopts the "Declaration of Independence," which is signed by the representatives of the following thirteen states:—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. Aug. 27. The English are victorious in the battle of Brooklyn, or Long Island (*q.v.*). Sept. 15. The English occupy New York. Oct. 13. The English capture an American squadron on Lake Champlain (*q.v.*).

A.D.

1776. Oct. 28. The English are victorious at the battle of White Plains. Nov. 16. Fort Washington is seized by the English. Dec. 8. They take Rhode Island. Dec. 13. The American general Lee is made prisoner by the English. Dec. 26. Washington defeats, and makes prisoners, a detachment of Hessians at the battle of Trenton.
1777. Jan. 3. Washington is victorious at Princeton. July 31. The Marquis La Fayette having arrived in America, with other French officers, is appointed major-general in the republican army. Sept. 11. Lord Cornwallis is victorious at Brandywine (*q.v.*). Sept. 26. He takes Philadelphia. Oct. 4. The English are victorious at Germantown. Oct. 7. They are defeated at Stillwater. Oct. 17. General Burgoyne surrenders with his army to General Gates, at Saratoga. Nov. 15. Articles of confederation are adopted by the congress. Nov. 22. Congress refuses all proposals of peace inconsistent with the independence of the states. Dec. 16. France acknowledges the independence of the United States.
1778. Feb. 6. Treaties of amity and commerce are concluded with France at Paris. June 18. The English evacuate Philadelphia. June 28. Washington is victorious at Monmouth or Freehold. Dec. 29. Savannah is seized by the English.
1779. March 3. Defeat of the Americans at Briar Creek (*q.v.*).
1780. May 11. Charlestown surrenders to the British. Aug. 16. Victory of Gates over Cornwallis, at Camden. Sept. General Benedict Arnold carries on treacherous intercourse with the English. Sept. 23. Arrest of Major André. Oct. 2. He is executed by sentence of court-martial as a spy.
1781. Jan. 17. Colonel Tarleton is defeated by the Americans at Cowpens. March 15. Cornwallis defeats the Americans at Guildford. Sept. 8. Victory of the English at Eutaw Springs (*q.v.*). Oct. 19. Lord Cornwallis, with a force of 7,073 men, surrenders to Washington at Yorktown.
1782. March 4. The House of Commons resolves—"That the advisers of the further prosecution of offensive war in America are enemies to the king and country." Oct. 8. Holland acknowledges the independence of the United States by a treaty concluded at the Hague.
1783. Jan. 20. An armistice is concluded with Great Britain. Feb. 5. The independence of the states is acknowledged by Sweden; Feb. 25, by Denmark; March 24, by Spain. April 19. Peace is proclaimed in the American army, exactly eight years from the commencement of the war. Sept. 3. Peace with England is definitively concluded by the treaty of Paris. Nov. 25. The English evacuate New York.
1785. June 1. John Adams is introduced to George III. as the first accredited minister from the United States to the court of London.
1786. Insurrections against the government break out in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
1787. Sept. 17. A federal constitution is proposed by a national convention.
1789. April 14. George Washington is declared first president of the United States.
1791. Feb. 18. Vermont is admitted into the Union. The United States Bank is established at Philadelphia.
1792. June 1. Kentucky (*q.v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1794. Insurrectionary movements occur in Pennsylvania. Nov. 19. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation is concluded with Great Britain at London.
1796. Dec. 7. Washington resigns the presidency. Tennessee (*q.v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1797. July 7. The treaties with France are annulled.

A.D.

1799. Dec. 14. Death of George Washington at Mount Vernon, in Virginia.
1800. The seat of government is removed from Philadelphia to Washington. Sept. 30. A convention with France is concluded at Paris.
1801. The American general Benedict Arnold dies at London.
1802. Ohio (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1803. April 30. Louisiana (*q. v.*) is purchased from the French government.
1804. The district of Mobile is established.
1807. Feb. 19. Aaron Burr is arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and is acquitted. July 2. Entry of American ports is denied to English armed vessels. Dec. 22. A general embargo is imposed by the American government.
1808. Jan. 1. The importation of African slaves is prohibited by Congress.
1809. March 1. The general embargo is repealed.
1810. March 23. Napoleon I. promulgates the Rambouillet decree, which prohibits French vessels from entering the ports of the United States, and orders the seizure of all American vessels arriving in French waters. Nov. 2. Intercourse recommences between the two powers.
1812. June 18. War is declared against Great Britain. Aug. 16. General Hull, having invaded Canada with about 2,500 men, surrenders to the English. Aug. 19. The *Guerrière* frigate is captured by the U. S. frigate *Constitution*. Oct. 13. Victory of the English at Queenstown (*q. v.*). Oct. 18. Captain Jones, of the American sloop *Wasp*, takes the English sloop *Frolic*. Oct. 25. The English frigate *Macedonia* is taken by the U. S. frigate *United States*. Dec. 29. The *Java* frigate surrenders to the U. S. frigate *Constitution*. Louisiana is admitted into the Union this year.
1813. Jan. 24. The English defeat General Winchester at Frenchtown (*q. v.*). Feb. 25. Capture of the English sloop *Peacock* by the U. S. ship *Hornet*. April 27. York, Upper Canada, surrenders to the Americans. May 2. The English are repulsed at Fort Stephenson. June 1. Capture of the U. S. frigate *Cheapeake* by Captain Broke of the *Shannon*. (See *CHEAPEAKE*.) June 3. The English take the U. S. vessels *Growler* and *Eagle*. June 6. The American generals Chandler and Winder are made prisoners by the English at the battle of Stony Creek, and the Americans sustain a severe defeat at Burlington Heights (*q. v.*). June 22. The English are defeated on Craney Island. Aug. 14. Seizure of the U. S. sloop *Argus* by H. M. ship *Pelican*. Sept. 10. Commodore Perry, U. S. navy, captures an English squadron on Lake Erie. Oct. 5. The English are defeated in the battle of the Thames, in which their Indian ally Tecumseh perishes. Nov. 11. The Americans are defeated at Williamsburg. Dec. 30. The English are victorious at Blackrock (*q. v.*) and burn Buffalo (*q. v.*).
1814. March 4. The English are defeated at Longwood. March 28. Surrender of the U. S. frigate *Essex* to H. M. ships *Phæbe* and *Cherub*. April 25. Admiral Cochrane declares the United States ports in a state of strict blockade. May 6. The English seize Fort Oswego. July 3. Fort Erie is seized by the Americans. July 5. Victory of the Americans at Chippewa (*q. v.*). July 25. An indecisive action takes place at Bridgewater. Aug. 14. The English fail in an attempt to recover Fort Erie. Aug. 24. The English are victorious at Bladensburg (*q. v.*), and seize Washington, where they burn the Capitol and other public buildings. Aug. 29. Alexandria capitulates to the English.

A.D.

1814. Sept. 11. Capture of an English squadron by the Americans on Lake Champlain (*q. v.*). Sept. 12. Defeat of the American army at Baltimore. Dec. 24. Peace with Great Britain is concluded at Ghent.
1815. Jan. 8. The English are defeated at New Orleans. Feb. 17. Ratification of the treaty of Ghent by the president.
1816. Dec. Indiana (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1817. Mississippi (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union.
1819. March 3. Alabama (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. Arkansas (*q. v.*) is erected into a separate territory this year.
1820. Oct. 20. Spain cedes Florida (*q. v.*) to the United States. Maine (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union this year; and the crime of conveying negroes from Africa to America is declared a capital piracy.
1821. Missouri (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. (See *MISSOURI COMPROMISE*.)
1822. March 19. The United States government acknowledges the independence of the South American governments.
1824. Aug. 13. General La Fayette visits the United States.
1825. May 28. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with Colombia. Sept. 7. The venerable La Fayette returns to France.
1826. April 26. A treaty of amity and commerce is concluded with Denmark. July 4. Death of the ex-presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, on the fiftieth anniversary of American independence. Nov. 3. A convention is concluded with Great Britain for indemnifying the sufferers by the late war.
1828. May 13. A new and protective tariff is adopted.
1830. May 7. A treaty is concluded with Turkey. The ports are again opened to English commerce.
1831. July 4. Death of the ex-president James Monroe. (See *MONROE DOCTRINE*.)
1832. July 14. New tariff laws are passed. The commercial world of America is agitated by a violent panic.
1835. Sept. Anti-negro-emancipation riots are frequent.
1836. April. Arkansas and Michigan (*q. v.*) are admitted into the Union. The national debt of the United States is paid off.
1837. Dec. 29. The U. S. steamer *Caroline* is burnt by Canadian royalists, near Schlosser, for having brought assistance to the rebels.
1838. Jan. 5. The president prohibits American citizens from aiding Canadian rebels in arms against the British government.
1839. Oct. 9. The United States Bank suspends payments.
1841. Jan. Alexander M'Leod, a British subject, is arrested in New York state on a charge of complicity in the destruction of the *Caroline*. Feb. A true bill for murder and arson is found against him. March 12. Mr. Fox, English ambassador, demands the release of M'Leod. April 4. Death of President Harrison a month after his inauguration. Sept. 9. A party of Canadian volunteers cross the New York frontier, and seize and carry into Canada Colonel Grogan, a citizen of the United States. Sept. 11. Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the president's exercise of his power of veto. Sept. 25. The president issues a proclamation against "Hunters' Lodges," or any other secret societies formed for the annoyance of the Canadian frontier. Oct. 4. The trial of M'Leod is commenced at Utica, and Colonel Grogan is restored to the American government. Oct. 12. M'Leod is acquitted. Oct. 27. The brig *Creole* sails from Hampton Roads for New Orleans laden with slaves and tobacco.

A.D.

1841. Nov. 7. The slaves obtain the mastery of the vessel, murder their owner, Mr. Hewell, wound several of the crew, and steer for Nassau, New Providence. Nov. 9. The English governor of Nassau liberates all the slaves except such as were concerned in the murder and mutiny.
1842. April 1. Lord Ashburton arrives at New York as special ambassador from the British government. Aug. 9. Signing of the treaty of Washington, better known as the Ashburton Treaty (*q. v.*), by the English and American plenipotentiaries. Aug. 10. The president exercises his power of veto in the case of a proposed tariff bill. Aug. 30. After undergoing some modifications the tariff act receives the president's signature. Sept. 30. Lord Ashburton arrives in England.
1844. April 12. The Texans conclude a treaty with the United States requesting annexation to the Union. June 27. Murder of Joe Smith, the prophet of the Latter-day Saints (*q. v.*).
1845. March 1. Texas (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. March 3. Florida (*q. v.*) is admitted as a state of the Union. June 4. War is declared against the United States by Mexico (*q. v.*).
1846. June 12. A treaty for the settlement of the Oregon boundary question is concluded with Great Britain at Washington. Aug. 4. Iowa (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union. Aug. 22. General Kearney announces the annexation of New Mexico to the American republic.
1847. The Americans assist the distressed Irish and gain many victories in Mexico (*q. v.*).
1848. Feb. 2. Upper California is ceded to the United States. Feb. 23. John Quincy Adams dies suddenly in the house of Congress. May 19. Peace is ratified with Mexico. Wisconsin (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union this year.
1849. March 3. The territory of Minnesota (*q. v.*) is erected. Aug. 11. The president publishes a proclamation against the expedition of General Narciso Lopez against Cuba. Sept. 15. The French ambassador is dismissed from Washington.
1850. April 19. A convention for the establishment of a ship-canal through the isthmus of Panama is concluded with Great Britain. (See BULWER-LYTON TREATY.) May 17. General Lopez conducts another piratical expedition against Cuba for the purpose of annexing that island to the American Union, but he is repulsed at Cardenas by the Spanish authorities. July 9. Death of the president, General Taylor. Aug. Henry Clay obtains the adoption of his "omnibus measure," by which California is admitted into the Union as a free state, and the Fugitive Slave Bill is passed. (See CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.) Sept. 9. New Mexico is erected into a territory of the Union, and Utah is admitted as a territory of the Union.
1851. April 25. The president issues another proclamation against the marauding expeditions directed against Cuba. Aug. 12. General Lopez, with a force of Americans, effects another landing on the island. Sept. 1. He is executed by the garrote at Havannah. Sept. 14. Death of James Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist. Oct. 22. The president issues a proclamation against a projected expedition in favour of the Mexican insurgents. Dec. 5. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, lands at New York. Dec. 24. A destructive fire at the Capitol, Washington, destroys the library of the Congress, and many important state documents.

A.D.

1852. May 26. Sir John Pakington, British colonial secretary, addresses a note to the American government respecting the encroachments of American vessels on the British fisheries. June 29. Henry Clay expires at Washington. Aug. The existence of the "Lone Star" Society (*q. v.*) creates some sensation in England. Oct. 24. Death of Daniel Webster, secretary of state to the U.S. government. During the year an expedition is despatched to Japan for commercial purposes.
1853. June 22. The Hungarian Martin Kossta, a citizen of the United States, is seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna as a rebel, in consequence of which several Austrian officials are assassinated by political refugees. Capt. Ingraham, U.S. corvette *St. Louis*, demands the restoration of Kossta, who is subsequently surrendered. July 14. Opening of the New York exhibition. The territory of Washington is erected this year.
1854. Feb. 28. The American vessel *Black Eagle* is seized by the Spaniards at Cuba. March 8. A commercial treaty is concluded with Japan. April 28. The United States government announces its neutrality in the eastern question. June 7. A reciprocity treaty with British America is concluded at Washington. June 24. Violent anti-slavery riots take place at Boston. July 13. Captain Hollins, of the *Cyane* corvette, bombards Greytown (*q. v.*) in Central America. July 22. A convention relative to the rights of neutrals is concluded with Russia. Nebraska is erected into a territory of the Union this year.
1855. April 12. The United States renounce the treaty concluded with Denmark in 1826. July 6. James Buchanan, American minister in London, complains of the enlistment of American citizens to serve in the English army. Nov. 8. A treaty of amity and commerce is concluded with Switzerland.
1856. May 2. Charles Bird Sumner is brutally assaulted by Preston Brooks in the Senate House, Washington, for his strong expression of anti-slavery principles. May 28. Mr. Crampton, British envoy at the United States government, is ordered by the president to quit Washington. June 24. The president recognizes the filibuster general Walker as president of Nicaragua. Nov. 4. James Buchanan, the democratic, or pro-slavery candidate, is elected to the presidency, after a severe contest with Colonel Fremont, the representative of the republican, or anti-slavery party. Dec. 16. The ship *Resolute* is formally presented to Queen Victoria by the United States government. Kansas (*q. v.*) is admitted into the Union this year.
1857. Jan. 27. Death of Preston Brooks, the assailant of Sumner. March 16. Lord Napier is received by the president as English ambassador. June 16. Dangerous riots take place at New York, on the eve of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill. July 7. A treaty with Siam is concluded at Bangkok. Sept. 23. Commencement of the great religious "revival" (*q. v.*). Oct. 13. The banks of New York suspend payment. Nov. 15. A treaty with Nicaragua is concluded at Washington. Filibustering expeditions against the central American republics are numerous this year.
1858. Feb. 14. The troops of the republic defeat the Mormons in an engagement near Eccanians. March 28. Nicaragua places herself under the protection of the Union. May 14. Minnesota is admitted a state of the Union. June 26. The republican army enters Utah, the Mormon capital.

A.D.

1858. July 28. A commercial treaty with Japan is concluded at Kanagawa. Aug. 5. Completion of the Atlantic telegraph. (See SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.) Oct. 30. President Buchanan warns American citizens not to participate in a projected filibustering expedition against Nicaragua.

1859. Jan. 28. William Hickling Prescott, the American historian, dies at New York. Feb. 4. A commercial treaty is concluded with Paraguay. Feb. 12. Oregon (*q. v.*) is erected into a state of the Union. Feb. 26. Murder of Philip Barton Key by D. E. Sickles, whose wife he had seduced. The murderer is acquitted. July 27. General Harney occupies the island of San Juan in the name of the United States government. July 29. Mr. Ward arrives at Peking as American ambassador to the emperor of China. Aug. 16. A treaty with China is ratified at Peitang. Oct. 7. Walker's filibusters are made prisoners by the United States government near the mouth of the Mississippi. Oct. 17. An unsuccessful negro insurrection breaks out at Harper's Ferry (*q. v.*). Nov. 28. Death of Washington Irving.

1860. Feb. 1. Pennington is appointed speaker of the chamber of representatives after a stormy contest. March 5. Congress nominates a committee of inquiry into the means employed by President Buchanan to secure his election, and into the character of his administration. March 28. The president protests against this measure. April 23. A democratic convention to secure the election of Stephen Douglas as president, assembles at Charlestown. May 9. A convention of unionists assembles at Baltimore, and proposes John Bell for the presidency. May 14. A Japanese embassy is solemnly received by the president at Washington. May 16. The republican convention assembles at Chicago, and nominates Abraham Lincoln as candidate. June 18. A second democratic convention meets at Baltimore, and divides into two parties, the northern delegates persisting in their nomination of Douglas, while the southern seceders propose John Breckinridge. Sept. 12. The filibuster, General Walker is shot at Honduras. Oct. 3. The prince of Wales is received by the president at Washington. Nov. 6. A. Lincoln is declared president elect, in consequence of which an intense political agitation commences in the Southern states. Dec. 20. South Carolina secedes from the Union. Dec. 29. Howell Cobb, Lewis Cass, and John B. Floyd resign their appointments in the government.

1861. Jan. 3. President Buchanan refuses to withdraw the federal forces from Fort Sumpter, Charlestown, and announces his intention of enforcing the laws of the Union in South Carolina. Jan. 4. A general fast is observed throughout the United States, on account of the disaffection of the southern states. Jan. 8. Jacob Thompson resigns the secretaryship of the interior. Jan. 9. Mississippi secedes from the Union. Jan. 10. Florida withdraws. Jan. 11. Alabama secedes. Jan. 17. The convention of Georgia declares that state no longer part of the Union. Jan. 26. Louisiana secedes. Feb. 7. Secession of Texas. Feb. 9. Delegates from the seceded states assemble at Montgomery, and adopt a constitution for the Confederate States of America, of which Jefferson Davis is declared president. Feb. 18. Inauguration of J. Davis as president of the confederation. Feb. 27. A conference for restoring peace terminates its sittings at Washington.

A.D.

1861. March 2. New Mexico is admitted as a state of the Union, and President Buchanan signs the Maine tariff. March 4. Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated president of the United States. April 6. Arkansas leaves the Union. April 12. The confederates under General Beauregard attack the federals in Fort Sumpter, and compel them to surrender after a bombardment of forty hours. April 15. President Lincoln arms the militia, and grants the confederates a delay of twenty days in which to consider their position. April 18. Tennessee and Virginia secede. April 19. Lincoln proclaims the southern ports in a state of blockade. May 13. The federals, under General Butler, occupy Baltimore. May 16. Lincoln states his determination to cease all diplomatic relations with such foreign powers as acknowledge the confederates. May 18. Kentucky declares itself neutral. May 23. The federalists enter Virginia. May 31. Postal communication ceases between the northern and southern states. June 12. Secession of Missouri. June 18. The federalists under General Lyon defeat the Missouri confederates under General Jackson at Booneville. July 4. Defeat of the confederates at Rich Mountain. July 5. An engagement takes place near Carthage, Missouri. July 20. The confederate congress assembles at Richmond, Virginia. July 21. Battle of Manassas (*q. v.*), or Bull's Run. Aug. 10. The federals sustain severe losses in the battle of Dug Spring. Aug. 28. The forts on Hatteras Inlet are seized by the federals. Aug. 29. An engagement takes place near Summersville. Sept. 16. The confederates are defeated at Lexington. Sept. 18. And at Blue Mills. Sept. 20. Lexington, Missouri, surrenders to the confederates. Sept. 26. The northern states observe a general fast. Oct. 21. Defeat of the federalists at Ball's Bluff. Oct. 31. General McClellan is appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the Union. Nov. 8. The federalists seize Beaufort, and capture nearly 2,000,000 dollars worth of cotton. Slidell and Mason, commissioners from the confederate states to the French court, are forcibly taken from the English mail steamer *Trent*. Nov. 9. The news of the seizure of Mason and Slidell is received with great rejoicings at the principal northern towns. Nov. 13. The federalists are defeated by a superior confederate force at Guyandotte. Nov. 14. Defeat of the confederates at Picketown, Kentucky. Nov. 20. General McClellan reviews 70,000 federal troops at Washington. Dec. 2. Congress passes a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes, for the seizure of Slidell and Mason. Dec. 10. The confederates sustain a severe defeat in Pocahontas county, Virginia. Dec. 23. Lord Lyons, British minister at Washington, demands the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Dec. 27. The United States government accedes to the demand. Dec. 26. A destructive fire breaks out at the government stables, Washington. Dec. 30. The New York bankers suspend cash payments.

1862. Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell are set at liberty. Jan. 17. Death of ex-president Tyler at Richmond, Virginia. Jan. 18. The confederates are defeated at Mill Spring, Kentucky. Feb. 6. Fort Henry, Kentucky, surrenders to the federalists. Feb. 8. Roanoke Island is taken by the federalists at the point of the bayonet. Feb. 9. Arrest of the federal general Stone on a charge of treason. Feb. 16. Fort Donnellson, with 15,000 confederate prisoners, is taken by the federals.

A.D.

1862. Feb. 24. Nashville, Tennessee, is occupied by the federalists. March 8. The confederate iron-plated steam-ship *Merrimac* destroys the federal sailing frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* in Hampton Roads. March 9. An engagement takes place between the *Merrimac* and the federal floating-battery *Monitor*, in which the former is compelled to retire. March 24. The confederates are defeated at Winchester, Virginia. March 26. The confederates are driven from Warrington Junction. April 6 and 7. Two severe battles are fought at Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, which are won by the confederates. April 11. Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah, surrenders to the federals. April 26. The federalists occupy New Orleans. May 3. The confederates evacuate Yorktown. May 5. The federals are victorious at Williamsburg. May 10. Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders to the federal troops. May 11. The confederates blow up the *Merrimac* to prevent its capture by the enemy. May 27. The confederates lose Hanover Court-house and 1,000 men. May 29. The confederates evacuate Corinth.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The president holds the office for a term of four years, but is eligible for re-election at the expiration of that period. The official year commences on the 4th of March.

A.D.		A.D.	
George Washington	1789	William Harrison	1841
John Adams	1797	John Tyler	1841
Thomas Jefferson	1801	James Knox Polk	1845
James Madison	1809	Zachary Taylor	1849
James Monroe	1817	Millard Fillmore	1850
John Quincy Adams	1825	Pierce Franklin	1853
Andrew Jackson	1829	James Buchanan	1857
Martin Van Buren	1837	Abraham Lincoln	1861

UNIVERSALISTS, who held the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all mankind, existed at an early age in the Christian church. They are divided into Universalists, Hypothetical Universalists, and semi-Universalists. They formed several societies in America A.D. 1780.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—This system of voting existed in the republics of ancient Greece and in Rome. It was established in France A.D. 1791, and was abolished on the fall of the empire. It formed one of the provisions of Daniel O'Connell's Reform Bill, which was rejected by the House of Commons May 28, 1830, and it was adopted as the first point of the people's charter in 1838. It was again established in France March 5, 1848, and was modified May 31, 1850. It was adopted by the president, Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1851, and again in the election of deputies by the new French constitution, Jan. 15, 1852. The voting of the Italian states for and against annexation to Sardinia in 1860 was also by universal suffrage.

UNIVERSITIES.—The ancient Romans applied the term university to any corporation of traders or professional men, and in ecclesiastical language it was used to denote a number of churches under the government of one archdeacon. An instance of

this employment of the word occurs A.D. 688. Academically it signifies "a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and the arts, and in which degrees are conferred in these faculties." The university system of education originated in the schools attached to the churches and monasteries, and was established during the 11th century. The following is a list of the most important universities, with the dates of their foundation. Additional information is frequently given under the title of the town in which they are situated:—

A.D.		A.D.	
Aberdeen	1494	Gröningen	1614
Abo	1609	Guatemala	1628
Aix	1413	Halle	1694
Alcala de Henares	1508	Harvard (Cam- bridge, U.S.)	1638
Almagro	1553	Heidelberg	1388
Altorf	1622	Heimstadt	1576
Andrew's, St.	1411	Helsingfors	1828
Angers	1246	Huesca	1354
Athens	1837	Ingoldstadt	1472
Avila	1482	Innspruck	1672
Baeza	1565	Jena	1547
Barcelona	1430	Kasan	1803
Basel	1459	Kiel	1665
Berlin	1810	Kiev	1834
Berne	1834	Königsberg	1544
Besançon	1676	Leipsic	1409
Bologna	1116	Lemberg	1784
Bonn	1784	Lerida	1300
Bordeaux	1441	Leyden	1575
Bourges	1463	Liège	1817
Breslau	1702	Lima	1614
Brussels	1834	Lisbon	1290
Buda	before 1490	London	1828
Cæn	1436	Louvain	1423
Cagliari	1626	Luchente	1423
Cahors	1320	Lund	1668
Cambridge	636	Macerata	1290
Camerino	1727	Madrid	1836
Catania	1445	Majorca	1483
Cervera	1714	Marburg	1527
Charkov	1803	Meyence	1477
Christiana	1811	Messina	1548
Coimbra	1537	Mexico	1553
Cologne	1388	Montpellier	1284
Copenhagen	1479	Moscow	1755
Corfu	1824	Munich	1826
Cracow	1364	Murcia	1310
Dijon	1722	Nanci	1769
Dillengen	1554	Nantes	1464
Dôle	1426	Naples	1220
Dorpat	1632	Olmütz	1551
Douai	1562	Onate	1542
Dublin	1591	Orange	1365
Durham	1831	Orluela	1568
Edinburgh	1582	Orleans	1305
Elbing	1542	Osma	1550
Erfurt	1392	Osuna	1549
Erlangen	1743	Oviedo	1604
Evora	1578	Oxford	879
Ferrara	1390	Paderborn	1623
Florence	1438	Padua	1228
Franker	1585	Palencia	1212
Frankfort-on-Oder	1506	Palermo	1447
Freiburg	1457	Pampelona Estella	1563
Gandia	1547	Paris	1169
Geneva	1368	Parma	1422
Genoa	1812	Pau	1722
Ghent	1816	Pavia	774
Giessen	1607	Perpignan	1349
Girona, or Gerona	1446	Perugia	1320
Glasgow	1451	Pesth	1784
Göttingen	1734	Petersburg, St.	1819
Granada	1531	Piacenza	1249
Grätz	1586	Pisa	1338
Greifswald	1456	Poitiers	1431
Grenoble	1339		

A.D.	A.D.
Pont-à-Mousson .. 1572	Toledo 1520
Prague 1348	Tortosa 1645
Quito 1586	Toulouse 1223
Rheims 1548	Trèves 1454
Rome 1303	Tübingen 1477
Rostock 1419	Turin 1412
Sa'amanca 1240	Upsal, or Upsala .. 1478
Salzburg 1623	Urbino 1671
Santiago 1532	Utrecht 1634
Saragossa 1474	Valence 1464
Sassari 1766	Valencia 1410
Seville 1502	Valladolid 1346
Siena 1203	Vienna 1365
Sigeon 1689	Vilna 1803
Siguenza 1472	Weissemberg 1607
Stutgard 1775	Wittenberg 1502
Subagun-Irache .. 1534	Würzburg 1403
Tarragona 1572	Zurich 1834
Teneriffe 1744	

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (London).—This institution, in Gower Street, was erected into a distinct college of London University (*q. v.*) by a charter dated Nov. 28, 1836.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Oxford), said to have been founded by Alfred, A.D. 879, was endowed by William of Durham, rector of Bishopwearmouth, A.D. 1253. The first statutes are dated 1280. The hall was commenced in 1640, the chapel was completed in 1665, and the library in 1669.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. (*See LONDON UNIVERSITY.*)

UNKIAR-SKELESSI (Treaty), between Russia and Turkey, was signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833. By a secret article the straits of the Dardanelles were closed against all foreign ships of war. A motion for its production in the House of Commons by Lord Dudley Stuart, who characterized it as inimical to British interests, was agreed to Feb. 19, 1836.

UNKNOWN TONGUE. (*See IRVINGITES.*)

UNTERWALDEN (Switzerland) formed the two separate communities of Nidwalden and Obwalden, A.D. 1150. It entered into a temporary confederacy with Schwyz and Uri, in August, 1291; took part in the insurrection of 1308; and was recognized as one canton at the federal union, Dec. 8, 1315.

UPSAL, or UPSALA (Sweden), was taken by Ivar Vidfadme, a Danish king, who united the thrones of Denmark and Sweden, A.D. 722. From this town the kings received their title till 1015. It was created an archbishopric in 1164. The cathedral was built between the years 1258 and 1435; the university was founded by Sten Sture, in 1478; and the Society of Sciences was instituted in 1719. Six miles from the town are the monasteries where the kings were elected from 1140 to 1520.

URANIUM was obtained from the mineral pitchblende, by Klaproth, who named the new metal after the planet Uranus, A.D. 1789.

URANUS. (*See GEORGIUM SIDUS.*)

URIBICUS (Battles).—On the banks of this Spanish river, the modern Orbeaga, Theodorie, king of the Visigoths, defeated and almost annihilated the Suevi, under their king Rechiarus, A.D. 456. The Moorish prince Almondhir was defeated near its banks by

Alphonso III., king of Leon, in 874, but with such loss to himself that, according to the Arab chroniclers, the Christians were employed during more than eleven days in burying their dead.

URBINO (Italy), the ancient Urbinum Hortense, a municipal town where Fabius Valens, the general of Vitellius, was put to death A.D. 69, was besieged and taken by Belisarius in 538, and became the capital of a duchy about 1320. Cæsar Borgia treacherously obtained possession by requesting the duke, as a friend, to lend him his artillery, with which he entered the town as a conqueror in 1502. It was wrested from him by Pope Julius II. in 1503. Leo X. captured it in 1516. The efforts of the duke to recover it in 1517 proved ineffectual, and Leo X. annexed it to the States of the Church in 1519. It was recovered by the duke in 1522, and was finally incorporated with the papal states in 1632.

URGEL (Spain) was created a bishopric A.D. 820. It was captured by the Moorish king Abderahman in 822, by the French in 1691, and again when the duke of Berwick commanded, Oct. 12, 1719. After a few days' siege, the royalists took it by assault, putting the greater part of the garrison to the sword, June 21, 1822. A regency, which professed to administer the government in the name of Ferdinand VII., was formed here Sept. 14, 1822. On the approach of Mina, the regency fled from the town, Nov. 10.

URI (Switzerland).—This canton was one of the three which revolted against Austria, A.D. 1307, and which contracted the federal compact of Brunnen, Dec. 8, 1315. In 1775 the Val Levantina revolted against the jurisdiction of Uri, but was compelled to return to its allegiance.

URICONIUM, or WROXETER (Shropshire).—About A.D. 1700 a person digging in a field at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, discovered a Roman tessellated pavement and other interesting remains. Other discoveries were afterwards made, but no systematic plan of exploration was adopted until a committee of excavation was appointed at Shrewsbury, Nov. 11, 1858. Excavations were commenced Feb. 3, 1859; and the result was the discovery of the ruins of the Roman city of Uriconium, which has been called, in consequence, the British Pompeii.

URIM AND THUMMIM, commanded by Jehovah to form part of the breastplate of judgment worn by the Jewish high priest on certain occasions, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxviii. 30). It was consulted before entering upon any important enterprise, as by David when he inquired if he should go up against any of the cities of Judah (2 Sam. ii. 1), B.C. 1053. According to Josephus, it ceased to return responses about B.C. 110.

URSULINE NUNS, founded by Angela da Brescia about A.D. 1537. The order took its name from the English saint Ursula, when the institution was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Madame de Sainte Beuve esta-

blished the first house of the order at Paris in 1604.

URUGUAY, or BANDA ORIENTAL (South America), formed part of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, under the Spaniards, and was taken possession of by Brazil A.D. 1815. A war between the two countries ensued in consequence in 1825. A settlement was effected, by which a portion of Uruguay was erected into an independent republic in 1828; and a constitution was published August, 1830. Ships of war were sent by England and France into the Río de la Plata, in consequence of the lawless state of the country, under Rosas, in 1845; and Monte Video was blockaded by the English till 1848; and by the French till 1849. Arrangements were made, and treaties formed with France and England at the conclusion of the blockade; but after the withdrawal of those powers the war was renewed with Brazil, and prosecuted till 1851.

USHANT (France).—An engagement took place off Ushant, July 27, 1778, between the English fleet, under Admiral Keppel, and the French, under d'Orvilliers. It was of an indecisive character, and Keppel was tried by court-martial. Off the island, Captain Williams, of the *Flora*, captured the *Nymphé*, commanded by Chevalier du Romain, after a severe struggle, Aug. 10, 1780. Lord Howe gained a signal victory over the French fleet off the coast, June 1, 1794.

USPETES, or USIP.—This German tribe, having crossed the lower Rhine, were treacherously attacked and defeated by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55. They opposed the progress of Germanicus on his return from the country of the Marsi, A.D. 14; and took part in the siege of Moguntiacum, about 70. A detachment of the nation served in the Roman army in Britain in 83; after which their name disappears from history.

USURY.—The Jews were prohibited by the Mosaic law to exact usury from those of their own nation, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxiii. 20). In Greece it was not regulated by law, and ranged from ten to eighteen per cent. With the Romans the legal rate was twelve per cent., senators being allowed to recover one half of that rate by the Theodosian code, A.D. 438. In England usury was prohibited by 15 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5 (1341). It was limited to ten per cent. by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 9 (1545); reduced to eight per cent. in 1624; to six in 1660; and by 12 Anne, st. 2, c. 16 (1713), was lowered to five per cent. By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 37 (July 29, 1839), all bills of exchange and promissory notes not having more than twelve months to run, and all contracts for sums above ten pounds, were exempted from the operation of the usury laws. All restrictions were repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (Aug. 10, 1854). In France the rate was fixed at five per cent. in 1665; but the laws affecting usury were abolished at the revolution of 1789.

UTAH (North America) was acquired by the United States government from Mexico, A.D. 1848, and constituted a territory, with

Brigham Young as governor, Sept. 9, 1850. Previous to the formal transfer in 1847, the Mormons had established themselves here. A force was despatched against them by the federal government in 1857. Brigham Young submitted to authority, and received them peaceably in May, 1858.

UTICA (Africa) was founded by the Tyrians about B.C. 1165, and is mentioned as an ally of Carthage B.C. 348. At the close of the third Punic war it concluded terms with the Roman conquerors, B.C. 147. Cato the younger committed suicide here, B.C. 46. It was presented by Augustus with the Roman civitas, B.C. 31. It appears to have fallen into the hands of the Vandals about A.D. 439; and, after undergoing various vicissitudes, was destroyed by the Saracens about 700.

UTRECHT (Holland), the Trajectum of the Romans, capital of the province of that name, is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, A.D. 138. An independent bishopric was founded here in 696. It entered into the Dutch confederation in 1579, and was taken in 1672 by Louis XIV., who was compelled to abandon it in 1673. The French, under General Salm, occupied Utrecht Jan. 17, 1795. The cathedral of St. Martin, built in 1382, was much injured by a storm in 1674. The university was founded in 1634.

UTRECHT (Treaty), which closed the war of the second Grand Alliance that broke out A.D. 1701, was signed at Utrecht between France, Great Britain, Spain, Prussia, Portugal, and the States-General, April 11, 1713 (N.S.). Gibraltar, Minorca, Nova Scotia, and St. Christopher, were ceded to England, Hudson's Bay was restored, and the French settlements in Newfoundland were abandoned. The emperor Charles VI., who refused to make peace, was given to June 1 to join in the treaty. His forces were defeated, and conferences were opened Nov. 26, which resulted in the peace of Alt-Ranstadt (*q. v.*).

UTTOXETER (Stafford).—The duke of Hamilton having entered Lancashire with a body of Scotch troops in support of the cause of Charles I., was defeated near Preston by Cromwell, who pursued him to this town, where he was captured, Aug. 20, 1648.

UXBRIDGE (Middlesex).—Commissioners met here to discuss terms of peace between Charles I. and his parliament, Jan. 30, 1645. The parliamentary party demanded the abolition of episcopacy and the liturgy, and that the absolute control of the army and navy should be vested in them. These conditions were rejected on behalf of the king, and the negotiations terminated without result, Feb. 22.

UXELLODUNUM (France).—This town of the Cadarci was the scene of Cæsar's last great military exploit in Gaul. It was besieged by him, and only surrendered after a desperate resistance, from want of water, B.C. 51. The conqueror sullied his victory

by causing the hands of all the fighting men left alive to be cut off.

UZ, supposed to have been in the south of Arabia Deserta, is mentioned as the land where the patriarch Job lived (Job i. 1), B.C. 2130.

V.

VACCINATION.—Dr. Edward Jenner's attention was first directed to this subject A.D. 1768, and he tried it on a boy with matter procured from the hand of a dairy-maid who had contracted cow-pox, May 14, 1796. The boy was inoculated with small-pox matter by way of experiment, July 1, 1796, and no disease followed. An act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 29) to extend its practice was passed July 23, 1840; and another (4 & 5 Vict. c. 24) provided for its gratuitous performance to the poor, June 21, 1841. An act to extend and enforce the practice of it (16 & 17 Vict. c. 100) was passed Aug. 20, 1853. The Royal Jennerian Institution was founded in 1806, and the National Vaccine Establishment in 1809. Jenner's services to the country were acknowledged by a grant of £10,000, voted by the House of Commons, June 3, 1802, and by another of £20,000 in 1807.

VACCOLI (Battle), between the Pisans and the Luccans, in which the latter were defeated, was fought A.D. 1055.

VADIMONIAN LAKE (Battles).—The Etruscans were defeated, and their power first broken, near this lake, in Italy, in an engagement with the Romans, under Q. Fabius Maximus, B.C. 310. In alliance with the Gauls, they were defeated by the consul P. Cornelius Dolabella at the same place, B.C. 283.

VAGRANTS, or VAGABONDS.—This class of wanderers is referred to in the "Statute of Labourers" (23 Edw. III. c. 1), passed A.D. 1349. Numerous penal enactments were made to prevent the increase of vagrancy. By 1 & 2 Edw. VI. c. 3 (1547), any person who had offered them work which they refused, was authorized to brand them on the breast with a V, hold them in slavery for two years, feed them during that period on bread and water, and hire them out to others. Inoperative from its severity, this act was repealed in 1549. The privy council having issued circular letters to the sheriffs of counties to apprehend all "vagabonds and sturdy beggars, commonly called Egyptians," 13,000 were taken up in 1569. All previous laws on the subject were remodelled by 17 Geo. II. c. 5 (1744), which distributed them into the three classes of—idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues. The law is at present regulated by 5 Geo. IV. c. 83 (1824), amended by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 38 (July 27, 1838).

VAILA (Battle), called by the French the Battle of Agnadello, was fought between the Venetians and the French on the banks of the Adda, May 14, 1509, when the latter,

commanded by Louis XII. in person, gained a decided victory.

VALAIS (Switzerland), having been conquered by the Romans, was seized by the Burgundians on the decline of the empire. They were supplanted by the Franks, who engaged in a civil war; and the lower district was subjected by the upper, A.D. 1475. It was allied with Switzerland in 1495, and joined the confederacy in 1529. The two districts were formed into one canton in 1798. Napoleon Bonaparte constituted it a separate republic in 1802, and united it to the French empire Nov. 12, 1810. It became part of the new confederation, under the constitution framed by the congress of Vienna, May 27, 1815. Several political changes of a democratic character took place in 1830.

VALDENSES, or WALDENSES, also called Vallenses, Valdesii, and Vaudois, Christians dwelling in the Cottian Alps, who, according to the best authorities, retained their faith unsullied during prevailing corruption, and form the connecting link between the primitive church of the apostolic age and the reformed church of modern times. They occupy the valleys of Lucerna, Perosa, and San Martino, in Piedmont; and their ancestors are said to have possessed an ecclesiastical system of their own as early as A.D. 820. A confession of their faith, bearing date 1120, is extant; and the "Nobla Leyczon," an exposition of their principles, was written in 1100. They were ordered by Alphonso II. of Aragon to depart out of his dominions in 1194, and their first persecution commenced in 1210. A colony professing their tenets settled in Calabria, and founded several towns in the 14th century. Innocent VIII. ordered a crusade against them in 1487. Commissioners, monks, and soldiers, were sent by the duke of Alcalá, viceroy of Naples, with instructions to convert or destroy them, in 1561. Instigated by the pope and the court of Spain, Duke Emanuel Philibert sent troops into their quiet valleys in 1560. Neither women nor children were spared, and many, taken prisoners, were consigned to the flames. Terrible persecutions followed at different times. Charles Emanuel I. guaranteed them the exercise of their religion, under certain restrictions, in 1603 and 1620; and Charles I. of England sent two embassies to intercede for them in 1627 and in 1629. A merciless crusade was commenced against them by Charles Emanuel II. in 1655. His cruelties elicited protests from several European states. Cromwell induced Louis XIV. to mediate, and an amnesty was granted in August, 1656. Fresh persecutions followed in 1663 and 1664. Under the advice of Louis XIV. of France, Victor Amadeus II. issued an edict commanding them to abjure their tenets, in January, 1686. Numbers were put to the sword, their whole property confiscated; others were thrown into prison, where they died; and many families migrated into Switzerland. Eight hundred of these exiles, under their

pastor, Henri Arnaud, undertook a romantic expedition to their native valleys, where they arrived Sept. 16, 1688. In return for their bravery in defending the passes of the Alps against the French, Victor Amadeus II. of Sardinia, in June, 1794, published an ordinance redressing many of their grievances. They were placed by Napoleon Bonaparte on an equal footing with Roman Catholics in 1802; but again subjected to disabilities by their king in 1814. Charles Felix, however, showed them some degree of indulgence in 1821. Permission was granted them by Victor Emanuel II. to erect a church at Turin, Dec. 15, 1853.

VALENCAY (France).—Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand VII. of Spain in the palace at this town, May 9, 1808. An attempt to procure his liberation was made by the English government, but without success, in 1810. A treaty for the same object was concluded between Napoleon I. and the royal captive Dec. 11, 1813. The Cortes refused to ratify the treaty; the king, however, was set free, and arrived in Spain March 19, 1814.

VALENCE (France).—Pius VI. was conveyed to this town a prisoner by the French, Aug. 19, and he died here Aug. 29, 1799. Councils were held here, July 12, 374; May 23, 585; Jan. 8, 855; in 890; Sept. 30, 1100; in June, 1209, and Dec. 5, 1248.

VALENCIA (Spain), capital of the province of the same name, became a Roman colony about B.C. 138. It was taken and destroyed by Pompey about B.C. 77. Adolphus, king of the Goths, assailed it A.D. 414; and the Saracens obtained possession by treaty with Theodemir of Murcia in 713. They erected the province into a kingdom in 1009. Ferdinand I. defeated the Moors here in 1064. It was taken by the king of Toledo, who deposed its sovereign in 1065. Prince Alcadir perished, with his Christian allies, in defending it against the Almoravides in 1092. It was delivered from the Moors by the Cid in 1094, on which account it is sometimes called Valencia del Cid. The Moors regained possession in 1099. Incursions were made into the province by the Christians in 1224. The city was assailed by Gaycum of Aragon in 1236. He captured it and annexed it to his kingdom Sept. 29, 1238. The earl of Peterborough seized it in 1705; but it was recovered for Philip V. by the duke of Berwick in 1707. The French, who failed in an attack upon it in 1808, succeeded in capturing it Jan. 9, 1812. They abandoned their conquest in June, 1813. A decree issued by Ferdinand VII. from this place annulled the acts of the Cortes, restoring absolute government over Spain, May 4, 1814. An insurrection, caused by the imposition of a coal-tax, broke out Jan. 17, 1817. Another, with the object of assassinating the governor-general, Elio, suppressed under circumstances of great cruelty, broke out Jan. 21, 1819. The civil war was carried on with great fierceness in the province in 1836. The cathedral was

erected on the site of a Roman temple and a Moorish mosque in 1262, and received additions in 1482. The wall surrounding the city was built by Pedro IV. in 1356; the university was founded in 1410; and the Lonja de Seda, or hall of silk, was built in 1482. Councils were held here in July or August, 530, and Dec. 4, 546.

VALENCIENNES (France) was taken by Baldwin IV., count of Flanders, A.D. 1006, and by the French musqueteers in 1677. The allied troops, under the duke of York and the prince of Coburg, captured it, after an heroic defence extending over forty-three days, July 28, 1793. It capitulated to the French Aug. 27, 1794.

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14, "a Christian commutation," says Fosbroke, "of the ceremony in the Lupercalia, in which the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. It was continued by ladies, who chose knights for a twelvemonth, mostly during carnival time." The earliest known poetical valentines were written by Charles, duke of Orleans, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. They are in the library of the British Museum. The saint who gives name to the day was martyred at Rome about A.D. 270.

VALENTINIANS, the followers of Valentinus, supposed to be of Jewish origin, who introduced a strange compound of Gnosticism and Judaism at Rome, in the 2nd century. Mosheim says this heresy grew to maturity in the island of Cyprus, and with wonderful celerity traversed Asia, Africa, and Europe.

VALETTA. (See LA VALETTA.)

VALLADOLID (Spain), the Pincia of the Romans, the Belad Walid of the Moors, and capital of the province of the same name, was chosen as a royal residence by Juan II. of Aragon in the 15th century. Philip II., who was born here, induced Pope Clement VIII. to raise it to a bishopric in 1595. A French army under Dupont occupied it in January, 1808. The Spaniards captured a French detachment here in 1812, and it was taken by the English, June 4, 1813. The university was founded in 1346; the cathedral, commenced in 1585, is unfinished. One of its towers fell to the ground in 1841. Columbus died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506.

VALLS (Spain).—The French, commanded by St. Cyr, gained a complete victory over the Spanish troops at this town, in Catalonia, Nov. 18, 1809. Macdonald was defeated here by Sarsfield in 1811.

VALMY (Battle).—The Prussians were defeated by the French under Kellermann, at this town, in France, Sept. 20, 1792. For this success Napoleon I. conferred on this general the title of duke of Valmy, in 1808.

VALOIS (France).—The county was bestowed by Philip III. of France on his second son Charles, A.D. 1285. It fell to Louis, duke of Orleans, second son of Charles V. of France, in 1392. On the accession to the throne of the duke of

Orleans, under the title of Louis XII., in 1498, it was reunited to the royal domains.

VALTELINE (Italy).—This small district was ceded to the Grisons A.D. 1530, and was the scene of the cruel massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholic rebels, July 19, 1620. In 1624 the French resisted the attempts of the Spaniards to establish their authority here. Napoleon Bonaparte annexed the Valteline to the Cisalpine republic Oct. 10, 1797, and erected it into the department of the Adda, in the French kingdom of Italy, in 1807. In 1814 it was ceded to Austria.

VALVASSOR, or VAVASSOR.—Persons holding fiefs not immediately under the king, but under some intermediate lord, and having subordinate freeholders under them, existed in England, Scotland, France, Lombardy, and Aragon, and are twice mentioned in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086. A writ was issued in 1220 to the sheriff of Wiltshire, directing him to give seisin of three vavassories to the persons specified. In his deed of renunciation, Sept. 29, 1399, Richard II. absolves, amongst others, all vavassors from their oath of allegiance. It was proposed to revive the name in the new dignity created by James I. in 1611. It, however, took that of baronet.

VAN, or WAN (Armenia).—Tradition refers the origin of this town to Semiramis, and it undoubtedly exhibits traces of extreme antiquity. It is said to have been rebuilt about the time of Alexander the Great, by an Armenian prince named Wan, from whom it is named, and Valarsaces I. (B.C. 149—127) made it the strongest place in his dominions. It was taken by Togrul Beg A.D. 1032, by Tamerlane in 1392, and by Abbas the Great of Persia in 1585. In 1639 it was ceded to the Ottoman empire. M. Schulz examined the antiquities of this place in 1827, and in 1850 the inscriptions were copied by Mr. Layard.

VANADIUM.—This metal was discovered by Del Rio, A.D. 1801, and received its present name from Sefström in 1830.

VANCOUVER ISLAND (North America) was supposed to form part of the mainland till an American captain sailed round it, A.D. 1789. Captain Vancouver visited it and gave it the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island, the former in honour of the Spanish commandant at Nootka Sound, in 1792. It was made over to the Hudson Bay Company, on condition that they should colonize it, in 1846. Gold was discovered here in 1856.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE.—Captain Vancouver having been ordered by the British government to proceed to Nootka Sound to receive a formal cession of the territory from Spain, set sail in the *Discovery*, April 4, 1791, accompanied by Captain Broughton in the *Chatham*, a small vessel of 135 tons burthen. He arrived on the coast of New Albion in April, 1792. On the outward voyage he surveyed the southern coast of New Holland, and part of New Zealand, while Broughton discovered Chatham Islands.

Broughton having been despatched home with intelligence of the evasive conduct of the Spaniards, Vancouver proceeded, in January, 1793, to winter in the Sandwich Islands. In the spring he resumed the survey of the American coast, and returned to the Sandwich Islands, where he obtained from the chiefs a formal cession of Owyhee to Great Britain, Feb. 25, 1794. The survey of the north-west coast of America was completed Aug. 22, 1794; and he entered the Shannon on his return, Sept. 13, 1795, with the loss of only two men out of both crews. The narrative of his labours, written by himself, was in course of preparation for the press when he died, May, 1798.

VANDALS, a Slavonic, or a Germanic tribe, existed on the banks of the Oder, and the sea-coast of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, about A.D. 250. A considerable number were transported into Britain by Probus in 279. With the Sarmatians in Hungary they formed a union in 331, and joined the forces of Radagaisus for the invasion of Italy in 405. Having separated from their allies, they were attacked by the Franks, 20,000 with their king falling on the field of battle. The Alani came to their aid, and they marched without opposition into the provinces of Gaul, Dec. 31, 405. They established themselves in Spain in 428; from which country, on the invitation of Count Boniface, they passed into Africa under their king Genserich, in May, 429. After a career of conquest on that continent, during which they embraced Christianity, Carthage fell under their victorious arms, Oct. 9, 439. Here they commenced the formation of a powerful navy, and having fitted out an expedition against Rome, they landed at the mouth of the Tiber, and sacked the capital of the empire, June 15—29, 455. The whole of the Mediterranean coast was subjected to their piratical depredations between the years 461 and 467. Having embraced the Arian heresy in 530, they carried on a cruel and relentless persecution against the members of the orthodox faith. They were converted from Arianism, and their rule in Africa destroyed by Belisarius, who was declared sole consul Jan. 1, 535. The entire nation had disappeared from Africa by 558.

VANDAL KINGS OF AFRICA.

- A.D.
- 429. Genserich.
- 477. Huneric (son of Genserich).
- 484. Gundamund (nephew of Huneric).
- 496. Thrasimund (brother of Gundamund).
- 523. Hilderic (son of Huneric).
- 530. Gelimer (cousin of Hilderic, and last of the Vandal kings).

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. (See TASMANIA.)

VANE.—The marble tower built at Athens by Andronicus Cyrrhestes was surmounted by a vane, and Varro had an apparatus at his farm to indicate the direction of the wind, B.C. 37. A costly pillar was erected at Constantinople for a similar purpose in the 8th century. A vane in the form of a horseman was placed on the top of a tower at Hems,

in Syria, in 1151. In Europe vanes are mentioned as early as the 9th century. In France none but noblemen were allowed to have them on their houses in the 12th century. The Danish fleet under Sweyn, in 1013, carried vanes in the shape of birds or dragons at their mastheads.

VANNES (France) was besieged by Edward III. A.D. 1342. He failed in his enterprise, and concluded a three years' truce, through the intervention of the pope's legate, in 1343. An insurrection of peasants was put down by the national guard with great slaughter in February, 1790. The French emigrants, under the Chevalier de Silz, attempted to take Vannes by surprise, but were defeated by General Hoche in May, 1795. A tower in the centre of the town is the only remaining vestige of the Château de l'Hermine, built in 1387. Vannes is supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient Dariorigum, the capital of the ancient Veneti, whence its modern appellation. The Bretons still call it Wenet or Guenet.

VARENNES (France).—Louis XVI., his queen, and their two children, were arrested here on their flight from Paris, during the night of June 21, 1791.

VARNA (European Turkey) was occupied by the Bulgarians A.D. 679, and plundered by them in 1193. Ladislaus IV., king of Hungary, was defeated and slain in a battle fought here with the Turks, commanded by Amurath II., when 10,000 Christians fell, Nov. 10, 1444. The Russians failed in an attack upon it in 1773, but succeeded in capturing it, after a siege of three months, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored to Turkey Sept. 14, 1829. A council of war was held at Varna by the Turkish minister of war, Riza Pasha, the Turkish generalissimo, Omer Pasha, and the allied generals and admirals, May 18, 1854. The troops from Scutari and other places arrived here in the early part of June, and by the end of the month a camp of 60,000 English, French, and Turkish soldiers had been formed. Sickness broke out and prevailed to an alarming extent in August. The French portion of the army began to embark for the Crimea, Sept. 5, the English, Sept. 7, and the combined fleets with their transports, amounting to 700 vessels, set sail Sept. 10.

VARNISH.—The art of making varnish was imported into Europe from China and the East during the 16th century. Dr. Cattell proposed certain improvements in the method of preparing varnish in 1860.

VASSALAGE. (See FEUDAL LAWS, SERFDOM, and SLAVERY.)

VASSY (France).—The duke of Guise massacred a Protestant congregation here, Sunday, March 1, 1562.

VATICAN, the modern Il Borgo, and the ancient Mons Vaticanus, outside the walls of ancient Rome, gave name to the palace which was commenced near the church of St. Peter by Eugenius III. A.D. 1146, a pile of buildings which gradually increased, and

now forms the Papal palace, the court and garden of the Belvidere, the library and the museum. Gregory XI. fixed his permanent residence here in 1376. It continued to be the papal abode till Paul III. built the palace on the Quirinal Mount about the middle of the 16th century. The new church of St. Peter's was projected by Nicolas V. in 1450; but no progress was made with it till the time of Julius II., who laid the foundation-stone April 18, 1506. The library was built by Sixtus V.

VAUCELLES (France).—A treaty between Philip II. of Spain and Henry II. of France, the principal clause being a five years' truce, was signed here Feb. 5, 1556.

VAUD (Switzerland) formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy A.D. 887, was conquered by Peter, count of Savoy, and annexed to his dominions as a barony, in 1263, reverted to Amadeus VI. in 1359, and having been parcelled out into a number of petty lordships under the name of the Pays de Vaud, was conquered and in part annexed by the Bernese in 1476. They completed its subjugation in 1536. The French Directory demanded that it should be made independent of Berne in 1798. It was constituted a sovereign canton by Napoleon I. in 1803; and entered the confederation in 1815. A new constitution was adopted in 1830.

VAUDOIS, the inhabitants of three high valleys in Piedmont, on the eastern side of the Cottian Alps, formed a communion separate from the Romish church in the early ages of Christianity. They have been called the persecuted Protestants of Savoy. (See VALDENSES or WALDENSES.)

VAUXHALL BRIDGE (London).—This iron bridge was commenced May 9, 1811, and opened June 4, 1816.

VAUXHALL GARDENS (London).—Fulke de Breauté built a hall in South Lambeth, about A.D. 1282, which was called Fulke's Hall, afterwards corrupted into Faukeshall, Foxhall, and finally Vauxhall. The gardens, opened in 1661, under the title of the New Spring Gardens, were notorious for the licentiousness of the company by which they were frequented during the Stuart period. About the year 1712 they appear to have declined in popularity. They were purchased by Jonathan Tyers and re-opened with an *al fresco* entertainment, June 7, 1732, and under the management of the new proprietor proved successful. The name Spring Gardens was not finally abandoned till 1785, and the firework exhibitions, which for a long period constituted the chief feature of the place, were commenced in 1798. Vauxhall Gardens were sold by auction for £20,200, Sept. 9, 1841. They again passed under the hammer Aug. 20, 1859, when the ground was used for building.

VAVRIO (Battle).—The combined Neapolitan and papal armies were defeated at this town of Italy by Galeazzo Visconte, A.D. 1324.

VEDAS, the four principal sacred books of the Hindoos, ascribed to Brahma, having in the course of time become scattered, were arranged or edited by a sage about B.C. 3000. Such is the native tradition, but these writings are now generally assigned to B.C. 1300 or B.C. 1400.

VEHMIC or **FEHMIC COURTS**, also called the *Vehm-Gericht*, formed a secret tribunal of Westphalia. Its principal seat was in the town of Dortmund, and it possessed ramifications throughout Germany. It is said to have been formed on account of the severe laws respecting religion enacted by Charlemagne, A.D. 800. This tribunal reached its greatest prominence in the 13th century. Its members, who were bound by an oath of secrecy, numbered at one time 100,000 persons. It continued to exercise judicial functions till the end of the 15th century.

VEII (Etruria).—The inhabitants of this city are first mentioned in history as engaged in hostilities with Romulus, who gained a decisive victory over them, and, after exacting severe terms from the vanquished, concluded a treaty of peace for 100 years, B.C. 722. War, however, again broke out between them, in which the Romans under Tullus Hostilius gained the mastery, B.C. 673—641; and a like result followed hostilities in the reign of Ancus Martius, B.C. 641—617. Under L. Tarquinius, Veii was again vanquished, together with eleven other Etruscan cities, its allies, a success which the victor commemorated, it is said, by the institution of the twelve lictors and their fasces, B.C. 535—510. Aided by a great number of volunteers, the Veientes again took the field against their old enemy, and a drawn battle ensued, when the Romans lost their consul, with many tribunes and centurions, B.C. 481. The Fabii having offered their services to the state, established a permanent camp to stop the marauding expeditions from Veii, but were drawn into an ambuscade and slain, July 16, B.C. 477. After much desultory warfare, the Romans resolved to besiege the town, and at length took it by means of a mine, slaughtered or sold into slavery the inhabitants, carried off the image of Juno, the tutelary deity, and divided the territory amongst Roman citizens, B.C. 396. After the burning of Rome by the Gauls, B.C. 390, it was proposed to convert Veii into a new capital. From this period Veii gradually fell into decay, and seems to have been divided by Cæsar among his soldiers, B.C. 45. The castle, known by the name of *Isola Farnese*, was built on the south side of the city in the beginning of the 11th century. Many relics of Etruscan art have been found in the ruins.

VELLETRI (Italy).—The ancient *Velitræ*, included within the limits of Latium, was besieged and taken by the consul P. Virginius, B.C. 494. The population having been reduced by pestilence, a Roman colony was sent, B.C. 492, which was followed by another settlement B.C. 404. Velletri was

taken by the Romans in consequence of a revolt, B.C. 380. It was occupied by Belisarius A.D. 538. Near the town Carlo Borbone defeated the Austrians, and was subsequently proclaimed king of Naples, May 25, 1734. The cathedral of San Clemente was erected in 1660, and the church of Santa Maria in 1353.

VELLORE (Hindustan).—Major Lawrence wrested this fort from the French, July 8, 1752. During the wars in India, it was frequently besieged. Sir Eyre Coote relieved it by a brilliant victory, Sept. 27, 1781, and it was selected by government as the residence of Tipoo's family, after the fall of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. A mutiny amongst the native troops broke out here July 10, 1806. It was speedily suppressed, and 800 of them were executed.

VELOCIPEDE, a kind of vehicle which the occupant moves by his feet, was introduced A.D. 1819.

VELVET, formerly called *vellet*, is mentioned by Joinville A.D. 1272; and in the will of Richard II. in 1399. Strutt names many varieties of the stuff in use in the reign of Edward IV.

VENDEE. (*See LA VENDÉE.*)

VENETI, the inhabitants of the country called *Venetia* by Cæsar. It nearly corresponds to the French department of Morbihan, and was the most powerful maritime state on the Atlantic. The Veneti rose against the Romans, and sent to Britain for assistance, B.C. 57. After a severe naval engagement they were utterly defeated, and surrendered unconditionally to Cæsar, B.C. 56. He sold those who had escaped slaughter, and put to death all the members of the state assembly.

VENETIAN REPUBLIC.—This famous republic of Northern Italy derives its name from the Veneti, who regarded themselves as a tribe of Trojan origin, which settled at the head of the Adriatic under the leadership of Antenor, and dispossessed the Euganeans, the original possessors of the soil. (*See PADUA.*) Other authorities regard them as a branch of the Slavonian race, and regard the name Veneti, or Venedi, as a corruption of the German Wends, which was applied to all Slavonian tribes. The Venetian territory was invaded by the Gauls B.C. 349, and in consequence of the repeated encroachments of that people, the inhabitants concluded an alliance with the Romans B.C. 215. Some Gauls attempted to settle here B.C. 186, but were compelled to return to their own country by the Romans. The Veneti were admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens about B.C. 49. *Venetia* and *Istria* were subsequently united into one Roman province, the capital of which was *Aquileia*. The city of Venice was founded by fugitives who escaped to the lagunes after the destruction of their own cities by Attila, A.D. 421—452. In this manner the inhabitants of *Aquileia* founded *Grado* (*q.v.*), and the Paduans Venice, or *Venezia*.

A.D.

452. Completion of the foundation of the city, and establishment of a consular government.
457. The administration is intrusted to tribunes.
520. The inhabitants are relieved during a famine by Theodoric the Great.
697. March. In consequence of the tyranny of the tribunes, the Venetians elect Paul Luka Anafesto of Heracleia to conduct the government as doge.
735. The Venetians assist the ex-arch Eutychius to recover Ravenna from the Lombards.
737. The tyrann of the doge Orso occasions an insurrection, in which he is murdered by the mob. The government is vested in a master of the militia.
742. Restoration of the ducal government in favour of Diodato Orso.
778. Giovanni Galbaio is associated with his father Maurizio in the dogeship.
797. The doge Galbaio II. murders the patriarch of Grado, in consequence of which a civil war commences.
804. Banishment of the Galbais.
809. Pepin, son of the emperor Charlemagne, invades Venice, and is defeated in the battle of Albiola (*q.v.*).
829. The body of St. Mark is transferred from Alexandria to Venice.
840. The Venetians send a force of nearly 12,000 men to assist the Eastern empire against the Saracens.
854. Pope Benedict III. seeks shelter from his rival Anastasius in Venice.
856. The emperor Louis II. visits Venice.
887. Death of the doge Pietro Sanudo in a naval battle against the Narentine corsairs at Mucule.
906. Defeat of the Huns at Albiola (*q.v.*).
970. The tyrannical and licentious doge Sanudo IV. is murdered by the populace.
978. Sept. 1. Abdication of Orseolo I., the holy, who retires to a monastery.
992. July 19. A treaty with the emperor Otho III. is entered into at Mulhausen.
997. May 18. On the invitation of the inhabitants, the doge Orseolo II. embarks for the conquest of Illyria and Dalmatia.
998. Orseolo II. assumes the title of doge of Venice and Dalmatia.
1004. Oct. 16. The Venetians compel the Saracens to raise the siege of Bari.
1033. The principles of association and hereditary succession, in reference to the dogeship, are abolished.
1084. Nov. The Venetians sustain a terrible defeat from the Normans under Robert Guiscard in the naval battle of Corfu.
1085. The emperor Alexius I. acknowledges the doge of Venice as lord of Dalmatia and Croatia.
1094. Institution of the Magistrato del Proprio.
1101. A league is concluded with Hungary.
1110. Oct. 4. Victory of the Venetians over the Paduans in the naval battle of Brenta.
1115. Aug. War is commenced with Hungary.
1123. June 29. Tyre surrenders to the doge.
1124. The Venetians sack all the Ionian isles and treat their inhabitants with great cruelty, on account of their allegiance to the Eastern empire.
1141. Fano is annexed to the Venetian republic.
1143. A short war breaks out with Padua.
1148. Corfu and Sicily are ravaged by the Venetians.
1154. An alliance is concluded with Sicily.
1171. Sept. 1. Michele III. embarks with a large fleet for the invasion of the Eastern empire. The plague breaks out among his crew, and the following year extends to the city.
1172. May 27. Assassination of Michele III. in consequence of the failure of his enterprise and the public distress. Important political reforms are the result.
1174. Nov. The Venetians raise the siege of Ancona.

A.D.

1177. March 23. Pope Alexander III. seeks refuge in Venice from the power of Frederick I. (Barbarossa). May 26. The imperial fleet, assisted by the navies of Geoua and Ancona, sustains a terrible defeat from the Venetians, at Salboro. July 24. Frederick I. does homage to the pope at St. Mark's.
1192. War is renewed against Pisa.
1201. Feb. 27. A treaty is concluded between the republic and the French barons of the fifth crusade, by which the Venetians agree to assist the crusaders with large aids of ships, men, and horses, in return for about £170,000.
1202. Nov. 18. Capture of Zara by the Venetians.
1204. April 9. Constantinople surrenders to the Crusaders under the doge Dandolo and the Latin leaders. Aug. 12. Candia is purchased by the republic for thirty pounds' weight of gold, equal to about £10,800 of our money.
1205. June 14. Death of the doge Dandolo.
1214. The Venetians defeat the Genoese in the naval battle of Trepiani.
1239. Sept. 5. A coalition against the emperor Frederick II. is concluded between Venice and Pope Gregory IX.
1240. Aug. Ferrara surrenders to the Venetians.
1258. June 25. The Venetians defeat the Genoese in a great sea-fight off St. Jean d'Acre.
1263. The Genoese sustain a terrible defeat from the Venetian fleet off Sette Pozzi.
1268. June. A five years' truce is concluded with Genoa.
1270. Venice asserts her sovereignty over the Adriatic, and declares war against Bologna.
1273. Aug. 13. Peace is concluded with the Bolognese.
1284. Dec. 4. A treaty against the Saracens is concluded with the pope.
1289. Aug. 28. A concordat for establishing the inquisition at Venice is concluded with the pope.
1293. War recommences with Genoa.
1296. The Venetians in Constantinople are massacred by the Genoese.
1297. July. A Venetian fleet attacks Constantinople.
1298. Sept. 8. The Venetian fleet is almost annihilated by the Genoese at Curzola.
1299. May 25. Perpetual peace between Venice and Genoa is concluded at Milan.
1302. Oct. 4. Peace with the Eastern empire is concluded at Constantinople.
1304. A commercial treaty is concluded with England.
1309. March 27. Venice is excommunicated for assisting the Ferrarese against the pope.
1310. June 15. Failure of the Quirini-Tiepolo conspiracy. July 10. The Council of Ten is instituted as a temporary committee.
1335. July 20. The Ten declare themselves a permanent assembly.
1336. May 28. War is declared against the family of La Scala, lords of Verona, Padua, &c. June 21. An alliance is concluded with the Florentines.
1337. Aug. 3. The allies capture Padua.
1339. Jan. 24. Venice dictates a peace, by which she acquires Treviso.
1346. July 1. Marino Faliero defeats the Hungarians in a great battle fought at Luca, near Zara.
1348. Aug. 5. Peace is concluded with the Hungarians.
1353. Feb. 13 and 14. The Venetians, with their allies the Catalans, are defeated by the Genoese in a great naval battle off the Dardanelles. Aug. 29. Great victory of Lojera (*q.v.*).
1354. Sept. 11. Marino Faliero is elected doge. Nov. 4. Defeat at Portolongo (*q.v.*).
1355. April 2. Michele Steno publishes a libel on the doge'sra, for which he is sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment and a year's exile.

A.D.

1355. April 4. The doge, irritated by the leniency of the sentence, conspires to assassinate all the patricians, and establish a despotate April 12. The plot is revealed by Beltramo di Bergamo. April 16. The doge is tried and condemned. April 17. He is executed. April 21. Giovanni Gradenigo is elected doge in his stead.
1358. Feb. 18. A treaty is concluded with Louis I. of Hungary and other princes, by which the republic surrenders Dalmatia.
1360. May 21. A strict sumptuary law is passed.
1372. Nov. The Venetians invade the Paduan territories.
1373. May 12. They are defeated by the Hungarians and Carrarese at Narvesa. July 1. The Venetians defeat the Hungarians and capture Stephen, the king's nephew. at Fossa Nuova. Sept. 22. Peace is concluded.
1375. Hungary, Genoa, and the Carrarese form a league against Venice.
1378. April 24. War is declared against Genoa. May 30. Victory of Porto d'Anzo (*q.v.*).
1379. May 7. The Genoese are victorious at Pola (*q.v.*). Aug. 16. Chioggia, or Chiozza, surrenders to the Genoese. Aug. 24. The Genoese lay siege to Venice, which is defended by Vettore Pisani.
1380. Jan. 1. Carlo Zeno arrives to the relief of the capital with a fleet of fifteen sail, and besieges the Genoese in Chioggia. June 22. The Genoese surrender. Aug. 13. Death of the heroic Pisani.
1381. Aug. 8. Peace is restored by the treaty of Turin.
1385. Corfu (*q.v.*) is annexed to the republic.
1403. Oct. 7. The Genoese under Marshal Boucicault sustain a severe defeat from the Venetian fleet of Carlo Zeno, off Zonchio.
1404. June. War is declared against Padua.
1405. July 16. Verona surrenders to the republic. Nov. 19. Padua is taken after a long and arduous siege.
1409. June 9. The republic again acquires Dalmatia by purchase from the king of Naples, and thus becomes involved in another war with Hungary.
1413. April 17. A five years' truce is agreed to.
1418. May 8. Death of the illustrious Carlo Zeno.
1422. Corinth is annexed to the republic.
1425. Dec. 3. A league against Milan is concluded with Florence.
1426. April. Saloniki is annexed to the republic. Nov. 20. Brescia surrenders to the Venetians and Florentines.
1427. Oct. 11. Victory of Macalo (*q.v.*).
1428. April 19. Peace is concluded with Milan, which cedes important territory to the republic. May 8. Bergamo is annexed to Venice.
1430. War is resumed.
1433. April 26. Peace is again concluded.
1437. Aug. 17. The emperor sigismund formally invests the republic with her possessions on the mainland, including Treviso, Padua, Brescia, Bergamo, &c.
1441. Nov. 20. By the treaty of Cavriana, Ravenna is ceded to the republic.
1454. April 5. By the treaty of Lodi, Venice acquires Crema, Caravaggio, Rivolta, &c. April 18. The sultan concedes commercial privileges to the republic.
1455. Aug. 30. A defensive league is concluded between Milan, Florence, and the republic.
1457. Oct. 24. Deposition of the doge, Francesco Foscari. Nov. 1. He dies, as is supposed of a broken heart.
1463. War is undertaken against the Turks.
1466. The Venetians take Athens.
1478. Florence and Venice unite against the pope and Naples.
1479. Jan. 26. Peace is concluded with the Turks, who obtain Negropont, Scutari, Lemnos, and other eastern possessions of the republic.

A.D.

1483. May 25. Sixtus IV. excommunicates the Venetians.
1484. Aug. 7. Peace is restored, and the republic acquires Polesina de Rovigo.
1489. Feb. 26. The republic acquires Cyprus.
1493. April 22. A league is concluded between Venice, Milan, and the pope.
1495. March 31. A league against Charles VIII. of France is concluded between the Venetians, and the emperor, the pope, the king of Spain, and the duke of Milan.
1499. War is resumed against the Turks.
1501. Peace is restored by which the republic obtains the formal cession of Cephalonia.
1504. Sept. 22. The treaty of Blois (*q.v.*) arranges the partition of the Venetian-Italian possessions between France, the emperor, and Julius II.
1508. Feb. War is commenced against the emperor. April 20. A three years' truce is signed with the emperor. Dec. 10. The celebrated league between France, the emperor, and the pope for the humiliation of Venice is signed at Cambray (*q.v.*).
1509. April 1. War is declared by France. May 14. Defeat of Agnadel (*q.v.*). Dec. 21. The Venetian fleet is destroyed by the French land batteries near Ferrara.
1511. Oct. 4. Venice unites with the pope and king of Spain in the Holy League (*q.v.*).
1513. March 14. The Venetians conclude an alliance with Louis XII.
1516. Aug. 13. The war of the League of Cambray is concluded by the treaty of Noyon.
1523. June 28. The Venetians break their French alliance, and conclude a union with the emperor.
1526. May 22. Venice, France, Milan, and the pope form the League of Cognac (*q.v.*) against Charles V.
1538. Venice unites with the emperor and the pope against the Turks.
1542. The Venetians acquire Marano by purchase.
1570. War is declared against the Turks.
1571. Aug. Cyprus is taken by the Turks. Oct. 7. The Venetians assist at the naval battle of Lepanto (*q.v.*).
1573. March 15. Peace is restored.
1606. April 17. Pope Paul V. places Venice under an interdict.
1618. Failure of the conspiracy of Jacques Pierre and others, the incidents of which form the basis of Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved."
1623. Venice and Savoy form a league against the house of Austria.
1644. War again breaks out with Turkey.
1651. July 10. The Turks sustain a severe naval defeat off Paros.
1656. June 26. Another great naval victory is gained by the republic in the Dardanelles.
1657. July 17. The Venetians gain another dearly-bought victory in the Dardanelles.
1669. Sept. 6. Candia is ceded to the Turks after a siege of twenty-four years.
1684. War is again declared against the Turks. Aug. 6. The forces of the republic seize Santa-Maura. Sept. 29. They take Prevesa.
1685. The Venetians conquer part of the Morea.
1694. Sept. 8. Scio is taken by the Venetians but is speedily abandoned.
1699. Jan. 26. Peace is restored by the peace of Carlowitz (*q.v.*), by which the Morea is ceded to Venice.
1714. The Turks again attack the Morea.
1718. July 21. Venice relinquishes her Greek possessions by the treaty of Passarowitz (*q.v.*).
1733. The Venetian territory is overrun by the French and Austrian armies.
1741. The Turks compel the republic to pay a heavy compensation for alleged grievances.
1753. A treaty is concluded with the Barbary pirates.
1774. War is declared against Tunis.

- A.D.
 1791. The Venetians refuse to acknowledge the French republic.
 1793. Jan. 26. The Venetian senate acknowledges the French revolution.
 1796. July 7. The French government proposes an alliance with Venice. Aug. 27. The proposition is rejected by the Venetians.
 1797. The French occupy the Venetian territory in Italy. Insurrections against them break out in all the principal towns. May 3 Napoleon Bonaparte declares war against the republic. May 12. The senate abdicate. May 16. The French occupy Venice. Oct. 17. The Venetian republic is abolished by the treaty of Campo-Formio (q.v.).

(See VENICE.)

VENEZUELA (South America) was partly discovered by Columbus, A.D. 1498, and partly by Ojeda and Vespucci, in 1499. Cumana was settled in 1523, and Coro in 1527. The Dutch took possession of the island of Curaçoa in 1634. It formed a part of the government of New Granada till 1731. When Napoleon I. made his brother Joseph king of Spain in 1808, it still adhered to the old dynasty, but asserted its independence in 1810. It returned to its allegiance to Spain in 1812. Bolivar commenced his struggles to liberate it from the mother country in 1813, and this was ultimately effected in 1823. It united with New Granada and Quito to form the republic of Colombia in 1819. This union was amicably dissolved in 1831. The constitution was remodelled in 1843, and Spain recognized its independence in 1845. A war between the native population and the whites, which broke out in 1846, lasted till 1849. Such was the state of its finances, that the expenditure was three times that of the receipts in 1853.

VENICE (Italy).—This city was founded by refugees from the fury of Attila, between A.D. 421, when a church was established in the Rialto island, and 452, when a consular government was adopted. The great Campanile was commenced in 902, and the cathedral of St. Mark was founded on the site of an earlier edifice in 977. A terrific fire which occurred in 1106 destroyed the greater part of the city, which was rebuilt in stone and marble. The celebrated columns were brought from the Holy Land in 1127, and were erected on their present site about 1180. The bank was established in 1157. A fire at the arsenal, Sept. 13, 1569, occasioned an explosion, which laid great part of the city in ruins. The bridge of the Rialto, founded in 1588, was built from the designs of Antonio da Ponte. The Dogana was erected in 1682. Venice, occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte, was ceded to Austria in 1797; and by the treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26, 1805, it was transferred to the French. The Academy of Arts was founded by Napoleon I. in 1807. On the dissolution of the French kingdom of Italy in 1814, Venice was ceded to Austria, and in 1830 it was declared a free port. An insurrection commenced under Daniel Manin, March 22,

1848, but the town was again brought under Austrian dominion Aug. 22, 1849. By the treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, Venice was declared part of the Italian confederation subject to the emperor of Austria. The bishopric of Venice was founded in 733. Councils were held here in 1040, and Aug. 14, 1177.

VENLO, or VENLOO (Holland), was captured by Marlborough, who allowed the garrison to leave with the honours of war, Sept. 23, 1702. The French general Miranda bombarded it Feb. 11, 1793. It was invested by General Moreau Oct. 8, and surrendered Oct. 26, 1794.

VENNER'S INSURRECTION.—Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper and Anabaptist preacher, headed a rising of about eighty of his followers in London, Jan. 6, 1661. They fought desperately, and killed several of the soldiers. They were, however, taken prisoners, and the leader and sixteen others were hanged, Jan. 19 and 21.

VENOSA (Italy), the ancient Venusia, was captured by the Roman consul L. Postumius, B.C. 262. T. Varro took refuge here after the defeat at Cannæ, Aug. 2, B.C. 216.

VENTILATION.—Originally no means of ventilation existed except such as were afforded by the doors and windows, or by holes in the walls and ceilings. Dr. Desaguliers was employed in 1723 to improve the ventilation of the House of Commons, and in 1734 he invented his fan-ventilator. In 1741 Samuel Sutton was ordered by government to fix a ventilator of his own invention in the *Norwich* man-of-war. Deacon introduced ventilation by means of hot air in 1813; and a similar plan was adopted by the marquis of Chabannes in ventilating the London theatres in 1816, and the House of Commons in 1820. After the destruction of the House of Commons by fire in 1834 a temporary building was erected, provided with extensive ventilating apparatus designed by Dr. Reid, whose system possessed many advantages over those preceding it. Dr. Neil Arnott's work on Warming and Ventilating appeared in 1838, and directed considerable attention to the subject. A commission to examine the laws of ventilation was appointed in 1859 at the instance of the Board of Health.

VENTRILOQUISM.—Allusion is probably made to this art by Isaiah: "And thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as of one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust." (Isaiah xxix. 4, B.C. 713.) It was practised by the Greeks, and probably by all ancient nations, and was held to be a supernatural gift. In modern times it is known to have been made use of to secure certain personal advantages by Louis Brabant, valet to Francis I. (A.D. 1515—1547). Baron Menges, of Vienna, practised the art, and produced a complete illusion on his auditors, about 1770; and M. St. Gille, at Paris,

tested his own powers in the same line before the Academy of Sciences in 1771.

VENUS, one of the planets known to the ancients, its occultation of Mercury having been observed by the Egyptians and in modern times, May 17, 1737. Her phases were discovered by Galileo in 1611. The application of her transits to determine the sun's distance was first pointed out by Halley, who announced those of 1761 and 1769. The disturbing influences of this planet on the orbits of the earth and the moon were investigated by Airy, and published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1832.

VERA CRUZ (Mexico) was built about the close of the 16th century. The island on which the fortress stands was first visited by Juan de Grimalva A.D. 1518. Cortes landed an army in 1519, and founded a town, which was afterwards abandoned. The present town was incorporated in 1615. It was blockaded by the French in 1838, and captured by the Americans March 29, 1847.

VERCELLI (Sardinia), capital of a province of the same name, the ancient *Vercellæ*, and chief city of the Libici, in Gallia Cisalpina, was the scene of an engagement between the Cimbri and the Romans, under Marius, when the former were defeated, July 30, B.C. 101. It became a somewhat important Roman municipium, after the time of Strabo, who described it as only an unfortified village, A.D. 14. In the neighbourhood were gold mines so considerable that it was prohibited to have more than 5,000 men employed in them, a law to that effect being mentioned by Pliny in 72. Eusebius was bishop of the see in the 4th century. John Scot's book on the Eucharist was burned by a council held here Sept. 1, 1050. It joined the league of Lombardy against the emperor Frederick I. in 1175. A treaty, brought about through the mediation of the duchess of Savoy, between Venice and France, was signed at Vercelli Oct. 10, 1495. The town was captured by the duke de Vendôme in 1704, and the French incorporated the province with the Cisalpine republic in 1801. The cathedral, with a library containing one of the most ancient copies of the New Testament in Latin, said to be the work of Eusebius, was built in the 16th century.

VERDE. (*See* CAPE VERDE.)

VERDEN (Hanover).—This place was the scene of the massacre of 4,500 Saxon rebels, by order of Charlemagne, A.D. 782. In 1715 it was ceded to the elector of Hanover by Frederick IV. of Denmark.

VERDUN (France). By a treaty entered into here, a redistribution of empire was effected between the sons of Louis I. (le Débonnaire) Aug. 11, A.D. 843. Henry II. of France received it in 1552, on condition of aiding the German Protestant league, and it was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. The bishopric was seized by the council of Metz in 1680. The town and citadel surrendered to the Prussians Sept. 2, 1792. Fourteen beau-

tiful young women, who had welcomed the Prussians with garlands, were sent by the French to Paris, where they were guillotined May 28, 1794. English residents and travellers in France, on the renewal of hostilities, were detained here by Napoleon I. May 22, 1803. Some English sailors detained in this manner, who lent important aid in extinguishing a fire which broke out in the town, were supplied with money by Napoleon I. out of his own purse, and sent home in 1805.

VERMONT (North America), so called from its green mountains by the French, who settled here A.D. 1731. They ceded it to the English in 1763. The state declared itself independent in January, 1777. It was admitted a member of the Federal Union in 1791, and a constitution was formed in 1793.

VERNEUIL (Battle).—The allied French and Scotch were completely defeated near this town, in France, by the English, under the duke of Bedford, Aug. 16, 1424.

VERNON GALLERY.—In 1847 Robert Vernon presented to the nation his collection of 162 paintings by modern British artists. In 1850 they were removed from the cellars at the Royal Academy, Trafalgar Square, where they had been previously exhibited, to Marlborough House; and in 1859 they were transferred to South Kensington Museum.

VERONA (Italy), under the Roman dominion, became a colony with the surname of *Augusta*. In its neighbourhood Marius completely overthrew the forces of the Cimbri, B.C. 101. (*See* VERCELLI.) The emperor Philip lost his life here A.D. 249. The city, walled during the reign of Gallienus, in 265, was besieged and captured by Constantine I. in 312. Odoacer was defeated by Theodoric near Verona, Sept. 27, 489. The city was captured by Charlemagne in 774. Schools were established by Lothaire I. in 829. Louis of Arles, defeated here by Berenger I., was made a prisoner, and had his eyes put out in 905. Berenger I., who had received the title of emperor from the pope, was assassinated by the inhabitants in 924. The march was ceded to Otho I. in 952. The emperor Henry III. bestowed it upon Guelph III. in 1047. It assumed a republican form of government in 1107, was engaged in hostilities with Padua in 1141, united in the league formed against Frederick I. with other towns of Lombardy in 1164, and submitted to Eccelino da Romano, the Ghibelline leader, in 1227. Delivered from its tyranny, it chose for its podestà Mastino dalla Scala in 1262. It was seized by Gian Galeazzo Visconte in 1387, and after an obstinate resistance surrendered to Francesco da Carrara in 1404. After a siege which reduced the inhabitants to a state of famine, it submitted to Venice in 1405, and delivered up its keys to the emperor Maximilian I. in 1509. Maximilian I. mortgaged it to Louis XII. for a sum of money in 1510. It was besieged by the French, and restored to Venice by the peace of Brussels, Dec. 4, 1516. The confederate armies captured it

in 1745. The French general-in-chief established his head quarters here June 3, 1796. A complete defeat was sustained by the French in a battle with the Austrians, March 28, 29, 30, 1799. It was secured to Austria by the congress of Vienna in 1815. A European congress held here decided upon the evacuation of Piedmont and Naples by the Austrian troops, Dec. 14, 1822. Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, defeated the Austrians here May 6, 1848. A large portion of the amphitheatre erected by the Romans was overthrown by an earthquake in 1184.

VERSAILLES (France).—A lazaret-house was established at this place as early as A.D. 1350. In 1579, Albert de Gondi, archbishop of Paris, purchased an estate here, which was bought by Louis XIII. in 1632, and made the site of a royal hunting lodge. In 1661 Louis XIV. formed the project of establishing his court at Versailles, and commenced the palace and gardens, which were sufficiently advanced to be occupied in 1672. In 1681 it became the royal residence. The chapel was completed in 1710, and the theatre in 1770. On the outbreak of the French revolution, the mob attacked Versailles and compelled the royal family to return to the Tuileries, Oct. 5 and 6, 1789. The national Museum was founded by Louis Philippe, and was inaugurated in 1837. The school of artillery for the Imperial Guard was established in 1856.

VERSAILLES (Treaties).—The following are the most important alliances and treaties concluded at Versailles :—

A.D.

- 1675. April 25. An alliance between France and Sweden is concluded at Versailles.
- 1701. March 9. An alliance between France and Bavaria is concluded at Versailles.
- 1715. April 3. An alliance between France and Sweden is concluded at Versailles.
- 1739. Jan. 13. A treaty between France and the emperor is signed at Versailles.
- 1744. June 5. An alliance is concluded between France and Prussia at Versailles.
- 1756. May 1. An alliance between France and Austria is concluded at Versailles.
- 1782. July 16. A convention is signed between France and the United States at Versailles.
- 1783. Sept. 3. Peace between Great Britain and France and Spain is concluded at Versailles. By this treaty the French recovered Pondicherry and other possessions in India, and Trincomalee was restored to the Dutch.
- 1784. July 19. A secret convention between France and Sweden is signed at Versailles.
- 1786. Sept. 26. A commercial treaty is signed at Versailles between France and England.

VERSE.—The earliest kind of verse employed in Grecian poetry was the hexameter or dactylic metre, which was said to have been invented by the mythical Pythoness Phemonoe, and which remained the standard verse for epic poetry throughout the classic period. The elegiac metre, produced by using alternate hexameter and pentameter verses, originated about the beginning of the 7th century B.C. Archilochus, who flourished B.C. 688, is the reputed inventor of iambic and

trochaic verse, and Alcæus, B.C. 611, gave his name to the alcaic verse. Arion perfected the ancient dithyrambic metre, which had been previously employed in the choral songs to Bacchus about B.C. 585. Hipponax, who flourished B.C. 540, introduced a modification of the iambic verse, known as the choliambic metre, which was specially adapted for the expression of homely sentiments. The saturnian verse, the original metre of the Roman poets, was generally ascribed to an Etruscan origin. The ancient fescennine verse was introduced at a very early period in Latium, and was perverted into a vehicle for libel, in consequence of which it was prohibited by the laws of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 451. The other metres of the Romans were founded on those of the Greeks. The metres of the moderns were chiefly derived from the Latin, and the earliest example of verse in a modern language is a fragmentary poem of Boethius in French, which has been referred to A.D. 1000. (See BLANK, LEONINE, and MACARONIC VERSE.)

VERVINS (France).—Philip II. of Spain concluded a treaty here, May 2, 1598, with Henry IV. of France, restoring all the places he had seized during the war.

VESERIS (Italy).—In an engagement on the banks of this river in Campania, the Romans under Manlius and Decius gained a great victory over the Latins, B.C. 340. The consul Decius, in the heat of the battle, seeing his troops waver, devoted himself to the infernal gods and rushed into the ranks of the enemy, where he fell covered with wounds. (See VESUVIUS.)

VESPER, or EVENING SONG.—The evening prayer of the Romish church, so named from Vesper, the evening star, is mentioned by the most ancient fathers, and was certainly celebrated in the eastern churches during the 3rd and 4th centuries.

VESPRIM (Hungary).—The fortress at this place, seized by Soliman II. A.D. 1552, was recovered from the Turks in 1598. In 1702 it was dismantled.

VESTALS.—Virgin priestesses of Vesta existed in Etruria and among the Sabines before they were instituted at Rome. Classical tradition asserts that Romulus and Remus were the sons of the vestal Iliia, who was compelled to violate her oath of chastity, and suffered death by being buried alive, B.C. 770. Numa Pompilius is regarded as the founder of the order at Rome, as he instituted four virgin priestesses of Vesta (B.C. 715 to 673). Two more were added by Tarquinius Priscus (B.C. 616 to 578), or by Servius Tullius (B.C. 578 to 534). The law of Numa inflicted death by stoning on vestals guilty of incontinence; but Tarquinius Priscus enforced the penalty of burying alive. The most celebrated instances of the infliction of this penalty, were those of the vestal Minucia, B.C. 337; Sextilia, B.C. 273; and Licinia, who, with several of her companions, was convicted of incest, B.C. 114. In every case the corruptor of a vestal's purity was

scourged to death. Domitian (A.D. 81—96) enforced the laws respecting the strict manner of the life of the vestals, and the order was finally abolished by Theodosius I. in 389.

VESUVIUS (Battle).—The armies of Latium and Rome confronted each other in the plains of Campania, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, B.C. 340. In accordance with an oracle which announced that victory should declare for whichever army first lost its generals, the plebeian consul P. Decius Mus, who, with his colleague, T. Manlius Torquatus, led the Roman legions, dashed into the Latin ranks before the commencement of the action, and was immediately slain. The superstition of the Romans was thus enlisted on their behalf, and the energy with which they fought, joined to the good generalship of Manlius, secured them a complete victory, and materially conduced to the total subjection of the Latins, which followed soon after.

VESUVIUS (Naples).—The first recorded eruption of this celebrated volcano occurred Aug. 23, A.D. 79. It resulted in the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii (*q. v.*), and occasioned the death of about 200,000 persons, including the elder Pliny. Other eruptions of less violent character occurred in 203, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1049, 1139, 1306, and 1500. An eruption which burst forth Sept. 29, 1538, resulted in the formation of Monte Nuovo. It was forced up by subterranean convulsions to a height of 413 feet in two days. A very violent eruption took place Dec. 16, 1631, and overwhelmed Torre del Greco and other villages at the foot of the mountain, besides causing the death of 18,000 persons. It was again violently active Aug. 12, 1682, when a conical projection was formed in the centre of the great crater, which was nearly filled up by a succession of small discharges in 1689. A series of violent eruptions commenced May 20, and continued till August, 1707; and on the 2nd of August the ashes, &c., were thrown with much violence upon Naples, where they produced great consternation. A violent eruption took place May 20, 1737, and the mountain commenced pouring forth destructive torrents of lava, &c., Oct. 25, 1751, and continued active for twenty-five days, during which time the central cone sank, leaving an immense gap in its place. A terrible eruption took place from Aug. 8 to 11, 1779, and a new cone was thrown up between Oct. 12, 1784, and Dec. 20, 1785. A most violent eruption, which raged from Feb., 1793, till Midsummer, 1794, and which attained its height June 15, 1794, poured a torrent of lava through Torre del Greco, where the cathedral and several churches, with most of the houses, were destroyed. A new crater opened Sept. 4, 1809, and the mountain continued more or less active for about four years. On the 22nd of Oct., 1822, a series of violent disturbances commenced, during which the great cone fell in, and vast torrents of lava were poured over the adjacent country. The village of Caposecco was overwhelmed by an eruption in Aug., 1834. It commenced

violent action Feb. 6, 1850, and remained disturbed till the end of the month, during which time a tract of nine square miles was covered by the lava. Eruptions took place from May 1 to 28, 1855; a grand one commenced May 21, 1858, and continued for some weeks, during which the crater again fell in. The mountain was again active in Aug., 1859, and a series of violent eruptions commenced Dec. 8, 1861.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—The first school for the study of this branch of pathology was established at Lyons A.D. 1761. The Veterinary College of London was founded in 1792, and marks the introduction of the science into this country.

VIATICUM.—This term was applied to the Eucharist administered to persons at the point of death, by a canon in the first general council held at Nicaea in 325. St. Basil applied it to the rite of baptism, as constituting a provision for the journey to another world.

VIAZMA (Battle).—The Russians defeated the French at this town in Russia, a greater part of which was destroyed by fire, Oct. 22, 1812.

VIBORG, VYBORG, or WYBORG (Finland).—This city of European Russia was founded A.D. 1293 by Torkel Knutson, regent of Sweden, and became the capital of Carelia. It was besieged by the Russians in 1322, 1359, and 1496, and was taken by Peter the Great in 1710. By the peace of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721, Viborg was definitely ceded to Russia by the Swedes. A treaty of alliance between Sweden and Russia was concluded at this place Feb. 28, 1609. A severe naval engagement took place off the port, between the Russians and Swedes, July 3, 1790, when the latter were defeated with the loss of nine ships of the line and three frigates, besides several smaller vessels.

VICE.—This character in the Mediæval mystery and morality plays was originally introduced as an embodiment of vice, and is stated by Hallam (*Lit. Hist.*, vol. i. part i. ch. viii. p. 45), to have gradually acquired a human individuality, in which he came very near to our well-known Punch. The devil was generally introduced in company with the Vice, and had to endure many blows from him. He was attired in a long jerkin, and wore a cap with ass's ears, and he was armed with a thin wooden dagger with which to belabour the devil. The Vice was especially popular about the beginning of the 16th century, and he ceased to be in fashion at the end of the century.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The vice-chancellor of England, a judge in equity, was first appointed by 53 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 23, 1813). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 5 (Oct. 5, 1841), two additional vice-chancellors were created. Certain provisions of these acts were repealed by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 35, s. 29 (July 15, 1850). (*See LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.*)

VICENZA (Italy), capital of a province of

the same name, and the ancient Vicentia, or Vicetia, is first mentioned as having its limits fixed by the proconsul Sex. Atilius Sarnanus, B.C. 136; and afterwards as a municipal town, B.C. 43. It was plundered by Alaric A.D. 401, and wasted with fire and sword by Attila, in 452. It joined the famous Lombard league against the emperor Frederick I. in 1175; was captured by Frederick II. in 1236, and seized by Ezzelino da Romano in 1256. It afterwards fell to Alberico, his brother, from whose tyranny it was delivered by Padua, and held in subjection in 1269. Albino and Cane dalla Scala reduced it to the Ghibelline cause in 1311, and Gian Galeazzo Visconte seized it after murdering his uncle, in 1387. Ceded to Venice in 1403, it surrendered to the plenipotentiary of the emperor Maximilian I., and was retaken by the Venetians in 1509. The French captured it, and it was wrested from them by Venice in 1510. It was occupied by French troops, under General Victor, April 28, 1797. The Austrians assailed it ineffectually May 23, 1848; and it capitulated to Radetsky after a severe bombardment June 11, 1848.

VICTORIA, daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, and the princess Maria Louisa, of Saxe-Coburg, was born May 24, 1819. She succeeded to the English throne on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837; was proclaimed queen June 22; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840. Four sons and five daughters were born of this marriage:—1. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858. 2. Albert Edward, prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841. 3. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843, married to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1, 1862. 4. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844. 5. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. 6. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1849. 7. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850. 8. Leopold George Duncan Albert, April 7, 1853; and, 9. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857. Prince Albert died, after a short illness, at Windsor Castle, Dec. 14, 1861, and was buried Dec. 23.

VICTORIA (Hong-Kong) was founded by the English in August, 1841. Its bishopric was founded in 1849.

VICTORIA CROSS for distinguished gallantry on the part of officers or privates in the army and navy was established Feb. 5, 1856. The honour was conferred by Queen Victoria upon forty-eight military men and fourteen belonging to the royal navy, in Hyde Park, June 26, 1857. Another distribution took place on Southsea common, to men who had distinguished themselves in the Crimea and during the Indian mutiny, Aug. 2, 1858.

VICTORIA BRIDGE (Canada).—This magnificent iron railway tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence was designed by

Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross, and was built by James Hodges for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, & Betts. The first portion of the north abutment coffer dam was towed into its place May 24, 1854, and the first stone of the bridge was laid the following July 20. The stone piers sustained uninjured the violent movement of the ice Jan. 4, 1855, and the first train passed over the bridge Dec. 17, 1859. The formal inauguration by the prince of Wales took place Aug. 25, 1860. The total length of the tubes is 6,592 feet, and of the bridge, 9,144 feet, or nearly two miles. It stands sixty feet above the surface of the water, and is composed of 9,044 tons of iron, held together by 1,540,000 rivets. The iron-work was all completed at the Canada Works, Birkenhead. The spans of this splendid bridge are twenty-five in number, that in the middle being 330 feet.

VICTORIA PARK (London).—By 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27 (June 21, 1841), the commissioners of Woods and Forests were empowered to complete the sale of York House to the duke of Sutherland for the sum of £72,000 and to lay the money out in the purchase of about 290 acres of land at Hackney for a royal park. It was opened to the public in 1845.

VICTORIA REGIA.—This aquatic plant, named after Queen Victoria, was discovered in the river Berbice, in Guiana, by Sir Robert Schomburgk, A.D. 1837.

VICTORY, Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar (*q. v.*), on the deck of which he received his mortal wound, and on board of which he died, Oct. 21, 1805, is kept at Portsmouth, where it is exhibited to visitors.

VICTUALLERS.—By 12 Edw. II. c. 6 (1318), officers of cities or boroughs were prohibited from selling wine or victuals during their time of office. The regulation of the provision-dealers of London was vested in the mayor and aldermen by 31 Edw. III. c. 10 (1357), and they were restrained from selling their goods at exorbitant prices by 13 Rich. II. stat. 1, c. 8 (1389). The prices of victuals were assessed and taxed by 3 Hen. VIII. c. 8 (1511), and the price was confined within certain limits, and the exportation of provisions without a license was prohibited by 25 Hen. VIII. c. 2 (1533). Further restrictions on the exportation were imposed by 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 5 (1554). The permanent fund of the licensed victuallers was founded in 1794. Their school in the Old Kent Road was instituted in 1803, and their asylum in 1827. (*See* **ALB** and **BEER, LICENSES, &c.**)

VICTUALLING OFFICE.—The victualling office erected at Deptford, A.D. 1745, was destroyed by fire in 1749. In August, 1785, the department was removed from Tower-hill, the clerks' offices being transferred to Somerset House and the workshops for the preparation of provisions to Deptford. The Royal Clarence Victualling-yard was transferred from Portsmouth to Gosport in 1828.

VIENNA (Austria).—This city is supposed

to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, which is memorable as the place where the emperor Marcus Aurelius expired, A.D. 180.

A.D.
791. Vienna is annexed to the empire of Charlemagne.

984. Vienna is made the capital of the margraviate of Austria.

1142. The modern town is founded.

151. It is erected into a city.

1198. It is surrounded by walls.

1237. Frederick II. erects it into an imperial city.

1267. May 10. A council is held against the injustice and violence committed during the vacancy of the imperial throne.

1277. It is taken by Rodolph of Habsburg.

1353. The cathedral of St. Stephen's is founded.

1385. The university is founded.

1462. The Viennese revolt and besiege the emperor Frederick III. in his own quarter of the town.

1477. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, fails in an attempt to besiege Vienna.

1485. Vienna surrenders to Matthias Corvinus.

1529. Sept. 26 to Oct. 14. The Turks, under Soliman II., besiege Vienna, and are compelled to retire by the emperor Charles V.

1619. Vienna is attacked by the Bohemians.

1683. July 14 to Sept. 12. The Turks are compelled to raise the siege of Vienna by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles, duke of Lorraine.

1705. The Academy of Fine Arts is founded.

1785. The Josephine Medical Academy is founded.

1805. Nov. 12. The French seize Vienna.

1809. May 13. Vienna again surrenders to Napoleon I.

1815. March 13. The allies publish the declaration of Vienna, by which Napoleon I. is outlawed.

1830. Considerable injury is occasioned by an inundation of the Danube.

1848. March 13. An insurrection breaks out at Vienna. May 17. The emperor Ferdinand II. is compelled to quit the city. Aug. 12. The emperor returns. Oct. 6. A second insurrection breaks out. Oct. 7. The emperor again leaves the city. Oct. 28. Vienna is bombarded by Jellachich and Windischgratz. Oct. 31. The rebels surrender.

1852. May 8. Nicholas I. of Russia visits Vienna. Sept. 30. Funeral services are performed in honour of the duke of Wellington.

1857. Strangers are permitted to enter Vienna without passports.

1858. The fortifications are demolished preparatory to the extension of the city.

1860. March 5. The Reichsrath is re-established by patent.

VIENNA (Congress).—The first congress of Vienna was convened by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, for the settlement of the affairs of Europe after the abdication of the emperor Napoleon I. The 1st of August was the day appointed for the opening of the congress; but it was afterwards resolved that the meeting should be postponed till October. The duke of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Vienna Sept. 17; the kings of Denmark and Württemberg, and the duke of Saxe-Coburg, Sept. 22; the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, Sept. 25; the king of Bavaria and the duke of Brunswick, Sept. 28; the elector of Hesse and the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, Sept. 30; and the grand-duke of Baden, Oct. 2. Besides the sovereign princes, the congress was composed of

plenipotentiaries from the courts of Austria (Prince Metternich and others), Spain, France (Prince Talleyrand, &c.), Great Britain (Lord Castlereagh, and afterwards the duke of Wellington, with others), Portugal, Prussia, Russia (Count Nesselrode, &c.), Sweden, Denmark, and other minor states. The first official declaration of the congress was issued Oct. 8, and announced the postponement of the formal opening till Nov. 1, when business commenced under the presidency of Prince Metternich. After the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, and the establishment of the monarchy of the Hundred Days, the congress published a declaration March 13, 1815, announcing that he had thereby broken all civil and social ties, and had rendered himself a political outlaw. The principal arrangements of the congress were collected in one grand act of 121 articles, which was signed by the ministers of Great Britain, Austria, France, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, June 9, 1815.—On the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war, a conference of the representatives of the four great powers assembled at Vienna, for the purpose of adjusting the question peacefully, July 24, 1853. On the 31st of July the congress adopted the celebrated Vienna note. It was accepted by Russia Aug. 10, but the Turkish government demanded some alterations, Aug. 19, which were rejected by the czar Sept. 7. The result was the declaration of war by Turkey, Oct. 5. The congress addressed another note to the Porte, expressing the regret of the great powers at the war, and requesting information on the conditions on which Turkey would treat for peace, Dec. 5, and the Turkish government, in a reply dated Dec. 31, named the earliest possible evacuation of the principalities, the renewal of treaties, the maintenance of the religious privileges of all communities, and a definite regulation of the Holy Places, as the indispensable grounds of negotiation. These four points were admitted by the congress Jan. 13, 1854, and on the 16th the meeting was dissolved.—A third congress assembled March 15, 1855, composed of plenipotentiaries from Great Britain (Lord John Russell and the earl of Westmoreland), France, Austria, Turkey, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff), and after agreeing on the questions relative to the principalities, and to the navigation of the Danube, a dispute commenced respecting the restriction of Russian power in the Black Sea, which resulted in an adjournment of the congress March 26. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Aali Pasha arrived at Vienna as additional ministers April 6, and negotiations were resumed April 17. Lord John Russell withdrew from Vienna April 23, in consequence of the dissatisfaction his policy had created in England, and Drouyn de Lhuys also left the conference April 27. The congress terminated without producing any satisfactory results June 4.

VIENNA (Treaties).—The following is a list of the most important treaties that have been concluded at Vienna.

- A.D.
 1606. June 20. The Religious Peace of Vienna is concluded between the emperor Rodolph II. and the Hungarian Protestants.
 1671. Sept. 1. A secret alliance between France and the emperor Leopold I. is signed at Vienna.
 1689. May 12. An alliance against France is concluded by Holland and the emperor Leopold I. at Vienna.
 1725. A peace and an alliance are concluded at Vienna by Germany and Spain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction, and Germany agreed to furnish a force for restoring Gibraltar to Spain, and to endeavour to restore the Stuarts to the English throne.
 1726. Aug. 6. An alliance between the emperor Charles VI. and Catharine I., empress of Russia, is concluded at Vienna.
 1731. March 16. A treaty is concluded at Vienna between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland. By this treaty Great Britain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. Spain acceded to it July 22.
 1738. Nov. 18. A definitive peace between France and Germany is concluded at Vienna. By this treaty Lorraine is ceded to France, which agrees to the Pragmatic Sanction.
 1757. Oct. 30. Maria Theresa guarantees the possession of Berg and Juliers to the elector palatine, by a treaty signed at Vienna.
 1791. July 25. An alliance between the emperor Leopold II. and Prussia is signed at Vienna.
 1809. Oct. 14. Peace between Napoleon I. and Austria is signed at Schönbrunn, an imperial palace in the suburbs of Vienna. Austria cedes Dalmanitz, the Tyrol, &c., to France, and unites with France and Russia in their prohibitory system with regard to England.
 1815. March 25. Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia conclude an alliance at Vienna. May 31. A treaty is concluded between Holland on one side, and Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia on the other. The allies agree to an extension of the Dutch territories, and declare the house of Orange the royal family of Holland. June 4. Denmark cedes Swedish Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia in exchange for Lauenburg by a treaty concluded between the two powers at Vienna. June 8. An act vesting the administration of the German states in a general diet is signed at Vienna.

VIENNE (France), the Roman Vienna, a flourishing and an important town of the Allobroges. The emperor Valentinian II. was murdered here May 15, A.D. 392. It was besieged by the German and French princes in 880, and surrendered to Carloman in 882. Servetus escaped from prison here, and was burned in effigy June 17, 1553. A Roman temple still exists, which has been converted into a museum, and near the town is a pyramidal monument called Pontius Pilate's Tomb. Councils were held here in April, 870; in 892; Jan. 31, 1060; Sept. 13, 1112; in 1118; January, 1200; and the fifteenth general council, from Oct. 16, 1311, to May 6, 1312.

Vigo (Spain) was taken and burned by the expedition under Drake and Norris, despatched by Elizabeth to attempt to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal, A.D. 1599. Sir George Rooke destroyed a fleet of Spanish galleons in its harbour, capturing booty that was estimated at 6,000,000 dollars, Oct. 12, 1702. Its garrison surren-

dered to Lord Cobham, who carried off 43 pieces of ordnance, 8,000 muskets, 2,000 barrels of gunpowder, and a number of slave sloops, Oct. 10, 1719.

VILLA FRANCA (Battle) was gained by Sir Stapleton Cotton at this town, in Portugal, over the French forces of Marshal Soult, April 11, 1812. The pursuit was maintained for four miles, and the French lost several officers and 128 men in prisoners, besides their killed and wounded.

VILLA FRANCA OF VILLEFRANCHE (Lombardy).—This town was founded by Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, during the 13th century, and is celebrated for the preliminary treaty of peace which was concluded here between the emperors of France and Austria July 11, 1859, by which Austria abandoned Lombardy to Sardinia. (See ZURICH.)

VILLA FRANCA (Sardinia).—This small port in the Mediterranean was purchased Nov. 19, 1858, for twenty years, by a Russian company as a station for steamboats, and was almost immediately occupied by two Russian ships of war. The English government opposed this transaction as an encroachment on the part of Russia in the Mediterranean.

VILLAIN, or VILLEIN.—The name applied by the Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans to their slaves. After the Conquest, A.D. 1066, there were four classes of slaves in England: villains in gross, who were the absolute property of their masters, and were employed in the most menial offices; villains regardant, otherwise styled prædial slaves, who were attached to the soil, and followed the occupation of husbandmen; and two smaller divisions, known as *cottarii* and *bordarii*. The method for the amercement of villains is prescribed by 9 Hen. III. c. 14 (1225), and their performance of homage to their feudal lords is regulated by 17 Edw. II. stat. 2 (1324). By 25 Edw. III. stat. 5, c. 18 (1350), a lord was empowered to seize his villain notwithstanding a writ of *Libertate probanda*. (See FEUDAL LAWS and SLAVERY.)

VILLINGSHAUSEN (Battle). (See KIRCH-DENKERN.)

VILNA, or WILNA (Russia), is the capital of a government of the same name. A treaty by which Gothard Kettler, last grand master of the Livonian knights, ceded Livonia to Poland, was signed here A.D. 1561. Protestants were admitted to equal privileges with Roman Catholics by the diet assembled at Vilna in 1563. A truce between Russia and Poland was agreed to here in 1656. It was occupied by Napoleon I. on his march to Moscow, June 28, 1812; and the remnant of his army, on their return in December, were driven from the city by the Cossacks.

VIMEIRA (Battle).—General Junot, who received from Napoleon I. the title of duc d'Abrantes, attacked Wellington near this town, Aug. 21, 1808. The French were completely defeated, with a loss of fourteen guns and many prisoners.

VIMORI (Battle).—A German army raised

in the cause of Henry of Navarre, was attacked here by the duke of Guise, and dispersed Oct. 27, 1587.

VINCENNES (France).—Henry V. of England having fallen ill at Corbeil, was removed to the Bois de Vincennes, where he expired, Aug. 31, 1422. In its state prison Condé was confined Jan. 18, 1650; the cardinal de Retz Dec. 19, 1652; and Mirabeau for three years and a half. The castle was attacked by a Parisian mob Feb. 28, 1791. The duke d'Enghien was shot here by order of Napoleon I., March 20, 1804. When the allies appeared before it in 1815, the governor-general Daumenil saved it by threatening to blow it up.

VINCENT. (*See* CAPE ST. VINCENT.)

VINCENT, St. (West Indies), was discovered by Columbus A.D. 1498. Charles II. included it with the Barbadoes and several other islands under one government, in 1672; the French began to colonize the island in 1714; it was ceded to England in 1763; captured by the French, June 17, 1779; and restored to England in 1783. An insurrection of the Caribs was put down Oct. 1, 1795. Another, aided by the French republicans, terminated in the surrender of 5,000 blacks to General Hunter. They were transported to the island of Rattan in November, 1796. An alarming eruption of the volcano Souffrière took place in 1812.

VINCY (Battle).—Charles Martel, son of Pepin d'Heristal, encountered the Neustrians under Raginfried at this place, near Cambray, May 21, 717, and gained a victory which made him master of all Neustria.

VINDELICIA (Germany), inhabited by a Celtic tribe, the Vindelici, was conquered by Tiberius I., and many of the people were transported into other countries, B.C. 15.

VINE and VINE DISEASE.—Noah is said to have planted a vineyard, B.C. 2247 (Gen. ix. 20). It is supposed that the culture of the vine passed from Persia into Asia Minor, and thence into Greece and Southern Europe, and it is known to have been introduced into France by the Phœcean founders of Marseilles, B.C. 600. It is supposed that vines were first brought to England by command of the emperor Probus, about A.D. 280, and the Venerable Bede speaks of vineyards as common objects in this country in 731. Vines were planted at Tokay, in Hungary, in the 13th century. They were introduced into Madeira about the year 1421, and were first planted at the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch in 1650. The Catawba vine of America first attracted attention about 1826. The vine disease, *Oidium Tuckeri*, first appeared in an English hothouse in 1845. In 1847 it was noticed in France; and in 1851 its destructive ravages extended to Italy.

VINEGAR HILL (Battle).—The Irish rebels were defeated at Vinegar Hill, Wexford, their principal camp or station, by General Lake, June 21, 1798.

VINTNERS' COMPANY.—The vintners of London were incorporated by Edward III. A.D. 1365, and confirmed by Henry VI. in 1381.

1436. The site of their hall in Thames Street was granted by Sir John Stodie in 1357. The present building is of modern date.

VIOL, VIOLIN, &c.—The viol, a six-stringed fretted instrument played with a bow, existed as early as the 8th century A.D., and the violin, which differs in having only four strings, dates from about the same period. During the Middle Ages the violin was regarded as a vulgar instrument unworthy the attention of musicians of refinement, and it was not till the Italian Baltazarini was sent as a leader of a band of violins to France, for the gratification of Catherine of Medicis, that it became fashionable. About the beginning of the 17th century it became an important instrument in concerted pieces, and the celebrated violins of the Amati family, of Cremona, were made in great quantities as early as 1620. Charles II. rendered the violin a fashionable English instrument soon after his restoration in 1660. Nicolo Paganini, the most eminent violinist of any age, was born at Genoa in 1784. He visited England in 1831, and died at Nice in 1840.

VIRGINIA (North America) received its name from Queen Elizabeth after the return of Sir Walter Raleigh, A.D. 1584. James I. granted a patent of the southern part of the state to a London company in 1606; and the first colonists, one hundred and five in number, settled on the banks of the James river, calling the place James Town, in honour of the king, May 13, 1607. The colony met with many disasters, but was recruited by fresh emigrants, who arrived with Lord Delaware as governor June 10, 1610, and by another batch, under Sir Thomas Gates, in August, 1611. A constitution was given to the colony in July, 1621. A general slaughter of the settlers was committed March 22, 1622, by the Indians, who attempted a similar atrocity, but only partially succeeded, April 18, 1644. The first constitution was adopted for legislative purposes June 29, 1776. The importation of slaves was forbidden by the state legislature, under heavy penalties, in 1778. Its constitution was revised in 1830. Virginia seceded from the United States April 18, 1861.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (Atlantic), called Las Virgines, in honour of the virgins of the Romish ritual, by Columbus, who discovered them on his second voyage, A.D. 1494. Dutch buccaneers, who settled in Tortola in 1648, were expelled by the English in 1666. St. Thomas's was settled by the Danes in 1672. St. John's was also appropriated by the Danes, who were dispossessed of both islands by the English in 1801; they were, however, restored in 1802. This group, again captured by the English in 1807, was restored to Denmark in 1815. Cholera ravaged the islands in 1853 and 1854. A new constitution was granted them in 1854.

VISCOUNT.—The title, created by patent, was first conferred on John, Lord Beaumont,

accompanied with a grant of lands in France, by Henry VI., Feb. 10, 1440.

VISEU (Portugal).—Alfonso V. of Leon was killed while besieging this town, A.D. 1028. It was captured by Ferdinand I. of Castile in 1040.

VISIGOTHS, or **THERVINGI**.—The division of the great Gothic nation into the Eastern or Ostrogoths (*q. v.*), and Western, or Visigoths, took place about A.D. 330. In 365 the Visigoths assisted Procopius against the Romans. Valens permitted them to settle south of the Danube in 376, and in 382 they tendered their submission to the Romans, when Theodosius I. granted them permission to occupy Thrace. In 395 they ravaged Thessaly, under their leader Alaric, whom they elected king in 398, and in 400 they invaded Italy. They took Rome Aug. 24, 410, and established a kingdom in the south of Gaul in 412. They penetrated into Spain, and established a monarchy in that country in 419. Clóvis expelled them from France in 507, and the Moors overthrew their power in Spain in 711.

VITEBSK, or **WITEPSK** (Russia).—The Russians, to the number of 80,000, under Barclay de Tolly, retreated to this place on the left bank of the Dwina, July 25, 1812. They broke up their camp within sight of the French army, and commenced their march towards Smolensko to effect a junction with Bagration, July 27. The French having taken possession, were driven out by Wittgenstein, Nov. 7. An engagement between the troops in its neighbourhood, resulting in a loss on each side of 3,000 men, proved rather favourable to the Russians, Nov. 14, 1812.

VITERBO (Italy), capital of a legation of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the Fanum Voltumnæ, where the ancient Etruscans held their confederate assemblies, is said to have been built or enclosed by Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings (A.D. 757—774). Having maintained its independence as a free municipality, it was obliged to submit to Rome about 1200. The Romans marched against it and were ignominiously defeated by the Viterbans, led by the count of Toulouse and the bishop of Winchester, in 1234. A treaty was concluded here in 1267, between Charles of Anjou and Baldwin II., who had fled to Italy after the fall of Constantinople. It was captured by Ladislaus, king of Naples, in 1413. A defensive alliance was also formed here between Pope Leo X. and Francis I., king of France, in Oct. 1515. The town-hall was commenced in 1264, and the episcopal palace, containing the great hall, where several popes of the Middle Ages were elected, was built in the 13th century. There is a tradition that Prince Henry, son of the earl of Cornwall, was murdered at the high altar of the cathedral by Guy de Montfort, who fell at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265. Pope Adrian IV., an Englishman, compelled the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa) to hold the stirrup of his mule while he dis-

mounted at the piazza before the cathedral in 1155.

VITRY (France).—This town, formerly a place of considerable importance, was seized and burned by Louis VII. A.D. 1144, when 1,300 of the inhabitants perished from fire in a church. In expiation of this offence the king undertook the second crusade in 1146. Vitry, after having been gradually restored, was again destroyed by Charles V. in 1544, in consequence of which Francis I. founded Vitry-le-François at a little distance from the original town in 1545. The new city was seized by the allies in 1814.

VITTORIA (Spain) was so named by Sancho IV. of Navarre, to commemorate a victory over the Moors, about A.D. 1180. It was occupied by the French in 1808. A signal victory was gained here by Wellington over the French, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan, June 21, 1813. So complete was their rout, that of the 70,000 men who marched under the French standard, not one man remained on Spanish soil June 27.

VIVARIUM. (See **AQUAVIVARIUM**.)

VIZIER.—"Who among you will be my vizier?" (*i. e.* burden-bearer) asked Mohammed among forty of his followers at the commencement of his career, A.D. 609. Among the Turks the office of grand vizier was created for Aladin, the brother of Orchan, in 1326. So precarious was their position, that three years and a half was the average tenure of 115 who had filled it down to 1683. The office of grand vizier was abolished in Turkey in 1838.

VLADIMIR, or **WLADIMIR** (Russia).—This city, founded A.D. 1158, is one of the most ancient in Russia. It was originally a place of great importance, and, until 1313, was the seat of the government, and the residence of the grand duke, but it is now sunk into insignificance.

VLISSINGEN. (See **FLUSHING**.)

VOCONIAN LAW, abolishing the right of female inheritance, and restricting legacies to women to the sum of 100,000 sesterces, was enacted at Rome B.C. 169.

VOIRON (Battle).—Clodomir having killed Sigismund, king of the Burgundians, was defeated and slain at this place, on the Rhone, by Gondemar, the brother of Sigismund, who was acknowledged king in his stead, A.D. 524.

VOLCANO.—Monte Nuovo, a Neapolitan volcano, was thrown up during an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 1538. Jorullo, in Mexico, suddenly rose to a height of 1,600 feet in 1759, and has remained quiescent ever since; and the volcano of Izalco, in Central America, was thrown up Feb. 23, 1770, and has been in action from that time till the present. Graham's Island, or Ferdinandea, a volcanic island in the Mediterranean Sea, was heaved up from a depth of 100 fathoms to a height of 230 feet above the water, July 31, 1831, and remained visible for three months, when it again sank below the surface. (See **ÆTNA**, **HECLA**, and **VESUVIUS**.)

VOLSCI, a branch of the same family as the Umbrians and Oscans, inhabiting a portion of ancient Latium, first appear in Roman history as a numerous and warlike people, whose capital city, Suessa Pometia, was captured by Tarquin II. The spoils taken from it were employed to build the Capitol. An army sent by them to besiege Rome was completely routed. The consul Virginius and Coriolanus defeated them in different engagements, B.C. 487. Coriolanus is said to have found refuge with them after his banishment from Rome, and to have led them against the Romans, who were compelled to sue for peace, as the city was about to be invested by his victorious troops, B.C. 490. Having leagued with the Æqui, both nations were defeated by the Romans, B.C. 431. Camillus routed them and took their capital, B.C. 388; and again at Satricum he took their camp by storm and captured a great number of prisoners, B.C. 381. A coalition of the Volsci and the Latins was subdued by the Romans B.C. 377. Valerius Corvus defeated them, storming and burning the town of Satricum, B.C. 346. The whole of the Volscian people having submitted to Rome, received the privilege of citizens before B.C. 304.

VOLSCINIANS, or **VULSCINIANS**, an ancient Etrurian people, who made an incursion into Roman territory during a famine, B.C. 391. They were beaten, and lost five thousand in prisoners, and were finally subjugated by the Romans B.C. 280. The conquerors razed their town, and compelled the remaining inhabitants to migrate to another spot.

VOLTAIC PILE, **VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY**, or **GALVANISM** (*q. v.*), was first erected into a science in consequence of Alessandro Volta's publication of the contact theory of galvanism, A.D. 1793. The pile was first constructed by Volta in 1800, and has undergone numerous improvements by Grove, Bunsen, and other men of science.

VOLTERRA (Italy), on the site of Volaterræ, one of the most ancient of the Etruscan cities, offered a brave resistance to the consul L. Scipio B.C. 298. It was afterwards admitted as a dependent ally of Rome, and furnished supplies for the fleet of Scipio in the second Punic war, B.C. 205. It opened its gates to Sylla after a two years' blockade, B.C. 88. Upon the fall of the empire, it passed successively under the power of the Vandals and the Lombards. The latter were driven out by Charlemagne in the 8th century. Its palace was constructed in the 10th century. The town-hall, with its museum of Etruscan remains, the most valuable in Italy, was built A.D. 1208-1257. The cathedral was built about 1254. The citadel was converted into a house of correction in 1818. A bed of alum discovered near the city was claimed by the Florentine government in 1472.

VOLTRI (Italy) was occupied by the allied Austrian and Sardinian forces A.D. 1795. A series of combats between them and the

French, extending over fifteen days, took place in its neighbourhood in the month of April. Both sides suffered severe loss. The French, under Massena, sustained a complete defeat here from the Austrians, commanded by Melas, April 18, 1800.

VOLUNTEERS.—The oldest volunteer corps connected with the British army is the Honourable Artillery Company, which was first raised A.D. 1585, and restored in 1610.

A.D.

1778. Volunteer regiments for service in the American war are enrolled in some of the chief English cities.

1779. Oct. 12. A regiment of Irish volunteers under the earl of Leinster, musters 20,000 strong at Dublin to support the parliament in demanding free trade.

1782. The earl of Shelburne proposes the formation of volunteer corps as a protection against French invasion.

1794. March. Volunteer corps are raised in England in consequence of an anticipated invasion by the French republicans.

1799. June 4. George III. reviews upwards of 8,000 volunteers in Hyde Park.

1803. Numerous volunteer corps, enrolled for the defence of the country against Napoleon I., are regulated by 44 Geo. III. c. 54. Aug. 10. The volunteers receive the thanks of the House of Commons. Oct. 26. George III. reviews 12,401 London volunteers in Hyde Park. Oct. 28. He reviews 14,676 Westminster, Lambeth, and Southwark volunteers.

1804. June 5. The volunteer system is regulated by 44 Geo. III. c. 54.

1852. March 26. The Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Battalion is formed.

1853. Aug. 3. The Victoria Rifles are enrolled.

1859. May 12. The Secretary of War publishes a circular announcing the intended establishment of volunteer rifle corps under the provisions of the act of 1803. June. Rifle corps are formed throughout the United Kingdom. Aug. 10. Rules for the government of rifle corps not in actual service, and formed by a committee of volunteers, are issued by the War Office. Nov. The National Rifle Association is formed at London under the presidency of Mr. Sidney (afterwards Lord) Herbert, secretary for war, and with the Queen and Prince Albert for its patrons.

1860. March 7. The Queen receives 2,500 officers of volunteer rifle brigades at a levée at St. James's. June 23. About 21,000 volunteers are reviewed by the Queen in Hyde Park. July 2. The first meeting of the National Rifle Association takes place on Wimbledon Common, when Mr. Edward Ross gains the first prize, and M. Thorel of Geneva greatly distinguishes himself. July 14. A sham fight of the London volunteers is held at Camden Park, Chiselmhurst. Aug. 7. The Queen reviews the Scotch volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh. Sept. 1. The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley.

1861. Feb. 16. Lord Herbert of Lea resigns the presidency of the National Rifle Association. April 1 (Easter Monday). Volunteer sham fights take place at Brighton, Wimbledon, &c. July 4 to 14. The second meeting of the National Association takes place at Wimbledon, when the Queen's cup, worth £250, is won by Mr. Jopling, of the South Middlesex corps.

1862. April 21 (Easter Monday). Lord Clyde reviews about 20,000 volunteers at Brighton. July. The third meeting of the National Rifle Association is held at Wimbledon.

VOSSEM (Treaty).—A peace was concluded between France and the elector of Brandenburg at this town of Brabant, June 6, 1673.

VOUGLÉ (Battle).—Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of the Franks, at this place, near Poitiers, in France, A.D. 507.

VOYAGES. (See CIRCUMNAVIGATION, &c.)

VULGATE, the name of the Latin translation of the Bible sanctioned by the Romish church, was commenced by St. Jerome about A.D. 385. The Gospels were completed in 387, and the Old Testament about 405. The first printed edition of the Vulgate was that of Gutenberg, published at Mentz in 1462, and an attempt to restore the text to the state in which it was left by Jerome was made by Robert Stephens in 1528. The council of Trent declared the Vulgate authentic, April 8, 1546, and in 1589 an edition was printed at the Vatican, and sanctioned by a bull of Pope Sixtus V. This edition was superseded by another, which was printed by order of Clement VIII. in 1592, and this is the version still used by Roman Catholics.

W.

WAAL (Holland).—The French defeated the advanced posts of the English army on the banks of this river, Oct. 19, 1794, and were in turn defeated here by the English and Dutch towards the end of the same month. It was crossed by the French on the ice, to make a winter campaign in Holland, towards the end of December, 1794. A skirmish between the English, under Wellington, and the French, took place here Jan. 15, 1795.

WADHAM COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife, A.D. 1613, for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. Dr. Humphrey Hody founded ten exhibitions—four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek—in 1706. Richard Warner bequeathed an exhibition for the study of botany in 1775. John Goodridge left lands, &c., to the value of £60 a year to the college, Nov. 25, 1654; and Lord Wyndham bequeathed £2,000 in 1745. Its greatest benefactor was the Rev. John Wills, who, in 1806, bequeathed £90 a year for a law exhibition to a fellow, £18 a year for a law exhibition to a scholar, £90 a year for a medical exhibition to a fellow, and £18 a year for a medical exhibition to a scholar, besides bequests to a fund for the purchase of livings. The chapel was consecrated April 29, 1613. The altar was paved with black and white marble in 1677, and the rest of the chapel in 1678. An additional building was erected on the south side of the college in 1694.

WAFER.—The bread used in the Eucharist by the Lutherans and Roman Catholics is called a wafer. It is in the shape of a denarius, or penny, to represent, according to some,

the money for which Jesus was betrayed; and its use was first introduced in the 11th century. Bernoldus, in his "De Ordine Romano," written in 1089, condemns the substitution of the wafer for bread.

WAFERS.—The oldest seal with red wafers, according to Beckmann, is dated A.D. 1624. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (ix. 410) mentions a letter, dated April, 1607, in his possession, sealed with a red wafer. Wafers were only used by private persons in the 17th century. Their use on public seals commenced in the 18th century.

WAGER OF BATTEL. (See ASSIZE OF BATTEL.)

WAGES.—The earliest attempts to regulate the price of labour in this country arose in consequence of the depopulation occasioned, A.D. 1346 and the following years, by the plague, which reduced the number of the working class to such an extent that the supply of labour proved inadequate to the demand, and an immediate rise of wages was the result. The consequence was, the passing of the Statute of Labourers, 25 Edw. III. stat. 1 (1350), which limited the rate of wages. Further regulations were imposed by 13 Rich. II. c. 8 (1389), 23 Hen. VI. c. 12 (1444), and 11 Hen. VII. c. 22 (1496). These statutes were amended by 5 Eliz. c. 4 (1562), and 1 James I. c. 6 (1604), which entrusted the decision of disputes respecting wages, to justices, sheriffs, mayors, &c. This jurisdiction was abolished by 53 Geo. III. c. 40 (April 15, 1813). By 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37 (Oct. 15, 1831), numerous statutes prohibiting the payment of wages in goods were repealed, and by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (Aug. 1, 1849), clerks and servants of bankrupts are entitled to at least one quarter's wages in full, provided the amount does not exceed £30. The following table, extracted from Tooke's "History of Prices," vi. 389, exhibits the average daily wages of agricultural labourers in England during the periods stated:—

A.D.	Wages per Day.	A.D.	Wages per Day.
1200-1299	4d.	1701-1766	12s.
1300-1399	5½d.	1767-1789	15s.
1400-1499	6½d.	1790-1800	17d.
1500-1599	6½d.	1790-1803	20d.
1600-1699	10½d.	1804-1810	24d.
1700-1799	15d.	1811	25½d.

(See LABOURERS, &c.)

WAGGONS.—Pharaoh sent waggons to convey Jacob and his family from Canaan to Egypt, B.C. 1706 (Gen. xlv. 19), and some rude vehicle existed among all the nations of antiquity, and was employed for agricultural purposes during the Middle Ages. Long waggons, for the conveyance of passengers and goods from London to some of the principal provincial towns, were started in 1605, but did not meet with much success. They were supplanted by waggon-coaches, which continued to be the chief means of conveyance until the establishment of stage-coaches (q. v.). Waggoners, or common carriers, were regulated by 3 Will. & Mary, c. 12

(1691), which was amended by 21 Geo. II. c. 28 (1748).

WAGRAM, (Battle,) fought at this village, near Vienna, between the French, under Napoleon I., and the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, July 6, 1809. The former were victorious. This led to the peace of Schönbrunn (*q.v.*), and the marriage of Napoleon I. with the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

WAHABEES, a Mohammedan reforming sect, originated by Abd el Wahab, in Arabia, about A.D. 1748. They made a successful campaign against Ghaleb, the grand sheik of Mecca, in 1792 and 1793; repelled an attack by Soliman, pasha of Bagdad, in 1797; and totally destroyed a Turkish army sent against them in 1801. They took Mecca in 1803, and Medina the same year; conquered the greater part of Arabia, and overran Syria. Mohammed Ali sent an army against them, which they defeated near Medina, in 1812; but the Egyptians took that town in the same year. The Wahabees, defeated at Zohran, were victorious at Brissel, in 1815, when a peace was concluded. Ibrahim Pasha made war upon them in 1816, and, after an obstinate resistance, drove them into Derayah in 1818, which he took in December of the same year, and sent Abdullah, their chief, and several of his family, to Constantinople, where they were beheaded. The greater part of the territories conquered by the Wahabees fell under the authority of Mohammed Ali; but they gave him much trouble, by fomenting insurrections, in 1827, 1834, 1838, and 1839.

WAHLSTATT (Battles).—This Prussian village was the scene of a great victory gained by the duke of Silesia over the Mongol Tartars, A.D. 1241. Blucher defeated the French at the same place, Aug. 26, 1813, and received, in consequence, the title of Prince of Wahlstatt. The latter battle is frequently spoken of as the battle of Katzbach (*q.v.*), from a small stream that runs through the plain in which it was fought.

WAISTCOAT.—This term originally signified an under-garment, reaching to the waist. The waistcoat afterwards became the principal male garment, and superseded the doublet; but in the 17th century it resumed its original meaning, and acquired the same character which it still possesses. Pepys, in 1663, mentions seeing the queen "in a white laced waistcoat." During the reign of Charles II., gentlemen wore waistcoats reaching to the knees, and this fashion continued till about 1772, when the members of the Macaroni club (*q.v.*) introduced short waistcoats.

WAITZEN (Hungary).—The Hungarian insurgents took this town by storm April 9, 1849, and repulsed the Russians with great slaughter July 15. They were defeated the next day by the Russians, who entered the town.

WAKEFIELD (Yorkshire), supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans, formed part of the royal demesne in the

reign of Edward the Confessor. The manor was granted by Henry I., about A.D. 1107, to William, Earl Warren in whose family it remained till the middle of the 14th century, when it reverted to the crown. It was granted to the earl of Holland by Charles I., and was purchased by the duke of Leeds in 1700. A sanguinary battle was fought here Dec. 30, 1460, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, in which the latter were defeated, and Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV., was slain. The Royalists were defeated here by Fairfax May 21, 1643. The parish church of All Saints was built in the reign of Henry III. The font bears the initials of Charles II., and the date is 1611. The bridge was built in the reign of Edward III. The Free Grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1592. The Green-coat school was established in 1707. The church of St. John was built in 1795, and was made parochial in 1815. The Court-house was erected in 1806, a corn-exchange in 1823, and a more commodious building in 1837. The Literary and Philosophical Society was founded in 1827; the Proprietary school was opened in 1834; and Trinity church was built in 1840.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.—This expedition, for checking the growing influence of Napoleon I. in Holland, and preventing the consequent injury apprehended to English commerce, consisted of 30,000 men, under the command of Lord Chatham, brother of the great William Pitt. Lord Chatham received his instructions July 16, 1809. The expedition sailed from England, in a fleet of thirty-seven ships of the line and twenty-three frigates, besides numerous smaller vessels, July 28, 1809, and landed in Walcheren, the principal island of the Dutch province of Zealand, July 30. Middelburg, the chief town of the island, and Goes, the capital of South Beveland, were immediately occupied, and Balitz was evacuated by the French Aug. 2, and seized the following day. Instead of proceeding to capture Antwerp, which was the grand object of the expedition, Lord Chatham next invested Flushing, which surrendered, after a vigorous bombardment, Aug. 16. In the mean time, however, the French forces had assembled around Antwerp; and as the marsh fever of the Low Countries began to appear among the English troops, it was decided, in the beginning of September, to withdraw into the island of Walcheren. As the mortality continued on the increase, orders were issued for the evacuation of the island Nov. 23; and before Christmas the entire force had embarked. The total number of deaths during the occupation amounted to 7,000, and the sick sent home at various times to 12,863. Considerable indignation having been felt at the failure of the expedition, a select committee of inquiry was nominated by the House of Commons Feb. 6, 1810. After a long adjourned debate, a majority of forty-eight declared in favour of the ministerial policy March 30.

WALDECK (Germany).—This small principality was created A.D. 1692. Its first prince was George Frederick, a celebrated imperial general, who was born in 1620, and died in 1692. Prince Christian Augustus, born in 1744, signalized himself in the wars against the French during the Revolution, and is said to have originated the plan of the successful attack on the French lines of Weissenburg, in Alsace, Oct. 13, 1793. The prince of Waldeck granted a constitution to his subjects in August, 1852.

WALDENSES. (See **VALDENSES.**)

WALES, the ancient Cambria, or Britannia Septentrionalis, or Secunda, was a distinct principality before the invasion of Cæsar, and maintained its independence throughout the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions. The modern Welsh are said to be descendants of the ancient Britons, who fled to the fastnesses of Wales in order to escape from the Saxon tyrants.

A.D.

58. Suetonius Paulinus invades Wales.
60. Christianity is said to have been first preached in Wales about this year.
61. Paulinus takes Mona, or Anglesey (*q. v.*).
75. Julius Frontinus conquers the Silures, inhabitants of Monmouthshire and the adjacent country.
78. Julius Agricola invades Wales and takes Mona.
429. The Welsh Britons, under St. Germanus, defeat the Saxons at Maes-Garmon. (See **HALLELUJAH.**)
443. Caswallon establishes an independent monarchy in North Wales.
445. The Britons are driven into the mountainous regions of Wales by the Picts and Scots.
517. Arthur is elected king of the Britons in Wales, and commences war against the Saxons.
542. Arthur is slain at Camelford (*q. v.*).
560. Maelgwyn, king of North Wales, is acknowledged sovereign by the minor princes of the country.
603. Ethelfrith, king of Bernicia, invades Wales and massacres the monks of Bangor-Iscoed (*q. v.*).
607. St. David dies in Wales.
610. Tewdrick, a Welsh chieftain, defeats Ceolwulph, king of Wessex.
676. Cadwallader is elected king of the Welsh Britons.
688. Cadwallader retires into Armorica, or Brittany.
703. Death of Cadwallader, whose throne is contested by his infant son Edwal, and Ivor, son of the king of Armorica.
776. The inhabitants of South Wales invade Mercia.
779. Offa, king of Mercia, constructs a dyke and rampart between his territories and those of the Welsh. (See **OFFA'S DYKE.**)
813. The western parts of Wales are devastated by Egbert.
833. The Danes land in Wales and conclude an alliance with the inhabitants against the Saxons.
846. The Mercian prince Berthred ravages North Wales.
873. The Danes invade South Wales.
877. On the death of Roderick the Great, Wales is divided into the three principalities of North Wales, or Gwynedh, South Wales, or Deheubarth, and Powys.
895. Wales is ravaged by the Danes.
900. On the death of Mervyn, prince of Powys, his kingdom is annexed to South Wales.
913. The Irish invade North Wales.
915. The Danes again invade Wales.

A.D.

933. Athelstan invades Wales and exacts a heavy annual tribute.
940. Wales is re-united into one kingdom by Howel Dha the Good, the great lawgiver.
948. On his death it is again divided by his sons, who commence a civil war.
952. The sons of Edwal Voel defeat the sons of Howel Dha in the great battle of Llanrwst.
961. Edgar invades North Wales.
969. North Wales is devastated by the Danes.
973. Edgar again ravages Wales.
981. Einion, son of Owen, king of South Wales, defeats the Danes in a great battle at Llanwanoc.
984. Howel, king of North Wales, invades England and falls in battle.
990. Edwin, son of Einion, invades South Wales.
997. Wales is again invaded by the Danes.
1003. Ædan ap Blegerod usurps the sovereignty of North Wales.
1015. Llewellyn ap Seisyllt invades North Wales, defeats and slays Ædan, and annexes his kingdom to South Wales.
1020. Rhun, a Scot of low birth, usurps the throne of South Wales, and is vigorously supported by the inhabitants. He is defeated and slain by Llewellyn.
1021. Llewellyn is assassinated by the sons of Edwin.
1037. Iago, king of North Wales, is defeated and slain by Gryffydd, son of Llewellyn, who ascends the throne and gains a victory over an invading army of English and Danes at Crofford, on the Severn.
1038. Gryffydd defeats Howel, king of South Wales, in a great battle fought at Pencadaer, in Caernarthenshire.
1042. Howel, prince of South Wales, is defeated and slain by Gryffydd, king of North Wales, on the banks of the Towl.
1055. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, invades North Wales.
1063. It is again ravaged by Harold and his brother Tostig, who compel Gryffydd to leave the country for a time, and exact a tribute from the people.
1079. William I. of England invades Wales, and compels the native princes to take the oath of fealty.
1087. Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of South Wales, defeats a rebellion of the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, in the battle of Lhechryd, in Radnorshire.
1088. The Welsh rebel against William II.
1091. Wales is invaded by an English army under Robert Fitzhamon, who defeats and slays Rhys ap Tewdwr near Brecknock.
1094. The English inhabitants of South Wales are massacred by the natives.
1096. Wales is invaded by a large army under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury.
1101. Henry I. invades Wales, and crushes a conspiracy of the native princes.
1108. Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, king of Powys, forcibly abducts Nest, the wife of Gerald, governor of Pembroke Castle.
1109. Strongbow, earl of Strigill, seizes Cardigan.
1112. Henry I. establishes a colony of Flemings in South Wales.
1114. Wales is unsuccessfully invaded by a formidable army under Henry I. of England, Alexander I. of Scotland, and the earl of Pembroke.
1121. Henry I. again invades Wales.
1135. On the death of Henry I. a formidable revolt breaks out under Owen Gwynedh and his brother Cadwallader.
1136. Ranulph, earl of Chester, invades Wales, and sustains a severe defeat from the rebels.
1150. The earl of Chester is again defeated in an attempted invasion of Wales.
1155. After the death of Stephen, the Flemish mercenaries, who formed part of his army, settle in Wales.

A.D.

1157. Henry II. invades North Wales with an immense army, and compels Owen Gwynedd to do homage.
1160. On the death of Madoc, prince of Powys, his kingdom is divided into minor principalities.
1163. Henry II. invades South Wales, and exacts homage from Rhys ap Gryffydd.
1164. Rhys ap Gryffydd rebels, and is joined by all the native Welsh princes.
1169. Death of Owen Gwynedd, prince of North Wales, who is succeeded by his son David. Another son, Madoc, embarks with a few ships, and is asserted by some to have reached America.
1172. Dissolution of the Welsh confederacy against Henry II., who makes a friendly progress through South Wales.
1177. William de Bruce, lord of Brecknock, massacres a large number of the Welsh nobility at Abergavenny Castle.
1184. The children of the slain lords, having arrived at years of maturity, sack Abergavenny and Monmouth castles, and murder their English garrisons.
1195. Rhys ap Gryffydd rebels against Richard I.
1196. On the death of Rhys ap Gryffydd, king of South Wales, his kingdom becomes extinct, though nominally governed by his descendants.
1202. A treaty of peace is concluded between King John and the Welsh.
1204. King John gives his natural daughter in marriage to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales.
1211. John invades North Wales, and compels his son-in-law to surrender all his inland territories, and to pay heavy tribute.
1212. Llewelyn organizes a powerful confederacy against John, and seizes the English castles in North Wales.
1215. The English barons form an alliance with the Welsh princes.
1218. Llewelyn does homage to Henry III. at Gloucester.
1219. The Welsh Flemings revolt.
1220. Llewelyn ravages the English possessions in South Wales.
1228. Henry III. invades Wales without success.
1233. William, earl of Pembroke, and other English lords, rebel against Henry III., and conclude an alliance with Llewelyn.
1234. He is made prisoner by the English.
1240. Death of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, surnamed the Great.
1244. His successor, David, rebels against Henry III., and invades the English frontier.
1245. Aug. Henry III. invades Wales at the head of a powerful army.
1255. A confederacy of Welsh princes against the English is headed by Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, who recovers the inland territories of North Wales.
1256. Llewelyn defeats a large English army in a great battle at Dinevaur.
1263. Prince Edward, son of Henry III., invades Wales.
1264. Simon de Montfort and the rebellious barons assist the Welsh against Henry III.
1267. On the death of De Montfort, Llewelyn concludes a treaty with the king, who acknowledges him prince of Wales.
1276. Eleanor de Montfort, daughter of the earl of Leicester, and affianced bride of Llewelyn, is made prisoner by Edward I. while on her way into Wales to be married. Llewelyn consequently breaks out into open rebellion.
1277. Edward I. encamps with a large army on Saltney Marsh, near Chester, and Llewelyn retreats to Snowdon. Late in the year, a peace is concluded at Conway, on terms most humiliating to the Welsh prince.
1278. Oct. 13. Marriage of Llewelyn and Eleanor de Montfort.

A.D.

1282. Palm Sunday. A general insurrection breaks out in Wales under Prince David, brother of Llewelyn. March 22. He takes Hawarden Castle. June. Edward I. invades Wales. Dec. 10. Llewelyn, the last Welsh prince of the blood, is defeated and slain at the battle of Port Orewyn.
1283. June 21. Prince David, brother of the late king, is captured by the English. Sept. 20. He is condemned as a traitor, and is afterwards executed with shocking barbarity.
1284. April 25. Edward's eldest son is born in Caernarvon Castle, and receives the title of prince of Wales and the homage of the native chieftains. The statutes of Rhuddlan (12 Edw. I. c. 5), for the government of Wales, are enacted.
1287. Rhys ap Meredith rebels against Edward I.
1290. He is made prisoner and executed.
1295. A dangerous insurrection breaks out under Madoc, a natural son of Llewelyn, who is defeated and imprisoned in the Tower.
1315. Another rebellion is suppressed.
1354. By 28 Edw. III. c. 2, the Marches of Wales are annexed to the English crown.
1400. Owen Glendower, or Glendourdy, rebels in Wales, assumes the royal dignity, and imprisons Lord Grey and Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. Sept. 20. He burns the town of Ruthyn. Nov. 30. Henry IV. offers pardon to the Welsh.
1401. Henry IV. invades Wales, and compels Owen to retreat to the mountains.
1403. Glendower assists the Percies in their rebellion.
1405. A French force of 12,000 men lands in Wales to assist Glendower; but on the approach of the king they re-embark.
1408. Glendower is again in open rebellion with the earl of Northumberland.
1415. Sept. 20. Death of Owen Glendower.
1535. By 27 Henry VIII. c. 26, Wales is united to England, English laws are ordered to be used, and a commission is appointed for dividing the province into counties.
1543. Wales is divided into twelve counties by 34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 26.
1830. July 23. The separate jurisdiction of the Welsh courts is abolished by 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70.
1843. Wales is disturbed by Rebecca riots (*q. v.*).

RULES OF WALES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Cynedda Wledig ..	340	Edwal Iwrch	703
Elufon Yrth	389	Roderick Molwynog ..	720
Caswallon Law-hir ..	443	Cynan Tindaethwy ..	755
Maelgwn Gwynedd ..	517	Merfyn Frych and	
Rhuaf ap Maelgwyn ..	560	Essyllt	817
Beli ap Rhun	586	Rodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great ..	843
Iago ap Beli	599	Division of the	
Cadfan	603	kingdom	877
Cadwallon	630		
Cadwallader	676		

NORTH WALES.

	A.D.		A.D.
Anarawd	877	Bledydd and Rhidwal	1064
Edwal Foel	913	Bledydd, alone	1068
Howel Dha, the Good	940	Trahaearn ap Cadradoc	1073
Ienaf and Iago	948	Gryffydd ap Cynan ..	1079
Howel ap Ienaf and Iago	972	Owain, or Owen Gwynedd	1137
Cadwallon ap Ienaf ..	984	Dafydd, or David ap Owain	1169
Meredydd, or Meredith ap Owen	985	Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, the Great ..	1194
Edwal ap Meirig	992	Dafydd ap Llewelyn ..	1240
Edan ap Blegored	1003	Owain and Llewelyn ..	1246
Llewelyn ap Seisyllt	1015	Llewelyn ap Gryffydd	1254
Iago ap Edwal	1021		
Gryffydd ap Llewelyn	1037		

SOUTH WALES.

A.D.		A.D.
877	Gryffydd ap Lle-	
Howel Dha, the	welyn	1042
Good	Meredydd ap Owen	1064
Owen ap Howel ..	Caradoc ap Gryf-	
Ienaf and Iago	fydd	1068
Owen ap Howel ..	Rhydderch ap Ca-	
Meredydd ap Owen	radoc	1069
Llewelyn ap Sei-	Rhys ap Owen	1072
syllt	Rhys ap Tewdwr	
Rhydderch ap Jes-	Mawr	1077
ty'n	Cadwgan ap Bled-	
Howel and Mere-	dyn	1092
dydd	Gryffydd ap Rhys	1116
Howel, alone	Rhys ap Gryffydd	1187

POWYS.

A.D.		A.D.
877	Bledydd and Rhi-	
Merfyn, or Mervyn	wallon	1021
Cadell	Bledydd, alone	1068
Howel Dha, the	Meredydd, Cadw-	
Good	gan, and Iorwerth	1073
Edwin and Rode-	Meredydd and Ca-	
rick	dwgan	1108
Edwin, alone	Meredydd, alone ..	1110
Ienaf and Iago	Madoc ap Meredith	1133
Meredydd ap Owen		
Llewelyn ap Sei-		
syllt		998

WALHALLA.—This edifice, which derives its name from the Hall of Woden, the paradise of the Scandinavian mythology, was built by Louis Charles, king of Bavaria, upon a hill on the north bank of the Danube, near Ratisbon, for the reception of the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany. Commenced Oct. 18, 1830, it was finished and solemnly inaugurated Oct. 18, 1842.

WALLACHIA (Europe) formed part of the kingdom of Dacia, when it was conquered and colonized by the Roman emperor Trajan, A.D. 106. The Wallachians are supposed by some to be the descendants of these colonists. They were, however, recalled from Dacia when that kingdom was ceded to the Goths by the emperor Aurelian, in 270. This name belonged to some people in Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly, in the 9th century, a portion of whom settled north of the Danube in the 12th century. The inhabitants of Dacia were nearly exterminated by the Mongols in the 13th century; and, after they had withdrawn, the Wallachians and other foreign colonists settled in Wallachia, and were governed by their own princes, who were called waiwodes, or despots. The kings of Hungary compelled them to pay tribute in the 14th century. The Turks greatly harassed them in 1391 and 1394, devastated the whole country in 1415, and obliged them to pay an annual tribute. They put themselves under the protection of the emperor of Germany in 1608, but were again resigned to Turkish dominion by the treaty of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699. The country suffered from civil war and the plague in the beginning of the 17th century, and the western part was ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Passarowitz, July 21, 1718: he lost it again in 1739. Turkey covenanted with Russia not to remove the waiwode for the space of seven years, by the treaty of Jassy, Jan. 9, 1792;

and further stipulated not to do so without the consent of Russia, September 24, 1802. Through French influence, the sultan deposed the waiwode, without the knowledge of Russia, Aug. 30, 1807, and, in consequence, a Russian army entered Wallachia, defeated the Turks, and occupied Bucharest, in Dec. 1807. They remained in the country until it was formally annexed to Russia by an imperial ukase, Jan. 21, 1810. It was restored to Turkey by the peace of Bucharest, May 28, 1812. The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united, with the privilege of self-government, under the suzerainty of the sultan, by a convention signed by the principal European powers at Paris, Aug. 19, 1858.

WALLER'S PLOT, contrived by Edmund Waller, the poet, to deliver London into the power of Charles I., was discovered May 31, 1643. His principal confederates, Tomkins, his brother-in-law, and Chaloner, a wealthy citizen, were hanged, July 5, 1643, but Waller escaped with banishment and a fine of £10,000.

WALLINGFORD (Berkshire), supposed to have existed in the time of the Romans, was taken and burned by the Danes A.D. 1006. In Domesday Book it is called Walingeford, and is described as a borough with 276 houses. William I. received the homage of Archbishop Stigand and the principal nobles here in 1066. A strong castle was built in 1067, which was held for the empress Mand in the civil war with Stephen, who unsuccessfully besieged it several times. It was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1646, and the castle was completely demolished in 1653. Wallingford received its first charter in the reign of Henry I., and has returned two members to parliament since 1294. A Benedictine priory, founded here in the reign of William I., was suppressed in 1535. St. Leonard's church, much damaged in the siege of 1646, was afterwards rebuilt. St. Peter's, also ruined in the same siege, was rebuilt in 1769, and the tower was erected in 1777. The free school was founded in 1659, the almshouses in 1681, and a school for 20 boys and 30 girls was established in 1819.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE.—Captain Wallis sailed from Plymouth in the *Dolphin*, Aug. 22, 1766. He visited Tahiti, which he named King George's Island, June 19, 1767; reached Batavia Nov. 30, the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 4, 1768, and returned to the Downs May 20, 1768; having accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe in one year and nine months.

WALLOONS, the name given to the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Flanders, and also to the Flemish refugees who settled in England in consequence of the persecutions of the duke of Alva, A.D. 1567. A Walloon church was established in Threadneedle Street, London, in the building of the hospital of St. Anthony, once a Jews' synagogue, erected in 1231. This building was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and the Walloons erected their present church.

About fifty Walloons who wrought and dyed fine woollen cloths were brought over to instruct the English in their manufacture, May 4, 1668.

WALLS.—The great wall in Egypt to prevent the incursions of the Syrians and Arabians was built by Sesostris. The ancient cities of Greece were surrounded by massive walls in the time of Homer, B.C. 962. The great wall of China was completed about B.C. 211; Caesar's wall between Geneva and Mount Jura, B.C. 58; and the long wall of Constantinople, A.D. 507. (See ROMAN WALLS.)

WALNUT-TREE was cultivated in Europe by the Romans before B.C. 37. The black walnut-tree was introduced into England from North America before A.D. 1629.

WALPOLE ADMINISTRATIONS.—Robert Walpole was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, Oct. 10, 1715. The other members of the ministry remained the same as in the Halifax and Carlisle administrations (*q.v.*), the earl of Lincoln being appointed paymaster-general in place of Mr. Walpole, Oct. 17, and Joseph Addison one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, Dec. 15, 1715. The earl of Nottingham, president of the council, resigned Feb. 28, 1716. The duke of Argyll was removed from all his offices June 30; the duke of Devonshire was appointed president of the council July 6; Lord Townshend resigned Dec. 11; and the duke of Kingston was made lord privy seal, in place of the earl of Sunderland, Dec. 14, 1716. This administration was dissolved April 10, 1717. (See STANHOPE, or GERMAN ADMINISTRATION.) Walpole's second administration was formed April 4, 1721. It was thus constituted:

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Parker.
President of the Council	Lord Carleton.
Privy Seal	Duke of Kingston.
Principal Secretaries of State	Viscount Townshend and Lord Carteret.
Admiralty	Earl of Berkeley.
Secretary at War	Mr. Treby.
Ordinance	Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, resigned the lord-chancellorship Jan. 4, 1725, and his office was filled by Lord King, June 1. He resigned in November, 1733, and was succeeded, Nov. 29, by Lord Talbot, who died in February, 1737, and Lord Hardwicke was appointed Feb. 21. The duke of Devonshire, who succeeded Lord Carleton as president of the council, March 27, 1725, was followed by Lord Trevor, May 8, 1730, and he was succeeded by the earl of Wilmington, Dec. 31, 1730. Lord Trevor became privy seal March 11, 1726, and was succeeded by the earl of Wilmington May 8, 1730. The duke of Devonshire took the office June 12, 1731; Viscount Lonsdale, May 5, 1733; the earl of Godolphin, in May, 1735; and Lord Hervey, April 7, 1740. Lord Carteret was succeeded as one of the principal secretaries

of state, by the duke of Newcastle, April 14, 1724; and Viscount Townshend was replaced by Lord Harrington, June 27, 1730. The earl of Berkeley was succeeded at the Admiralty, Aug. 2, 1727, by Viscount Torrington, who was succeeded by Sir Charles Wager, Jan. 25, 1733. The office of secretary at war was filled by Mr. Henry Pelham, from April 1, 1724; by Sir W. Strickland, Bart., from Jan. 11, 1730; and by Sir W. Yonge, Bart., from May 9, 1735. The earl of Cadogan succeeded the duke of Marlborough at the Ordnance, July 1, 1722. He was replaced by the duke of Argyll July 1, 1725; and the duke of Montagu took the office July 1, 1740. Sir Robert Walpole resigned Feb. 3, 1742, and was created earl of Orford Feb. 6. (See WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION.)

WALTHAM ABBEY, or HOLY CROSS (Essex), originally founded in the reign of Canute, derives its name from the celebrated abbey founded by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, A.D. 1062. This abbey had a yearly revenue of £1,079. 12s. 1d. when it was surrendered to Henry VIII., March 23, 1540. There are few remains of the abbey left. The church, formerly the nave of the church of the monastery, has an embattled tower bearing the date of 1558. The government gunpowder-mills were established at Waltham Abbey in 1787.

WALTZ.—This dance, of German origin, was introduced into England A.D. 1813.

WANDEWASH (Hindustan).—This town in the Carnatic was attacked by the English without success in September, 1759, and was taken by Colonel Coote after a siege of three days, Nov. 29. M. Lally afterwards made considerable efforts to take it, and a great battle was fought between his French force and the English army under Coote, July 22, 1760. The English forces comprised 1,700 Europeans and 3,000 sepoys, and the French, 2,200 Europeans and 10,000 sepoys; but, in spite of their superior numbers, the French sustained a severe defeat, and were compelled to retreat to Pondicherry.

WANDSWORTH (Surrey) is called Wandeforde and Wendeforde in Domesday Book (1086). All Saints Church was restored in 1780. A bridge over the Wandle, built by order of Queen Elizabeth in July, 1602, was rebuilt in 1757. The first puritan presbytery was formed here in 1572. (See NONCONFORMISTS.) Garrett, a hamlet within this parish, was formerly the scene of a mock election on the meeting of every new parliament. This was made famous by Foote's play of "The Mayor of Garratt" (1763).

WANTAGE (Berkshire).—This town is celebrated as the birthplace of Alfred the Great, Oct. 25, 849. The 1000th anniversary of this event was celebrated here by a public banquet Oct. 25, 1849.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION.—Perkin Warbeck, said to have been the son of John Osbeck, or Olbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay, was a godson of Edward IV., and a young man of great personal attractions and good manners. He was instructed by Margaret,

dowager duchess of Burgundy, and sister of Edward IV., to pass himself off as the young duke of York, who was supposed to have been murdered in the Tower by Richard III. She first sent him to Portugal, where he remained for a year; but on the commencement of war between France and England, A.D. 1492, she despatched him to Ireland, where he was received with welcome by the inhabitants of Cork. Charles VIII. of France next invited him to his court, and received him as the young duke and the rightful heir to the English crown; but when peace became probable he dismissed him, Nov. 3. Perkin repaired to Flanders, where his cause was openly espoused by the dowager Margaret, who acknowledged him as her nephew, and gave him the cognomen of the White Rose of England. News of this arrived in England in the early part of 1493, and was eagerly believed by many who were discontented with the avaricious government of Henry VII., and a conspiracy in favour of Perkin was formed by the lord chamberlain, Sir William Stanley, Sir Robert Clifford, and others. Henry VII. sent spies into Flanders, who obtained a knowledge of Warbeck's antecedents, and by dint of bribes he induced Clifford to betray his companions and to reveal all he knew of the conspiracy. Sir Simon Mountford, Sir Thomas Thwaites, and Robert Ratcliff were immediately executed; but the others received a commutation of sentence. Sir William Stanley was executed Feb. 16, 1495. Warbeck, who attempted to land at Deal July 3, 1495, was repulsed, and 169 of his adherents were made prisoners, and hanged by order of the king. Having subsequently besieged Waterford, in Ireland, he was compelled to flee by Sir Edward Poyning, July 23. After this failure he again retired to Flanders, where he remained till March, 1496, when he visited Scotland, and was favourably received by James IV., who gave him in marriage his kinswoman, the lady Catherine Gordon, and invaded the northern counties of England in his behalf. A war breaking out in consequence between the two countries, Warbeck was obliged to retire to Ireland July 26, 1497, and subsequently to Whitsand Bay, Cornwall, where he landed Sept. 7, and was placed at the head of a large body of Cornish rebels. He retired to Taunton Sept. 20. Being apprised of the approach of Lord Daubeney with a numerous army, he fled during the night to the sanctuary of Beaulieu, in Hampshire, Sept. 21. His wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, fell into the hands of the royal troops, and became an attendant on the queen. Warbeck surrendered to Henry VII. Oct. 5, and was led in triumph through London Nov. 27. He was subsequently kept prisoner in the royal palace, and afterwards in the Tower, whence he escaped June 8, 1498, and took shelter with the prior of Shene. He again surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared, and was exhibited in the stocks at Westminster Hall, June 14, and the following

day in Cheapside; after which he was again removed to the Tower. Here he formed an intimacy with his fellow prisoner the imbecile young earl of Warwick, son of George, duke of Clarence, with whom he planned an escape and a renewal of his claims. The attempt failed, Aug. 2, 1499, and Warbeck was tried at Westminster Hall Nov. 16, and hanged Nov. 23. Warwick was tried Nov. 21, and executed Nov. 28. The account of Perkin (Piers or Peter) Warbeck's parentage is derived from his enemies. By some authorities he is believed to have been, if not Richard, duke of York, at any rate a son of Edward IV.

WARBURG (Battle).—The French were defeated by the English and their allies, under the prince of Brunswick, at this town, in Prussia, Aug. 7, 1760.

WAR-CHARIOTS are said to have been invented by Ninus, king of Assyria, B.C. 2059, and are mentioned Exod. xiv. 7 (B.C. 1491); Josh. xi. 4 (B.C. 1444); 1 Sam. xiii. 5 (B.C. 1093); and in other passages of the Old Testament. Cassivellaunus, the commander-in-chief of the ancient Britons, had 4,000 war-chariots in his army, B.C. 54. The Chinese used chariots of war armed with cannon A.D. 1453.

WARDS AND LIVERIES (Court of).—This court, erected by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46 (1540), was abolished by 12 Charles II. c. 24 (1660).

WAREHAM (Dorsetshire) existed in the time of the Britons, and, subsequently occupied by the Romans, was taken by the Danes, the inhabitants massacred, and the town reduced to ruins, A.D. 800. It was again ravaged by them in 998. The castle and town were seized for the empress Maud in 1138, and were retaken and burned by Stephen. The town, almost destroyed by fire in 1762, was completely rebuilt within two years. A priory was founded here in the 9th century.

WAR OFFICE.—The department of the Secretary of War was established A.D. 1666, for the management of the finance business of the army. The Secretary of State for War was made a distinct office in 1854.

WARRANTS. (See **GENERAL WARRANTS.**)

WARRINGTON (Lancashire) is supposed to have been a Roman station A.D. 79. After its occupation by the Saxons it obtained the name of Werington, from the Saxon *wering*, a fortification, and *tun*, a town, from which its present name is derived. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians in May or June, 1643. General Lambert defeated the Scots here in 1648, and Prince, afterwards Charles II. repulsed the Parliamentarians here in 1651. The bridge was cut down to intercept the passage of the Jacobite army under Charles Edward, and part of the rebel force captured it in 1745. The duke of Cumberland passed through the town in his march to the north in 1746. A wooden bridge, erected in the end of the 14th century, was replaced by a bridge of stone by Thomas, first earl of Derby, in compliment to Henry VII., on his visit to

Latham and Knowsley, in 1496. A new bridge of wood on stone piers was erected in 1812. The parish church of St. Helen's is of Saxon origin, and existed at the time of the Conquest. The tower was rebuilt in 1696. The free grammar-school was founded in 1526; the Blue-coat school in 1677; the subscription library was established in 1758, the dispensary in 1810, and a building was erected for it in 1818. The town-hall was built in 1820.

WARSAW, the principal city of Russian Poland, became the capital of Poland A.D. 1566; was taken by the Swedes in the middle of the 17th century, and was retaken by the Poles in 1656. It fell again into the hands of the Swedes in the same year, when they destroyed the fortifications. It was taken by Charles XII. in 1703. The Poles rose against the Russians and expelled them from the city, April 17, 1794. Unsuccessfully besieged by the Prussians in July and August, it was taken by the Russians with great slaughter, Nov. 4, 1794. It was evacuated by the Russians Nov. 28, 1806, and occupied by the French two days afterwards. Napoleon I. arrived here Dec. 18, 1806, and received embassies from Turkey and Persia in the beginning of March, 1807. It was captured by the Austrians April 23, 1809, and was retaken by the Poles in the following month. Napoleon I. arrived here, on his retreat from Russia, Dec. 10, 1812. The town was evacuated by the Austrians in the beginning of February, 1813, and was occupied by the Russians. The Polish insurrection broke out Nov. 29, 1830, and the Russian grand-duke Constantine having retired from the city Nov. 30, a provisional government was formed. The Polish army withdrew into the town after the battle of Praga, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831. The prisons were broken into and all the state prisoners, Russian prisoners and others, were murdered by the mob, Aug. 15 and 16, 1831. After a sanguinary battle, which lasted two days, the town was taken by the Russians, Sept. 7, 1831. A strong citadel was erected by them after the close of the revolution. A royal palace was built here by Sigismund III. The church of the Holy Cross was erected 1696, the beautiful Lutheran church in 1781, the church of St. Alexander in 1814, and the Dominican church in 1823. The university was abolished in 1834, and the library of 150,000 volumes and other valuable collections were removed to St. Petersburg. Disturbances broke out at Warsaw Feb. 21, 1861. (See POLAND.)

WARSAW (Battle).—The Poles were defeated here by the Swedes in a battle which lasted three days, A.D. 1656. The Russian and Prussian troops were beaten by the Polish guards and the populace in the town, April 17, 1794. The Poles under Kosciusko were defeated by the Russians, Oct. 4, 1794, and again with a loss of 10,000 slain and 9,000 in prisoners, Nov. 4, 1794. In the battle between the Poles and the Russians at the village of Grochow near Warsaw,

Feb. 19 and 20, 1831, the former were victorious; and in the contest at the suburb of Praga, Feb. 24 and 25, 1831, the result was indecisive. The Poles gained a victory over the Russians at Warsaw, March 31, 1831, but were defeated by them here in a great battle Sept. 6 and 7, 1831.

WARWICK (Warwickshire), supposed by some to have been a town of importance prior to the Roman invasion, having been destroyed by the Danes, was restored, and a fort erected by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, A.D. 913. Queen Elizabeth visited it on her way to Kenilworth Castle in 1572. More than half the town was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1694, and it was rebuilt by a national contribution, which amounted to £110,000, of which Queen Anne gave £1,000. William III. visited it in 1695. Its earliest charter dates from 1260, but it was not regularly incorporated till 1553. Warwick Castle, one of the most splendid and entire specimens of feudal grandeur in the kingdom, is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda (913), but no authentic trace of the original building remains. Cæsar's Town, built at least 700 years ago, and Guy's Tower, built in 1394, are both in fine preservation. St. Mary's church, which stands on the site of an older structure, was built in the 14th century. Having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, it was rebuilt in 1704. The tower, 130 feet high, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The Beauchamp chapel was erected in 1464.

WASHINGTON (North America), surveyed and laid out by three commissioners A.D. 1791, was founded by the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, Sept. 18, 1793. The seat of the federal government was transferred from Philadelphia to this place in 1800, and the president and the other chief officers of the government have since resided here. It was captured by a small English force under Ross, Aug. 24, 1814, and a proposition to ransom the public buildings having been rejected by the American authorities, they were fired, and the English withdrew Aug. 25. A destructive fire in which part of the Capitol and the whole of the library were destroyed, occurred Dec. 24, 1851. The prince of Wales visited the president here in September, 1860. The Capitol, commenced in 1793, was finished in 1827, at a cost of £400,000. Columbian College was incorporated by Congress in 1821.

WASSAIL BOWL.—The term wassail is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *was-hæl*, be in health, and the wassail bowl was compounded of ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples, which formed an aggregate, sometimes called lamb's wool. The custom of wassailing on New Year's eve is derived by some antiquaries from the presentation of a loving cup to Vortigern by Rowena, A.D. 499; but others assert, and with greater probability, that it is of earlier origin.

WASTE LANDS were first inclosed in England in order to promote agriculture, A.D. 1547. This caused an insurrection in various parts of England in June, July, and August, 1549. (See **KET'S INSURRECTION**.) Inclosures of commons and waste lands are generally made by local statutes, which are regulated by the General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. III. c. 109 (1800), amended by 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 23 (1821).

WATCH (London) was established in accordance with an order issued by Henry III. A.D. 1253. The duty was performed by the citizens themselves, and they had stately processions yearly. Henry VIII. came into the city disguised as a yeoman of the guard to see this nocturnal pomp on the eve of St. John, 1510, and was so well pleased that he brought his queen, attended by the principal nobility, into Cheapside to see it on the eve of St. Peter following. The cavalcade of the city watch was abolished, and a stated watch appointed at the charge of each ward, in the summer of 1570. An armed watch of the inhabitants of London during the civil war was appointed by the common council Oct. 2, 1643. The regulation of the city watch was vested in the common council by 10 Geo. II. (1736). The watch of London was superseded by the police by 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 (June 19, 1829).

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, towards the end of the 15th century. Robert I., king of Scotland (1306 to 1329), is said to have possessed a watch. The earliest known watch was in Sir Ashton Lever's museum; it bears the date of 1541. Watches were common in France before 1544. Henry VIII. is said to have had a watch; and one, set in an armlet, was presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1572. They were not in general request in England till the end of her reign. The invention of spring watches has been ascribed to Dr. Hooke, and by some to Huyghens, about 1658. The anchor escapement was invented by Clement, a London clockmaker, in 1680, and the horizontal watch by Graham in 1724. Harrison finished his longitude watch in 1736, for which he received a government reward of £20,000. Repeaters were invented in the reign of Charles II., and the smallest one of this kind ever known—it was the size of a silver twopence, and its weight that of a sixpence—was made by Arnold for Geo. III., and was presented to him on his birthday, June 4, 1764. The duties on wrought gold and silver watch-cases were abolished by 38 Geo. III. c. 24 (March 9, 1798).

WATCHET (Somersetshire), anciently called Weeced-pcoort, was plundered by the Danes A.D. 886. Having been defeated in the vicinity in 918, they took and plundered the town in 988. The pier, erected by the Wyndham family, was repaired previously to 1740.

WATER.—The composition of water was discovered by Mr. Henry Cavendish in 1784. (See **HYDROSTATICS**.)

WATER-CLOCK. (See **CLEPSYDRA**.)

WATER-COLOURS.—All the ancient modes of painting, as fresco-painting (*q. v.*), &c., were systems of water-colour; but the existing mode of water-colour painting did not become a popular branch of art until about the latter part of the 18th century. The Society of Painters in Water-Colours was instituted in 1805, and the New Society in 1832. Both these associations have held exhibitions since the date of their institution. Paul Sandby (1732—1808), Thomas Girtin (1773—1802), Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775—1851), and Samuel Prout (1783—1852), are regarded as the founders of the art of water-colour painting.

WATER CURE. (See **HYDROPATHY**.)

WATERFORD (Ireland), capital of the county of Waterford, is said to have been founded by the Danes about A.D. 850. Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, took it by assault in 1170. Henry II. landed here on his invasion of Ireland, Oct. 18, 1171. King John granted its first charter, and resided here for some months, in 1210. The citizens, led by the mayor, were defeated by the Poers and O'Driscolls in 1368. Waterford was visited by Richard II. in 1394, and again when he went to redress some disorders consequent on the death of the lord-lieutenant, earl of March, who had fallen in a skirmish with the natives, in 1399. The motto of the city, "*Urbs intacta manet*," was bestowed upon it in consequence of having successfully resisted Perkin Warbeck in 1495. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Cromwell in 1649, and submitted to Ireton in 1650. It sided with James II., who embarked here for France, after the battle of the Boyne, July 2, 1690. General Kirk compelled it to surrender July 25, 1690. The cathedral, founded in 1076, has been since altogether rebuilt. The chamber of commerce was incorporated in 1815.

WATER-GLASS, OR OIL OF FLINT.—Stereochromy, or the process of painting with this mixture, which is a soluble alkaline silicate, was invented by Dr. Johann N. Von Fuchs, who published an account of it A.D. 1825. It has recently been employed by Messrs. Maclise and Herbert, R.A., in the frescoes at the new palace of Westminster. In 1840 Professor F. Kuhlmann, of Lille, directed his attention to the material, with a view to its employment as a preservative for stone; and in 1859 a translation of a report on its application to the fine arts was privately printed by order of Prince Albert. F. Ransome asserts the identity of Kuhlmann's process with his own inventions for preserving stone, and claims the merit of priority. (See **STONE**.)

WATERKLOOF (Cape of Good Hope).—The camp of the Caffre chief Macomo, at this place, was destroyed by an expedition under Major-General Somerset, Oct. 16, 1851.

WATERLOO (Battle).—This great battle, which proved the death-blow to the ambitious

schemes of Napoleon I., was commenced near Waterloo, in Belgium, at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, June 18, 1815, by an attack of the French, under Prince Jerome, upon the château Hougomont, which was set on fire about two o'clock. The French cavalry, under Ney, was repeatedly driven back by the English infantry, but the farm of La Haye Sainte was compelled to surrender, owing to the scanty ammunition of its brave defenders. Late in the afternoon, Marshal Blucher arrived with the Prussian army, and attacked the French right flank. The grand attack of the Imperial Guard commenced at a quarter past seven, and was defeated by the English foot-guards, under Major-General

Maitland. Just as the sun vanished below the horizon, Wellington gave the order for the whole of the English line to advance, which occasioned a panic and general flight in the French army. The Old Guard still stood firm, but at length yielded to the attack of Adam's brigade and the Osnaburg battalion of Colonel Halket; and at half-past eight the duke relinquished the pursuit and returned to the village of Waterloo. At the hamlet of La Belle Alliance he met Blucher, who, after mutual congratulations, continued the pursuit. The following table, taken from Captain Siborne's history of the Waterloo campaign, exhibits the effective force of the allied army in this memorable battle:—

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total Men.	Guns.
British	15,181	5,843	2,967	23,991	78
King's German Legion....	3,301	1,997	526	5,824	18
Hanoverians	10,258	497	465	11,220	12
Brunswickers	4,586	866	510	5,962	16
Nassauers	2,880	..	..	2,880	..
Dutch-Belgians	13,402	3,205	1,177	17,784	32
Total	49,608	12,408	5,645	67,661	156

The Dutch-Belgian forces acted with great lukewarmness, and were of but slight service during the battle. The Prussian forces engaged amounted to 41,283 infantry, 8,858 cavalry, and 1,803 artillery, making a total of 51,944 men, with 104 guns. The effective French army consisted of 47,579 infantry, 13,792 cavalry, and 7,529 artillery, forming a force of 68,900 men, with 246 guns. The following table exhibits the English loss:—

	Killed.	Missing.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers...	85	10	365	460
Men	1,334	582	4,564	6,480
Total	1,419	592	4,929	6,940

Among the killed were Generals Sir William Ponsonby and Sir Thomas Picton, who fell pierced by a musket-ball at the beginning of the battle. Lord Uxbridge, afterwards the earl of Uxbridge, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan, were both severely wounded. The total loss of the allies exceeded 22,000 men; and the French are said to have lost no less than 40,000 men. The battle was called by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, and by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean. It has received its English name from the adjoining village of Waterloo, where Wellington fixed his head-quarters, and reposed after the fatigues of the day.

WATERLOO BRIDGE (London).—The first stone was laid Oct. 11, 1811, and the bridge was opened to the public June 18, 1817. It was built by John Rennie, at a cost of

upwards of a million sterling. The toll for foot passengers was reduced from a penny to a halfpenny Feb. 29, 1841. A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the expediency of abolishing the toll April 26, 1841.

WATERMILL. (*See MILL.*)

WATERSPOUT.—These remarkable meteorological phenomena are regarded as belonging to the same class as the moving sand-pillars of the desert, but their cause and nature are imperfectly understood. One burst in Lancashire in 1718, and occasioned considerable damage. Another, at Brackenthwaite, in Cumberland, Sept. 9, 1760, tore away the gravel and soil from a field. A great waterspout descended upon Dungavel Hill, in Scotland, July 2, 1768, and made an opening about twenty-four yards broad and three feet deep. A similar phenomenon occurred at Clapham Common, during a violent thunderstorm, June 18, 1782; and at Ramsgate, where it produced a depth of four feet of water in several cellars, July 14, 1798. One burst over the Wheal Abraham and Creuve mines, in Cornwall, in Nov. 1806, and choked up the shaft, causing the death of several miners and considerable destruction of property. The town of Silkstone, in Yorkshire, was similarly visited May 9, 1807, when a torrent of water, nearly six feet in diameter, descended on the town and drowned several of the inhabitants. The appearance of the temporary island Sabrina, in the Azores, Jan. 12, 1811, was attended with numerous waterspouts and volcanic phenomena. A waterspout of very destructive character overwhelmed the village of Kingscourt, county Cavan, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1838; and

much injury was occasioned in Provence, France, by a similar cause, May 30, 1841. A ship was struck by one near Gozo, Oct. 14, 1850, when she foundered, and all on board perished, with the exception of one man. The island of Sicily was visited by two waterspouts, attended by a hurricane, Dec. 8, 1851. Five vessels were sunk in Tunis harbour by similar means Nov. 18, 1855. Major Sherwill made numerous observations on waterspouts in India, where they are frequent. One which fell at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1859, measured 1,500 feet in height, and covered half a square mile with about six inches of water.

WATER TOFANA, or AQUA TOFANA, so named from its inventor, Tofana, the secret poisoner, an Italian woman, who resided at Palermo, and afterwards at Naples, about the middle of the 17th century. Many husbands died suddenly at Rome in 1569, and suspicion having been excited, a society of young wives was discovered. An old woman named Spara was the president, and she supplied them with small phials, bearing the inscription "Manna of St. Nicholas of Barri," by the use of which husbands were removed. Spara and four others were executed; and Tofana, who manufactured the poison, was dragged from a monastery where she had taken sanctuary, and put to the torture. She confessed to having been instrumental in the deaths of six hundred persons.

WATLING STREET, extending from Kent to Cardigan Bay, or probably to the Firth of Forth, one of the four great roads in South Britain, was constructed by the Romans during their occupation, B.C. 57—A.D. 418.

WATTIGNIES (Battle), between the troops under the duke of Coburg and the French commanded by General Jourdan, commenced in an affair between the outposts near Avesnes, Oct. 14, 1793. It resulted in the triumph of the republican army, after a loss on each side of about 3,000 men, Oct. 15.

WAT TYLER'S INSURRECTION.—One of the collectors of the poll-tax, who had insulted the daughter of a man called Wat the Tyler, at Deptford, was killed by her father on the spot: this took place early in June, 1381. A rising ensued, and the insurgents met on Blackheath June 12. They proceeded to London, burned the duke of Lancaster's palace, and committed many atrocities, June 13. The Tower was seized; the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales were executed by them June 14; and some of the authorities met them in Smithfield, June 15, when the leader, Wat, was killed by William Walworth, the lord mayor. A body of armed men, under Sir Robert Knollys, suddenly attacked the malcontents, who were quickly dispersed.

WAVE-LINE PRINCIPLE.—The system of building ships with contours scientifically adapted to the curves of the waves of the sea was originated by Scott Russell, who commenced a series of experiments on the

subject in 1834. His theory attracted considerable attention, and in 1836 the British Association appointed a Committee on Waves, who presented their first report the following year, and continued their labours for several years. The victory of the United States schooner *America* over Mr. R. Stephenson's iron yacht *Titania* in the grand race of Aug. 28, 1851, established the superiority of the principle, which has since been applied in the *Great Eastern* and other vessels.

WAVRE (Battle).—The Prussians, under Thielman, engaged the French, under Marshal Grouchy, at this place, in Belgium, and prevented them from joining the emperor at Waterloo, June 18, 1815. The battle lasted from four o'clock till midnight, and was renewed by Thielman on the following morning. Grouchy received orders to retire upon Namur, which he reached on the 20th.

WAWZ, or WAWER (Battle).—The advanced guard of the Russians, under General Geismar, was attacked at this place, in Poland, by the Poles, and forced to fall back upon Dembe-Wielkie. Here the Poles routed them, after fighting from five in the afternoon till ten at night, March 31, 1831.

WAX.—The ancients used wax for torches, for covering the tablets on which they wrote, for encaustic painting, for sealing, and for modelling. Pliny states it was customary for the wealthy Romans to preserve waxen effigies of their dead relatives, which were exhibited on occasions of great interest, and were borne in procession in the funerals of distinguished members of their family. Apuleius, writing in the 2nd century, mentions wax candles. The Wax Chandlers' company of London was incorporated in 1484. Sealing-wax, or Spanish wax, has been found on documents dated 1574 and 1620. Gaetano Giulio Zumbo (1656—1701) introduced the art of preparing anatomical models in wax. The wax-tree was imported into this country from China in 1794. A new kind of wax-producing insect was described in 1857 as inhabiting China, where its wax is used for candles, which are said to be much superior to ordinary wax tapers. Provisions for the regulation of the wax-trade were made by 11 Hen. VI. c. 12 (1433), and by 23 Eliz. c. 8 (1581). The duties on imported wax were finally repealed by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 12 (May 8, 1845).

WEAVING.—A writer in the "English Cyclopædia" (Arts, viii. 797), remarks:—"In all probability weaving was practised before spinning; that is, the combination of reeds, strips of leather, or rude fibres into a material for dress, by a process analogous to that of weaving, preceded the practice of spinning yarn from a congeries of elementary fibres." It was practised in Egypt at least as early as B.C. 2000, and in China and India from an equally remote period. The Scriptures contain similes drawn from the art of weaving, and the Homeric poems and other relics of classical antiquity exhibit its universal extension in the most ancient

times. Weavers settled in England A.D. 1132 and 1331, and were much encouraged by Edward III. (*See CALICO, CLOTH, COTTON, LINEN, SILK, WOOL, &c.*)

WEDGEWOOD WARE was invented by Josiah Wedgwood, of Burslem, potter to Queen Charlotte, and patented A.D. 1762. His imitation of the Portland vase, fifty copies of which were produced and sold at fifty guineas each, was executed in 1787.

WEDNESDAY received its name from the ancient Saxons, who called it Wodnes-daeg, or Woden's day, after their conversion to Christianity, about A.D. 785. It was appointed a fast-day by the primitive church, on account of its having been the day on which our Saviour was betrayed.

WEEK.—According to Dion Cassius, this division of time was first made by the Egyptians, from whom other nations borrowed it. The Jews had a week of days, reckoned from sabbath to sabbath; a week of years, consisting of seven years; and a week of seven times seven years, reckoned from one jubilee to another. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans the week was unknown. It was only gradually introduced with Christianity, under the later emperors.

WEIGHTS.—A national standard of weight was first established in England A.D. 1197, and a uniformity of weight throughout the kingdom was ordered by 9 Hen. III. c. 25 (1225). By 51 Hen. III. st. 1, c. 3 (1266), an English penny, weighing thirty-two wheat corns from the midst of the ear, was made the standard weight. The weight of the pound (*q. v.*) was regulated by 31 Edw. I. c. 1 (1303), and a uniform weight throughout the realm was ordered by 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 10 (1353). By 8 Hen. VI. c. 5 (1429), every city was ordered to have a common balance and weights, for the free use of the inhabitants. Standard weights of brass were ordered to be made and sent to every city and borough by 7 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1490), which was extended and confirmed by 11 Hen. VII. c. 4 (1494). Avoirdupois weight is first mentioned by 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3 (1532), where it is ordered to be used in the sale of butchers' meat. Uniformity of weights and measures was again enjoined by 16 Charles I. c. 19 (1643). The House of Commons appointed committees in 1758, 1759, and 1790, to examine the best means of securing an accurate standard of weights and measures. By 35 Geo. III. c. 102 (June 22, 1795), the justices at quarter sessions were empowered to appoint examiners of weights and scales, and in 1814 parliament appointed another committee to consider the question of standard. The prince regent instituted a commission for the same purpose in 1819, which presented reports in 1819, 1820, and 1821, and procured the act 5 Geo. IV. c. 74 (June 17, 1824), for establishing uniformity of weights and measures. This was amended by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49 (Aug. 13, 1834), and both acts were repealed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63 (Sept. 9, 1835). Troy weight is ordered to be used in sales of bullion and precious stones

by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 29 (June 14, 1853). Further provisions for legalizing and preserving the standard were made by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 72 (July 30, 1855), and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 56 (Aug. 13, 1859). (*See MEASURES and POUND.*)

WEIMAR, capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, was taken by the French Oct. 14, 1806. The emperors Alexander I. of Russia and Napoleon I. were entertained here by the grand-duke Oct. 6—14, 1808. The city church was built in 1400, the court theatre in 1825, and the Falk's Institution, for public education, in 1829. The colossal bronze statue to Herder was erected Aug. 25, 1850.

WEINSBERG (Battle).—Duke Guelph was defeated here in defending his castle in Swabia against the emperor Conrad III., A.D. 1140. The famous Guelph and Ghibelline factions originated at this battle.

WEISSENBERG (Battle).—Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, defeated the Turks at this town of Transylvania, A.D. 1479.

WEISSENBERG (Alsace).—Würmser forced the French lines at this place Oct. 13, 1793. It was recovered by the French Dec. 27 the same year.

WELLINGTON (Somersetshire).—The manor, bestowed upon Asser, bishop of Sherborne, by Alfred the Great, was transferred to the diocese of Wells A.D. 910. It occurs as "Walintone" in Domesday Book in 1086. From it the duke of Wellington received his title, May 3, 1814. A lofty column, raised on Blackdown Hill by public subscription, commemorates the battle of Waterloo.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION was formed on the dissolution of the Goderich administration (*q. v.*), Jan. 8, 1829. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Duke of Wellington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council ..	Earl Bathurst.
Privy Seal	Lord Ellenborough.
Chancellor of Exchequer ..	Mr. Henry Goulburn.
Home Secretary	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Dudley.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. William Huskisson.
Board of Control	Viscount Melville.
Secretary at War	Viscount Palmerston.
Duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Aberdeen.
Master of the Mint	Mr. J. C. Herries.
Treasurer of the Navy } and President of the } Board of Trade	Mr. Charles Grant.

Mr. Huskisson resigned May 20, and was followed by the earl of Dudley, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant. Their places were supplied as follows:—

Foreign Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen.
Colonial Secretary	Sir George Murray.
Treasurer of the Navy } and President of the } Board of Trade	Mr. W. V. Fitzgerald.

The secretary at war, Sir Henry Hardinge, and the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Charles Arbutnot, did not receive seats in the cabinet. The duke of Clarence,

who remained lord high admiral on the formation of the ministry, resigned office Aug. 12, 1828, when Lord Melville left the Board of Control and became first lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Ellenborough took the Board of Control. Earl Rosslyn became privy seal June 4, 1829, Lord Ellenborough retaining only the Board of Control. Parliament was dissolved July 24, 1830. The new parliament met Oct. 26, and William IV. delivered his first speech from the throne Nov. 2. Ministers were beaten by a majority of 233 to 204, on a motion for a select committee on the civil list, Nov. 15, and their resignation was announced in both houses of parliament Nov. 16. (*See GREY ADMINISTRATION.*)

WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Hampshire), for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers, was erected at Sandhurst in honour of the illustrious duke whose name it bears, the funds for the purpose—upwards of £109,000—having been raised by private subscription. The foundation-stone was laid July 2, 1856, by her Majesty Queen Victoria, who also performed the inauguration ceremony Jan. 29, 1859.

WELLS.—The art of boring wells was practised in the East at least 4,000 years ago. Abraham's servant encountered Rebekah beside a well, B.C. 1859 (Gen. xxiv.). Darius is stated by Pliny to have introduced wells into Greece from Egypt about B.C. 1500. The superstitious veneration of wells and fountains was prohibited by Athelstan in 960, and the immemorial custom of decorating wells with garlands and flowers on Holy Thursday, or at Whitsuntide, is still preserved at Tissington, Wirksworth, and other villages in Derbyshire.

WELLS (Somersetshire).—This city and borough originated in a collegiate church founded by Ina, king of Wessex, towards the end of the 7th century. It became the seat of a bishopric A.D. 909 (*see BATH AND WELLS*), and is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful cathedral, which was founded by Bishop Wulfelm, or Wyffeline (923 to 928), and restored or refounded by Bishop Joceline (1206 to 1244). The two west towers were added about the end of the 14th century. The Vicar's Close was founded by Walter de Hull, sub-dean, in 1335, and was much enlarged by Ralph de Salopia in 1348. Bishop Beckington erected a fine cross in 1450, which was replaced by another in 1780.

WENLOCK (Shropshire), the first town in England the charter of incorporation of which expressly gave it a right to return members to parliament, a privilege conferred by Edward IV. The abbey was founded by Millburga, related to the kings of Mercia, about A.D. 680. The ruins belong to the 13th century.

WESLEYANS. (*See METHODISTS.*)

WESSEX, or the kingdom of the West Saxons, was founded by Cerdic A.D. 519.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, comprising nearly one fourth of the entire continent, was established under the name of the Swau River

settlement, A.D. 1829. An extensive bed of coal was discovered here by Dr. Van Sommer in 1847. At the request of the colonists, convicts were sent out to supply the labour market in 1849. The colony received a representative constitution Aug. 5, 1850.

WESTERN CHURCH was also called the Latin or Roman church. Milman (*Lat. Christ. vol. ii. book iv. ch. 9, p. 203*) remarks: "In the 8th century Rome suddenly, as it were, burst the bonds of her connection with the older state of things, disjoined herself for ever from the effete and hopeless East, and placed herself at the head of the rude as yet, and dimly desecrated and remote, but more promising and vigorous civilization of the West. The Byzantine empire became a separate world, Greek Christianity a separate religion. The West, after some struggle, created its own empire: its natives formed an independent system, either of warring or of confederate nations. Latin Christianity was the life, the principle of union, of all the West; its centre, papal Rome." Differences of opinion between the Church of Rome and the church at Constantinople (*see GREEK CHURCH*) existed from a very early period. The Arian controversy in the 4th century; the disputes concerning the *Filioque* in the 6th century; the Monothelite controversy in the 7th century; and the Iconoclast controversy early in the 8th century, paved the way for the final separation which occurred A.D. 876. (For the list of bishops, *see POPES*; and for its history, *see ROMAN CATHOLICS, ROME, &c.*)

WESTERN EMPIRE.—The division of the Roman territory into the Eastern and Western empires was first effected by Valentinian I., A.D. 364, and was completed by Arcadius and Honorius in 395.

A.D.

378. May. The Alemanni invade the Western empire and are defeated by Gratian, near Argentaria, or Colmar, in Alsace.
388. Aug. 25. Gratian is assassinated at Lyons by Andragathius, general of the usurper Maximus.
387. Maximus invades Italy and expels Valentinian II., who is in consequence assisted by Theodosius I.
388. Maximus is defeated by Theodosius I. at Aquileia, and is beheaded by the army.
392. May 15. Argobastes the Frank murders Valentinian II., and bestows the purple upon the rhetorician Eugenius.
394. Sept. 6. Theodosius I. defeats and beheads Eugenius on the plains of Aquileia. Argobastes escapes capture by suicide, and the two empires are reunited under Theodosius I., or the Great.
395. Jan. 17. Death of Theodosius I., whose dominions are again divided, the Western empire falling to his youngest son, Honorius, aged eleven years, who governs under the regency of his uncle Stilicho. The seat of government is removed to Milan.
400. Alaric invades Italy.
403. He expels Honorius from Milan. March 29. He sustains a severe defeat from Stilicho at Pollentia (*q. v.*).
404. Honorius celebrates a pompous triumph at Rome, and removes his court to Ravenna.

- A.D.
 406. Radagaisus invades Italy at the head of an immense army of German barbarians, and is defeated by Stilicho.
 408. Aug. 23. Fall and execution of Stilicho. Alaric besieges Rome (q. v.).
 409. The Goths and Romans elect Attalus emperor.
 411. He is degraded by Alaric.
 412. A peace is concluded between Honorius and Adolphus, king of the Goths.
 423. On the death of Honorius, his throne is usurped by the state secretary, John.
 431. A rebellion in Africa under Boniface is suppressed.
 451. The Huns under Attila invade the Western empire.
 455. March 16. Valentinian III. is assassinated by the partisans of the senator Maximus, whose wife he had debauched. June 12. The Vandals under Genseric invade Italy at the invitation of the empress Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian III., and wife of Maximus. Maximus is stoned to death by the infuriated Romans.
 461. Majorian is deposed by Ricimer, general of the barbarians, who elevates Libius Severus to the throne, and governs in his name.
 467. April 12. On the death of Libius Severus, Leo I. of Constantinople confers the Western empire upon Anthemius.
 472. Aug. 20. Death of Ricimer.
 476. Odoacer takes Rome and compels Augustulus to abdicate, thus terminating the Western empire.

EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

A.D.		A.D.	
Valentinian I.....	364	Valentinian III.....	425
Valentinian I. and Gratian	367	Maximus	455
Gratian and Valentinian II.....	375	Avitus	455
Valentinian II. alone	383	Majorian	457
Eugenius	392	Libius Severus.....	461
Theodosius I., or the Great	394	Anthemius	467
Honorius	395	Olybrius	472
John	423	Glycerius	473
		Julius Nepos.....	474
		Romulus, called Augustulus.....	476

WEST INDIES, OF COLUMBIAN ARCHIPELAGO (Atlantic Ocean).—These islands were for the most part discovered by Columbus, who first sighted American land at San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 11, 1492, and are consequently termed the Columbian Archipelago. Columbus called them the West Indies, because he believed that he had simply discovered a western passage to Hindostan, and for the same reason the name was originally applied to the whole of America. (*See ANTILLES, BAHAMAS, CUBA, DOMINGO, ST. GUADALOUPE, JAMAICA, PORTO RICO, TRINIDAD, &c.*)

WESTMEATH (Ireland) originally formed part of the kingdom of Meath, was included in the county palatine granted by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, A.D. 1173. It was separated from Eastmeath in 1543, and Longford was detached from it in 1569. The abbey of Multifernan near Tristernagh was in the possession of the Franciscan friars till 1641, notwithstanding the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. An old Danish fort at Ballymore was fortified by the rebels and held in the wars of 1641 and 1688.

WESTMINSTER (Middlesex).—This city, which now joins London, was anciently

known as Thorney Island, and received its present name from the Benedictine monastery of Sebert. (*See WESTMINSTER ABBEY.*) The palace, which was the principal residence of the English sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Edward VI., was destroyed by fire A.D. 1512. St. Stephen's chapel, founded by King Stephen in 1150, and rebuilt between 1320 and 1352, was, until its destruction by fire, Oct. 16, 1834, the seat of the English parliament. (*See HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.*) Westminster was first represented in parliament in 1547. A proclamation for cleansing its streets was published March 29, 1672. The Westminster Hospital was founded in 1719. Councils were held at Westminster, Dec. 7, 1141; May 26, 1162; in 1173; and April 29, 1229.

WESTMINSTER (Bishopric).—Henry VIII. erected the see of Westminster by letters patent, dated Dec. 17, 1540, and appointed Thomas Thirlby the first bishop. Thirlby resigned the office March 29, 1550, when the see was dissolved and re-united to London by Edward VI. Pius IX.'s bull for establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain, dated Sept. 30, 1850, erected Westminster into an archbishopric under Cardinal Wiseman, who issued his first pastoral letter Oct. 7.

WESTMINSTER (Treaties).—One was concluded between Henry VIII. and Francis I., April 30, 1527. It provided for carrying on the war in the Netherlands against the emperor, the liberation of the French princes, and the payment of the debt due to England. Henry VIII. renounced his claim to the French throne, on condition of receiving a pension of 50,000 gold crowns. It was modified by another treaty signed May 29. Wolsey went to France in July, and concluded the treaty of Amiens Aug. 18. This confirmed and extended the treaty of Westminster. A treaty was concluded at Westminster with France, Feb. 3, 1659; with Holland, Feb. 19, 1674; and an alliance was formed with Prussia Nov. 29, 1742.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—According to tradition, St. Peter visited Britain A.D. 65, and founded a church on Thorney Isle, which formed the origin of Westminster Abbey. Another account is that it occupies the site of a Roman temple of Apollo, destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Antoninus Pius; but no authentic record places its erection earlier than about 604, when Sebert, king of Essex, embraced Christianity, and founded a church in honour of God and St. Peter, to the west of London. This church having fallen into decay, was restored by Edgar, soon after his accession, in 957, at the request of St. Dunstan, and was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor between 1050 and Dec. 28, 1065, when the new building was consecrated. Henry III. commenced the erection of additional buildings May 16, 1220, and continued the enlargement until nearly the end of his long reign, the new abbey being opened Oct. 13, 1269. Edward I. deposited the celebrated Scotch coronation

stone and other trophies of the Scottish kingdom in the abbey in 1297; and it was partially destroyed by fire March 29, 1298. A murder was committed in the church Aug. 11, 1373, in consequence of which it was closed for four months. The great western window was set up in 1490. The beautiful chapel of Henry VII. was founded by that sovereign Jan. 24, 1503, and on his death in 1509 became his place of sepulture. Henry VIII. dissolved the abbey Jan. 16, 1540, and restored it as a cathedral church the 17th of December following. Queen Mary refounded the monastery of Westminster, Sept. 7, 1556. Elizabeth again removed the monks, July 12, 1559, and made the abbey a collegiate church, May 21, 1560. The puritan parliament appointed a committee to demolish all monuments of superstition and idolatry in this church, April 24, 1643, and it is said to have been used as a military barrack the same year. The House of Commons voted a sum of money for the repair and restoration of Westminster Abbey in 1697, and employed Sir Christopher Wren to carry out the proposed reparation. The erection of the west front was commenced in 1715, the great rose window was finished in 1722, and the towers were completed in 1735. A fire which broke out in the roof of the tower July 9, 1803, occasioned serious injury to the woodwork of the choir. Henry the Seventh's Chapel was restored between 1809 and 1822 by Benjamin Wyatt. Another fire occurred April 27, 1829, but was extinguished before it had had time to do much damage. The woodwork of the choir was restored in 1847. Evening services were first celebrated in Westminster Abbey in January, 1858.

WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY. (*See ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES.*)

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The first bridge at Westminster, founded Jan. 29, 1739, was built from the designs of Charles Labelye, a Swiss. It was opened Nov. 18, 1750, and consisted of fifteen arches, containing, according to the architect's report, twice the amount of stone used in St. Paul's cathedral. Owing to the sinking of the piles, the bridge was closed to carriages Aug. 15, 1846, and to foot-passengers Aug. 27, and it was lightened of much of its stonework and reduced in height before it was again opened. These measures having proved ineffectual, a local act of parliament was passed in 1850 for the construction of a temporary bridge, but was never carried into effect. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the management of the bridge was transferred to the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings, who were authorized to remove it and erect a new one. The design of Thomas Page was accepted; and in May, 1854, the works commenced, under an agreement that they should be completed in three years. Owing to the proposed erection of new government offices at Westminster, and the consequent alterations of plan that might be necessary, they were suspended,

March 20, 1856. They were, however, renewed the following year, and in 1860 a portion of the bridge was opened for carriage traffic. The expense of the bridge up to July, 1861, was £316,936, and a further outlay of £60,692 was voted by parliament. It consists of seven iron arches, and is eighty-five feet wide. It was formally opened throughout May 24, 1862.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—This fine hall, said to be, with the single exception of the hall of justice at Padua, the largest room in Europe which is not supported by pillars, was founded by William Rufus, A.D. 1097. In 1224 it was made the permanent seat of the English law courts, and in 1397 it was repaired by Richard II. A fire which broke out Feb. 20, 1631, was checked before it had time to extend its ravages. The hall was repaired at a cost of £13,000 in 1802.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or ST. PETER'S COLLEGE (Westminster).—Henry VIII. founded an educational establishment in connection with the abbey of Westminster about A.D. 1540. The present institution was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. The dormitory was built by the earl of Burlington in 1722. William Camden, the antiquary, was master of this school from 1593 to 1599, and Dr. Richard Busby from 1638 to 1695.

WESTMORELAND (England), partly occupied by the Brigantines, was comprised in the *Maxima Caesariensis* of the Romans, after the subjugation of South Britain, about A.D. 204. It was conquered by the Angles of Northumbria about 685. William I. divided it between two of his vassals in 1068. It had long been an object of contention between England and Scotland; and the king of Scotland, in consideration of a grant of lands in Cumberland and Northumberland, abandoned his claim to the county in 1237.

WESTPHALIA (Germany).—The ancient duchy of Westphalia was separated from western Saxony by Frederick I. A.D. 1180. In 1613 Prussia obtained possession of part of the country, and in 1801 it was ceded to the duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Napoleon I. erected Westphalia into a kingdom, under his brother Jerome, Aug. 18, 1806. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Hesse-Cassel, and Magdeburg were annexed by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; and Hanover, March 16, 1810. This kingdom was overthrown by the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, 1813; and the following year its constituent provinces were restored to their former possessors.

WESTPHALIA (Treaty).—The name of Public Peace of Westphalia was given to a compact made A.D. 1371, between the emperor Charles IV. and the States of the empire, for maintaining the peace of Germany. The celebrated treaty of Westphalia, which terminated the Thirty Years' war, was signed at Münster and Osnaburg by the plenipotentiaries of France, Germany, and Sweden, Oct. 24, 1648. By this treaty France acquired Alsace, and Sweden Pomerania, Rügen, Bremen, and Verden; and the inde-

pendence of Holland and Switzerland was formally recognized.

WEXFORD (Ireland), chief town of the county of the same name, was founded by the Danes, and surrendered to Fitzstephen, the English adventurer, A.D. 1169. It obtained a charter in 1318. A parliament was held here by the earl of Desmond in 1463. James I. confirmed and extended its charter in 1608. The town was seized by the insurgents, who received their principal foreign supplies at its port, in 1641. Cromwell having reduced it, military execution was inflicted upon the inhabitants in 1649. It was garrisoned by the troops of William III. in 1688, and was taken by the rebels in 1798. St. Selsker Abbey was founded about 1190.

WEXMOUTH (Dorsetshire), an important commercial place in the 14th century, was united with the borough of Melcombe Regis A.D. 1571. Ralph Allen, of Bath, brought it into repute as a bathing-place about 1763. George III. paid his first visit to the place July 16, 1789. A naval fête and Dutch fair were got up for the entertainment of the king and queen, Sept. 29, 1804.

WHALEBONE.—Bracton and Britton, who flourished during the 12th century, state that it was an ancient feudal right of the queen of England to claim the tail of every whale caught on the British coast; but the earliest mention of whalebone, which is contained in the head of the animal, occurs A.D. 1593, when some English sailors brought a large number of fins, as the pieces of baleen are erroneously called, from Cape Breton. A riding-whip of whalebone, possessed by Queen Elizabeth, is mentioned as a valuable article. The first instance of the bone being systematically sought for as an article of commerce occurs in 1617; and by 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 23 (1698), the importation of ready-cut whalebone was prohibited. Laurence Kortwright patented certain improvements in the preparation of this useful material in March, 1841.

WHALE-FISHERY.—The capture of the whale was practised by the Norwegians as early as A.D. 887, and was systematically pursued as a calling by the Biscayans during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. By 17 Edw. II. c. 11 (1324), the king was entitled to all whales and great sturgeons taken in British seas; and in 1388 Edward III. rewarded Peter Bayune for his expense in providing a fleet for the royal use, by granting him a tax of £6 on every whale carried into the port of Biarritz. The Dutch discovered the abundance of whales in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen in 1596, and thus opened the way for a profitable fishery by the merchants of Holland in the northern seas. In 1611 the first English whaling expedition sailed from Hull, which remained for a long period the centre of the English whale-fishery. In 1614 the Dutch trade was monopolized by a single company, but in 1642 it was thrown open, with immense benefit to the national commerce of Holland. The American whale-

fishery commenced in 1690, and the fishery of the English South-Sea Company in 1724. The harpoon-gun was invented in 1731. Several acts of parliament have been passed for the encouragement of the whale-fisheries, the chief being 22 Geo. II. c. 45 (1749). Louis XVI. revived the French fishery in 1784. Owing to the decreasing demand for whale oils, in consequence of the use of gas and the scarcity of fish, the whaling trade is declining.

WHEAT. (*See BREAD, CORN, &c.*)

WHEELBARROW.—This simple vehicle is said to have been invented by Blaise Pascal, the geometrician (1623—1662).

WHEELS.—The first wheels were, doubtless, plain disks of wood, probably composed of segments of the circular bores of trees. The custom of using an iron tire was practised by the Romans, and wheels entirely of metal were sometimes employed in classic war-chariots. The wheel has been variously applied by different nations as an instrument of punishment. The Greeks bound the criminal to the circumference, and whirled him round until death was the result. Breaking on the wheel was introduced in Germany, and was legally adopted in France by Francis I. in 1534.

WHIG. (*See TORY.*)

WHIST.—This game originated in England, and is mentioned as a common pastime A.D. 1680, though no regular science was usual in playing it till about 1730, when it was studied by a card-party that met at the Crown coffee-house, in Bedford Row. Hoyle's celebrated work first appeared in 1743, when he taught the game at a guinea a lesson. The name is said to have originated in the silence which the intricacy of the game renders indispensable.

WHITBY (Yorkshire) probably took its rise from the abbey founded by Oswy, king of Northumbria, A.D. 658. The abbey and town were both destroyed by the Danes about 867. They were restored after the Norman conquest, the alum-works in the neighbourhood raised the port to some distinction in the reign of Elizabeth. The chapel of ease was erected in 1788. The central tower of the abbey ruins fell to the ground in 1830.

WHITEBAIT DINNERS.—The annual ministerial whitebait dinner is said to have originated about A.D. 1721, when Captain Perry was employed in repairing Dagenham Breach, in Essex, and a body of parliamentary commissioners was appointed to superintend his labours. These gentlemen held a board meeting every year at the Breach House, and concluded their business proceedings by a fish dinner, to which, on one occasion, they invited the great commoner William Pitt. The experiment proved very successful, and became a precedent for a similar annual festival, the scene of which was afterwards removed to Greenwich.

WHITE-BOYS, or BOUGHALEEN BAWINS.—This Irish party derives its name from the white shirt which its members wore over

their dress during their depredations. The society was formed in October, 1761, and in 1762 a military force under Lord Drogheda was sent for its suppression. Father Nicholas Sheehy, one of their most violent leaders, was executed at Clonmel, March 15, 1766. In 1786 another Roman Catholic party appeared, known as the Right-boys, who also proved very dangerous. The White-boys were again in insurrection in 1822, when they committed many shocking outrages.

WHITEFRIARS (London).—This precinct of London, situated between Fleet Street and the Thames, derived its name from the White Friars' church of the Carmelites (*q. v.*), which was founded here by Sir Richard Grey A.D. 1241. It was one of the most notorious of the old London sanctuaries, and, under the slang name *Alsatia*, was the resort of the lowest dregs of society. Its privileges as a sanctuary were confirmed and enlarged by a special charter in 1608. Whitefriars Theatre was built about 1580, and was pulled down in 1613. Salisbury-court Theatre was erected near the original site in 1629, and was destroyed by the Puritans March 24, 1649; and the Duke's Theatre, in Dorset Gardens, which supplied the place of the two former edifices, was opened Nov. 9, 1671, and finally removed soon after 1720.

WHITEHALL (London).—The first palace on the site of the modern Whitehall was erected by Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated chamberlain of King John and chief justiciary of England under Henry III., who bequeathed it on his death, in 1243, to the convent of the Black Friars in Holborn. In 1248 it was purchased by Walter de Grey, archbishop of York, who made it the town palace of that see, on which account it was called York Place. Its magnificence was greatly increased by Cardinal Wolsey, who resigned it to Henry VIII. by a charter dated Feb. 7, 1530, when its name was changed to Whitehall, and the building became the regular royal palace of the English sovereigns. The old banqueting-house was destroyed by fire Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1619, and the present edifice, commenced by Inigo Jones June 1, 1619, was completed March 31, 1622. The ceiling was painted abroad by Rubens in 1635. Whitehall is chiefly famous in history as the scene of the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649. The scaffold was erected in the street, and, according to some contemporary authors, a passage was opened through the wall of the palace for the egress of the king. Grinling Gibbons' statue of James II. was erected Dec. 31, 1686. A considerable portion of the old palace was destroyed by a fire which broke out April 10, 1691, and it was at length completely destroyed by a fire which commenced Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1698, and lasted seventeen hours. The Banqueting-house was converted into a chapel by George I. in 1724, and Holbein's Gate was removed to make room for Parliament Street, in August, 1759. The fine façade of the Treasury, Whitehall,

opposite the Banqueting-house, was erected by Sir Charles Barry in 1847.

WHITE HATS.—The name given to some extreme democrats who formed a party at Ghent, A.D. 1377. Headed by Hyons, they revolted against Count Louis in 1378, and took Bruges. Hyons was poisoned at Damme the same year, and through the mediation of Philip I., duke of Burgundy, a peace was concluded in December, 1379. The struggle, renewed in 1380, was not finally terminated until Philip II. of Burgundy obtained power in 1384.

WHITEHAVEN (Cumberland) consisted of half a dozen fishermen's huts A.D. 1566. It was attacked by the pirate Paul Jones in 1778.

WHITE PENITENTS. (*See* **BIANCHI**.)

WHITE PLAINS (Battle).—The Americans were defeated at this place, near New York, by the English under General Howe, Oct. 28, 1776.

WHITE SHEEP.—A tribe of Turkomans, so called from the figure on their banner, led by their chief Azan Hasoun, acquired possession of western Persia A.D. 1468. They were conquered by Shah Ismail in 1501.

WHITE TOWER.—This most celebrated portion of the Tower of London (*q. v.*) was erected by William I. about A.D. 1078, and designed by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height.

WHITFIELDITES, or LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNECTION, the followers of the Rev. George Whitfield, or Whitefield, who was born at the Bell inn, Gloucester, Dec. 16, 1714. In 1732 he was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor, and here he formed an intimacy with the brothers John and Charles Wesley, who were attracting attention from the strictness of their life. In 1736 he was ordained a deacon of the established church, and in a short time his eloquence created intense excitement in London and the principal provincial cities in the south of England. In December, 1737, he accompanied the Wesleys on a missionary tour to Georgia; and in 1738 he returned for the purpose of being admitted to priest's orders, and to collect funds for the support of the religious efforts being made in America. During this visit the orthodox clergy excluded him from their pulpits, in consequence of which he commenced preaching in the open air to the Bristol colliers, and in August, 1739, he returned to Georgia, where he remained two years. On his return he separated from the Wesleys, in consequence of their rejection of Calvinism, and in June, 1741, his admirers built him a large temporary shed in Moorfields, which he called the Tabernacle. In August, 1744, he made a third voyage to America, where he remained nearly four years, after which he was appointed chaplain to the countess of Huntingdon, at whose suggestion the Tabernacle was rebuilt, and opened in June, 1755. The Tabernacle in the Tottenham Court Road

was opened in Nov., 1756; and in 1767 Lady Huntingdon established a college for the education of young ministers in the doctrines of Calvinistic Methodism at Trevecca, in South Wales. Whitfield's life was devoted to long and arduous preaching excursions through England, Scotland, and Ireland. He made seven voyages to America, and died at Newbury, in New England, Sept. 29, 1770. The first ordination of Whitfieldite ministers took place in 1783, when the connection seceded from the Church of England, of which, however, it retained the forms and most of the doctrines, the chief difference being the absence of episcopacy. Rules for the government of the sect were prepared in 1785. The countess of Huntingdon, from whom the followers of Whitfield derive the name by which they are best known, died June 17, 1791.

WHITSUNTIDE.—The feast of Whitsunday, or Whitesunday, is celebrated in the Christian churches as commemorative of the day of Pentecost (*q. v.*), in which the apostles received the Holy Ghost. It was devoted in the primitive church to the solemnization of baptisms, and derives its name from the white linen with which the recipients of that ordinance were clad.

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE.—Whittington's College, or God's House, was originally founded on College Hill, Thames Street, by Sir Richard Whittington, A.D. 1421, for the maintenance of twenty-nine free mercers of London and thirty out-pensioners. It was removed to Highgate in 1808.

WIBBANDUNE (Battle).—Ceaulin, king of Wessex, defeated Ethelbert, king of Kent, at this place, supposed to be Wimbledon, A.D. 568.

WICKLIFFITES. (*See WYCLIFFITES.*)

WICKLOW (Ireland), the chief town of the county of that name, supposed to have been a naval station of the Danes, is built on the site of a castle erected by the Anglo-Norman invader Maurice Fitzgerald, about A.D. 1169. The town was burned by the Irish in 1310, and was fortified by Fitzwilliam in 1375. Its corporate rights were confirmed by a charter of James I., in 1613. A Franciscan friary, the ruins of which remain, was founded in the reign of Henry III. The church of the Wicklow union has a tower and a copper cupola, erected in 1777.

WIDDIN (Turkey), taken from the Turks by John Hunniades, the Hungarian captain-general, A.D. 1454, was captured by Prince Louis of Baden in 1689, and was recovered by the vizier Mustapha Kioprili in 1690. It was invested in 1737 by the Austrians, who soon abandoned the siege; and it was similarly threatened and abandoned in 1790. The pasha, Osman-Paswan-Ogli, revolted and declared himself independent in 1792. The fortifications were greatly strengthened by the Turks in 1853 and 1854.

WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.—It appears to have been customary in the East for a man to marry the widow of his deceased brother, in the event of his dying childless, as early

as B.C. 1727, when Onan married the wife of his brother Er (Gen. xxxviii. 8), and it was afterwards made a law by Moses, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxv. 5—10). Kindness to widows formed an important part of the good deeds required from the Jews. Their rights were regulated in England by 9 Hen. III. c. 7 (1225); and by 22 & 23 Charles II. c. 10 (1670), the widow of an intestate husband receiving half of his personal property, unless she have children by him surviving, in which case her portion is one-third. By 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6 (1695), various taxes were imposed upon childless widowers, according to their rank in life, the rates being the same as were demanded from bachelors (*q. v.*). The Widows' Fund, for the widows of Protestant dissenting ministers, was established in 1733, the Widows' Friend Society in 1808, and the Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows in 1823. The Hindoo custom of sutteeism, or burning the widow with the body of her dead husband, which is of great antiquity, and is referred to by the Greek writers of the age of Alexander, was declared illegal by the governor-general, Lord William Bentinck, Dec. 14, 1829. (*See DOWER.*)

WIESBADEN, or WISBADEN (Germany), believed to be the *Aquæ Mattiacæ* or *Fontes Mattiaci* of the Romans, was made the residence of the dukes of Nassau A.D. 1820. In compliance with popular demand, feudal rights were abolished March 6, 1848. The fine Greek chapel was erected by the duke, with a statue to his wife, in 1855.

WIESLOCH (Battle).—The allied army, under Count Mansfeldt, defeated the Imperialists, commanded by Tilly, at this place in Germany, April 29, 1622.

WIGAN (Lancashire) received a royal charter A.D. 1246, and returned members to parliament in 1295. The earl of Derby was defeated here by the parliamentary colonel Robert Lilburne, Aug. 25, 1651. It was visited by the Pretender on his southward march in 1745. The town-hall was built in 1720, St. George's Church in 1781, the Commercial Hall in 1816, and St. Catherine's Church in 1841.

WIGHT, ISLE OF (Hampshire).—This island, known to the Romans as *Vecta* or *Vectis*, and to the ancient Britons as *Guith* or *Guict*, was conquered by Titus Vespasian, A.D. 43, and was seized by Cerdic, king of Wessex, in 530. Wulfhere, king of Mercia, subdued it in 661; but in 686 it was reunited to Wessex by Ceadwalla, who compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity, which they had not previously received, and disgraced his victory by many acts of cruelty. The Danes took it in 787, during their first invasion of Britain, and converted it into a magazine for the spoils taken from the Saxons. They frequently ravaged the island, especially in 897, 998, 1001, and 1048. In 1052 it was devastated by Godwin, earl of Kent, in revenge for his banishment by Edward the Confessor, and in 1066 it was invaded by Tostig, earl of Northumber-

land, at the instigation of William I. Edward I. purchased the island in 1293, and in 1340 it was attacked by the French, who were driven to their ships by the islanders. They returned in 1377, and committed great devastations; but failed in an attempted siege of Carisbrook Castle, which was gallantly defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrel. In 1445 Henry VI. crowned Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, king of the Isle of Wight. The dignity was merely titular, and conveyed no regal authority, and on the duke's death without issue, soon after his coronation, the title was discontinued. In 1545 the French made another unsuccessful attempt on the island, which was the last occasion of its suffering from foreign invasion. The Isle of Wight suffered considerably during the civil wars of Charles I., who was imprisoned at Carisbrook Castle (*q. v.*). In 1671 Charles II. visited the island, and it is a favourite resort of Queen Victoria. (*See OSBORNE HOUSE.*) The house of industry, for the indigent poor of the island, was established in 1770. Parkhurst prison was founded as a military hospital and barracks in 1778, and received its first convicts Dec. 26, 1838. The salary of £1,300 per annum, formerly attached to the governorship of the Isle of Wight, ceased in 1841.

WIGS.—The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were all familiar with the use of wigs, either covering the whole head, or merely the front, and made of wool, goats' hair, and other materials. Periwigs were introduced at Rome during the imperial æra. Wigs are said to have been first worn in England during the reign of Stephen. Long periwigs were introduced in France about A.D. 1529, and in 1595 it was unsafe for children to walk out alone in this country, as they were liable to be robbed of their hair for the wig-makers. Ladies' wigs are mentioned in 1608. Charles II. introduced enormous perukes, which it was fashionable to comb in public, as mentioned by Killigrew in 1663. Wigs with immense toupées are first alluded to in 1731, and were rendered popular by the Macaroni Club in 1772. After undergoing various modifications, the fashion of wearing wigs in preference to the natural hair was abandoned about the end of the 18th century.

WILD BEGGARS. (*See GUEUX.*)

WILLIAM AND MARY.—This vessel, plying regularly between Bristol and Waterford, struck on the rocks called the Willeys, near the Holmes lighthouse, about eleven o'clock at night, Oct. 26, 1817, and sunk in a quarter of an hour, carrying down with her, of sixty souls on board, all save nine persons, who escaped in a boat and landed a few miles from Cardiff.

WILLIAM THE FIRST, the illegitimate son of Robert I., duke of Normandy, was born at Falaise A.D. 1029. He succeeded his father as William II., duke of Normandy, in 1035, and married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, in 1054.

They had four sons and five or six daughters. Robert, the eldest, born in 1056, was surnamed Curthose, and became duke of Normandy in 1087. His brother, William II. of England, waged war against him, and imprisoned him in Cardiff Castle, where he died Feb. 10, 1135. Of William the First's other children, William (*see WILLIAM II.*) and Henry (*see HENRY II.*) became kings of England. Richard died young; and of his daughters, Cecilia, Adeliza, Matilda, Constance, Adela, and probably Gundred, but little is known. William I., having laid claim to the English crown, landed on the coast of Sussex, defeated Harold II. at the battle of Hastings (*q. v.*), Oct. 14, 1066, and was crowned king at Westminster Dec. 25. His queen, Matilda, arrived in England in 1068, and was crowned on Whitsunday, May 11. She died Nov. 2, 1083, and was buried at Caen. William I. died at Rouen Sept. 8 or 9, 1087, and was buried at Caen. He was surnamed the Conqueror.

WILLIAM THE SECOND, the third son of William I. and his wife Matilda, was born about A.D. 1060; succeeded on the death of his father, and was crowned Sunday, Sept. 26, 1087. He was killed in the New Forest, Aug. 2, 1100, and was buried at Winchester. William II., who never married, was surnamed Rufus, from the colour of his hair.

WILLIAM THE THIRD, son of William II., stadtholder of Holland and Zealand, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, was born at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1650. He was made stadtholder of Holland and Zealand in July, 1672. William married Mary, daughter of James, duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, Nov. 4, 1677. At the Revolution the crown was offered by the Convention to William and Mary, who became king and queen of England Feb. 13, 1689, and were crowned April 11. They reigned jointly until the death of Mary, which took place Dec. 28, 1694. She was buried at Westminster, March 5, 1695. William III. died at Kensington, March 8, 1702, and was buried at Westminster April 12. William and Mary left no children.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, duke of Clarence, the third son of George III., was born Aug. 21, 1765. He married the princess Amelia Adelaide Theresa of Saxe-Meiningen, July 11, 1818, and succeeded his brother, George IV., as king of England, June 26, 1830. The coronation took place Sept. 8, 1831. William IV. died at Windsor, June 20, 1837, and was buried there July 8. His queen, who survived him, died Dec. 2, 1849. They had but one child, a daughter (born March 27, 1819), who died in infancy.

WILLS.—Testamentary arrangements of property are of immemorial antiquity, and appear to be referred to by Moses, who states that Jacob bequeathed to Joseph a portion above his brethren, B.C. 1689 (*Gen. xlviii. 22*). Solon is said to have introduced wills into Greece B.C. 594; and they were first regulated at Rome by the laws of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 450. Codicils were in-

introduced by Trebatius Testa B.C. 31. Roman wills were required by law to be in Latin until A.D. 439, when they were allowed in Greek; and the practice of making wills was established by the Romans among the Teutonic nations. Lands were devisable by wills in this country before the Conquest; and the privilege of making wills was specially sanctioned by Henry I. in 1100. Richard II. made a will in 1399, which is regarded as the first royal will on record, though it is asserted that similar documents were prepared by previous sovereigns. Testamentary power of freehold land was established by the Statute of Wills, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1 (1540), which was explained and confirmed by 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 5 (1543). By 29 Charles II. c. 3, s. 5 (1676), wills of land are required to be in writing, signed by the testator, and attested and subscribed by three or four witnesses. The royal power to make wills is defined by 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 88, s. 10 (July 28, 1800). All the laws respecting wills and testaments were amended and consolidated by 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26 (July 3, 1837), which was amended by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24 (June 17, 1852). (*See EXECUTORS, MORTMAIN, PROBATE COURT, &c.*)

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION.—The earl of Wilmington succeeded Sir Robert Walpole as first lord of the treasury Feb. 16, 1742. The cabinet was thus constituted:—

Treasury	Earl of Wilmington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Hardwicke.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrington.
Privy Seal	Lord Gower.
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr., afterwards Lord Sandys.
Principal Secretaries of State	Duke of Newcastle and Lord Carteret.
Admiralty	Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.
Ordnance	Duke of Argyll.

The earl of Wilmington died July 26, 1743, and a new ministry was formed by Mr. Pelham. (*See PELHAM ADMINISTRATION.*)

WILNA. (*See VILNA.*)

WILTON (Wiltshire), formerly capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, was the scene of a victory gained over the Danes by Alfred, A.D. 871. It was plundered and burned by the Danes in 1003. By the dismemberment of Sherborne, in 909, it became the seat of a bishopric, which continued till about 1045. A new church was erected in 1844.

WIMBLEDON (Battle). (*See WIMBANDUNE.*)

WINCHELSEA (Sussex).—It is not known whether this town existed in the time of the Romans, though it is mentioned as an important place under the Saxons. Under the Norman sovereigns, Winchelsea became one of the chief ports for communication with France, and it was added to the Cinque Ports March 27, 1191. Much injury was done to the town by severe storms and inundations in 1236, and Oct. 1, 1250; and in 1266 it was almost ruined by the severity with which Prince Edward suppressed the frequent piracies of which the inhabitants were guilty.

The old town was finally destroyed by an inundation in 1287, in consequence of which the king granted a charter for the erection of a new port in the adjacent manor of Iham. Edward III. and the Black Prince defeated the Spanish in a sea-fight off the modern town of Winchelsea, Aug. 29, 1350. The town was burned by the French in 1377, and March 15, 1380. In 1404 the walls were repaired, and in 1449 the French again landed, and burned the place. Camber Castle, two miles north-east of Winchelsea, was built by Henry VIII. in 1539. In 1582 the town is mentioned as already in a state of decay, and it has lost all trace of its former importance.

WINCHESTER (Bishopric).—Birinus was appointed first bishop of the West Saxons at Dorchester, by Cynegils, king of Wessex, A.D. 635. In 650 the diocese was divided into two sees, one of which was located at Winchester, and in 678 the sees were re-united and settled in Winchester. In 705 another division occurred, part of the diocese being erected into a new bishopric centred at Sherborne (*q. v.*), and the remainder being intrusted to Daniel, who thus became the first bishop of Winchester.

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), the Venta Belgarum of the Romans. Mythical tradition ascribes the origin of this fine old city to Ludor Rous Hudibras, king of the Britons, B.C. 892, and there is sufficient reason for believing that it really was founded by the first Celtic inhabitants of the island, by whom it was called Caer Gwent, or White City. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Belgæ, by whom it was occupied at the period of Cæsar's invasion, B.C. 55. The Christian king Lucius, who flourished A.D. 181, is reported to have erected a church or cathedral at Winchester, which was destroyed during the persecution of 304, but was afterwards rebuilt. In 516 the city was taken by Cerdic, who converted the church into a temple of the Saxon gods, and in 519 erected the city into the capital of his new kingdom of Wessex, under the name of Winchester. Cynegils founded the cathedral in 635, and it was consecrated by St. Birinus, apostle of the West Saxons, and their first bishop, in 648. Egbert erected Winchester into the capital of England in 827, and it maintained the distinction throughout the Saxon period. In 871 the Danes ravaged the city and massacred the inhabitants. It was restored by Alfred the Great. St. Ethelwold completed a restoration of the cathedral in 980; and in 1013 the city surrendered to Sweyn. William I. founded the castle before 1070, and in 1079 Bishop Walkelin commenced the rebuilding of the cathedral, which was completed in 1093. Winchester attained its greatest prosperity during the reign of Henry I., when it extended a mile in every direction beyond its present limits. The hospital of St. Cross was founded in 1132 by Henry de Blois, bishop of the diocese, and Wolvesey Castle in 1138. The treaty of Winchester, between Stephen and Matilda, was

signed Nov. 7, 1153. (*See ENGLAND.*) The college of St. Mary at Winchester was commenced by William of Wykeham, March 26, 1387, and completed in 1393. The establishment of London as the capital of England in 1156, and the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1536 and 1539, proved fatal to the ancient glory of this city. It was taken by Oliver Cromwell in September, 1645, and was much favoured by Charles II., who founded a royal palace, which was intended to be built by Sir Christopher Wren, March 23, 1683, but which was discontinued on the death of the king. The cathedral was renovated during the reign of Queen Anne, and the guild-hall was founded in 1711. The unfinished palace of Charles II. was converted into military barracks in 1810. Councils were held at Winchester in November, 855; 1070; April 1, 1076; Aug. 25, 1139; and April 7, 1141.

WINDING-UP ACTS, to facilitate the dissolution of joint-stock companies and other partnerships, were amended by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45 (Aug. 14, 1848). This act was amended by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108 (Aug. 1, 1849). They were repealed, and the laws regarding such associations remodelled by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47 (July 14, 1856), which was amended by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14 (July 13, 1857).

WINDMILLS are of oriental origin, and are said to have been used in Hungary before A.D. 718. They were introduced into England and France about 1040, and were used for drainage purposes in Holland soon after 1408. The earliest windmills were constructed to turn completely round, the moveable top being a Flemish improvement of the 16th century.

WINDOWS.—The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans seldom used windows in the construction of their houses and temples, the principal rooms of which were mostly lighted from above. Those that did exist were small, being originally mere openings in the wall, closed by shutters. Sometimes they were covered with lattice or net-work, and sometimes by plates or transparent stone. Glass windows were found at Pompeii, which was overwhelmed A.D. 79, and were re-invented about the 3rd century, and introduced into England by Benedict Biscop in 674. (*See GLASS.*) The form of the windows is one of the most characteristic features of Gothic architecture. Windows were first taxed in this country by 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18 (1695). The duty was increased by 20 Geo. II. c. 3 (1746), amended by 21 Geo. II. c. 10 (1748), and further increased by the Tea-commutation Act, 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38 (1784). It was again raised by 37 Geo. III. c. 105 (July 19, 1797); by 42 Geo. III. c. 34 (April 15, 1802); and by 48 Geo. III. c. 55 (June 1, 1808). It was reduced by 4 Geo. IV. c. 11 (March 19, 1823), and was finally repealed by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (July 24, 1851).

WINDS.—The existence of the trade winds was first ascertained by Columbus at the end of the 15th century; and they were first correctly explained on scientific principles by

George Hadley, in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1735. (*See STORMS.*)

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire).—Windsor derives its name from the Saxon town of Windleshora, which was situated about two miles from the present town, and was granted by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Westminster. William the Conqueror received it in exchange for Wokendune, in Essex, soon after his accession, A.D. 1066, and commenced the erection of the castle, where he held his court at Whitsuntide, 1070. A council was held at Windsor April 26, 1114. The fortifications and buildings were greatly increased by Henry I., and in 1216 King John successfully defended the castle against the barons. Henry III. founded a chapel, the original of St. George's chapel, in 1240. Edward I. erected the town into a free borough in 1276, and the chapel was refounded by Edward III., who obtained a papal bull sanctioning the act, Nov. 30, 1351. The same monarch caused William of Wykeham to rebuild the castle about 1360, and made it the seat of his newly-founded order of the Garter. Edward IV. commenced the rebuilding of the chapel in 1474, which was continued by succeeding sovereigns, and finally completed by Henry VIII. Elizabeth constructed the terrace, and, in 1572, erected the gate on the hill next the town; and a new gallery and banqueting-house were added soon after 1576. The park and forest were surveyed in 1605, and various improvements were made by Charles I. in 1635. The chapel was entered by a parliamentary force Oct. 23, 1642, and was afterwards much injured by the bigotry of the Puritans; and the castle was the prison of Charles I. from Dec. 12, 1648, to Jan. 19, 1649. Sir Christopher Wren made several improvements during the reign of Charles II., who refaced the terrace with stone in 1676, and erected an equestrian statue of himself in 1680. The Queen's Walk was formed in 1707, and the drive along the Long Walk in 1710. The Queen's Lodge was completed in 1782, and in 1787 the interior of St. George's chapel was newly decorated. The royal vault was constructed in 1810. George IV. laid the first stone of several important alterations Aug. 12, 1824, and resumed his residence in the improved building Dec. 9, 1828. The royal stables were erected in 1839, at an expense of £70,000. A fire which broke out in the Prince of Wales's Tower March 19, 1853, in consequence of the heat of the flues, was quenched without causing much damage. The Prince Consort died at Windsor Castle, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861, and was interred in the vaults of St. George's chapel.

WINE.—Noah made wine as early as B.C. 2347 (Gen. ix. 20 and 21), and commentators believe that the art was known to the antediluvians. The Egyptians ascribed the invention to Osiris, whose worship was instituted about B.C. 2100, and the Chinese state that rice wine was manufactured by their king Ching Nong B.C. 1998. The Greeks and other classical nations regarded

Bacchus, or Dionysius, who was reputed to have flourished about B.C. 1457, as the earliest wine-maker. The Jews esteemed the wines of Lebanon and Helbon; the Greeks those of Lesbos, Chios, and the other islands of the archipelago; and the Romans the celebrated Falernian and Cecuban. The classics mixed their wine with sea-water, assafetida, tar, and other substances at variance with modern taste, and exhibited great discrimination in their preference of the vintages of certain years. The production of wine commenced in France soon after B.C. 600, when the culture of the vine (*g. v.*) was introduced at Marseilles; and Provence, Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Auvergne, were celebrated for their vintage as early as B.C. 120. In the time of the Romans and Saxons, wine was made in England; but the manufacture was gradually relinquished, and, about the year 1154, the importation of French wines from Bordeaux commenced. Hippocras, a mixture of wine and spices, was much admired during the Plantagenet period. Wine was exported from Madeira before 1460, and Ratafie wine was introduced into France from Italy in 1533. Sack, or sherry, from Xeres in Spain, Canary, and Malaga, formed the popular wine of the 16th and 17th centuries. The wines of Portugal were first imported about 1600, and Champagne attained its present quality and repute about 1610. The art of making raisin wine was introduced into this country in 1635, and port came into use about 1690. The practice of importing this wine qualified with brandy commenced in 1715, and led to many abuses in the wine-trade, which were much increased by the monopoly established in favour of the Oporto company, Sept. 10, 1756. The Catawba wine of the United States came into repute about 1826, and unsuccessful attempts to introduce Masdew as a substitute for port were made in 1832. The original Oporto company, abolished by Don Pedro in 1833, was re-established April 7, 1838. It was finally abolished in October, 1852. Australian wine of excellent quality received medals from the Society of Arts in 1856. Many statutes have been enacted for regulating the duties on wine, one of the earliest of which is 7 Hen. VII. c. 8 (1490). Wine-dealers were compelled to take out a license by 12 Charles II. c. 25 (1660). The policy of taxing the produce of French vineyards more highly than the wines of other countries was commenced by 4 Will. & Mary, c. 5 (1692), when an additional duty of £8 per tun was imposed. This discrimination was carried to much greater length by subsequent acts, and was rendered permanent in 1703 by the Methuen treaty (*g. v.*). William Pitt reduced the duties on French wines nearly one-half, and on other wines nearly a third, by 26 Geo. III. c. 59 (1786). They were again increased 10s. 6d. per gallon on French wines, and 6s. 1d. on Spanish and Portuguese, by 36 Geo. III. c. 123 (May 19, 1796). Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Ripon, reduced

them to 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. per gallon on French and other foreign wines, and 2s. 5d. on the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, by 6 Geo. IV. c. 104 (July 5, 1825); and by the Equalization Act, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 30 (Oct. 5, 1831), all foreign wines were rated at 5s. 6d. per gallon, and Cape wines at 2s. 9d. By the commercial treaty concluded with France Jan. 23, 1860, the duties on wines were reduced to 3s. per gallon until Jan. 1, 1861, when a scale of 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. per gallon, according to the amount of proof spirit contained in the wine, and of 3s. per gallon on wine in bottles, came into operation. Wine licenses were granted to refreshment-houses by 23 Vict. c. 27 (June 14, 1860).

WINWIDFIELD (Battle).—Penda, king of Mercia, was defeated and slain at this place, near Leeds, by Oswy, king of Northumberland, A.D. 655.

WIPPEDSFLEET (Battle).—Hengist, the Saxon, gained his first victory over the Britons, led by Vortimer, A.D. 466. He named the field after Wipped, one of his principal officers, who fell in the engagement.

WIRE was originally formed by hammering the metal on an anvil, and its manufacture by drawing is mentioned in the history of Augsburg, A.D. 1351, and in that of Nuremberg in 1360. A large drawing-machine driven by water, believed to have been the invention of a person named Rodolph, was constructed at Nuremberg about 1400. Anthony Fournier, a Frenchman, much improved the art in 1570. Fine gold and silver wire, for spinning round silk and for weaving, was made by Frederick Held at Nuremberg in 1592, and after the patent for securing his process had been several times renewed, it was converted into a fief for the heirs male of the family, Sept. 26, 1622. In England, wire was manufactured by the hand till the art of drawing it was introduced by foreigners in 1565. The first flattening-mill was erected at Sheen, near Richmond, by a Dutchman, in 1663.

WIRTEMBERG. (See WÜRTEMBERG.)

WISCONSIN (North America) was visited by the French about A.D. 1660, and continued nominally in their possession till ceded to England in 1763. It was erected into a territorial government in 1836, and admitted into the Union as a state in 1848. Its constitution was confirmed by a popular convention in April, 1848.

WISMAR (Germany).—An alliance between France and Sweden against Austria was concluded at this town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, March 20, 1636. The town was granted to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648, and purchased from Sweden by Schwerin, for a sum of 1,200,000 dollars, in 1803.

WISSEHEAD (Battle).—The emperor Sigismund having abandoned the siege of Prague, held by the Hussites, was attacked at this place, in the vicinity, by Ziska, their leader, and totally defeated, July 14, 1420.

WITCHCRAFT.—The Mosaic law strictly enjoined death as the penalty of witchcraft, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xxii. 18); but commentators are of opinion that the offence thus denounced was united with idolatry and also with the crime of poisoning. The earliest example of a witch is that of Endor, whom Saul employed to raise the spirit of Samuel B.C. 1055 (1 Sam. xxviii. 7—25). Dr. Mackay, in his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," says, "Europe, for a period of two centuries and a half, brooded upon the idea, not only that parted spirits walked the earth to meddle in the affairs of men, but that men had power to summon evil spirits to their aid, to work woe upon their fellows. . . . Thousands upon thousands of unhappy persons fell victims to this cruel and absurd delusion. In many cities of Germany, the average number of executions for this pretended crime was 600 annually, or two every day, if we leave out the Sundays, when it is to be supposed that even this madness refrained from its work."

A.D.

- 1234. The Stedingers, a tribe of Frieslanders, are exterminated by order of the pope and Frederick II. of Germany, as a nation of witches.
- 1307. The Templars are suppressed throughout France on a charge of sorcery.
- 1431. May 30. Joan of Arc is burnt at Rouen as a witch.
- 1459. The Valdeuses are cruelly persecuted at Arras as witches.
- 1487. Two old women are burned at Constance, on a charge of having raised a storm which had occasioned much loss of property.
- 1488. Innocent VIII. issues a bull appointing inquisitors for the suppression of witchcraft.
- 1494. Alexander VI. nominates a commission against witches.
- 1515. About 500 persons are burned in Geneva as witches.
- 1521. Leo X. issues a commission.
- 1524. A thousand victims to the witch mania perish at Como.
- 1541. Witchcraft employed against the lives of others is declared felony in England, by 33 Hen. VIII. c. 8.
- 1561. Five poor women are burned at Verneuil on a charge of having changed themselves into cats.
- 1562. All witchcraft is declared a crime of the highest magnitude in the eye of the English law, by 5 Eliz. c. 16.
- 1571. Trois Echelles is burned at Paris, for having, on his own confession, sold himself to the devil. This man stated that he had 1,200 accomplices, and accused many persons, who were tried and executed.
- 1573. Jan. 18. Gilles Garnier is condemned to be burned at Dôle, as a *loup-garou*, or man-wolf, in which capacity he was accused of cannibalism.
- 1583. April 7. Execution of the Warbois witches, an old woman and her husband and daughter, for witchcraft. Their property was confiscated, a portion being devoted to endow an annual lecture, by a doctor of Queen's College, Cambridge, on the enormity of witchcraft. This lecture was still delivered as late as 1718.
- 1597. James VI. of Scotland publishes his work on *Demonologie* at Edinburgh.
- 1604. Further measures are taken for suppressing witchcraft by 1 or 2 James I. c. 12.

A.D.

- 1617. The maréchal de d'Ancre suffers at Paris in consequence of the machinations of Mary of Medici, who is fearful of her influence over the mind of Louis XIII.
- 1634. The celebrated Lancashire witches, viz., eight people, are executed on the evidence of the boy Robinson, resident at Pendle Forest, Lancashire.
- 1644. Matthew Hopkins, the celebrated witch-finder general, flourishes.
- 1652. The last execution for witchcraft in Protestant Switzerland takes place at Geneva.
- 1654. The elector of Brandenburg forbids the torture of supposed witches, and denounces the swimming test as unjust and cruel.
- 1664. Sir Matthew Hale condemns two women to the stake as witches.
- 1669. Sweden is the theatre of a violent anti-witch mania.
- 1692. A cruel persecution of supposed witches takes place in New England.
- 1716. A woman and her daughter, aged nine years, are hanged at Huntingdon for selling their souls to Satan. This is the last judicial execution in England for witchcraft.
- 1722. The last execution for witchcraft in Scotland takes place this year.
- 1736. The capital sentence against witchcraft is abolished by 9 Geo. II. c. 5.
- 1749. A cruel persecution of supposed witches rages at Wurzburg, in Germany.
- 1751. July 30. An old woman named Osborne is drowned at Tring by the people as a witch.

WITENAGEMOT, or Assembly of the Wise Men.—This was the great council of our Anglo-Saxon kings. Instances of its meeting are recorded in the reign of Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688—727). King Alfred ordained that it should meet twice in the year, or oftener if needful. The witenagemot outlawed the family of Godwin, earl of Kent, in 1043, and restored them in 1052.

WITEPSK. (See **VITEBSK.**)

WITHAM (Essex), believed to have been a Roman station, was fortified by Edward the Elder A.D. 913.

WITNESSES.—By the law of Moses, two, at least, were required to establish a question of fact. A false witness was to suffer the punishment due to the offence of which he made accusation (Deut. xix. 15—19), B.C. 1451. Amongst the Romans and some other nations, it was the custom to cuff them and pull their ears, in order to make them remember their evidence. Witnesses were seldom called at trials in this country, the jurors usually deciding from their own knowledge of the prisoner, and of the facts of the case. The first traces of the present practice in that respect occur about 1349. It was fully established by the middle of the 15th century. By the ancient practice of most European countries, the evidence of women was inadmissible, and in Switzerland the testimony of two women was only considered equivalent to that of one man so late as 1824. Disqualification arising from criminal conviction was removed by Lord Denman's act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 85), Aug. 22, 1843. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83 (Aug. 20, 1853), husbands and wives are compellable to give evidence for or against each other, except in criminal cases.

WITTENBERG (Prussia) surrendered to

the Imperial army Aug. 21, 1759, and having been bombarded by the Imperialists capitulated Oct. 14, 1760. The French took possession, making it a *dépôt* for ammunition and provisions, in October, 1806. It refused to surrender on the summons of Colonel Schill in 1809; was besieged Sept. 15, 1813, by the allies, who were compelled to raise the siege in October. Again besieged by the allies, it was taken by assault Jan. 15, 1814, and was ceded to Prussia May 18, 1815. The university, in which Luther and Melancthon held professorships, was established in 1502, and incorporated with that of Halle in 1815. The colossal statue of Luther in the market-place was erected in 1821.

WITSTOCK (Battle).—In this engagement the imperial troops in Brandenburg, commanded by the elector of Saxony, were attacked and routed by the Swedes, under General Banner, Sept. 24, 1636. Five thousand Austrians and Saxons fell on the field, seven thousand were taken prisoners, and an immense amount of ammunition and baggage was captured.

WOLLIN (Prussia).—This seaport town of Stettin was in a flourishing condition as early as A.D. 776. In 805 it received the people of Wineta, which was destroyed that year; and in 1125 its bishopric was founded by Otho, bishop of Bamberg. Waldemar I. of Denmark destroyed Wollin in 1177.

WOLODOMIR. (See SUZDAL.)

WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire) was called Wulfrune's Hampton, from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar, who founded a monastery here A.D. 996. It received a charter of incorporation in 1847. The free grammar-school was founded by Sir Stephen Jenyns in 1513, and the Bluecoat school about 1710. St. John's church was erected in 1755; St. George's church was built in 1830; the South Staffordshire Hospital, at a cost of £18,000, in 1848; and the Orphan Asylum, at a cost of £9,000, in 1854.

WOLVES were so numerous in some parts of England that a retreat for passing travellers was erected at a place called Fhxtan, in the reign of Athelstan (A.D. 925—941). They were nearly extirpated in the reign of King Edgar, who imposed an annual tribute of three hundred wolves' heads upon Ludwal, prince of Wales. Sir Ewen Cameron killed the last seen in Scotland in 1680. They were extirpated in Ireland about 1710.

WOMAN.—From the circumstance that the chapters of the Bible which treat of the incidents immediately after the Fall contain scarcely any allusions to women, it is inferred that the female character was then held in very low estimation. Among the pastoral nations of the primitive ages, women tended the flocks and herds, drew water, and performed other menial offices. The Egyptians treated them with considerable kindness, and employed them in weaving and spinning; and the Jewish law, though severe in the case of female offences, afforded them ample protection, and assigned them an important position in the national and

social economy. The subsequent demoralization of the Hebrew race was in nothing exemplified more clearly than in the sordid treatment and the low character of its women. Among the Greeks they were secluded in private apartments, and were compelled to wear a veil when out of doors. The Romans treated women with great consideration, intrusting to them the education of the young and the control of their household affairs; but in the latter days of the Republic and of the Empire, when morals became corrupt, measures were taken for their restraint. Thus the *Lex Oppia* imposed sumptuary restrictions; Augustus prohibited their appearance at the public games; and, by a law passed A.D. 222, they were formally excluded from the senate. The ancient Germans allotted a very high position to the female sex; and Tacitus commemorates the excellence of character which their women exhibited. During the Dark Ages the female lot was of course a hard one, the right of free choice in marriage and the advantages of education being totally denied them. The romantic chivalry of the 11th and following centuries introduced a better order of things, and laid the foundation for that recognition of female rights and respect for female excellence which is at once the most powerful agent and the clearest evidence of modern civilization. The public whipping of women was abolished by 57 Geo. III. c. 75 (July 7, 1817), and the punishment was altogether prohibited in the case of female offenders by 1 Geo. IV. c. 57 (July 15, 1820). By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 10, 1842), the employment of women in mines was declared illegal. (See AMAZONS, LADY, MARRIAGE, &c.)

WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—The seven wonders of the world which excited the marvel of the ancients were,—the Colossus of Rhodes (q. v.); the temple of Diana at Ephesus (q. v.); the tomb of Mausolus (see MAUSOLEUM); the Egyptian pyramids (q. v.); the lighthouse on the Pharos (q. v.); the hanging gardens, constructed at Babylon by Queen Semiramis about B.C. 2017; and the celebrated colossal statue of Jupiter Olympus, constructed in ivory and gold by Phidias, who flourished B.C. 440.

WOODCUTS.—The ancient Egyptians practised the art of engraving on wood for the purpose of producing an impression upon soft clay. In China woodcuts were employed in literature about the 12th century. The earliest in Europe were probably executed at Nuremberg about A.D. 1340, and seem to have been first applied to the production of playing-cards. The first woodcut with a date (1423) represents St. Christopher carrying our Saviour across a river on his shoulders. The improvement known as "cross-hatching" was shown in a work printed at Mentz in 1486. In Germany woodcuts were much used for illustrating books, although the style of workmanship became much deteriorated between 1545 and 1580. (See ENGRAVING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—The demesne lands of the crown, *terre dominicales regis*, whence is derived one branch of the ordinary revenue of the sovereign, were either reserved to the crown at the original distribution of landed property, or came to it afterwards in various ways. William III. had so reduced their extent by the exercise of his power of alienation, that a civil list was passed by which Queen Anne, in 1702, placed them at the disposal of the parliament, in return for £700,000 a year (1 Anne, s. 1, c. 7). The like arrangement has been made at the commencement of each succeeding reign. The office of surveyor-general of his majesty's works was created by 46 Geo. III. c. 142 (1805), and altered by 50 Geo. III. c. 65 (June 9, 1810). The woods and forests are now managed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a board formed and regulated by 10 Geo. IV. c. 50 (1829), and 2 Will. IV. c. 1, s. 1 (Feb. 13, 1832).

WOOD'S HALFPENCE. (*See DRAPRIER'S LETTERS.*)

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire).—This ancient town derives its name from the forests by which it was anciently surrounded, and was a place of considerable importance during the Saxon period. Ethelred I. (866—871) is said to have held a parliament at Woodstock; and it is believed that Alfred the Great (871—901) resided here while engaged in his translation of Boetius. Henry I. resided much at this town, and it was the scene of Henry the Second's amour with the fair Rosamond Clifford in 1154. (*See ROSAMOND'S BOWER.*) The same monarch received the homage of Malcolm of Scotland at Woodstock in 1164, and in 1275 it was the scene of a parliament summoned by Edward I. The renowned Edward the Black Prince was born at Woodstock June 15, 1330. The town received its first charter from Henry VI. in 1453, and was the prison of the Princess Elizabeth in 1555. In 1649 the Rump Parliament appointed a commission for surveying the royal property at Woodstock. Blenheim Palace, the magnificent seat of the duke of Marlborough, was erected at Woodstock by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1705, and was presented to the duke by the nation. Woodstocktown Hall was built from the designs of Sir William Chambers in 1766.

WOOL-COMBERS.—The septennial festival to their patron St. Blase was celebrated at Bradford with great rejoicing, Feb. 3, 1825. This saint, who holds a place in the Church of England calendar, was bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia. He was tormented with iron combs and martyred under Licinius in 316.

WOOLLEN TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.—The woollen manufacture, one of the most ancient on the face of the globe, is stated to have originated in Babylonia. The fable of Jason and the Golden Fleece points to its existence in Greece as early as B.C. 1263. Moses prohibited the Jews from wearing clothes woven of wool and linen together, B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxii. 11). England has been celebrated for its woollen goods

from the earliest periods, and Winchester was a noted manufacturing town for this species of industry during the Roman occupation. It is said to have been practised in France as early as A.D. 960. The worsted manufacture was established at Worstead, in Norfolk, by a colony of Flemish settlers, in 1327, and in 1331 Edward III. greatly encouraged the woollen trade by receiving John Kemp, and seventy families of Walloon weavers, from Flanders. The exportation was first prohibited by 11 Edw. III. c. 1 (1337). Many improvements in the manufacture of woollen goods were introduced by refugees from Holland in 1420, and in 1464 English sheep were exported to Spain. In 1493 the mart of English cloths was established at Calais. In 1568 a large number of woollen-workers from France and Flanders settled in England, and further measures were taken for the prohibition of the export of wool, and in 1636 a number of English manufacturers emigrated, and established an important trade at Leyden and Alkmaar. In order to encourage the woollen trade of England, it was ordered by 18 Charles II. c. 4 (1666), that all corpses should be buried in woollen shrouds. (*See BURIAL.*) The exportation of English wool was again prohibited, and the importation of Irish wool into this country was permitted by 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 18 (1696). The first machine for spinning wool was invented by John Wyatt about 1733. Lewis Paul's carding-machine was patented Aug. 30, 1748, and Hargreaves made his first spinning-jenny in 1767. Arkwright's machine was invented about 1768. The first importation of wool into England took place in 1770, and merino sheep (*q.v.*) were first brought into the country in 1791. Dr. Edmund Cartwright's combing-machine was patented in 1792, and in consequence of the number of wool-combers thus thrown out of employment, measures were adopted by 35 Geo. III. c. 124 (June 26, 1795), for enabling them to exercise other trades. The first Alpaca sheep exhibited in this country were shown in 1811. (*See ALPACA.*) Several teasing-machines, composed of metallic wires, were patented in France in 1818. All the acts prohibiting the exportation of wool were repealed by 5 Geo. IV. c. 47 (June 3, 1824). John Platt's combing-machine was patented in November, 1827, James Noble's in February, 1834, and Ross's improvements March 13, 1851. Customs duties on wool are mentioned by 51 Hen. III. st. 5, c. 6 (1266). A tax was imposed on exported woollen goods by 12 Charles II. c. 4 (1660). It was removed by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20 (1700).

WOOLWICH (Kent).—The *Henry Grace à Dieu*, the largest ship of the period, named after Henry VIII., was built here A.D. 1515: she was burned in 1553. The *Sovereign of the Seas*, of 100 guns, called the *Golden Devil* by the Dutch, was also built here in 1637. The arsenal was established in 1716; the Royal Military Academy was founded in 1719; and the present building was erected

from the plans of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, at a cost of £150,000, in 1805. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was built in 1740, and St. John's church in 1840.

WORCESTER (Battle).—Charles II., after his coronation in Scotland, marched into England with an army of 14,000 men. He was pursued by Cromwell, who defeated his army at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.

WORCESTER (Bishopric).—This diocese was separated from Lichfield about A.D. 680. By an order in council of Dec. 22, 1836, the archdeaconry of Coventry was transferred from Coventry and Lichfield to Worcester, and the parish of Shenington, in Gloucestershire, was also annexed July 19, 1837.

WORCESTER (Worcestershire), the chief town of the county, founded by the Saxons A.D. 680, was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in 894. It was plundered by Hardicanute in 1041. The barons of Hereford occupied it to quell a conspiracy against William I. in 1074. Bernard Neumarck failed in an attempt to take it in 1088. It was plundered by the troops of Henry III. in 1216, on account of a revolt of the inhabitants. A grand tournament held here in 1225 drew down upon the jousts an excommunication from Bishop Blois. The city was captured by the rebel barons in 1263. In the civil wars it was taken by Prince Rupert, who defeated a party of parliamentary horse under Colonel Sandys, Sept. 25, 1642. The earl of Essex recovered it the same year. Charles II. entered the city Aug. 22, 1651, and Cromwell stormed the forts and totally defeated the royalists Sept. 3. The last of the six gates of the city was removed in 1787. The cathedral was rebuilt by Bishop Oswald in 983, and by Bishop Wulfstan in 1084. It was repaired and re-consecrated in January, 1281, and underwent alterations and repairs in 1830. The bridge across the Severn was built in 1780. The remains of a Franciscan monastery were removed in 1823. A council was held here July 26, 1240.

WORCESTER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., A.D. 1714. The chapel, hall, and library were commenced in 1720. The new buildings on the north side of the inner court were completed in 1776, and the hall in 1784.

WORKHOUSE.—By 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25 (1536), the able-bodied poor were directed to be kept to constant labour. Edward VI. founded the royal hospital of Bridewell in 1553, for the punishment and employment of the vigorous and idle. By 43 Eliz. c. 2 (1601), work was ordered to be provided by the overseers for the poor. By 59 Geo. III. c. 12 (1819), known as Sturges Bourne's act, parishes were empowered to enlarge or build workhouses where none existed before. Their government was vested in a board of guardians, subject to the control of the Poor-Law Board, by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (Aug. 14, 1834).

WORLD.—The era of its creation is fixed by the Jews B.C. 3761. According to the

chronology of the English Bible, that event took place B.C. 4004, and according to the Grecian era, B.C. 5598.

WORMS (Germany), occupying the site of the Roman Borbetomagus, or Augusta Vangionum, was plundered by the Alemanni A.D. 354, and destroyed by Attila in 451. Clovis rebuilt it about 475. The legislative assemblies of Charlemagne, called *Mai Lager* from the month when they met, were held here. A council elected Leo IX. pope in December, 1048, and another deposed Gregory VII. in January, 1076. By a concordat, signed at another council, Sept. 8, 1122, the emperor lost some of his influence over ecclesiastical appointments. The marriage of Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England, with Frederick II., emperor of Germany, was solemnized here July 20, 1235. Between this town and Spire, at Rosenthal, the emperor Adolphus of Nassau was slain, in an engagement with Albert of Austria, July 2, 1298. Luther appeared before the diet of Worms, April 4, 1521. By order of Louis XIV., Worms was burned in 1689. George II. of England fixed his head-quarters in the episcopal palace Aug. 27, 1743. The city was taken by the French, under Custine, in Oct. 1792, and again in 1793. The cathedral, commenced in the 8th century, was completed 1110. Councils were held here in Lent, 858; May 16, 863; in December, 1048; January, 1076; Sept. 8, 1122; in April, 1127; and at Pentecost, 1153.

WORSTED acquired its name from the town of Worstead, in Norfolk, where a settlement of Flemings introduced woollen manufactures in the 14th century. The trade was removed to Norwich in the reign of Richard II.

WOUNDING. (See **MAIMING**.)

WRECK.—Among the early Greeks and Romans, shipwrecked mariners, of whatever nation, were regarded as enemies, and as such were usually put to death or sold into slavery; but the Pandects (*q.v.*), published in Dec. A.D. 533, made the murder of them a capital crime, and imposed severe penalties on thefts from wrecks. On the subversion of the Roman power, the old barbarous customs were restored, and the majority of such as suffered shipwreck consummated their misfortunes by a life of slavery. Goods washed on shore were adjudged to belong to the king or the lord of the manor; and it was no uncommon circumstance for pilots and landowners to enter into collusion, whereby ships were purposely run ashore for the sake of their plunder; and for the sailors to be barbarously murdered on the beach to prevent the assertion of their rights. The Oleron Laws (*q.v.*) enacted that in such case the pilot should suffer as a robber; that the lord should be bound in the centre of his house, which was to be ignited at its four corners, and be left to perish; and that common wreckers, after being half-drowned in the sea, should suffer death by stoning. The English law regarded wrecks as royal property. In the time of Henry I. it was enacted, that when any passenger

or seaman survived the loss of the ship, it should not be regarded as a wreck; and in the reign of Henry III. it was ruled, that goods so marked as to be clearly identified might be recovered by their owners within a year and a day after the wreck. By 27 Edw. III. c. 13 (1353), goods washed ashore from wrecks were to be delivered to the merchants, who were to pay a reasonable salvage for their preservation. These regulations, however, proved futile, and wrecking continued a frequent crime on the English coasts until a comparatively recent period. By 12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 18 (1713), the chief authorities of seaside towns were ordered to assist ships in distress under forfeiture of £100; and by 26 Geo. III. c. 19 (1785), the prevention of the escape of shipwrecked persons, the wounding of such as had attained the shore, or the exhibition of false lights in order to decoy vessels into danger, were made capital felonies. The laws relating to shipwrecks were consolidated by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 99 (Aug. 28, 1846), and by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Aug. 10, 1854). A list of the disasters at sea, described in this work, is given in the index, under "Wrecks."

WRITING.—Some traditions attribute the origin of writing to Seth, the son of Adam, and others to Enoch; but there appears sufficient proof that it was invented in the antediluvian period. Other authorities consider the system of hieroglyphics (*q.v.*), which was invented by Athotes, or Thoth, about B.C. 2122, as the most ancient mode of writing. Cadmus carried a knowledge of letters from Phœnicia to Greece, B.C. 1550, and the Pelasgi introduced writing into Italy about B.C. 1476. The Romans practised running-hand as early as the 4th century, and introduced a knowledge of writing into their provinces; but it was not much known in Britain until about the year 596. Writing became an ordinary branch of education during the 14th century. (*See* ALPHABET, CALIGRAPHY, and ILLUMINATION.)

WROXETER. (*See* URICONIUM.)

WÜRTEMBERG (Germany) was overrun in the 4th century by the Alemanni, who occupied that part afterwards called Swabia, and were conquered by the Franks under Clovis, A.D. 496. Eberhard V. was created duke by the emperor Maximilian I., July 21, 1494. It underwent various vicissitudes during the Thirty Years' war, from 1618, till the peace of Westphalia restored the reigning family, Oct. 24, 1648. It was entered by the armies of France, when the duke was obliged to purchase peace by the payment of 8,000,000 of francs and the cession of territory, Feb. 9, 1801. It was raised to an electorate by the German diet in 1803, and the elector assumed the title of king Jan. 1, 1806. Censorship of the press was abolished March 1, 1848. National assemblies convoked to revise the constitution of 1819 were dissolved without effecting their object in 1849 and 1850.

WÜRTZCHEN (Germany).—A collision between the French army, under Napoleon I.,

and that of the allies, commanded by the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, occurred in the neighbourhood of this town, May 19, 1813. A general engagement at the village of Bautzen terminated favourably for the French, May 21, and the conflict having been renewed at Würtzchen, the allies were forced to retire, May 22.

WURZBURG (Bavaria).—St. Kilian is said to have suffered martyrdom here A.D. 687, and it was created a bishopric A.D. 741. The emperor Henry II. wishing to found another bishopric at Bamberg in 1006, was opposed by the bishop of this city. The duke of Bavaria besieged it in 1086. A council was held here in 1080. A confederation of the Roman Catholic princes of Germany met here, and elected Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, as their leader, in 1609. The town was surrendered by the prince-bishop to the French, July 25, 1796. Under Jourdan they sustained a severe defeat from the archduke Charles in the neighbourhood, and the place afterwards surrendered to the Austrians, Sept. 3, 1796. It was besieged by the French in 1800; secularized and ceded to Bavaria Feb. 5, 1803; surrendered to the allies March 21, 1814; and restored to Bavaria in 1815. The cathedral was founded in the 8th century, dedicated in 1189, and much altered in 1240. The Neumünster church was founded in the 11th century, and the Marien-Kirche was built between 1377 and 1479. The university, established in 1403, was renewed in 1582. The royal, formerly the episcopal palace, was built between 1720 and 1744.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, a Kentish gentleman, joined with others, A.D. 1553, to prevent the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. The duke of Suffolk failed in an attempt to raise troops in Leicester Jan. 29, 1554. Wyatt fortified himself at Rochester Jan. 26, and a number of the troops brought by the duke of Norfolk to attack him went over to his side Jan. 29. He reached Deptford Feb. 1, and entered Southwark, plundered the palace of the bishop of Winchester, but could not effect the passage of London Bridge, Feb. 3. Having withdrawn from Southwark Feb. 6, he marched to Kingston, and crossing the Thames there, reached London. He was deserted by many of his followers, and surrendered, after a skirmish at Temple Bar, to Sir Maurice Berkeley. He was conveyed to the Tower, pleaded guilty to his indictment March 15, and was beheaded April 11. About fifty of his followers were executed between Feb. 13 and 26. Upwards of 400 were brought with halters round their necks to the queen at Westminster Feb. 20, and set at liberty.

WYCLIFFITES, the followers of John Wycliffe, who began to write against the Mendicant Friars A.D. 1360, and was summoned to answer a charge of heresy before the convocation at St. Paul's, Feb. 19, 1377. Having translated the whole of the Scriptures from the Latin vulgate into English,

and employed "poor priests" to travel over the country and disseminate his opinions, he died at Lutterworth, Dec. 31, 1384. The new doctrines and propositions were condemned by the council of London, Feb. 19, 1397. Jerome of Prague returned to that city from Oxford, and in 1402 began to spread the views of Wycliffe, which were formally condemned by the university of Prague in 1404. They were again condemned by the council of London, July 23, 1408, and a papal bull issued in 1409 ordered his writings to be seized, and all persons who professed the heretical opinions to be tried. John Huss persisted in preaching, notwithstanding a prohibition, and was excommunicated by the pope in 1411. A Romish council (1412 to June 18, 1413) condemned Wycliffe's writings; and another at Constance condemned Huss to the flames, received the recantation of Jerome, and denounced the innovations as pernicious. Reginald Pecock, bishop of Chichester, was deposed in 1458 for professing these opinions.

WYE.—A massive iron bridge was built over this river at Chepstow A.D. 1816, and a tubular bridge for the South Wales Railway, erected by I. K. Brunel, was finished April 2, 1852.

WYOMING (North America) was attacked and destroyed by a party of Americans, assisted by a number of Indians, under Colonel Butler, in July, 1778. The incident forms the subject of Campbell's well-known poem.

X.

XANTHICA.—This festival, which was observed during the month Xanthicus, the sixth of the Macedonian year, corresponding to our April, was the annual occasion for the lustration or purification of the Macedonian army, and comprised a sham fight and other solemnities.

XANTHUS (Greece), a celebrated city of Lycia, was besieged by Harpagus in the reign of Cyrus, when the inhabitants perished, with all that they possessed, in the ruins of their city. It was rebuilt, and during the Roman civil war was taken by Brutus, B.C. 42. The inhabitants refused to submit, and perished in the flames.

XATIVA (Spain) was taken from the Almoravides by Abu Abdelmelik, A.D. 1145, and surrendered to James I. of Aragon in 1246.

XERES (Battle).—A Saracen army of 90,000 or 100,000 men encountered the Christians near this town in Spain, and, after several minor skirmishes, a grand engagement took place, in which Roderick was slain, and his Visigothic kingdom destroyed, July 19—26, A.D. 711.

XERES, or JEREZ, DE LA FRONTERA (Spain), from which sherry derives its name, was taken by Alfonso X. of Castile, A.D. 1254. He subdued a revolt of its inhabitants in 1263.

XERXES' EXPEDITION.—The Persian monarch having resolved to subdue Greece,

commenced his preparations B.C. 483. Three years were occupied in collecting troops and provisions. A canal was ordered to be cut through Mount Athos for the passage of the ships, and a bridge for the army to be thrown across the Hellespont. This immense force set out from Sardis, where it had wintered, B.C. 480. The army, according to Herodotus, numbered 1,800,000 men. Various cities gave in their submission to the invader. The pass of Thermopylæ was defended by Leonidas and 300 Spartans, who perished to a man, Aug. 7—9, B.C. 480. Bœotia and Attica were ravaged, Athens was sacked, and Delphos attacked. The Persians were defeated at Artemisium (*q.v.*) and at Salamis (*q.v.*). Xerxes with the remnant of his shattered army returned into Asia.

XIMENA (Spain) was taken from the Moors by Don Henry, who put all the inhabitants to the sword, A.D. 1456. The French, commanded by Regnier, were defeated near this town by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, Sept. 10, 1811.

Y.

YANDABOO (Burmah).—A treaty was signed at this town at the close of the first Burmese war, Feb. 24, 1826. Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim were ceded to England, and the Burmese agreed to pay one crore of rupees.

YANKEE.—This term, applied to the people of the States of North America, is considered to be a corruption of the Indian pronunciation of "English." They called them Yenghees, and the term Yankee began to be used about A.D. 1775.

YARD.—Spelman says that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by Henry I., who commanded that the ancient ell should be made of the exact length of his own arm.

YARMOUTH (Norfolk) was, according to Domesday Book, a royal demesne A.D. 1086. A charter of Henry III. gave permission to fortify the town, which was done by constructing a moat, and a wall with ten gates and sixteen towers. The town was attacked by the insurgents during Ket's rebellion in 1549. A fortress with four towers was erected in anticipation of the Spanish invasion in 1588. William III., on his return from Holland, landed here Oct. 13, 1692. The suspension bridge across the Yare gave way, and seventy-nine persons were drowned, May 2, 1845. St. Nicholas's church was founded in the beginning of the 12th century, St. George's was built in 1716, and St. Peter's in 1833. Nelson's monument, 140 feet high, was erected in 1817.

YASSY. (*See JASSY.*)

YEAR.—Nicolas (the Chronology of History) remarks: "The days on which the year commenced in most countries have been as follow:—Christmas-day, the 25th of December; the day of the Circumcision, the

1st of January; the day of the Conception, the 25th of March; and Easter-day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord. In England, in the 7th, and so late as the 13th century, the year was reckoned from Christmas-day; but in the 12th century, the Anglican church began the year on the 25th of March; which practice was also adopted by civilians in the 14th century. This style continued until the reformation of the calendar by 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (1751), by which the legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, in 1752. It appears, therefore, that two calculations have generally existed in England for the commencement of the year; viz.—1. The Historical year, which has, for a very long time, begun on the 1st of January; and 2. the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Legal year, which was used by the Church, and in all public instruments, until the end of the 13th century, began at Christmas. In and after the 14th century, it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1752." This led to great confusion. Charles I. is said by those authorities who use the Historical year to have been beheaded Jan. 30, 1649, whilst by those writers who computed by the Civil, Ecclesiastical, or Legal year, the date is assigned to Jan. 30, 1648. The date of any event that happened between Jan. 1 and March 25 was, in order to avoid confusion, frequently written thus:—

January 30, 164—⁸ i.e., the Civil, Ecclesiastical,
and Legal year.
⁹ i.e., the Historical year.

or

January 30, 1648-9.

The lower, or last figure always indicates the year according to the system of computation now in use. (See NEW STYLE and OLD STYLE.)

YEAST, or LEAVEN, was employed in the manufacture of bread as early as B.C. 1897 (Gen. xix. 3). The absence of leaven constituted the peculiarity of the bread used in the passover, B.C. 1491 (Exod. xii. 15); and it was always omitted in bread intended for immediate use. The Faculty of Medicine of Paris reported against the use of yeast, as prejudicial to health, March 24, 1688.

YEDDO. (See JEDDO.)

YEKATERINBURG. (See EKATERINBURG.)

YELLOW FEVER.—The history of this scourge of the southern parts of North America is enveloped in considerable obscurity. Dr. Bascombe, in his treatise on the "Nature and Cause of Yellow Fever," denies that it is of modern origin, and states that it raged in Spain as early as B.C. 1100. He also regards the pestilence which ravaged England A.D. 664 as the true yellow fever; and he mentions a deadly outbreak of the same disease which occurred in the fleet of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers during its voyage to Virginia in 1608. It appears that an epidemic fever of fatal character raged in the Antilles in 1635, and that somewhat similar diseases appeared

at Martinico in 1655, at St. Lucia in 1665, and at Brazil in 1685; and it is asserted by some that these attacks were all recurrences of the tropical yellow fever. Other authors state that it originated in Siam, and that it was carried thence by the French to the West Indies in 1690. In 1699 it first appeared at Philadelphia, which has since been one of its chief seats. It broke out at Charlestown, South Carolina, in 1728, at New York in 1791, at Newhaven in 1794, and at Boston in 1798; and it has frequently renewed its visitations in these and other large cities of the United States. In 1800 it broke out with great violence at Cadiz, and devastated Spain for four years; and in 1804 it raged in Italy. Gibraltar was violently attacked in 1810, and has been the scene of frequent subsequent visitations.

YEMBO (Arabia).—An expedition against the Wahabees of this place was dispatched by Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, in August, 1811.

YEMEN (Arabia Felix) was restored to the Homerites and made tributary to Persia A.D. 570. A brother of Saladin conquered it, and established the dynasty of the Curds, or Ayoubites, in 1173. It was taken by the lieutenant of Soliman I. in 1538, and again by Selim II. in 1568. The Turks were expelled from Yemen in 1630. Abou Nokta plundered a number of its towns in 1804.

YEOMANRY, YEOMANRY CAVALRY, &c.—The yeomen of the Middle Ages constituted the great body of farmers and small freeholders. Hallam terms them "a very numerous and respectable body, some occupying their own estates, some those of landlords." Henry VII. founded the yeomen of the guard in 1485, for fifty men upwards of six feet in height and a captain. The number was, however, speedily raised to about two hundred; but no settled standard existed till 1668; when Charles II. fixed it at one hundred, of whom six were called yeomen-hangers, because it was their business to superintend the hanging of the tapestry in the royal apartments; and two yeomen-bedgoers, because to them was intrusted the arrangements of the beds during royal progresses. The offices of lieutenant and ensign of the yeomen of the guard were also added in 1668. Volunteer cavalry corps were formed by the yeomen of England on the outbreak of the war with France in 1793, and became very frequent when Mr. Dundas recommended the enrolment of volunteers in 1797.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, vulgarly called "beef-eaters," a corruption of *buffetiers*, from their having been stationed at the buffet, or sideboard, during state banquets, were formed as a body-guard, fifty in number, by Henry VII., A.D. 1485.

YERMUK (Battle).—Heraclius, the Roman emperor, was totally routed by the Saracens, after a bloody engagement on the banks of this Syrian stream (the Hieromax), Aug. 23, A.D. 634.

YEW-TREE.—The wood of this tree was

employed in the manufacture of bows by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who were also acquainted with the poisonous nature of the juices of the yew. The custom of planting the tree in churchyards is variously explained as a remnant of Druidical superstition; as a means of sheltering the church from winds, &c.; as affording a supply of the evergreens so frequently used by our forefathers in ecclesiastical festivals; and for the sake of the wood, which was the best adapted for making bows. Caxton, in his "Directory for the Festivals," published in 1483, refers to the yew as a substitute used in England for palms on Palm Sunday. Shakespeare, in his comedy of "Twelfth Night" (act ii. sc. 4), written in 1600, alludes to "My shroud of white, stuck all with yew." The custom of clipping the yew into fantastic forms as a garden tree was at its height between the reigns of Charles I. and William III. The Canada or North-American yew was introduced into this country in 1800.

YEZDEGIRD, or PERSIAN ERA, commenced on the accession of Yezdegird to the throne of Persia, June 16, A.D. 632. The error in the calendar was rectified by Sultan Jelaledin in 1075.

YOKE.—Yokes of iron are mentioned by Moses B.C. 1451 (Deut. xxviii. 48), and it is believed that such were actually used by slaves during the Scriptural period. The ancients regarded the yoke as a symbol of slavery, and it was customary for vanquished armies to pass under a yoke, formed like a gallows, of two upright spears, and a third fixed transversely at top. The Samnites exacted this mark of submission from the Romans after their victory at the Caudine Forks, B.C. 321; and were themselves compelled to undergo the same humiliation B.C. 307 and B.C. 294.

YORK (Archbishopric).—St. Lucius, king of the Britons, is said to have established an archbishopric at York as early as A.D. 180. The names of only four of the ancient bishops are recorded, and the see subsequently became extinct. It was revived by Edwin, king of Northumbria, about 622, and conferred upon Paulinus April 27, 627. On the death of this primate, the Northumbrians relapsed into idolatry, and the see remained vacant for about thirty years, until 664, from which year the succession remains unbroken. The supremacy of Canterbury to York was decreed by the Anglican council of 1072. The metropolitan see of York originally exercised jurisdiction over the Scotch bishops; but this power was abolished in 1466. By an order in council Aug. 21, 1837, the entire county of Nottingham was separated from York, and annexed to Canterbury. The province now comprises the sees of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Manchester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

	A.D.		A.D.
Paulinus	627	Bosa	673
Ceadda	664	John of Beverley ..	705
Wilfred I.	667	Wilfred II.	718

	A.D.		A.D.
Egbert	732	Robert Waldby	1397
Ethelbert, or Cœna	767	William Lescrope....	1398
Eanbald I.	780	Henry Bowet.....	1407
Eanbald II.	796	John Kemp	1426
Wulfsius	812	William Bothe	1452
Wimundus	831	George Neville	1465
Wulfhere	854	Lawrence Bothe	1476
Ethelbald	900	Thomas Scot	1480
Redeward		Thomas Savage	1501
Wulstan I.	939	Christopher Bain-	
Oscytel	956	bridge	1508
Ethelwoldus	972	Thomas Wolsey	1514
Oswald	972	Edward Lee	1531
Aldulfus, or Eadulf	993	Robert Holgate....	1545
Wulstan II.	1002	Nicholas Heath	1555
Ælfric Puttuc	1023	Thomas Young	1561
Kinsige, or Kinsius	1051	Edmund Grindal ..	1570
Ealdred, or Alredus	1061	Edwin Sands, or	
Thomas I.	1070	Sandys	1577
Gerard	1100	John Piers	1589
Thomas II.	1109	Matthew Hutton I.	1595
Thurstan	1119	Tobias Matthew ..	1606
Henry Murdac	1147	George Montaigne	1628
William	1153	Samuel Harsnet ..	1628
Roger of Bishops-		Richard Neyle	1632
bridge	1154	John Williams	1641
(Interregnum)	1181	(Interregnum)	1650
Geoffrey Planta-		Accepted Freweu ..	1660
genet	1191	Richard Sterne	1664
(Interregnum)	1212	John Dolhen	1683
Walter Grey	1216	(Interregnum)	1686
Servall de Bovill ..	1256	Thomas Lamplugh	1688
Godfrey de Ludham	1258	John Sharp	1691
Walter Giffard	1266	Sir William Dawes	1714
William Wickwane	1279	Lancelot Blackburn	1724
John le Romaine ..	1286	Thomas Herring ..	1743
Henry de Newerk ..	1298	Matthew Hutton II.	1747
Thomas de Cor-		John Gilbert	1757
bridge	1300	Robert Hay Drum-	
William de Grene-		mond	1761
feld	1306	William Markham	1777
William de Melton	1317	Edward Venables ..	
William la Zouch ..	1342	Vernon	1808
John de Thoresby	1353	Thomas Musgrave	1847
Alexander de Ne-		Charles Thomas ..	
ville	1374	Longley	1860
Thomas Arundel ..	1388		

YORK (England), the Roman Eboracum, the Altera Roma, belonged originally to the Brigantes. It was made a Roman station about A.D. 79. The emperor Septimius Severus died here Feb. 4, 211. A Danish force captured the city in 867, and occupied it during the year 869. The inhabitants made a treaty with Ethelfleda, sister of Edward the Elder, in 918. A witenagemot was held here by Edgar in 966. The castle was taken by the Norwegians, Sunday, Sept. 24, 1066. It was seized by Edgar Atheling, and the garrison of 3,000 persons put to the sword, in 1069. A massacre of the Jews took place March 17, 1190, when upwards of 1,000 were put to death, and many who were besieged in the castle destroyed themselves. It was besieged in 1216 by the insurgent barons, when the inhabitants paid a ransom of 1,000 marks. The marriage of Alexander II. of Scotland and Joan, sister of Henry III., was celebrated here June 25, 1221; and that of Alexander III. of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Henry III., Dec. 26, 1251. A parliament was summoned to meet at York by Edward I. in 1298. The courts of King's Bench and Exchequer were removed to this city in 1299, where they remained for seven years. Edward II. made it his head-quarters in 1311, and was married in the cathedral to

Philippa of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328. A pestilence carried off 11,000 of the inhabitants in 1390. The city was taken by the Lancastrians in 1460. On the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1536, an insurrection took place, styled the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (*q. v.*), when the insurgents entered the city, and compelled the archbishop to join them. Conferences before the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Sussex were held here in 1568, to inquire into the charges against Mary, queen of Scots. Charles I. visited York on his way to Scotland in 1633; and a pacification was concluded with the Scottish commissioners, June 18, 1639. The king summoned the peers to meet him here Sept. 24, 1640; and again, when he took a solemn pledge to exercise a legal government, June 13, 1642. It was besieged by the parliamentary army, and surrendered after the defeat of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, July 16, 1644. The parliamentary generals, Fairfax and Monk, occupied it in 1659. A meeting of the gentry was held at York, and £40,000 subscribed for the suppression of the rebellion, Sept. 24, 1745. Eleven of the rebels were executed here in 1746. A petition respecting extravagance and abuse in the expenditure of the public money, adopted at a monster meeting, was presented to parliament Feb. 8, 1780. Fourteen of the rioters termed Luddites were executed here Jan. 10, 1813. A grand banquet was given in the Guildhall by the lord mayor to Prince Albert, the lord mayor of London, and the chief municipal officers in the kingdom, Oct. 25, 1850. Its first charter was granted by Henry II., and the title of lord was given to the mayor by Richard II. The Guildhall was erected in 1446, and the church of St. Michael-Belfrey was built in 1545. St. Olave, Marygate, was raised out of the ruins of the abbey that was founded on the spot by Siward, earl of Northumbria, in 1732. St. Peter's school was founded by Queen Mary in 1557, and the Blue-coat boys' school was established in 1705. The Mansion-house was built in 1726, and the Assembly-room, the finest in the kingdom, in 1736. The county hospital was endowed by Lady Hastings in 1749, and the retreat for lunatics was erected by the Quakers in 1796. The building of the Philosophical Society was opened in 1830.

YORK (Upper Canada).—The name of this town was changed to Toronto (*q. v.*) A.D. 1834.

YORKISTS. (*See* LANCASTRIANS AND YORKISTS.)

YORK MINSTER, originally founded by Edwin, king of Northumberland, A.D. 627, was destroyed by fire April 23, 741. A new church was built during the episcopate of Ethelbert, who was elected to the see in 767. It was rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas, who came to the see in 1070, and was burned down in 1137. Of the present building the nave was founded by John le Romaine, the archbishop, in 1291. The edifice was completed by Archbishop Melton about 1331. Archbishop Thoresby rebuilt the

choir in 1361; and the central tower was taken down in 1370, and rebuilt soon afterwards. Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, set fire to the cathedral Feb. 2, 1829. Another conflagration ensued, through the carelessness of a workman who left his candle burning in the clock-tower, May 20, 1840.

YORK MISSAL.—Perhaps the only perfect copy of this ritual is that preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, bearing the title, "Missale ad unum Ecclesiæ Eboracum, sumptibus Francisci Regnault, Parisiis, A.D. 1533."

YORK TOWN (North America).—Lord Cornwallis, on taking the command in Virginia, concentrated his forces here Aug. 22, 1781. The American batteries were opened upon it Oct. 9, and Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19.

YPREES, or **YPEREN** (Belgium), took its rise from a fortress which was built by a count of Flanders A.D. 960. The town was enlarged and walled by Philip the Bold in 1388. The Spaniards wrested it from the inhabitants, who had revolted, in 1649, and it was taken by the English and French in 1658. The French captured it in 1744, bombarded it ineffectually in 1793, and reduced it, after a thirteen days' siege, June 17, 1794. Linen, called "diaper," was originally made here, taking its name from a mispronunciation of d'Yperen.

YTTRIUM was discovered in the state of oxide called yttria, by Professor Gadolin, of Ytterby, in Sweden, A.D. 1794. The metal, of a dark grey colour, was first procured by Wöhler in 1828.

YUCATAN (Mexico) was discovered by Hernandez Cordova, A.D. 1517, and conquered by the Spaniards, under Bernal Diaz, in 1522. It remained subject to Spain till the declaration of independence in 1813. The change of the federal into a central government in Mexico in 1835 raised a spirit of discontent in this state. This led to a repudiation of the central power in 1839; and after a lengthened contest the establishment of its independence in 1841. The ruins of many extensive cities have been discovered. They were described by the North American traveller Stephens in 1838 and 1842.

YUST, ST. (*See* JUST, ST.)

YVRES, or **IVRY** (France), belonged to Raoul, half-brother of Richard I., duke of Normandy, who built a strong fortress, round which the town sprung up, A.D. 943—996. Roger de Beaumont, who had received the domain from William the Bastard, founded the Benedictine monastery in 1071. Henry I. of England threw a garrison into the castle in 1119. An interview took place near the town between Henry II. of England and Louis VII. of France in 1176. The upper town was taken by the English, under Talbot, in 1418, and by the duke of Bedford in 1424. It was recovered by the French in 1449. (*See* IVRY, BATTLE.)

Z.

ZAANDAM. (*See* SAARDAM.)

ZAB (Battle).—Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of the Omniades, was defeated A.D. 750 in a sanguinary conflict on the banks of this river, in Assyria, by the Abbassides, who established their dynasty. Merwan II. took refuge in a mosque at Busir, in Egypt, where he was slain Feb. 10, 750.

ZACYNTHUS. (*See* ZANTR.)

ZADOCK (Battle).—The insurgent Hungarians collected by Bertzeny were defeated at this place, on the frontiers of Poland, by the Austrian general Seckingen, Jan. 22, 1710.

ZAGRAB (Battle).—Charles Martel, having entered Hungary to claim the crown, was defeated in an engagement at this place, A.D. 1292, by Andrew III.

ZAIRE RIVER (Africa).—This river was discovered by Diego Cam, A.D. 1484. In 1518 it was stated that it flowed from a lake in the interior of Africa, and in 1816 it was partially explored by Tuckey. Its actual source and course are still very imperfectly known. This river is also called the Congo, which name it gives to the country through which it flows. (*See* CONGO.)

ZALACCA (Battle).—The Almoravides of Africa defeated Alfonso VI. of Castile in this plain, near Badajos, Oct. 2 and 3, 1086.

ZAMA (Numidia). at one time strongly fortified, and the residence of the ancient kings of the country, was the scene of a signal defeat of Hannibal by P. Cornelius Scipio, when twenty thousand Carthaginians were slain, and as many taken prisoners, B.C. 202. It refused admittance to Juba when a fugitive from Cæsar, after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

ZANTE (Ionian Islands), the ancient Zacynthus, was founded by a colony of Achæans about B.C. 1390. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Lacedæmonians B.C. 430, and assisted the Syracusan expedition of Dion against Dionysius, B.C. 357. It was taken by the Roman prætor Valerius B.C. 211. Philip V. of Macedon having obtained possession, restored it to the Romans B.C. 191. The town suffered from an earthquake in October, 1841. The pitch-wells of the island, which still exist, were described by Herodotus and Pliny.

ZANZABRENS.—The followers of Jacob Zanzalee, better known as Baradaeus, who died A.D. 578, were so called. (*See* JACOBITES.)

ZANZIBAR (Africa).—This island was discovered by the Portuguese Albuquerque A.D. 1503.

ZARA (Austria) occupies the site of the ancient Jadera, the capital of Liburnia, in Illyria. It became a Roman colony under Augustus. Under the name of Diodora it paid a tribute of a hundred and ten pieces

of gold to the Eastern empire, and was transferred to the Slavonic princes by Basil I. (A.D. 867—886). Zara afterwards became the capital of Dalmatia. Having revolted from Venice, and implored the aid of Hungary, it was besieged by the French and Venetian crusaders, and yielded after a five days' resistance, Nov. 10, 1202.

ZATMAR (Treaty).—A convention by which peace was restored to Hungary,—the emperor, Joseph I., granting a general amnesty, restitution of confiscated property, liberation of prisoners, and the exercise of the Protestant religion,—was signed in January, 1711.

ZEALAND, or SIELAND (Denmark).—This island was anciently of great importance as a resort for the fleets for which Denmark was so justly famous. Its castle of Wordingborg was founded by Valdemar I. A.D. 1166.

ZEALAND (Holland).—The islands composing this province were first united under one government by Florence V. A.D. 1256. In 1304 Zealand was seized by Guy of Flanders, who was, however, speedily expelled; and, in 1579, it participated in the celebrated Union of Utrecht. Under the French domination, from 1810 to 1814, Zealand formed the department of Bouches-de-l'Escaut.

ZEEBOURG. (*See* RAMMEKENS.)

ZEGRIS. (*See* ABENCERRAGES.)

ZEILAN. (*See* CEYLON.)

ZEITZ (Battle).—Rodolph, duke of Swabia, having accepted the crown of Germany, and having been recognized by the pope, encountered the emperor Henry IV. in a pitched battle at this place, near Merseburg, on the banks of the Elster, in Germany, in which he was defeated and slain, Oct. 15, 1080.

ZELA (Asia Minor), said to have been built on a mound constructed by Semiramis, was raised to the rank of a city by Pompey about B.C. 66. Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces here B.C. 47, and recovered the province of Pontus; on which occasion he is said to have sent his laconic despatch to Rome, "Veni, vidi, vici."

ZELL, ZELLE, or CELLE (Hanover).—This town was erected into a duchy A.D. 1369. Its castle was built in 1485, and is chiefly celebrated as the prison of the unfortunate Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark and sister of George III., who was immured here on a false charge of incontinence. (*See* DENMARK.) She was arrested at Copenhagen Jan. 16, 1772, and immediately conveyed to the castle of Cronenburgh, whence she was removed to this place on the intercession of her brother, the king of England, May 30. After living in retirement for three years, she died May 10, 1775, in her twenty-fourth year, and was interred in the sepulchre of her maternal ancestors, the dukes of Zell. A treaty between the duke of Brunswick, Germany, Spain, and Holland, was concluded at Zell June 20, 1674, and another between Brunswick and Sweden Feb. 5, 1679.

ZENDECAN (Battle).—The Gaznevdes were defeated by the Turkomans at this place, in Khorassan, and the dynasty of the shepherd kings founded in Persia, A.D. 1038.

ZENTA. (See SZENTA.)

ZINC was unknown to the Greeks, Romans, or Arabians, although the ore calamine was probably employed in making brass in the 5th century. Albertus Magnus showed that furnace calamine might be used for this purpose in the 13th century. This application was also pointed out by Erasmus Ebener, of Nuremberg, about 1548. Artificial white vitriol was an article of commerce about 1570, before it was known that it was procured from zinc. The name zinc first occurs in Paracelsus, who described it in 1530. Henkel procured it from calamine, and published his success in 1741. In England it was probably manufactured in that way as early as 1737. Works for its manufacture were established at Bristol by Champion in 1743. The greater part of the metal used in Europe was brought from the East Indies, the Commercial Company of the Netherlands having sold nearly 1,000,000 lb. between 1775 and 1779.

ZIRCONIUM.—This rare metal, which has at present resisted all attempts at fusion, was discovered by Berzelius A.D. 1824.

ZODIAC.—It is believed that the ancient Babylonians divided the zodiac into twelve signs, distinguished by the names of different animals; and a similar arrangement was adopted by the Egyptians, Greeks, and orientals. Anaximander of Miletus is said to have constructed a dial representing the signs of the zodiac about B.C. 600, and Aratus, who wrote an astronomical poem about B.C. 270, describes the zodiac. The practice of decorating ceilings, &c., with representations of the zodiacal signs was common in ancient Egypt and Rome. The phenomenon of the zodiacal light was first observed by Descartes and Childrey, and was named by the elder Cassini in 1683. It was first observed in England in Essex, by Derham, April 3, 1707.

ZOLLVEREIN.—The idea of a uniform system of customs for the German states was first suggested at the congress of Vienna, A.D. 1815, and was acted upon by the government of Prussia, which abolished all distinctions of customs throughout its territories, May 26, 1818, and invited other governments to unite for a similar purpose. The invitation was generally accepted, and the result was the formation of the Zollverein, or customs union of the German states, by a treaty signed March 22, 1833. Saxony joined the union March 30, and Thuringia May 11, and the uniformity of customs thus introduced commenced Jan. 1, 1834.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were laid out A.D. 1825, and the Surrey Gardens in 1832.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Zoological Society of London was founded by Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles, and

other eminent gentlemen, A.D. 1826. The Cuvierian Society of Paris was instituted in 1738.

ZOOLOGY.—Aristotle wrote his "History of Animals" about B.C. 334. The first European work in any department of this science worthy of notice is Turner's "History of Birds," published at Cologne A.D. 1548. Conrad Gesner's "History of Animals," considered by Cuvier as the basis of all modern zoology, was published between 1551 and 1587. A history of fishes in Latin, from the pen of Belon, the traveller, appeared in 1553. Ichthyology was treated of by Salviani in 1558, and by Rondelet in 1554. Aldrovandus, professor of natural history at Bologna, produced a work on the subject in thirteen volumes, nine of which were published after his death, which occurred in 1605. The last, on cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, was issued from the press in 1642. The animals of Brazil were described by Maregraf in 1648. Jonston, a Pole, produced a natural history 1648—1652. A work on insects, by Mouffet, an English physician, appeared in 1634. Ray, the first zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy, wrote on the subject in various departments between 1676 and 1693. Swammerdam, a Dutch naturalist, published a general history of insects in 1669. Baron Cuvier, conjointly with M. Geoffroy, issued a new classification of mammiferous animals in 1797, and published his "Animal Kingdom" in 1817. (See LINNEAN SYSTEM and NATURAL HISTORY.)

ZORNDORF (Battle).—The Russians, 50,000 strong, commanded by Marshal Fermor, were attacked Aug. 25, 1758, at this village in Prussia, by the Prussians under Frederick II., and suffered a severe defeat, having lost upwards of 20,000 men and nearly 1,000 officers.

ZOUAVES.—A Kabyle or primitive Berber people, inhabiting a mountainous district between Bougie and Dellis, in Algeria, known as the Gaouaoua, or D'Ait-Gaoua, are also called Zouaouas; whence the term Zouave. Max Müller says they are called Shawi in Algiers, that is, Nomads; and that at Tunis the name has been corrupted to Suav; whence the French Zouave. The lieutenant-general of police attached to the French expedition to Algeria addressed a communication to Marshal Bourmont containing an offer of an auxiliary corps of 2,000 of these people, Aug. 14, 1830. The offer was accepted, and a decree issued for its formation, Oct. 1, 1830. A royal ordinance divided them into two battalions, composed of four companies of *indigènes* and two of French, Dec. 5, 1835. Gradually the enlistment of natives ceased; and the force now consists almost exclusively of Frenchmen.

ZUG (Switzerland), the smallest of the cantons, joined the confederation A.D. 1352, became a member of the new confederacy in 1815, and formed one of the seven Roman Catholic cantons which associated, under the name of the Sonderbund, against the

Free Corps in 1846. The arsenal contains the bloody banner borne by Peter Kollin, who fell fighting against the Milanese in 1422.

ZÜLLICHAU (Battle).—The Prussians, under General Wedel, were defeated by the Russians, with a loss of 9,000 men, near this town of Prussia, July 23, 1759.

ZULFICH.—The name sometimes given to the battle of Tolbiac (*q. v.*).

ZURICH (Switzerland), capital of the canton, and an ancient Roman station, was burned by the Helvetii when about to invade Gaul, B.C. 61. The Alemanni rebuilt it A.D. 256. It received the *jus monetæ* from Charles the Bald, and was walled round under Otho I. Arnold of Brescia found refuge here in 1140, when he fled from Italy on a charge of heresy. The canton joined the confederation in 1351, and was engaged in 1436 in a civil war with the other cantons, which besieged it in 1444. Peace was concluded between them in 1446. The town of Winterthur was mortgaged to the canton in 1452. The reformed faith was adopted in 1523, and the sacrifice of the mass replaced by the celebration of the Lord's Supper in 1525. The French general Massena retreated from the town, leaving it in the hands of the Austrians, June 5, 1799. He defeated the Russian general Korsakoff, when the celebrated Lavater, wishing to act as a minister of peace, stepped between the combatants, and fell dead in the street, Sept. 26. The Protestant pastors of the town, opposed to the system of education independent of the clergy, put themselves at the head of a body of peasants, and effected the dissolution of the government in 1839. The Münsterhoff, or cathedral, in the Byzantine style, was built in the 11th century; the Frauenmünster, formerly a nunnery, was founded in the 13th century; and the university, an ancient convent, was founded in 1834.

ZURICH (Treaty).—Plenipotentiaries from Austria, France, and Sardinia, for the definite settlement of the preliminary treaty of Villafranca (*q. v.*), assembled at Zurich Aug. 8, 1859, and concluded a definite treaty Nov. 10, which was ratified Nov. 21. By this treaty, the whole of Lombardy, except Peschiera and Mantua, was ceded by Austria to France, on condition that it should immediately be transferred to Sardinia, and a perpetual peace was established between the three contracting powers.

ZÜTPHEN (Holland).—This fortified town

was acquired with the province of Guelderland, in which it is situated, by Charles I. (the Bold), duke of Burgundy, A.D. 1472. Sir Philip Sydney lost his life in a skirmish under its walls, when his uncle, the earl of Leicester, made an unsuccessful attempt to take it, Sept. 22, 1586.

ZUYDER ZEE, or SOUTH SEA (Holland), originally a lake known by the name of Flevo, was enlarged by an inundation of the sea, which separated Holland from Friesland, A.D. 1234. A body of French cavalry and artillery crossed it upon the ice in 1794, when the novel enterprise was executed of the capture of a fleet by a land force, a portion of the Dutch navy having been frozen in at the Texel. The Dutch fleet surrendered to the English admiral Mitchell here, Aug. 30, 1799.

ZWICKAU (Saxony).—The fine Gothic church at this place was commenced A.D. 1453.

ZWINGLIANS, the followers of Ulrich Zwingli, or Zwinglius, who was born at Wildhausen, Toggenburg, in the Swiss canton of St. Gall, in January, 1484. He was ordained priest in 1506, and appointed to the parish of Glarus, where he preached against the corruptions of the church of Rome. The court of Rome charged him with heresy, and threatened him and his disciples with excommunication, when he opposed the sale of indulgences as preacher to the monastery of Einsiedlen, an appointment which he received in 1516. Zwinglius was appointed, in 1517, to a vacancy in the cathedral of Zurich. The Zwinglians formed a majority in the two great councils at Zurich, in January and October, 1523. They ordered the removal of all images and ornaments from churches in 1524, and put an end to the celebration of the mass in January, 1525. The popish cantons having sent a force against them, defeated them at Cappel (*q. v.*), where Zwinglius himself led them to the field, and fell at their head, mortally wounded, Oct. 11, 1531.

ZWOLLE (Holland).—This town was taken by the French A.D. 1672, and again Jan. 31, 1795. The Russians occupied it Nov. 12, 1813. It was much injured in 1825 by an inundation of the river Yssel.

ZYP (Battle).—Sir Ralph Abercrombie repulsed an attack of 16,000 French, under Dandaels, at this place, also called Zuyper-Sluis, in Holland, Sept. 9, 1799.



GENERAL INDEX.

THE END

GENERAL INDEX.

The Italic letter *a* after the figures indicates the Second Column of the page to which reference is made.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p> <i>AACHEN</i>, 23<i>a</i>
 <i>Aarau</i>, 1
 <i>Abacinaire</i>, 127<i>a</i>
 <i>Abacus</i>, 167
 <i>Abbas-Ben-Abul-Motalleb</i>, 1<i>a</i>
 <i>Abbate Militis</i>, 1<i>a</i>
 <i>Abbot-counts</i>, 3
 <i>Abbot of Unreason</i>, 3
 <i>Abd-el-Kader</i>, 31<i>a</i>, 356<i>a</i>, 357
 <i>Abd-el-Wahab</i>, 885
 <i>Abderahman</i>, 619<i>a</i>
 <i>Abdi Pasha</i>, 630<i>a</i>
 <i>Abelians</i>, 4
 <i>Abellard</i>, Peter, 836
 <i>Aberconwy</i>, 244
 <i>Abernethy</i>, Dr., 817
 <i>Aberrigines</i>, 5
 <i>Abershaw</i>, L. J., 336
 <i>Abertaw</i>, 819
 <i>Abococket</i>, 1
 <i>Abomey</i>, 19<i>a</i>
 <i>Abraham</i>, 454<i>a</i>, 823<i>a</i>
 <i>Abnincæ</i>, 85
 <i>Abruzzo</i>, 303<i>a</i>
 <i>Absalom</i>, 494<i>a</i>
 <i>Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act</i>, 429<i>a</i>
 <i>Abstainers</i>, 6, 321
 <i>Abubeker</i>, 471<i>a</i>
 <i>Abul Abbas</i>, 2
 <i>Abuna</i>, 7
 <i>Acacius Luscus</i>, 7
 <i>Acacius</i>, patriarch of Constantinople, 7
 <i>Académie des Beaux-Arts</i>, 437
 <i>Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</i>, 437
 <i>Académie des Sciences</i>, 437
 <i>Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques</i>, 437
 <i>Académie Française</i>, 437
 <i>Academy del Gai Saber</i>, 853
 <i>Academy of Ancient Music</i>, 237<i>a</i>
 <i>Acadia</i>, 40
 <i>Aca Nada</i>, 174
 <i>Aca-Larentia</i>, 25<i>a</i>
 <i>Acho</i>, 10
 <i>Accoucheurs</i>, 562
 <i>Achad-Chaoin</i>, 9<i>a</i>
 <i>Achad-Conair</i>, 9<i>a</i>
 <i>Achilles Statue</i>, 426
 <i>Achinetha</i>, 306<i>a</i>
 <i>Acinnum</i>, 154<i>a</i>
 <i>Ackerman</i>, Mr. R., 697
 <i>Achurh</i>, 151<i>a</i>
 <i>Acrisius</i>, 478
 <i>Acron of Agrigentum</i>, 320<i>a</i>
 <i>Act of Faith</i>, 83<i>a</i>
 <i>Acta Diurna</i>, 599
 <i>Actia Festival</i>, 603<i>a</i>
 <i>Adafoodia</i>, 20
 <i>Adalbert</i>, St., 699<i>a</i>
 <i>Adamantine Spar</i>, 251
 <i>Adams</i>, John, 860<i>a</i>, 861<i>a</i> </p> | <p> <i>Adams</i>, John Quincy, 862
 <i>Addison</i>, Joseph, 802<i>a</i>
 <i>Adelaide</i>, Queen Dowager, 326
 <i>Adelle Land</i>, 48<i>a</i>
 <i>Adjutors</i>, 21<i>a</i>
 <i>Admirable Crichton</i>, 477
 <i>Ad Murum</i>, 596
 <i>Adonijah</i>, 454<i>a</i>
 <i>Adrastus</i>, 391<i>a</i>
 <i>Adrianople</i>, 401
 <i>Adult Schools</i>, 310<i>a</i>
 <i>Advocate-general</i>, 390
 <i>Adze axe</i>, 85<i>a</i>
 <i>Æa</i>, 59<i>a</i>, 230<i>a</i>
 <i>Æbuda</i>, 789
 <i>Ægæ</i>, 392
 <i>Ægialeia</i>, 779<i>a</i>
 <i>Ægialeus</i>, 391<i>a</i>
 <i>Ægira</i>, 8<i>a</i>
 <i>Ægium</i>, 8<i>a</i>, 9
 <i>Ægospotamos</i>, 192
 <i>Æmilius Paulus</i>, 329<i>a</i>
 <i>Æmona</i>, 480<i>a</i>
 <i>Æneas</i>, 445<i>a</i>, 636<i>a</i>
 <i>Æneas Tacitus</i>, 215
 <i>Ærius</i>, 17<i>a</i>
 <i>Æscedune</i>, 69
 <i>Æschylus</i>, 291, 847
 <i>Æsculapius</i>, 550
 <i>Æsernia</i>, 444
 <i>Æs Uxorum</i>, 730<i>a</i>
 <i>Ætius</i>, 550
 <i>Ætna (city)</i>, 191<i>a</i>
 <i>African Association</i>, 573<i>a</i>
 <i>Agendicum</i>, 770
 <i>Agennum</i>, 21
 <i>Agesilaus</i>, 130, 657
 <i>Aggregate Fund</i>, 241<i>a</i>
 <i>Agghabo</i>, 627
 <i>Agion-crocs</i>, 577<i>a</i>
 <i>Agricola</i>, John, 49, 790
 <i>Agricola</i>, Julius, 146, 886
 <i>Agricola of Saxony</i>, 564<i>a</i>
 <i>Agrigentum</i>, 187<i>a</i>
 <i>Ailbe</i>, St., 320
 <i>Airedale Independent College</i>, 430<i>a</i>
 <i>Aix Roads</i>, 103<i>a</i>
 <i>Ajax</i>, 723
 <i>Akbar</i>, 431
 <i>Alalia</i>, 29
 <i>Alamoot</i>, 70<i>a</i>
 <i>Alaus</i>, 24<i>a</i>
 <i>Alarcon</i>, 40
 <i>Alard</i>, G., 14
 <i>Alarie</i>, 251<i>a</i>, 733, 882
 <i>Alasco</i>, John, 25, 716<i>a</i>
 <i>Alava</i>, 103<i>a</i>
 <i>Alb</i>, 817<i>a</i>
 <i>Alba Regia</i>, 812<i>a</i>
 <i>Alban</i>, St., 25<i>a</i>
 <i>Albany</i>, 40<i>a</i>
 <i>Al Batani</i>, 815
 <i>Albatnegius</i>, 815
 <i>Albemarle</i>, 186 </p> | <p> <i>Albemarle</i>, duke of, 365
 <i>Alberoni</i>, Cardinal, 796
 <i>Albert</i>, Prince, 878
 <i>Albert of Saxony</i>, 92<i>a</i>
 <i>Albertus Magnus</i>, 84
 <i>Albiga</i>, 26
 <i>Albigenses</i>, 118<i>a</i>
 <i>Albion</i>, 145<i>a</i>
 <i>Alboin</i>, 446
 <i>Alboni</i>, Mdle., 621
 <i>Albula</i>, 25
 <i>Albuquerque</i>, 431
 <i>Alceus</i>, 876<i>a</i>
 <i>Alcubier</i>, Colonel, 411<i>a</i>
 <i>Alcuius</i>, 43<i>a</i>
 <i>Aldini</i>, 367
 <i>Aldus Manutius</i>, 28, 696<i>a</i>
 <i>Aldrovandus of Bologna</i>, 626
 <i>Ale-conner</i>, 28<i>a</i>
 <i>Ale-founder</i>, 28<i>a</i>
 <i>Alemannia</i>, 818<i>a</i>
 <i>Alexander</i>, Sir W., 40<i>a</i>
 <i>Alexander the Great</i>, 387, 392, 431, 455
 <i>Alfousine Tables</i>, 36<i>a</i>
 <i>Algarve</i>, 639
 <i>Algiers</i>, 303<i>a</i>
 <i>Alhambra Palace</i>, Leicester Square, 639
 <i>Ali Pasha</i>, 450<i>a</i>
 <i>Allahsher</i>, 662<i>a</i>
 <i>Alleyne</i>, E., 298
 <i>Al-Hallow</i>, 33
 <i>Allegiance</i>, 5
 <i>Allen</i>, William, 725
 <i>Alimen</i>, 28<i>a</i>
 <i>Allobroges</i>, 370
 <i>All Saints, Feast of</i>, 341<i>a</i>
 <i>Almaden</i>, 708
 <i>Almagro</i>, 1
 <i>Almeida</i>, 19<i>a</i>, 69<i>a</i>, 196<i>a</i>
 <i>Almochedes</i>, 35
 <i>Almonaught</i>, 34<i>a</i>
 <i>Almoon-heed</i>, 34<i>a</i>
 <i>Aln</i>, 36
 <i>Alompra</i>, 159
 <i>Alp Arslan</i>, 657<i>a</i>
 <i>Alpinus</i>, P., 228
 <i>Alsatia</i>, 900
 <i>Altena</i>, 37
 <i>Altera Roma</i>, 913<i>a</i>
 <i>Alube</i>, 380
 <i>Alun Bagh</i>, 433<i>a</i>
 <i>Alumbrados</i>, 428<i>a</i>
 <i>Alva</i>, duke of, 398, 795<i>a</i>
 <i>Amalek</i>, 37<i>a</i>
 <i>Amarapura</i>, 159, 859
 <i>Amaury of Bene</i>, 37<i>a</i>
 <i>Amazonius</i>, 273<i>a</i>
 <i>Ambracia</i>, 329<i>a</i>
 <i>Ambrose</i>, St., 39, 580, 830
 <i>Ameinocles</i>, 852<i>a</i>
 <i>Amerciament</i>, 39
 <i>Amherst</i>, Lord, 208<i>a</i> </p> |
|--|---|--|

Amir, 14
 Amiral, 14
 Ammon, 41a, 312
 Ammonium, 615
 Ammonius of Alexandria, 494a
 Ammonius Saccas, 307, 593
 Amorian dynasty, 305a
 Amphibalus, 789
 Amphictyons, 276
 Amphilocheians, 8
 Amphipolis, 838
 Amstel river, 41a
 Amsteldam, 42a
 Amur River, 42
 Anacapri, 182a
 Anadol, 44
 Anapia, 154a
 Anatolia, 69a
 Anaxagoras, 73a
 Anaxandrides, 290a
 Anaximander, 73a, 280a, 373a,
 539, 639, 802a, 916
 Anaximenes, 73a
 Anchoreta, 43
 Ancore, 603
 Ancyra, 46a
 Andagoya, Pascual de, 658a
 Andegavia, 46
 Andematunnum, 476a
 Anderson, Lieutenant, 574
 André, Major, 860a
 Andreas, Bernari, 414
 Andronicus, Livius, 291, 847
 Angelets, 46
 Angitola, 769
 Angles, 322
 Anglesca, Isle of, 46
 Anglo Catholics, 703a
 Angra, 86
 Angria, 431a
 Anjou, Charles of, 584
 Ankerstrom, Count, 820a
 Annam, 43a
 Annapolis, 613
 Anne of Austria, 443a
 Anne of Bohemia, 723a
 Anne of Cleves, 323a, 411
 Anne of Denmark, 11, 450
 Anne Hyde, 450
 Anno Hegiræ (A. H.), 17
 Anno Mundi (A. M.), 17
 Anno Urbis Condite (A. U. C.), 17
 Annunciation, 474
 Annunghoy, 210
 Anomæans, 60a
 Anselm of St. Bec, 686a
 Anson, Lord, 7a, 217
 Antakieh, 49
 Anthropomorphites, 79a
 Anti-burgers, 157
 Anti-Corn-Law League, 254a
 Antigoneia, 538a, 603
 Antigua, 304a
 Antiocheia Margiana, 556
 Antiocheia Mydonie, 605a
 Antisthenes, 265a
 Antoinette, Marie, 354a
 Antonelli, Cardinal, 734
 Antoninus, Pillar of, 732a
 Antony, Mark, 732
 Antony, St., 2a, 6
 Antunacum, 45a
 Anxur, 832a
 Apelles, 634a
 Apoceti, 17a
 Apollinarius, 51a
 Apollodorus, 634a
 Apostolici, 51a
 Apostoolians, 366
 Apostool, Samuel, 366
 Apotactici, 51a
 Apotactites, 321
 Appius Claudius, 273a, 730a
 Apprenticii ad legem, 101a
 Appropriators, 53a
 Aquæ Mattiace, 901a

Aquæ Sextizæ, 23a
 Aquarium, 53a
 Aqua Tofana, 894
 Aqua Vitæ, 140
 Arabici, 55
 Arago, François, 357, 622
 Ara Jovis, 56
 Aram, 823a
 Aram, Eugene, 336
 Aram Naharaim, 556a
 Ararat, 62
 Aratus, 8a, 247
 Arausio, 622a
 Arbil, 56
 Arborea, 755
 Arcas, 56a
 Arcesilaus, 568a
 Archduke, 297a
 Archemorus, 503a
 Archer, Scott, 231a
 Archilochus, 329, 427, 876
 Archimandrites, 3
 Archimedes, 159a, 374, 548a, 554,
 626a, 705, 766, 802a, 815
 Archimedes Steamer, 766
 Archytas, 840a
 Arden, Mary, 773
 Arelas, 61
 Arelate, 61
 Arenaria, 191
 Areopagus, 254
 Aretinus, 65a
 Aretinus, Guido, 580
 Arrezzo, 65a
 Arrezzo, Guido d', 580, 791
 Argand Lamp, 475a
 Argentoratun, 811a
 Argo, 59a
 Argovia, 1
 Arguin, 19a
 Argyll, Marquis of, 765a
 Arienzo, 193a
 Arion, 847, 876a
 Ariosto, 233a
 Aristides, 75a, 192
 Aristippus of Cyrene, 266
 Aristotle, 73a, 76a, 498, 548a, 589a,
 626, 655
 Aristophanes, 233a, 291
 Aristoxenus, 580
 Arius, 60a
 Arkwright, Sir Richard, 252a, 802a
 Arnati, Salvino, 802a
 Armillary Sphere, 802a
 Arminius, James, 63a, 486a
 Armlets, 139a
 Armoria, 148a
 Armstrong, Johnnie, 577a
 Armstrong, Sir W., 399
 Arnaud, Henri, 868
 Arnaud, St., Marshal, 357, 744
 Arndt, Ernest Maurice, 378a
 Arnold, Benedict, 860, 861
 Arnold of Brescia, 733, 917
 Arnold, Rev. Dr., 739a
 Arnott, Dr. Neil, 811, 874a
 Arpad, 531
 Arrechis, 114
 Arrow lorch, 180a, 209a
 Arrows, 57a
 Arsacide, Dynasty of the, 62a, 63
 Arsenites, 68
 Arsenius, 65a
 Arsenius, St., 6
 Arsinarium Promontory, 181a
 Arsingham, 303a
 Arsinoë, Labyrinth of, 473a
 Artemisia, 547
 Artevelde, Van, J. and P., 379a
 Arthur, King, 248a
 Arthur, Prince, of Anjou, 340
 Articles of War, 592
 Artificial Stone, 810
 Artificial Teeth, 830a
 Artois, 158, 353
 Artotyritæ, 204

Arviragus, 146a
 Aryan, 762a
 As, Roman, 245
 Asclepiades, 550, 817
 Ascoli, 68a
 Asculum Picenum, 68a
 Asellus, Gaspar, 128, 474
 Ashburnham House, 252
 Ashburton, Lord, 862
 Ashendon, Bucks, 69, 330a
 Ashtaroth, 86
 Ashton, Berkshire, 69
 Asiente, 68a
 Aske, Robert, 667
 Assam Tea, 70
 Assembly of the Wise Men, 906a
 Asses, Feast of, 350
 Asshur, 605
 Assumption, Paraguay, 641
 Assurance, 437a
 Astacus, 124a, 603a
 Asti, 73
 Astig, 307
 Aston, Berks, 330a
 Aston Hall, 122
 Astor, 558a
 Astoria, 624a
 Asturia, 72
 Asturica Augusta, 73
 Atahualpa, 658a
 Atella, 84
 Athanasius, St., 57
 Athelney, 269a
 Athenæus, 768a
 Athesis, 12a
 Athlone Castle, 736
 Athotes, 413a
 Atlixco, 304a
 Atossa, 485a
 Atreates, 65
 Atterbury, Bishop, 481
 Attila, 425, 504a
 Attleborough, 214a
 Attornatus Regis, 77a
 Anasis, 615
 Aubert, 40
 Auca (See of), 157
 Auctothones, 5
 Augusta, 499a, 706, 849a
 Augusta Prætorina, 51.
 Augusta Suessonium, 789a
 Augusta Taurinorum, 854a
 Augusta Vangionum, 909a
 Augusta Veromandorum, 707a
 Augusta Vindelicorum, 79a
 Augustan Age, 482
 Augustine, St., 57, 94, 179a, 830
 Augustine, St., Pupils of, 451
 Augustobona, 853
 Augustonemetum, 222
 Augustoritur, 491a
 Aula Regia, 71a, 235
 Aurelianum, 625a
 Aureola, 604a
 Aurgi, 449
 Auriflammæ, 625
 Aurungzebe, 431
 Austin Canous, 80
 Austin, Captain, 360a
 Austin Friars, 80
 Auteri, 735a
 Auctothones, 5
 Antricum, 203
 Auvergne, 370a
 Auxune, 85a
 Aval, 90
 Avaricum, 130
 Ave Bell, 84
 Avarino, 590, 704
 Avicenna, 550
 Avocats, 644
 Avoidupois weight, 895
 Awa, 90
 Ayoubite dynasty, 912a
 Ayuthia, 777a
 Azote, 606

Azotus, 69
 Aztlan, 86

BAAL GAD, 86
 Baba-Dagh, Mountain, 304a
 Babbage, C., 167
 Baber, 18a, 431
 Babylonian Gemara, 826
 Babylonish Captivity of the Pope-
 dom, 221
 Babyngton, Anthony, 323a
 Baccancelde, 109
 Baccidæ, 246a
 Bacchus, 905
 Bachelor of Arts, 67a
 Backgammon, 368
 Backstaff, 705
 Bacon, John, 766a
 Bacon, Lord, 324, 467a, 613
 Bacon, Roger, 27a, 399a, 529a, 622,
 802a
 Baculi-annales, 34a
 Baden-Baden, 89
 Baden-Durlach, 89
 Bætula, 858
 Baffin, W., 58a, 89a
 Bagnolensians, 90a
 Bahis, 141
 Bahrain, 185a
 Bail Court, 467
 Bail's Beads, 307a, 815
 Bajazet, 46a
 Balbastro, 97
 Balboa, Vasco Nunez de, 40, 271,
 633a, 658a
 Baldred, St., 104
 Baleen, 899
 Balistarius, 624
 Ballard, J., 87a
 Balleny Isles, 48a
 Balliol, 4, 117
 Ballymore Fort, 897
 Balmerino, Lord, 324a
 Baltasarini, 620a
 Baltimore, Lord, 544a
 Balue, Cardinal de la, 443
 Bamberg, 93a
 Bampton, 108
 Bampton, Rev. J., 93a
 Banchor, 94
 Banda Oriental, 866
 Banishment, 847a
 Banja, 94
 Bank Annuities, 364a
 Bank Charter Act, 94a
 Banks, Sir Joseph, 408a, 738a
 Banks, Thomas, 766a
 Baptistry, 349a
 Baptistries, 96a
 Baradeus, Jacob, 448a, 915
 Barbary Hill, 115a
 Barberini Vase, 687a
 Barbour, John, 676
 Barcius, 97a
 Bardney, 98
 Bardsey, 262a
 Barefeet Insurrection, 608a
 Barefooted Carmelites, 185a
 Barentsz, William, 58a, 803a
 Barile, 304a
 Barium, 98a
 Barker, Robert, 639
 Barkers, School of the, 265a
 Barnabas, St., 427a
 Barnabas, St., Church, Pimlico, 502
 Barnard, Sir H., 433
 Barneveldt, John, 415a
 Barr, St., 247a
 Barrasters, 101a
 Barri, Mde. du, 354a
 Barrow, H., 152
 Barrowists, 151a
 Barry, Sir Charles, 422a
 Barsurnas, 594
 Bartholomew, 63a
 Bashi Islands, 102a

Basilian Dynasty, 305a
 Basiliarde, 103
 Basilides, 329a, 384
 Basra, 104
 Basileus, 465a
 Bastidas, 40
 Batavi, 415
 Baths and Wash-houses Act, 753
 Bathyauny, Count, 424
 Batis, 652a
 Batou Khan, 194a, 386, 741a
 Batties, 105a
 Battle Abbey, 406a
 BATTLES :—
 Abancay, 1
 Abensberg, 4
 Aboukir, 5a
 Achelons, 155
 Aclea, 9a
 Acz, 11a
 Adda, 12
 Adige, 12a
 Æuophyta, 75a
 Aghrim, 79a
 Agiacourt, 21a
 Agnadel, 21a
 Agra, 22
 Aibar, 23
 Ain-Beida, 31a
 Airdsmoss, 172a
 Aix, 23a
 Aiznadin, 24
 Ajnadin, 24
 Akhalzikh, 24a
 Alarcos, 25
 Albans, St., 26
 Albiola, 26a
 Albuera, 26a
 Albufera, 27
 Alcaniz, 797
 Alcazar, 27
 Alcazar do Sal, 689
 Alcoraz, 55a
 Alcoraza, 27a
 Aldenboven, 27a
 Alderne, 80a
 Alexandria, 29a
 Alford, 30a
 Aliwal, 33
 Aljubarota, 33
 Alia, 33
 Allife, 34
 Allyghur, 34
 Alma, 34
 Almansee, 186a
 Almanza, 34a
 Almenara, 35
 Almonacid, 35
 Almorah, 35a
 Alney, 35a
 Alpedrinham, 690
 Alresford, 36a
 Altenkirchen, 37
 Alton, 37
 Amand, St., 37a
 Amberg, 35a
 Amblef, 38a
 Amescosaz, 797a
 Andematunum, 492a
 Andernach, 45
 Andredslea, 147
 Angora, 46a
 Angostura, 560
 Anjou, 47a
 Annan, 47a
 Anneau, 47a
 Antioch, 49a
 Antoine, St., 50a
 Antrim, 50a
 Aquæ Sextiæ, 23a
 Aragua, 55a
 Aranie, 56
 Arazua, 55a
 Arbela, 56
 Arcis-sur-Aube, 53
 Arcola, 58

BATTLES—(continued).
 Ardennes, 610a
 Ardoch, 59
 Argaum, 59a
 Argentaria, 59a
 Argues, 608
 Aricis, 333
 Arikera, 60a
 Arkary, 60a
 Arklow, 60a
 Arnee, 56
 Aroyo des Molinos, 555a
 Arques, 65
 Arretium, 370
 Ascalon, 68a
 Ascoli, 68a
 Asculum, 68a
 Ashdune, 69
 Aspern, 70
 Assandun, 71
 Assaye, 70a
 Assens, 71
 Assingdon, 71
 Atherton Moor, 76a
 Auberoche, 79
 Aubin de Cormier, St., 79
 Auerstadt, 79a
 Aughrim, 79a
 Auldearn, 80a
 Aurray, 80a
 Aussig, 525a
 Austerlitz, 81
 Avaine, 84
 Avein, 84
 Axarquia, 85a
 Ayacucho, 85a
 Aybar, 23
 Aylesford, 85a
 Azincour, 21a
 Badajos, 88a
 Baeza, 89a
 Bagdad, 657a
 Baksar, 631
 Balaclava, 91
 Balarath, 657a
 Baldon, 148a
 Ballinamuck, 92a
 Ball's Bluff, 863a
 Ballyhoce, 93
 Ballynahinch, 93
 Baltimore, 93a
 Bameean, 93a
 Bannfleet, 269a
 Bandar, 433a
 Bannockburn, 96
 Baphæon, 96a
 Barbastro, 97
 Barbati, 393
 Barca, 690
 Barletta, 99
 Barnett, 99a
 Barossa, 100a
 Barricades, 101
 Barriers, 101
 Barry, 302
 Basel, 821a
 Basientello, 103
 Basing, 103
 Bassano, 103a
 Battin, 105a
 Battlefield, 106
 Bauge, 47a
 Bautzen, 106
 Bayazid, 107
 Baylen, 107
 Beaver Dam, 109
 Bebricum, 109a
 Beder, 109
 Bedcanford, 109
 Bedriacum, 109a
 Behmus Heights, 110a
 Belchite, 111
 Belgrade, 111a
 Bellair, 112
 Benevento, 114a
 Beneventum, 114a

BATTLES—(continued).

Bennington, 115*a*
 Bensington, 115*a*
 Beora, 433*a*
 Beran-birig, 115*a*
 Beresina, 115*a*
 Berg, 858
 Bergen, 116*a*
 Bergerac, 116*a*
 Bersinikia, 155
 Bethshehesh, 453
 Beverwyk, 118*a*
 Beylau, 118*a*
 Beyrout, 313*a*
 Biberach, 119*a*
 Bicocca, 120*a*
 Bidasoa, 120*a*
 Bielawesch, 386
 Birmingham, 121*a*
 Bithoor, 433
 Bitonto, 125
 Blackheath, 126
 Blackrock, 126*a*
 Bladensburg, 127
 Blenheim, 127
 Blindheim, 127
 Bloreheath, 128*a*
 Blue Mills, 863*a*
 Bober, 129*a*
 Boehmischgroed, 825
 Bogesund, 130
 Bojaca, 131*a*
 Bonna, 133
 Bononia, 133
 Booneville, 863*a*
 Borodino, 135
 Borough-bridge, 135*a*
 Borrisow, 135*a*
 Bosworth Field, 136
 Bothwell Bridge, 137
 Bouvines, 138*a*
 Bovines, 138*a*
 Boxtel, 138*a*
 Boyne, 139
 Bradock Down, 139*a*
 Brailow, 140
 Bramham Moor, 140
 Brandy-wine, 140
 Brecknock, 886*a*
 Breed's Hill, 156*a*
 Breitenfeld, 484
 Bremulle, 142
 Brenneville, 142
 Brentford, 142
 Breslau, 142*a*
 Briar Creek, 143*a*
 Bridgewater, 174*a*
 Brieune, 145
 Brioux, St., 148*a*
 Brihuega, 145*a*
 Brissel, 885
 Brunanburg, 152
 Brunswick, 152*a*
 Bueno Vista, 560
 Buljanak, 155*a*
 Bull's Run, 535*a*
 Bunker's Hill, 156*a*
 Burford, 156*a*
 Burlington Heights, 158*a*
 Busaco, 161
 Buttington, 162
 Buxar, 162
 Cabira, 163
 Cadesia, 163
 Cadesia, 164*a*
 Cajazzo, 585*a*
 Calatanazor, 485
 Caldiero, 167
 Callinicum, 169*a*
 Cambuskenneth, 172
 Camden, 172
 Camel, 172*a*
 Camelford, 172*a*
 Campen, 173*a*
 Campillo, 173*a*
 Campo Malo, 174

BATTLES—(continued).

Campona, 174
 Canne, 176*a*
 Cappel, 182
 Cappiano, 182
 Carabobo, 183
 Carascal, 797*a*
 Carberry Hill, 183*a*
 Carcano, 183*a*
 Cardaden, 797
 Carlow, 185
 Carpenisi, 393
 Carpi, 186*a*
 Carriha, 187
 Carthage, U.S. 863*a*
 Casilinum, 189
 Cassano, 189
 Castel Fidardo, 189*a*
 Castella, 189*a*
 Castelnudary, 189*a*
 Castelnovo, 189*a*
 Castiglione, 189*a*
 Castillejos, 190*a*
 Castillon, 190*a*
 Castlebar, 190*a*
 Castro d'Airo, 690
 Cawnpore, 433*a*
 Cephus, 196
 Cerdicsford, 196
 Cerdicore, 196
 Ceremola, 196*a*
 Ceret, 196
 Cerignola, 196
 Cerisoles, 196*a*
 Cerro Gordo, 560
 Ceutla, 196*a*
 Chacabuco, 206*a*
 Cheroneia, 197
 Chalgrave, 198
 Chalons-sur-Marne, 198
 Charmouth, 202
 Chartres, 610*a*
 Chester, 269*a*
 Chesterfield, 206*a*
 Chevy Chase, 628
 Chillianwallah, 207
 Chippawa, 211
 Choczim, 212
 Chotyn, 212
 Chupas, 214
 Cibalis, 215
 Cidin, 677
 Citate, 218*a*
 Ciudad-Real, 797
 Clastidium, 220*a*
 Clavijo, 220*a*
 Cleobury, 221
 Clifton Moor, 222
 Clissau, 222
 Clontarf, 222*a*
 Clyst, St. Mary's, 224*a*
 Cocherel, 226*a*
 Coimbra, 229
 Colmar, 896*a*
 Cologne, 231*a*
 Comorn, 236*a*
 Concord, 238
 Conjeveram, 240
 Consarbruck, 240
 Corbach, 245*a*
 Corbisdale, 245*a*
 Coroneia, 249*a*
 Cortenuova, 250*a*
 Corticella, 251
 Coruches, 690
 Cornuna, 251
 Corupedium, 266*a*
 Corwen, 251
 Corygaum, 251
 Cosova, 251*a*
 Courtray, 253*a*
 Coutras, 254
 Coutreras, 560
 Coveripauk, 255
 Cowpens, 860*a*
 Craney Island, 860*a*

BATTLES—(continued).

Cranon, 255*a*
 Craon, 255*a*
 Craonne, 255*a*
 Cravant, 255*a*
 Crayford, 255*a*
 Creccanford, 255*a*
 Crecy, 256
 Cremera, 256*a*
 Cremona, 257
 Creveldt, 257*a*
 Crinismus, 258
 Croix de Vie, 480
 Cropredy Bridge, 253*a*
 Crosford, 886*a*
 Crown Point, 259*a*
 Culloden, 262*a*
 Culm, 262*a*
 Cunaxa, 263
 Cunsdorf, 263
 Curtatone, 264
 Custozza, 264*a*
 Custrin, 473
 Cynoscephalæ, 265*a*
 Cyropedium, 266*a*
 Czaalau, 266*a*
 Dadar, 267
 Dainstadt, 267*a*
 Damoko, 630*a*
 Danesmore, 83*a*
 Danewirke, 270
 Darik, 629
 Decimus, 273*a*
 Deeg, 274
 Degstan, 274*a*
 Delhi, 275*a*
 Delium, 276
 Deimbewielkie, 276*a*
 Demain, 276*a*
 Denis, St., 277
 Dennewitz, 278*a*
 Deorham, 278*a*
 Dervenekaj, 393
 Dessau, 280
 Dettingen, 280
 Deutschbrod, 425*a*
 Devizes, 280*a*
 Diamond, 274*a*
 Diersheim, 282*a*
 Dijon, 283
 Dineawwr, 887
 Djevan-Boulak, 285*a*
 Dobro, 285*a*
 Dobrynitchi, 285*a*
 Döl, 148*a*
 Donabew, 159
 Donato, St., 534
 Donauwerth, 288
 Dorogobush, 288*a*
 Dorylæum, 288*a*
 Dresden, 292
 Dreux, 293*a*
 Drumclog, 294
 Duffindale, 297*a*
 Dug Spring, 863*a*
 Dumblane, 298
 Dunbar, 298
 Dunblane, 298
 Dundalk, 298
 Dunes, 298*a*
 Dungan-hill, 298*a*
 Dunsinane, 299
 Dupplin, 299
 Dupplin Moor, 299*a*
 Düren, 299*a*
 Durham, 300
 Dürrenstein, 300
 Dutlingen, 300*a*
 Ealla's Hill, 318
 Ebsdorf, 610*a*
 Ebro, 853*a*
 Ecija, 307
 Eckmühl, 307
 Eco Cannians, 862*a*
 Edessa, 308
 Edgecote, 308*a*

BATTLES—(continued).

Edgehill, 308a
 El Arish, 314
 Elatea, 525
 Elchingen, 314
 Elizabetpol, 318
 Ellandune, 318
 El Mansoorah, 538
 Elster, 318a
 Emesa, 319a
 Emissa, 319a
 Engen, 322a
 Englefield, 327
 Enkioping, 328
 Eschendun, 330a
 Esquiros, 590a
 Esseck, 331
 Essling, 70
 Estremoz, 332
 Eszek, 331
 Etampes, 332
 Ethandune, 332
 Eupatoria, 333a
 Eurymedon, 333a
 Eustace, St., 333a
 Eutaw Springs, 333a
 Evesham, 334
 Evora, 691
 Exiles, 339
 Eylau, 339
 Fabiano, St., 339
 Fair, the, 491a
 Faventia, 339a
 Falkiöping, 340
 Falkirk, 340
 Famars, 340a
 Fano, 341
 Fantanet, 353
 Farnham, 341
 Fehrbellin, 342
 Fère-Champenoise, 342
 Ferozeshah, 342a
 Fethanlea, 343
 Fiozenzuola, 344a
 Fladenheim, 346
 Fleurus, 347
 Flodden Field, 347a
 Foggia, 349
 Fokshani, 349a
 Fontaine Française, 349a
 Fontenay, 349a
 Fontenoy, 350
 Fords, 608
 Formigny, 351
 Fort Erie, 351a
 Forum Trebonii, 351a
 Fossalta, 351a
 Fossa Nuova, 873
 Fraga, 352a
 Francavilla, 352a
 Frankenhausen, 359
 Fraustadt, 361a
 Fredericia, 361a
 Freehold, 860a
 Freiberg, 362
 Fretherm, 362a
 Friedland, 363
 Fuentes de Onoro, 364
 Fulford, 364a
 Furruckabad, 365
 Futteghur, 433a
 Futtehpur, 433a
 Gadebusch, 365a
 Garigliano, 369
 Gateshead Fell, 369a
 Gaugamela, 370
 Gaza, 371
 Geboro, 797
 Gemauers, 371
 Gemblours, 371
 Gerberoi, 376
 Gergovia, 376
 Germano, San, 376a
 Germantown, 376a
 Giessen, 380a
 Gisors, 381

BATTLES—(continued).

Giurgevo, 381
 Glenlivat, 383
 Göddülls, 384
 Goito, 384a
 Golovtchiv, 386a
 Goojerat, 387
 Goolnabad, 657a
 Gorey, 388
 Gotthard, St., 388a
 Gran, 389a
 Grandella, 446
 Granicus, 390
 Granson, 390
 Gravelines, 390
 Gravesend, 390a
 Grochow, 396a
 Gross-Beeren, 396a
 Gross-Jägerndorf, 608
 Gualdras, 576
 Guastalla, 397a
 Guildford, 860a
 Guinegate, 399
 Guyandotte, 863a
 Hadrianople, 401
 Haliartus, 402
 Halidon Hill, 402
 Halle, 402a
 Hallelujah, 402a
 Halys, 403
 Hanau, 404
 Harlaw, 405
 Hartlefield, 106
 Hastenbeck, 406
 Hastings, 406
 Hately Field, 406a
 Hebron, 310a
 Hedgeley Moor, 408a
 Heiliger Lee, 408a
 Helga, 409
 Helsingborg, 409a
 Hems, 824a
 Hengestdown, 409a
 Hengstone Hill, 409a
 Heimersdorf, 699a
 Heracleia, 411
 Hermannstadt, 412
 Hermondeville, 608
 Herrara, 412
 Herrings, 412a
 Rexham, 413
 Himera, 414
 Hobkirk's Hill, 172a
 Hochkirchen, 414a
 Höchst, 414a
 Hochstadt, 414a
 Hohenburg, 414a
 Hohenfreiburg, 414a
 Hohenlinden, 414a
 Holm, 417
 Homildou Hill, 419
 Hondchoote, 419
 Hopton Heath, 804a
 Horncastle, 420
 Huarina, 422a
 Huntly Hill, 425
 Hydaspes, 425a
 Hysiae, 426a
 Ibral, 140
 Idomene, 8
 Idstedt, 428
 Iganie, 677a
 Igualda, 796a
 Imme, 429
 Indore, 434a
 Ingour, 436
 Inigo, 797a
 Inkermann, 436
 Innsprück, 858
 Inverlochy, 438a
 Ipsus, 439a
 Irun, 443a
 Isel, 358
 Isernia, 444
 Isly, 444a
 Isus, 445

BATTLES—(continued).

Ithome, 800
 Ivry, 448
 Jacob, St., 449
 Jaffa, 449
 Jalula, 449
 Janowitz, 450a
 Jarnac, 451a
 Jaucourt, 451a
 Jayca, 630a
 Jean de Luz, 451a
 Jemmapes, 452
 Jena, 452a
 Jergeaux, 452a
 Johnston, 457
 John's Town, St., 457
 Juan del Sur, San, 603
 Jüterbock, 460
 Kagul, 460
 Kainly, 460
 Kaiserslautern, 460
 Kalderoon, 628a
 Kalisch, 460a
 Kalka, 460a
 Kandsag, 318
 Kapoia, 461
 Katzbach, 461a
 Kealis, 440
 Kennet, 462
 Kenneyree, 433
 Keresztes, 462a
 Kesseldorf, 699a
 Kew-heen-heu Ferry, 209a
 Khargandede, 628a
 Khart, 463
 Khoi, 463a
 Khooshab, 658
 Kilcullen, 464
 Kildare, 464a
 Killiecrankie, 465
 Killmallock, 465
 Kilrush, 465
 Kilsyth, 465
 Kinburn, 465
 Kintrishi, 468
 Kirchdenkern, 468a
 Kirchholm, 468a
 Klagenfurt, 469
 Kolin, 471
 Koniah, 427a
 Königshofen, 471a
 Komorn, 238a
 Kostainizsa, 630a
 Kotara, 433a
 Kotriah, 472
 Kotzim, 677
 Koulawtscha, 630
 Koulefftscha, 472
 Kousadac, 472
 Krajova, 472
 Krasnoi, 472
 Krotzka, 472a
 Kudsea, 657a
 Kunobitzsa, 472a
 Kustrin, 473
 La Belle Allian
 Labento, 473
 Laffeldt, 474
 La Fratta, 474a
 Laghonat, 31a
 Lake Regillus, 474a
 La Molinella, 475
 Landen, 476a
 Landshut, 476a
 Lanfanan, 476a
 Langres, 370a
 Langside, 476a
 Lansdown, 477a
 Leon, 478
 Largs, 478
 La Roche Abeille, 478
 La Roche Darien, 478
 La Rothière, 478
 Laswaree, 478
 Laüs, 838a
 Lautuke, 479a

BATTLES—(continued).

Laval, 480
 Lavis, 480
 Lazaro, St., 481
 Lechaum, 482a
 Ledos, 482a
 Leeds, 482a
 Legnano, 483a
 Leipsic, 483a
 Lens, 484a
 Lesno, 488a
 Leuctra, 486
 Leuthern, 486
 Lewes, 486
 Lexington, 486
 Lbechryd, 886a
 Liege, 488a
 Liegnitz, 488a
 Liesnia, 488a
 Ligny, 489a
 Lilybeum, 187a
 Lincelles, 491a
 Lincoln, 491a
 Lingonum Civitas, 492a
 Linlithgow, 492a
 Lioppo, 493
 Lippau, 493
 Lissa, 494
 Llandewyer, 496a
 Llanrwst, 886a
 Llanwano, 886a
 Llerena, 496a
 Loano, 496a
 Lobosit, 518
 Lodi, 498
 Lodosa, 797a
 Logrono, 190
 Lonato, 499a
 Long Island, 505a
 Longwood, 174a
 Lorca, 797
 Los Arcos, 797a
 London Hill, 517
 Louvain, 610a
 Lowositz, 518
 Luca, 872a
 Lucania, 518
 Lucena, 518a
 Lucerne, 822
 Lucknow, 519
 Lugdunum, 519a
 Luna, 519a
 Luneburg Heath, 610a
 Lutzen, 521
 Lyons, 522a
 Macalo, 524
 Maciejowice, 526
 Maeander, 528
 Maes Garinon, 886a
 Magenta, 529
 Maghazul, 529
 Magnesia, 530
 Maharajpore, 531
 Maida, 531a
 Maidstone, 531a
 Maipu, 532a
 Malakhoff, 533a
 Malegnano, 533a
 Malo-Jaroslavit, 534
 Malplaquet, 534
 Malsberaid, 396
 Mamelon, 535
 Manassas, 535a
 Manresa, 538
 Mansurah, 538
 Mantinea, 538
 Maracaibo, 232
 Marathon, 539
 Marchfield, 539a
 Mardia, 540
 Marengo, 540
 Maresah, 332
 Margus, 540
 Marienwerder, 540a
 Marignan, 67a
 Marignano, 353a

BATTLES—(continued).

Maronga, 541a
 Marsaglia, 623
 Marston Moor, 543a
 Martinesti, 543a
 Mary's, St., Clyst, 224a
 Maserfield, 628
 Masourah, 545
 Matamoras, 546
 Matchin, 546a
 Maxen, 700
 Maypu, 532a
 Medellin, 797
 Medina de Rio Seco, 550a
 Mediolanum, 550a
 Meeanee, 550a
 Megeddo, 453
 Mehudpore, 551
 Meissen, 551
 Melazzo, 551
 Meldorp, 820
 Melitene, 552
 Mellingen, 552
 Melrichstadt, 552a
 Melton Mowbray, 552a
 Melun, 610a
 Meretun, 556
 Merseburg, 555a
 Merton, 556
 Metaurus, 558
 Metidja, 31a
 Mies, 562
 Milazzo, 551
 Milliduse, 564a
 Mill Springs, 863a
 Mincio, 564a
 Minden, 564a
 Minsk, 677a
 Mizpeh, 663a
 Mückern, 568a
 Modena, 569
 Modon, 569
 Mohacz, 569a
 Mohammerah, 658
 Mohilef, 569a
 Mohilow, 569a
 Mohr, 424
 Molinos del Rey, 797
 Molwitz, 570a
 Moncontour, 570a
 Mondovi, 571
 Mons en Puella, 56
 Mont Cenis, 339
 Montebello, 572a
 Monteloro, 572a
 Montenotte, 572a
 Monte Olmo, 572a
 Montereaux, 572a
 Monterey, 572a
 Montes Claros, 689a
 Montfaucon, 610a
 Montiel, 573
 Montiglio, 573
 Monthlery, 573
 Montmirail, 573a
 Mont St. Jean, 893
 Moodkee, 574
 Morat, 575
 Morgarten, 575a
 Morgum, 540
 Moron, 763
 Mortara, 576
 Mortimer's Cross, 576a
 Moskirch, 577
 Motta, 577a
 Mount Gilboa, 321a
 Mount Ohud, 617
 Mount Seir, 458
 Mühlberg, 578
 Muhlendorf, 578
 Munda, 578a
 Murat, 353
 Muret, 580
 Murgum, 540
 Mursa, 580
 Murtem, 575

BATTLES—(continued).

Muta, 580a
 Mutina, 580a
 Mutinum, 580a
 Mycale, 580a
 Mylae, 581
 Myriokephalon, 581
 Mysia, 182
 Nacolia, 582
 Nafels, 585a
 Nagpore, 582a
 Naissus, 583
 Najara, 583
 Namptwich, 583
 Namur, 583a
 Nancy, 158
 Nantes, 584
 Nantwich, 583
 Narva, 587
 Narvesa, 873
 Naseby, 587a
 Neerwinden, 592a
 Neon, 664
 Neresheim, 594
 Newinden, 592a
 Nesbit Moore, 594
 Neva, 595
 Nevahend, 595
 Neville's Cross, 595
 Newburn, 595a
 Newbury, 595a
 New Orleans, 598
 Newtown Butler, 602
 Nezib, 824a
 Nicea, 603
 Nicopolis, 305a
 Niemen, 604
 Nimeguen, 605
 Nineveh, 605
 Nissa, 623a
 Nive, 606
 Nivelle, 606
 Nocera, 606a
 Norden, 607a
 Nordlingen, 507a
 Noreia, 607a
 Noreja, 607a
 Norkitten, 608
 Northallerton, 609
 Northampton, 609
 Nottingham, 612a
 Novara, 612a
 Novi, 613
 Noyon, 142
 Obidos, 615a
 Ocana, 616
 Ockley, 616
 Odenburg, 616a
 Oedenburg, 616a
 Enophyta, 617
 Oglio, 617
 Ohud, Mount, 617
 Olney, 35a
 Olot, 619
 Olpæ, 8
 Oltenitza, 619
 Olympia, 619
 Omer, St., 619a
 Opslo, 621a
 Orbazzano, 623
 Orbea, 865
 Orleans, 625a
 Orsova, 626a
 Orthes, 627
 Ostrolenka, 627a
 Otford, 628
 Otterburn, 628
 Oudenarde, 631
 Oulart, 631
 Ourique, 631a
 Pagahinallew, 159
 Pagoza, 424
 Palestro, 636a
 Palmyra, 638
 Palo Alto, 560
 Pandosia, 638a

BATTLES—(continued).

Paneeput, 638a
 Panium, 638a
 Panius, 638a
 Panormus, 317
 Parma, 644a
 Parret, 645
 Pasargadae, 645a
 Patay, 646
 Patna, 646
 Patochin, 646a
 Pavia, 534
 Pedum, 479
 Peiho, 651a
 Pelakanon, 652
 Pemaneon, 652a
 Pen, 653a
 Pencadaer, 886a
 Pentland Hills, 654
 Peonna, 653a
 Pered, 654a
 Perekop, 654a
 Petelia, 660
 Peterswalde, 661
 Peterwardein, 661
 Petherton, 653a
 Petilia, 660
 Pfaffendorf, 661a
 Pharsalia, 662
 Pharsalus, 662
 Philiphaugh, 662a
 Philippi, 662a
 Picketown, 863a
 Pinchacha, 658a
 Pinkie, 667a
 Pirmasens, 668
 Pirna, 668
 Pittsburg, 669a
 Pittsburg Landing, 864
 Plassey, 672a
 Platea, 673
 Plocko, 677
 Plowcze, 674a
 Pocahontas, 863a
 Poitiers, 676a
 Pollalcore, 679
 Pollentia, 679
 Poltava, 679
 Pont-à-Chin, 680
 Pont-sur-Saïthe, 610a
 Portland, 269a
 Port Orewyn, 887a
 Porto Novo, 688
 Praga, 694
 Prague, 694
 Prescott, 695
 Preston, 695a
 Preston Pans, 695a
 Princeton, 860a
 Promé, 432a
 Pultawa, 679
 Pultusk, 702a
 Pydna, 703a
 Pyramids, 704
 Quatre Bras, 706
 Quebec, 706
 Queenstown, 707
 Quentin, St., 707a
 Quesnoy, 707a
 Quiberon, 212a
 Quistello, 709
 Raab, 709a
 Radcot Bridge, 710
 Ragusa, 710a
 Rain, 712a
 Rakowitz, 712a
 Ramillies, 713
 Ramnuggur, 713
 Ramonde, 433a
 Rampur-Kupia, 433a
 Raphia, 713a
 Raszyn, 677a
 Rathenau, 714
 Rathenow, 714
 Rathmines, 714
 Raucoux, 714

BATTLES—(continued).

Ravenna, 714a
 Raygrove, 677a
 Redan, 716
 Redhina, 716
 Reichenberg, 719
 Reniega, 72
 Rephidim, 37a
 Rethel, 720a
 Reynosa, 796a
 Rheinfeld, 722a
 Rich Mountain, 863a
 Rieti, 585
 Rimenaut, 724
 Rimnik, 543a
 Ringmere, 724
 Rivoli, 726
 Rivolta, 21a
 Roccasecca, 727
 Rocroy, 728
 Rolica, 728a
 Romainville, 729
 Romhany, 735
 Roncesvalles, 735
 Ronda, 735
 Rosas, 735a
 Rosbach, 735a
 Rosebec, 532
 Rosetta, 736
 Ross, 736a
 Rothweil, 737
 Roundway Down, 737a
 Roveredo, 737a
 Saaz, 745a
 Sacket's Harbour, 174a
 Sacriportus, 747
 Sagras, 497a
 Salamanca, 748
 Salankeman, 748
 Salban, 748a
 Salices, 749
 Sallasia, 557
 Salzburg, 750a
 Sambre River, 594
 Samos, 751a
 Sampford Courtenay, 751a
 Sandwich, 752a
 Saragossa, 754
 Sardis, 757
 Sarno, 757a
 Saulcourt, 610a
 Saumur, 758a
 Savenay, 480
 Savigliano, 750a
 Savona, 759
 Saxa Rubra, 759a
 Schassburg, 762
 Schumla, 762
 Schweidnitz, 762
 Schweiz, 762a
 Sebastian, St., 767a
 Sebastopolis, 767a
 Sedan, 767a
 Sedgemoor, 768
 Seidlitz, 768
 Selby, 768
 Selgae, 768a
 Sellasia, 768a
 Seminara, 769
 Sempach, 769
 Senlis, 353a
 Sentinum, 77
 Seven Oaks, 772
 Shaldiran, 773a
 Sheriff-muir, 775
 Shibli, 657a
 Shrewsbury, 106
 Shumla, 630
 Siliustria, 781a
 Siloa, 560a
 Singara, 782a
 Smolenskow, 786
 Sobraon, 787
 Soissons, 789a
 Solaion, 657
 Solferino, 790

BATTLES—(continued).

Solway Moss, 790a
 Sombrero, 790a
 Somma, 791
 Sommershausen, 791
 Soncino, 791
 Southampton, 269a
 Spoleto, 804
 Spurs, 253a
 Stamford, 804a
 Stamford Bridge, 270
 Standard, 805
 Stanford Bridge, 805a
 Stangebro, 805a
 Steenkirk, 808a
 Steinkirk, 808a
 Sticklastadt, 809
 Stillwater, 860a
 Stoke, 810
 Stouy Creek, 174a
 Stow-on-the-Wold, 811
 Strasburg, 811a
 Stratton, 812
 Sturm, 813a
 Suck, 269a
 Suddoosam, 574a
 Sukorö, 424
 Sultana, 657a
 Summershausen, 815
 Summersville, 863a
 Sunbury, 815
 Sutri, 818a
 Szegedin, 424
 Szenta, 824a
 Szikszö, 424
 Taafna, 31a
 Tabasco, 825
 Tagliacozzo, 825a
 Taglimento, 825a
 Tagina, 445a
 Taillebourg, 825a
 Talavera, 825a
 Tamames, 797
 Tamojaudet, 31a
 Tamynæ, 826
 Tanagra, 826
 Tangiers, 689
 Tannenburg, 826a
 Tara, 827
 Tarabius, 852
 Tarbes, 827
 Tarifa, 827a
 Tarqui, 658a
 Taus, 829a
 Tchernaya, 829a
 Tearless Victory, 830
 Tegyra, 830a
 Telamon, 831
 Temeswar, 831a
 Tetry, 833
 Tenchebray, 608a
 Tettenhall, 833
 Tetuan, 833
 Teutoburg, 833
 Tewkesbury, 833a
 Thames, 861
 Thermopylae, 836a
 Thorn, 677a
 Thrasymene, 838a
 Thurles, 839
 Thymbra, 656a
 Tiberias, 452a
 Tibeste, 574a
 Ticinus, 188
 Tifurnum, 840
 Tigranocerta, 840
 Tina, 130a
 Tinchebray, 841
 Tingo, 659
 Tippermuir, 841a
 Tirlmont, 841a
 Tiemsens, 31a
 Tobak, 113
 Tokay, 843
 Tolbiac, 843
 Tolentino, 843a

BATTLES—(continued).

Tolosa, 843a
 Tongres, 843a
 Tongus, 262a
 Torgau, 844
 Torres Vedras, 691
 Tortosa, 844a
 Toulouse, 845
 Tournay, 845a
 Tours, 845a
 Towi, 886a
 Towton, 846
 Traeis, 530
 Trebia, 849
 Trenton, 860a
 Trentsclin, 849
 Treviso, 849a
 Trifanum, 850
 Tripoli, 852
 Trocadero Fortress, 797
 Troia, 584a
 Troja, 852a
 Tron, St., 852a
 Tschota-Udeypur, 433a
 Tse-kee, 209a
 Tudela, 853a
 Turin, 855
 Turnhout, 855
 Ucles, 796a
 Uddevalla, 858
 Uldecina, 797
 Umbria, 858a
 Urbicus, 865
 Vaccoli, 867
 Vadimonian Lake, 867
 Vaila, 867
 Val, 474
 Valencia, 868
 Valls, 868a
 Valmy, 868a
 Varna, 870
 Vavrio, 870a
 Vassilef, 659a
 Velletri, 871a
 Vellore, 871a
 Vercellæ, 875
 Verneuil, 875a
 Verona, 875a
 Vesperis, 876a
 Vesuvius, 877
 Viana, 691
 Viazina, 877a
 Vidasoa, 120a
 Vigenne, 610a
 Villa Franca, 880a
 Villapouca, 691
 Villingshausen, 880a
 Vimeira, 880a
 Vimori, 880a
 Vincj, 881
 Vindonissa, 370a
 Vinegar Hill, 881
 Vitpeks, 882
 Vittoria, 882a
 Voiron, 882a
 Voltri, 883
 Volturno, 447a
 Vouglé, 884
 Vyseerabad, 433
 Waal, 884
 Wagram, 885
 Wahlstatt, 885
 Wakefield, 885a
 Wandewash, 889a
 Warburg, 890a
 Warrington, 890a
 Warrington Junction, 864
 Warsaw, 891
 Water-Kloof Hills, 165a
 Waterloo, 892a
 Wattignies, 894
 Wavre, 894a
 Wawer, 894a
 Wawz, 894a
 Wearnmouth, 269a
 Weinsberg, 895a

BATTLES—(continued).

Weissenberg, 895a
 Weissenburg, 895a
 White Plains, 900a
 Wibbadune, 901
 Wiesloch, 901a
 Wigan, 901a
 Williamsburg, 174a
 Wilna, 677a
 Wilton, 903
 Wimbledon, 903
 Winchester, U.S., 864
 Winwidfield, 905a
 Wippedsleet, 905a
 Wissefrad, 905a
 Witpeks, 882
 Wittstock, 907
 Wodensfield, 269a
 Worcester, 909
 Worms, 909a
 Wronow, 677a
 Würtzchen, 910
 Wurz, 677a
 Wurzburg, 910a
 Xeres, 911
 Ximena, 911a
 Yauacocha, 659
 Yermak, 824
 Yermuk, 912a
 Yvres, 914a
 Zab, 915
 Zadock, 915
 Zagrab, 915
 Zalacca, 915
 Zama, 915
 Zana, 872a
 Zeiz, 915a
 Zela, 915a
 Zelichow, 677a
 Zendecan, 916
 Zenta, 824a
 Zetunium, 305a
 Zeuta, 629a
 Zohran, 885
 Zorndorf, 916a
 Züllichau, 917
 Zulpich, 917
 Zurich, 917
 Zütphen, 917a
 Zyp, 917a
 Bauhin, Casper, 693
 Baumgarten, M., 69a
 Baunrigger, 426
 Bawn Fleet, 274a
 Baxter, Mr. George, 697
 Bayle, Peter, 761a
 Beaconites, 705a
 Bean, J. W., 325a
 Bear Garden, 156
 Bear Island, 205a
 Beaton, Cardinal, 764a
 Beauchamp, Sir J., 14
 Beaucherc, Henry, 410
 Beaufort, Duke of, 443
 Beaujoyeux, 620a
 Beaumont, Sir George, 589
 Beau Nash, 545a
 Bebbia, 93a
 Beckenham, 109
 Becket, Thomas à, 180, 322a
 Beckford, Wm., 350
 Bedcanford, 109
 Bedford Level, 290a
 Bedlam, 118
 Bedlam Beggars, 5, 118
 Beefeaters, 912a
 Beetroot, 814
 Beggars, 398
 Beggars, League of the, 481a
 Begging Friars, 553a
 Beguards, 110
 Begutze, 110a
 Behar, 90
 Behring, Captain, 58a, 69a
 Beighton, Henry, 807
 Belad Walid, 869a

Belcher, Sir Edward, 360a
 Beled el Sudan, 792
 Belfrey, 111
 Believers, 213
 Belin, 121
 Bellisarius, 445a, 733, 869a
 Belize River, 419
 Bell, Andrew, 310a
 Bell, Mr. Henry, 807a
 Bell, John, 863
 Bell, Rev. Mr., 715
 Bellingham, J., 325, 336
 Bellot, Lieut., 360a
 Bellovacum, 108a
 Beloi Gorod, 577
 Belon, Pierre, 626
 Belper, 339
 Belshazzar, 87, 455
 Belvedere Apollo, 51a
 Belzoni, 704
 Bem, General, 424, 630a
 Ben Musa, Mohammed, 31
 Benalcazar, Sebastian, 709
 Benchor, 94
 Benedict College, 250
 Benedict, St., 2a
 Benezet, Anthony, 784a
 Bennet, St., 112
 Bentinck, Lord William, 901a
 Bentivenga, Baron, 779a
 Bentley, Richard, 393a
 Beranger, 357a
 Berbir, 389
 Berengaria of Navarre, 723a
 Berengarius, 115a
 Berghem, L., 281
 Bergomum, 116
 Berhampore, 433
 Berkeley Castle, 322a
 Berkeley, Dr., 223a
 Berkeley Suit, 200
 Bernudez, J., 117
 Bernadotte, Marshal, 820a
 Bernardines, 113a
 Bernard, St., 260a
 Bernard, St. & St. Margaret's College, Cambridge, 707
 Bernburg (Anhalt), 47
 Bernicia, 274a
 Bernouilli, Daniel, 807a
 Beræa, 29
 Berthelet, Thomas, 696a
 Berlin, St., 804a
 Berytus, 118a, 303
 Bessemer, Henry, 442a, 808a
 Bethencourt, John de, 19, 175a
 Betterton, 291a
 Beulah Spa, 612
 Bewick, Thos., 328
 Byzantine, 162
 Bias, 392
 Bibasis, 818a
 Biherry Reservoir, 417
 Bibrax, 473
 Bigastro, 188a
 Bigorra, 827
 Big Ben, 422a
 Bijyanagur, 91
 Bilbilis, 166a
 Binnenhof, 401a
 Biogas, 138
 Birague, C., 281
 Birkbeck, Dr., 549
 Birú, 658a
 Biscay, 103a
 Biscoe, Capt., 12, 48a, 793a
 Biscoe, Benedict, 382
 Bishopegate, 503
 Bishop's Hatfield, 406a
 Bishops in Partibus, 124a
 Bissexile, 482
 Bituriges, 138
 Bivar, Rodrigo Diaz de, 795
 Black, Dr., 408
 Black, George, 497
 Black Amid, 232

- Black Code, 784
 Blackdown Hill, (Somersetshire), 895a
 Blacking, 776
 Black Prince, 256, 908
 Black Scribe, 629
 Blaew, William Jansen, 697
 Blagrove, Sir John, 830a
 Blake, Admiral, 324, 829
 Blake, W., 201a
 Blanques, 516a
 Blase, St., 908
 Blazonry, 411a
 Blenheim Palace, 908
 Blenkinsop, Mr., 711
 Blessed Marie of Eton College, 332a
 Bligh, Capt., 16, 137a, 141a
 Blockheads (Academy), 7a
 Block Machinery, 855a
 Blondin, Mons., 602a
 Blood, Colonel, 674a, 717a, 846
 Bloody Bill, or Statute, 323a, 783
 Bloody Queen Mary, 544
 Blot-monath, 613
 Blucher, Marshal, 700a
 Blue-bottle, 128a
 Blue Cloaks and Gowns, 53
 Blue-coat School, 213a
 Blue Mountains, 81a
 Blue River, 604
 Boarii, 161
 Boar's Head Tavern, 829a
 Bob Booty, 110
 Boccaccio, 446a, 849
 Boccanegro, Simon, 372a
 Bockhold, John, 43
 Bodenstein, Andreas, 716a
 Bodley, Sir T., 129a
 Boeotian Migration, 17, 129a
 Bogarmite, 130
 Bogdania, 570
 Bogue Forts, 129a, 209
 Boia, 667a
 Boil, 106, 130, 370
 Bois Vincennes, 410a
 Bojano, 138a
 Bolan Pass, 112a
 Boleyn, Queen Anne, 323a, 411
 Bollingbroke, 410a
 Bolivar, 232, 874
 Bombazine, 612
 Bona, 31a
 Bonaparte, Joseph, 585
 Bonhomme, Jacques, 449
 Bononia, 131a, 137
 Book, The, 119a
 Book of Mormon, 479
 Book of Torgau, 844
 Boot, B. de, 261
 Bora, Catherine de, 521
 Borbetomagus, 909a
 Bordarii, 880a
 Borde, Andrew, 555a
 Border Marriages, 395a
 Border Service, 263
 Borgo, San-Sepolcro, 303
 Borolawski, 301
 Boscobel, 614a
 Bospur, 462a
 Boston Port Bill, 860
 Botanical Society, 369
 Böttcher, J. F., 292a
 Bottle Riot, 725a
 Boucan, 153a
 Bougainville, 217
 Boughaleen Bawins, 899a
 Boughton, 180
 Bouillon, Godfrey de, 452a
 Boulogne, 283a
 Boulton, Matthew, 807
 Bound, Dr., 816
 Bourdeaux, 353
 Bouges les Bains, 137a
 Boursa, 153
 Bousfield, Wm., 337
 Bows and Arrows, 57a
 Boydell, Alderman, 150a
 Boy Crusade, 667
 Boyer, 407a
 Boyle, Hon. R., 139, 204a, 315a
 Bozzaris, Marco, 393
 Brabanciones, 139
 Bradbury, Henry, 590
 Bradley, 489
 Brae-mar (Aberdeenshire), 543
 Brahé, Count, 820a
 Braidwood, Mr., 502a
 Braidwood, Mr. Thomas, 272a
 Bran, or the Sieve (Academy), 7a
 Brancalone, 733
 Brandreth, Jeremiah, 336
 Brandt, 664a
 Brandwine, 140
 Bratuspantium, 108a
 Bray, Dr. Thomas, 789
 Bread Street, 141
 Bread and Cheese Land, 120a
 Bread and Cheese War, 415
 Breaking on the Wheel, 899a
 Breckinridge, John, 863
 Brecon Independent College, 430a
 Bredalbane, 383
 Brendan, St., 222a
 Brennus, 370
 Brentius, 858
 Brescia, Angela da, 865a
 Bretagne, 148a
 Breteuil, 111
 Brethren, 213
 Brethren of the Holy Trinity, 850a
 Brethren of the Redemption of Captives, 851
 Breton Club, 224, 448a
 Brett, Jacob, 813
 Bretwalda, 148
 Brewster, Sir David, 149a, 460a, 622, 609
 Brian Boru, 222a
 Bride-bush, 143a
 Bride-stake, 143a
 Bride-wain, 143a
 Bridget, St., 143a, 145
 Brigantes, 146
 Briggs, Henry, 498
 Bright, Mr., of Essex, 249a
 Brighthelmstone, 145
 Brimstone Hill, 213a
 Brinvilliers, Marchioness of, 676
 Britain, Lesser, 64
 Britain's Burse, 160
 Britannia Metal, 841
 Britannia Septentrionalis, 886
 Britannicus, 146
 British Columbia, 385a
 British Pompeii, 865a
 British Society of Fisheries, 345a
 Brivates Portus, 142a
 Brixia, 142a
 Broadcloth, 223
 Broadcage, 711
 Brocage, 151a
 Brock, Lieutenant, 402
 Broccour, 151a
 Broggers, 151a
 Broke, Captain, 206
 Bromwycham, 121a
 Brook, Robert, 481a
 Brooke, Sir James, 135, 754a
 Brooks, Preston, 862a
 Brotherhood of God, 853
 Brotherhood of St. George, 440
 Brotherhood of St. Thomas Becket, 554a
 Brougham, Lord, 275a, 588a
 Broughton, Captain, 869
 Brown Bakers' Company, 91
 Brown, John, Captain, 405a, 784
 Brown, Mr. William, 495a
 Browne, George, 716a
 Browne, R., 151a
 Brownrigg, Mrs., 336
 Bruce, Edward, 440
 Bruchium, 30
 Brue, 19a
 Brueys, Peter de, 660a
 Brugie, 144a
 Brundusium, 145a
 Brunel, 135
 Brunel, Mr. I. K., 711, 834
 Brunel, Sir M. I., 855a
 Brunfels, Otto, 589a
 Bruno, Giordano, 639
 Bruno Pius, 152a
 Brunshausen Tollis, 804a
 Brusola, 153
 Brutus, Lucius Junius, 730
 Brutus, Marcus, 732
 Bucentaur, 15a
 Buchan, Mrs. E., 154
 Buchanan, George, 765
 Buckingham, Duke of, 324, 382a
 Buckingham House, London, 154a
 Buckingham House, Oxford, 528a
 Buckowina, 267
 Budorum, 748
 Buffalo, 126a
 Buffetiers, 912a
 Buffon, Count, 374
 Bugia, 31a
 Bularchus, 634
 Bulla, 155a
 Bull running, 156
 Bunarbashi, 428
 Bunder Abbas, 386a
 Bundschuh, 650
 Bungo, 451
 Bunhill Fields, 195a
 Bunsen, Chevallier, 315a
 Bunyan, John, 109
 Buonaparte Island, 137a
 Buonarrotti, Michael Angelo, 634a, 766a
 Buoncompagni, 856
 Buononcini, Giovanni, 620a, 738
 Bura, 8a
 Burekhardt, 285a
 Burdett, Sir Francis, 325, 589a, 717, 725
 Burdigala, 134a
 Burgh, 135
 Burgonet, 409
 Burgundian Faction, 62
 Buriates, 778
 Burke, Edmund, 325, 738a
 Burke, William, 158a, 337
 Burnel Aton, 11
 Burney MSS., 151
 Burns, Robert, 765a
 Burr, Aaron, 861
 Burra-Burra Mines, 245, 793
 Bushy, Richard, 896
 Buskins, 776
 Busra, 104
 Buss, or Box, 161
 Bussorah, 104
 Butis, 776
 Butler, Samuel, 758
 Bwutais, 776
 Bycocket, 1
 Bylot, Capt., 58a
 Byng, Admiral, 324a
 Byrom, Dr., 777
 Byron, Commodore, 217, 686a
 Byron, Lord, 325a, 519a
 Byrsa, 187a
 Bytown, 625
 Byzas, 162a
 CABALLINUM, 198
 Cabala, 163
 Cabillonum, 198
 Cabiri, 581a
 Cabot, John, 7a, 39a, 174, 610a
 Cabot, Sebastian, 58a, 174, 181, 348, 422a, 672a, 724a
 Cabral, P. A., 140a
 Cabreus, St., 230a
 Cabriolets, 163, 225

- Ca da Mosto, 19a
 Cadmeis, 129a
 Cadmus, 391a
 Cadoudal, Georges, 374
 Cadwallader, 886
 Caer-Colm, 230
 Caer-Gwent, 903a
 Caer-Iso, 337a
 Caerleon, 206, 272
 Caer Meguaid, 531a
 Caer-Rydh, 337a
 Cæsar, Julius, 289, 732
 Cæsarean Operation, 562
 Cæsareoburgus, 205
 Cæsareia Augusta, 754
 Cæsariomagus, 108a
Cagliari Steamer, 585
 Cahera, 166
 Caieta, 365a
 Cainians, 166
 Cajetan, Cardinal, 520a
 Calamine, 916
 Calamis, 400
 Calas, Jean, 845
 Calcuith, 204
 Calderon, 233a
 Cale, 621a
 Calem, 621a
 Caliph, 55
 Calippus of Cyzicus, 169, 265a
 Calisthenes, 525
 Calixtus, G., 169a
 Callicrates, 645
 Callinicus, 393a
 Callipolis, 366a
 Calliste, 836
 Caloric, 408
 Calpe, 380, 709a
 Calton Hill, 309a
 Calverley, Walter, 695
 Calvin, John, 170, 372, 716a
 Calycadnus River, 377
 Cam, Diego, 915
 Camaldolites, 170a
 Camalodunum, 104a, 230
 Camaracum, 170a
 Camars, 224a
 Camber Castle, 903a
 Camboricum, 171a
 Cambria, 586
 Camden Town, London, 501a
 Camden, William, 898a
 Camelopard, 381
 Cameron, John, 173
 Cameron, Richard, 172a
 Camoëns, 520a
 Campanile, 874
 Campbell, Captain, 383
 Campbell, Sir Colin, 194a, 433
 Campbell, Thomas, 504
 Campian the Jesuit, 325a
 Campo Malduli, 170a
 Camulodunum, 533a
 Cancelli, 199
 Cancellieri, 119
 Candace, Queen, 6a, 332
 Candeish, 463
 Candelabrum, 176
 Candiotes, 175a
 Cangii, 146
 Cannes, 355a
 Canning, Rt. Hon. George, 176a, 325a, 365
 Canning's Corn Bill, 248a
 Canopy Farthing, 706a
 Canrobert, General, 745
 Cantaber, 171a
 Cantatas, 580
 Canusium, 179
 Caoutchouc, 434
 Cape Augustine, 140a
 Capella, 200a
 Cape Nothing, 174
 Capitation Tax, 679
 Capitolinus, Manlius, 730a
 Capo d'Istrias, Count, 393, 587
 Caposecco, 877
 Capree, 182
 Capsa, 200a
 Capsingmoon, 209
 Captain General, 571a
 Captains of Liberty, 372a
 Caracciolo, Prince, 585
 Caractacus, 146
 Caraffa, John Peter, 835
 Caralis, 165a
 Caramandi, 852
 Caranus, 525
 Carapanatuba River, 5a
 Carbeas, 647
 Carcaso, 183a
 Cardan, J., 272a
 Cardan's rule, 31
 Cardinal abbots, 3
 Cardinal College, 213
 Carding Machine, 908a
 Carduchi, 472a
 Caredigion, 184
 Caretta, 225
 Carey, Dr. Henry, 588
 Cariay, 577
 Caribs, 184a, 395
 Car'gnan, Prince, 585a
 Carinthia, 82a
 Carloman, 3a, 107
 Carlstadt, 300a
 Carlstadt, Andreas, 716a
 Carmath, 185a
 Carmelites, 186
 Carnian Festival, 800a
 Carnifices, 161
 Caroburgum, 205
 Carolana, 186
 Caroline Code, 186a, 437a
 Caroline Islands, 598
 Caroline Matilda of Denmark, 915a
 Caroline, Queen, 275a
Caroline, Steamer, 861a
 Carpoerates, 186a
 Carr, Rev. W. Howell, 589
 Carracks, 775a
 Carrier, J. B., 294, 613
 Carta de Logu, 755
 Carte the Historian, 481
 Carteret, Capt., 81
 Carthag, St., 493a
 Carthusians, 113a
 Cartier, Jacques, 40, 174
 Cartwright, Thomas, 15
 Cartwright, Dr. Edward, 252a, 807a, 908a
 Cashgar, 461a
 Caskets, The, 28
 Caslon, William, 696a
 Caspatyrus, 189
 Caspiria, 189
 Cass, Lewis, 863
 Cassander, 76
 Cassian, John, 2a, 769
 Castegiao, 220a
 Cassius, Caius, 732
 Cassius, Sp., 22
 Cassivelaunus, 851a
 Castel Giubileo, 343a
 Cast-lilio, 426a
 Castelnau, Pierre de, 436a
 Castillos, 190
 Castle of the Legion, 165
 Castriot, George, 25a
 Castrum Novum, 621a
 Castrum Solodurense, 790
 Casween, 189
 Catalani, Madame, 620
 Catana, 191a
 Catawba Wine, 905
 Catalauni, 193
 Catesby, Robert, 399a
 Cathari, 26, 192
 Catherine of Arragon, 411
 Catherine of Braganza, 324
 Catherine-wheel, 192a
 Cathern, 165
 Cathorn, 165
 Cato the Younger, 866a
 Catropite, 22
 Catirus, 193
 Catti, 361, 412a
 Cattle Market (Islington), 1a, 559
 Cattle-mills, 564
 Caudium, 193
 Cavaignac, General, 356a, 357a
 Caval-rinus, 554
 Cavallos, 303a
 Cavendish, Captain, 40
 Cavendish, Henry, 204a, 315a, 426
 Caviham, P., 6a
 Cavour, Count, 447a, 757
 Caxton, William, 696a
 Cecilian Society, 238
 Cecropia, 75
 Cecrope, 60, 75, 391a
 Celestial Empire, 207a
 Celle, 915a
 Cellier, Mrs., 548
 Celsius, 44, 494a, 753, 815
 Centumcellæ, 219
 Centurioue, 9
 Cephalenia, 195a
 Cephrenes, 704
 Cerasus, 205a
 Cereamp, 192j
 Cerchi, 119
 Cerdagne, 98
 Cereales, 16a
 Cerigo, 266a
 Cerinthus, 50a, 196
 Cervantes, Miguel, 485, 795a
 Ceyuea, 8a
 Chadwick, Mr. Edwin, 753
 Chain mail, 64
 Chalcæan festival, 391a
 Chaleb, 29
 Chalmers, Dr., 361a
 Chalouer & Tomkins, 888a
 Chalybs, 808
 Chambers, Sir W., 463, 791a
 Chambre Ardente, 343a
 Chambre de l'Edit, 644
 Chambre des Enquêtes, 644
 Chambre des Placids, 644
 Chambre des Requêtes, 644
 Chambre Grande, 644
 Chambre Royale, 644
 Champagne Wine, 905
 Champ de Mars Parliaments, 343a
 Champerty, 198a
 Champlitte, W., 9
 Champs Elysées, 642
 Chancellor, Richard, 57, 610
 Changanier, General, 356a
 Chang-Ruh, 304
 Chapiueys, 776a
 Chapoo, 209a
 Chapter House, Westminster, 421a
 Charcoal-burners, 183a
 Char-gites, 451
 Chares, 233
 Charrord, 196
 Charlemagne, 23a, 733
 Charles, Rev. Mr., 310a
 Charles V., 3a, 23a, 459a
 Charles XII. of Sweden, 361a
Charles et Georges, Slaver, 691, 785
 Charlesbourg, 174
 Charlestown (Massachusetts), 545
Charlotte Dundas, Steamer, 807a
 Charlotte, Princess, 325a
 Charlynch, 20a
 Charta Bombycina, 640
 Charta de Foresta, 350a
 Charter Rolls, 202a
 Charter, People's, 202a, 325a
 Chartreux, Convent, 66, 188a, 203
 Chatham, Lord, 325
 Chathuant, 212a
 Chaturanga, 206

- Chaucer, Geoffrey, 676
 Chauci, 361
 Chauliac, Guy de, 550
 Chazars, 257*a*
 Chelchey, 204*a*
 Chelcith, 204*a*
 Chelc hethc, 204*a*
 Chemi, 312
 Cheops, 704
 Chequers, Sign of the, 436
 Cherchfelle, 719
 Chereburgum, 205*j*
 Cherokees, 609
 Cherrits, Dirk, 793*a*
 Cherusci, 361
 Cheselden, Dr., 817
 Cheshunt Independent College, 430*a*
 Chest, The, 203*a*
 Chester-le-Street, 300
 Chester Mysteries, 291
 Cheth, 414*a*
 Chetham, Humphrey, 487*a*
 Chevalier de St. George, 695*a*
 Chevreuil, Mons., 384
 Childersley, 417
 Child Pilgrimages, 667
 Chiliasts, 564
 Chilon, 392
 Chincha Islands, 397
 Chinna-Puttum, 527
 Chinon, 410
 Chiropast, 498
 Chisrum Labyrinth, 473*a*
 Chinsi, 224*a*
 Chladni, 10
 Cholin, 472
 Chopines, 776*a*
 Choral Society, 238
 Chorasnia, 463*a*
 Chotyn, 212
 Chrestians, 213
 Christina, 3*a*
 Christodinus, 38*a*, 213
 Christophe, 407*a*
 Chronoscope, 367*a*
 Chrysopolis, 766*a*
 Chulchurst, E. & M., 121
 Church Discipline Act, 221*a*
 Churchfield, 719
 Church Reeves, 214*a*
 Church Wakes, 321
 Chuttannuttee, 115
 Cibber, Colley, 676
 Ciero, Marcus Tullius, 663, 732, 776*a*, 779
 Cid Campeador, 157, 795
 Cimabue, Giovanni, 634*a*
 Ciminus, Lake, 302*a*
 "Cimmerian Gloom," 215*a*
 Cincinnatus, L. Quinctius, 730*a*
 Cintra, Pedro de, 19*a*
 Circassian Dynasty, 134*a*
 Circeliones, 22
 Circensian Games, 730
 Circumcelliones, 22
 Circutores, 22
 Cirrhaean War, 391*a*
 Cisalpine Gaul, 370
 City of David, 453
 City of the Tribes, 367*a*
 Ciudad de los Reyes, 490*a*
 Civil Club, 224
 Civitas Episcoporum, 631*a*
 Clapperton, Captain, 604, 746
 Clara montanum, 222
 Clarendon, Lord, 524
 Clarchord, 220*a*
 Clarken-Well, 221*a*
 Clarks-Well, 221*a*
 Clarkson, Thomas, 784*a*
 Clarus Mons, 222
 Claudia, 469
 Claudopolis, 469
 Clausentium, 792*a*
 Claverhouse, Lord Dundee, 674*a*
 Clay, Henry, 784, 862*a*
 Clayton Tunnel, 326*a*
 Clezomona Island, 48*a*
 "Clear the Causeway" riot, 309
 Cleche, 92
 Cleisthenes, 627*a*
 Clement, Jacques, 353*a*
 Cleobulus, 392
 Cleomenes, 766*a*
 Cleopatra II., 313
 Cleopatra's Needle, 615*a*
 Cleostratus, 265*a*
 Clergy Reserves, 175
 Clerici, 221
 Clerke, Captain, 58*a*
 Clermont (Count of), 19
 Clerus, 221
 Cletus, St., 259
 Cleuvum, 383
 Cliff (Kent), 223*a*
 Clissold, Mr. F., 572
 Clitus, 525
 Clive, Lord, 115, 126, 431*a*
 Cloaca Maxima, 57
 Clodald, St., 223
 Clogs, 34*a*
 Clossynge, 223
 Cloth (Chippenham) 211
 Clotilde of Savoy, Princess, 357*a*, 756
 Clouet, Jeannet, 634*a*
 Clowns, 453*a*
 Clusin-fois, 853*a*
 Club-ball, 257*a*
 Cluniacians, 224*a*
 Clymer, Mr. George, 697
 Coal Tar, 827
 Cobbett, William, 341
 Cobbler's Wax, 776
 Cobham, Lord, 323, 499
 Cobler, Captain, 674
 Coceius, J., 223*a*
 Cocos Islands, 461*a*
 Cod and Hook Factions, 460
 Code Civil des Français, 228
 Codex Canonum, 177*a*
 Codicils, 902*a*
 Codrus, 58
 Celestine V., 3
 Coelho, Duarte, 69*a*, 655*a*
 Coethen (Anhalt), 47
 Colbert, 354, 384
 Cold-water Cure, 426
 Colechurch, Peter of, 503
 Colepepper, William, 462*a*
 Coles, Capt. Cowper Phipps, 808
 Colet, John, 648
 Colligny, 140*a*
 Collar (Order of), 48
 College of Justice, 16*a*
 Collinson, Capt., 360
 Collop Monday, 777*a*
 Collyrides, 231*a*
 Colman, Mrs., 11*a*
 Colman, St., 223*a*, 293*a*
 Colocotroni, 393
 Colonia Agrippina, 231*a*
 Colonia del Sacramento, 747*a*
 Colonial Department, 4*a*
 Colorado River, 40
 Colosvar, 469
 Colt, Colonel Samuel, 722
 Columba, St., 2*a*, 262, 438*a*, 763*a*, 818*a*
 Columbia College, 602
 Columbian Archipelago, 897
 Columbian College, 891*a*
 Columbian Press, 697
 Columbus, Christopher, 39*a*, 183, 261*a*, 271, 395, 397, 398, 407, 419, 449, 543*a*, 577, 638, 750*a*, 795, 817, 868*a*, 881, 904
 Combe, George, 665
 Combining Machine, 908*a*
 Comes, 252*a*
 Comitia Centuriata, 730
 Commendatory Abbots, 1*a*
 Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 350*a*
 Committee of Council on Education, 311
 Common Lodging-Houses Act, 753
 Communal Militia, 435
 Company of the Indies, 480*a*
 Comptium, 237*a*
 Comum, 236*a*
 Comyn, Sir John, 764
 Concert Spirituel, 237*a*
 Conceptualists, 609*a*
 Conciliation, Courts of, 56
 Concilium, 252*a*
 Condé, 138
 Condenser, 807
 Condivicium, 583*a*
 Condivicium, 583*a*
 Condorcet, 275
 Conferences, Isle of, 340
 Confession of the Westminster Assembly, 256*a*
 Confession Tuesday, 777*a*
 Confessio Tetrapolitana, 833
 Confluentes, 226
 Confrarie de la Passion, 291
 Confucius, 208
 Congiaria, 516*a*
 Congregationalists, 430*a*
 Congreve, Sir W., 239*a*, 727*a*
 Conimbrica, 228*a*
 Conlaeth, St., 454
 Conradin of Swabia, 377
 Conscripi, 769
 Conseils de Prud'hommes, 56*a*
 Consentia, 251*a*
 Consilium Ordinarium, 806
 Constantia, 61
 Constantina, 31*a*
 Constantine of Samosata, 647
 Constitutional Information Society, 250
 Constitutionists, 8
 Constructive treason, 77
 Conte Crayons, 255*a*
 Conti, Nicolo di, 815
 Continents, 321
 Convent Garden, 254*a*
 Conventuals, 615*a*
 Conversations Lexicon, 321*a*
 Convocation Book, 285
 Convolvaries, 244
 Conwy, 244
 Conyers, Sir John, 674
 Cooch Behar, 134*a*
 Cook, Captain, 16, 48*a*, 58*a*, 81, 217, 628, 632, 687, 752*a*, 793*a*
 Cooper, James Fenimore, 862
 Cooper, Sir Astley, 817
 Coote, Sir Eyre, 432, 527*a*
 Copernicus, Nicholas, 74, 245, 790
 Coracles, 775
 Coram, Captain, 352
 Coreyra Nigra, 264
 Corday, Charlotte, 355
 Cordova, Hernandez, 914*a*
 Corduba, 243
 Cordyue, 472*a*
 Corfinium, 652
 Corineus, 248*a*
 Corinium, 217*a*
 Corinth (U.S.), 864
 Corinthians, 263*t*
 Corio Harbour, 371
 Coriolaus, 730, 883
 Coriospitum, 708*t*
 Cornaro, Lewis, 505
 Cornette, 264
 Cornouailles, 148*t*
 Cornwall, See of, 338*a*
 Cornwallis, Lord, 432
 Corps Législatif, 279
 Corpus Domini, Feast of, 341*a*
 Corpus Juris Canonici, 177*a*

Cortereal, Gaspar de, 39*a*, 174, 610*a*
 Cortes, Hernando, 40, 559*a*
 Corybantes, 581*a*
 Corythus, 251
 Cosin's Hall (Durham), 300
 Cöslin, 472
 Coster, Laurence, 696
 Coste, Mons, 633
 Cotereaux, 139
 Cothurui, 776
 Cotrone, 259
 Cotta, 197
 Cottari, 880*a*
 Cottiar, 197*a*
 Cotton, Sir R. B., 150*a*, 252
 Coulan, 708*a*
 Coulomb, 530*a*
 Council of Education, 811
 Council of Ten, 872*a*
 COUNCILS:—

Agda, 20*a*
 Aix, 23*a*
 Aix-la-Chapelle, 24
 Albi, 26
 Albon, 272
 Ancyra, 45
 Angers, 46
 Antioch, 49*a*
 Aquileia, 54
 Arabia, 55
 Arles, 61
 Astorga, 73
 Autun, 84
 Avignon, 85
 Bamberg, 93
 Barcelona, 98
 Bari, 98*a*
 Basel, 102*a*
 Becancelde, 109
 Benevento, 114*a*
 Berkhamstead, 116*a*
 Bologna, 132
 Bordeaux, 134*a*
 Bourges, 138*a*
 Braga, 160*a*, 214*a*
 Breslau, 142*a*
 Brixen, 179*a*
 Buda, 154*a*
 Burgos, 157
 Casarea, 165
 Cairo, 166
 Calcuith, 204
 Cambrai, 171
 Carthage, 188
 Chalcedon, 197*a*
 Chelsea, 48
 Clermont, 222
 Cloveshoo, 223*a*
 Cobleutz, 226
 Cologne, 231*a*
 Compiègne, 237*a*
 Constance, 241*a*
 Constantinople, 242*a*
 Cracow, 255
 Cyprus, 266
 Diamper, 281*a*
 Dijon, 283
 Ephesus, 329
 Ferrara, 342*a*
 Florence, 348
 Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 359*a*
 Gangra, 43*a*, 195
 Gaza, 371
 General Councils, 371*a*
 Gerona, 379*a*
 Grado, 389
 Hatfield, 406*a*
 Hertford, 412*a*
 Iconium, 427*a*
 Kiersy, 157*a*, 464
 Laon, 478
 Lateran, 478*a*
 Lausanne, 479*a*
 Leon, 485
 Limoges, 491*a*
 Lisieux, 493*a*

COUNCILS—(continued).

London, 500
 Lyons, 523
 Madrid, 527*a*
 Mantua, 539
 Mayence, 547*a*
 Meaux, 548*a*
 Melun, 553
 Mentz, 547*a*
 Metz, 559*a*
 Milan, 562*a*
 Milevis, 52
 Montpellier, 573*a*
 Mopseustia, 575
 Nantes, 584
 Naples, 587
 Narbonne, 587
 Nicea, 603
 Orange, 272
 Orleans, 272, 625*a*
 Osnaburg, 627
 Paderborn, 633*a*
 Padua, 634
 Palencia, 636
 Palermo, 636
 Pampeluna, 638*a*
 Paris, 641*a*
 Pavia, 649
 Pergamus, 252*a*, 655
 Perpignan, 656
 Persia, 656*a*
 Pisa, 668*a*
 Poitiers, 676*a*
 Prague, 694
 Quiercy, 157*a*
 Quiercy-sur-Oise, 464
 Ratisbon, 714
 Ravenna, 714*a*
 Reading, 715
 Rennes, 720
 Rheims, 722*a*
 Riga, 724
 Rimini, 724
 Rome, 729*a*
 Rouen, 737*a*
 Saintes, 748
 Salamanca, 748
 Salona, 749*a*
 Salzburg, 750*a*
 Sardica, 754*a*
 Saumur, 758*a*
 Senlis, 769*a*
 Sens, 770
 Sirmium, 783
 Sleswig, 785*a*
 Soissons, 789*a*
 Spalatro, 799*a*
 Sutri, 818*a*
 Tarragona, 828
 Tarsus, 828*a*
 Tihen, 63*a*
 Toledo, 843*a*
 Toulouse, 845
 Trent, 849
 Trèves, 849*a*
 Troyes, 853
 Tuluze, 853
 Tyre, 857*a*
 Valence, 868
 Valencia, 868*a*
 Vannes, 8*a*
 Venice, 874*a*
 Vercelli, 875
 Vienna, 879
 Vienne, 372, 880
 Westminster, 897*a*
 Winchester, 904
 Windsor, 904*a*
 Worcester, 909
 Worms, 909*a*
 Counterblast to Tobacco, 842*a*
 Counters, 126*a*
 Countess, 301*a*
 Coup d'état, 356*a*
 Court de Bone Compagnie, 223*a*
 Courtenay, Sir William, 837*a*

Court of Marshalsea, 129
 Courvoisier, F. B., 337
 Coutumier de Normandie, 343
 Coudre-feu, 263
 Cove of Cork, 707*a*
 Coventry, Sir J., 255
 Coverdale, Miles, 120, 224*a*
 Covilham, 19*a*
 Cowel, 8*a*
 Cowper, Mr. E., 697
 Cozumel Cross, 553
 Crakeys of War, 67
 Cranach, Lucas, 697
 Cranfield, Thomas, 710
 Cranion, 170
 Crank Motion, 807*a*
 Cranmer, Archbishop, 323*a*, 540.
 632
 Crassus, Marcus, 645
 Crediton, See of, 338*a*
 Crenides, 662*a*
 Creole, Brig, 861, 862
 Crescent Water, Harrogate, 406
 Crete, 175*a*
 Crete, Labyrinth of, 473*a*
 Crichton, James, 477
 Crimean Medals, 326
 Cristofori, Bartolommeo, 665*a*
 Croinedone, 259*a*
 Croker, J. W., 241
 Cromford, 808
 Crompton, Samuel, 252*a*, 578*a*
 Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 323*a*
 Cromwell's Bible, 120
 Cronenberg Castle, 318
 Crosby Place, 258*a*
 Crosiered Abbots, 3
 Cross, St., Hospital, 903*a*
 Cross Tarric, 422*a*
 Croton Aqueduct, 54
 Croton Waterworks, 602*a*
 Crouched Friars, 259
 Crow Street Theatre Riots, 295*a*
 Crustumium, 260
 Cryptæ, 191
 Ctesias, 72*a*
 Ctesibicæ machinæ, 702*a*
 Ctesibius, 221, 426*a*, 624*a*, 702*a*
 Cubitt, Sir William, 848*a*
 Cugnot, Theophilus, 807
 Cuir Bouilli, 409
 Cularo, 395
 Cuneo, 240
 Cunha, Tristan de, 526*a*
 Cunios, The Two, 328
 Curd Dynasty, 912*a*
 Cure of Souls, 113*a*
 Curetes, 581*a*
 Curia Militaris, 510*a*
 Curr, Mr. John, 710*a*
 Currie, Dr. James, 426
 Cursus, 143
 Curtius, M., 730*a*
 Curules, 16*a*
 Cush, 6*a*, 332
 Custodes Regni, 515*a*, 718
 Cuvier, Baron, 635, 916*a*
 Cuvierian Society of Paris, 916*a*
 Cyaxares, 656*a*
 Cycle of the Moon, 386
 Cylon, 75*a*
 Cynosarges, 265*a*
 Cypselian Dynasty, 247
 Cyrean Greeks, Return of the,
 720*a*
 Cyrenæ, 266*a*
 Cyriacus, St., 5*a*, 259
 Cymus, 250*a*
 Cyrus, 656*a*
 Czarina, 266*a*
 Czarowitz, 266*a*
 Czeches, 130*a*
 Czernigof, 829*a*

DACHUS, 267
 Dædalus, 759*a*, 775

- Dæmonologie, 906
 Dagon, 69
 Daguerre, Mons., 267*a*, 664*a*
Daily Courant, 599*a*
 D'Ait-Gaoua, 916*a*
 Dale, David, 598
 Dalmaticus, 268
 D'Almeida, Dr., 400
 Dalton, Dr., 77
 Damianus, 268*a*, 647*a*
 Damiens, 354*a*
 Damocrates, 568
 Dampier, Capt., 81, 217
 Dampierre, 410*a*
 Danaus, 775, 896
 Dance Macabre, 268*a*
 Dane Money, 269
 Dangerfield, 548
 Daniel, 455
 Dante Aligheri, 119, 446*a*, 849
 Danton, 246, 355
 Danvers, Colonel, 674*a*
 D'Aquila, Serafino, 430
 D'Arçon, Chevalier, 347*a*
 D'Arezzo, Guido, 368*a*
 Dargan, W., 296
 Dariorium, 870
 Darling, Grace, 351
 Darnley, Lord, 309
 D'Aubray, Margaret, 676
 Dauphny, 271*a*, 353
 Davenant, Sir W., 291*a*, 620*a*, 675*a*
 David, 118
 David-Gregorians, 271*a*
 David, St., 272, 838
 Davis, Captain John, 40, 58*a*, 272, 705
 Davis, Jefferson, 863
 Davis, Sir J. F., 208*a*
 Davis's Quadrant, 68
 Davy, Sir Humphrey, 272, 315*a*, 367*a*, 654, 747, 826*a*
 Dawson, Jemmy, 462
 Day, Mr., of Wapping, 339*a*
 Dead Weight Annuity, 364*a*
 Deane, Mr., 356*a*
 De Balboa, Vasco Nunez, 40, 271
 Decapitation, 267
 Decebalus, 267
 Deceleian War, 392
 Decennaries, 361
 Decumanorum Colonia, 587
 De Falsâ Monetâ Statute, 229*a*
 Defenders of the Honour of Divine Providence, Order of, 456*a*
 Defoe, Daniel, 758*a*
 Deheubarth, 886
 Deists, 5*a*
 De la Rue, Mr. Warren, 815
 Della Crusca Academy, 348
 Delmenhorst, 277*a*
 Delminium, 267*a*
 Demetrias, 780
 Demetrius, 76
 Democritus, 563*a*
 De Molay, Jacques, 832
 De Montfort, Jane, 409*a*
 De Montfort, Simon, 334
 Demosthenes, 663
 De Mota, 69*a*
 Demotic Hieroglyphics, 413*a*
 Denis, St., 276*a*, 641*a*
 Denmark House (London), 790*a*
 Denys le Petit, 48
 Deoghri, 209*a*
 Dephlogisticated Muriatic Acid, 211*a*
 Depth of the Sea, 792*a*
 Derby House, 411*a*
 Derry, 503
 Dertona, 844
 Dertosa, 844*a*
 De Ruyter, 416
 Derwentwater, Earl of, 324*a*
 Desaguliers, Dr., 874*a*
 Descartes, 374, 489, 622
 Desideri, 69*a*
 Des Marteaux, G., 327*a*
 Des Moulins, C., 246
 Diaz, Juan, 40, 672*a*
 De Solis, 724*a*
 De Sousa, Martin Alfonso, 724*a*
 Dessalines, 407*a*
 Dessau (Anhalt), 47
 Deucalion's Deluge, 276*a*
 Deus ex Machinâ, 847
 Deva, 206
 Devonshire, See of, 338*a*
 De Witt, John, 401*a*
 Dey, 32
 Diabolicum Parliamentum, 255
 Di Borgo, L. P., 31
 Diaper, 914*a*
 Diaz, Bartholomew, 19*a*, 181
 Dibio, 283
 Dibutades, 568*a*
 Dicearchia, 703*a*
 Dictionnaire de la Conversation, 321*a*
 Dido, Queen, 187, 664
 Dies Dominica, 815*a*
 Dies Jovis, 839
 Dies Martis, 854
 Dies Panis, 815*a*
 Dies Solis, 815*a*
 Difference Engine, 167
 Dillwyn, William, 784*a*
 Diocletian, 3*a*
 Diocletian (æra of), 17
 Diodora, 915
 Diogenes, 265*a*
 Diogenes Laërtius, 7
 Diomedes, 636*a*
 Dion, 778*a*
 Dionysia, 891*a*
 Dionysius, 823*a*, 905
 Dioptrics, 622
 Dioscorides, 589*a*
 Dioscoridis Insula, 789
 Diospolis, 477*a*
 Diphtherite, 283*a*
 Dirham, Gloucestershire, 278*a*
 Diruvianus, 382*a*
 Discus, 709
 Diseases Prevention Act, 753
 Disraeli, Mr., 717*a*
 Distaff's, St., Day, 284*a*
 Divico, 409*a*
 Divining-rod, 285
 Divio, 283
 Divitiacus, 146
 Divodurum, 559
 Djeab Ibn-Dirhem, 471*a*
 Djidda, 452
 D'joun, 780
 Docetes, 285*a*
 Dodd, Mr. H., 291*a*
 Dodd, Rev. Dr., 336
 Dogana, 874
 Doggett, T., 286*a*
 Doitkin, 286*a*
 Dola, 287
 Dolcino, 287
 Dollond, J., 9*a*
 Dolly's Brae, 725*a*
 Dolon, 233*a*, 290*a*
 Dominica In Albis Sunday, 518
 Domingo, St., 407*a*
 Dominick, St., 287*a*, 436*a*, 735*a*
 Dominus, Antonio de, 712*a*
 Domitilla, 636
 Donati, 119
 Donautus, 288
 Don Cossacks, 251*a*
 Dongo, 46*a*
 Donizetti, 621
 Don Quixote, 469, 795*a*
 Dooab, 432
 Doodrecht, 288*a*
 Doringi, 838*a*
 Dörpt, 288*a*
 Doughtie, T., 290*a*
 Douglas, George, 497
 Douglas, Stephen, 863
 Dove, William, 337
 Draco, 75*a*, 272*a*, 391*a*, 480
 Dracones, 290
 Dragut, 852
 Drake, Sir F., 40, 149, 150, 217, 290*a*, 431, 624*a*, 633*a*
 Drebbel, Cornelius, 561*a*
 Drepanum, 330*a*
 Dripping, 141*a*
 Droitwich, 750
 Dromores, 366*a*
 Drummond, Captain Thomas, 490*a*
 Drusus, 732
 Dryden, John, 133*a*, 676, 758
 Duacum, 288*a*
 Duarchy, 411
 Du Bois, Reymond, 316*a*
 Dubris, 289
 Ducetus, 778*a*
 Duckworth, Sir T., 270*a*
 Dudley, Lord G., 323*a*
 Dudley, Sir H., 296
 Duke of Exeter's Daughter, 709*a*
 Duke's Theatre, 492, 900
 Dulcinus, 51*a*
 Dum-Dum, 100*a*
 Dunblane, 298
 Dunces, Parliament of, 255
 Dunium, 288
 Dunleary, 468
 Duns Scotus, 763
 Dunstan, St., 322
 Durer, Albert, 327*a*, 328, 332
 Durnovaria, 288
 Durocortorum, 722
 Durovernum, 179*a*
 Durzi, 294*a*
Duyghen, Yacht, 81*a*
 Dwight, Dr. Timothy, 776*a*
 Dyme, 8*a*
 Dymoke, Family of, 199
 Dyrrachium, 299*a*
 EALDORMAN, 27*a*, 301
 Easteru Goths, 627*a*
 Eastern Mark, 52*a*
 East France, 82
 Eastlake, Sir Charles, 738
 Eastre, 304*a*
 Eblana, 294*a*
 Eboracum, 913*a*
 Eborâ Talabriga, 825*a*
 Eburones, 490*a*
 Ebu Sina, 550
 Ecclesia, 214
 Eckenwald, 173*a*, 485
 Economy (U.S.), 405*a*
 Edan, St., 342*a*
 Eddington, 332
 Edict of Union, 409*a*
 Edmund, St., 160*a*
 Edreneh, 401
 Edwin's burgh, 308*a*
 Egede, Hans, 394
 Egmont, Count, 153*a*
 Egyptus, 312
 Eichhorn, 714
 Egyptian Hall, London, 501*a*
 Elagabalus, 319*a*
 Eleasai, 314*a*
 Elea, 314*a*
 Eleanor of Provence, 410
 Elect, 213
 Elémens d'Artillerie, 23*a*
 Eleusis, 317
 Elicroca, 505*a*
 Elijah, 444*a*, 847*a*
 Elisha, 444*a*
 Elissa, Queen, 188, 664
 Elizabeth of York, 410*a*
 Elizabeth, Madame, 355
 Elizabeth Castle (Jersey), 409
 Elliott, Captain, 208*a*
 Ellipse, 240

El Mehedi, 35
 El Mina, 19a
 Elmo, St., Castle, 535
 Elphinstone College, 132a
 Else, See of, 413a
 Elson's Spital, 782a
 El-Uxur, 521a
 Elxai, 314a
 Ely, Isle of, 100a
 Emathia, 749a
 Emden, 318a
 Emerita Augusta, 555
 Emigrés, 319a
 Emissa, 319a
 Emmett, Robert, 295a, 336, 440a
 Empedocles, 314a, 558
 Empson and Dudley, 323a
 Encoberto, 767a
 Enderby's Land, 793a
 Enghien, Duke of, 355a, 881
 English Opera House, 521a
 English Ordinal, 236
 Ennius, 291, 758, 776a, 847
 Enoch, 847a
 Ensheim, 17a
 Eoles, the Jester, 453a
 Eostre, 304a
 Epacto, 485
 Epaminondas, 392, 538a
 Ephetes, Court of, 579a
 Ephraim, St., 421
 Ephrath, 118
 Ephthalites, 593a
 Ephyre, 246a, 391a
 Epicharmus, 290a
 Epicurus, 329
 Epidamnus, 299a
 Epipolæ, 705a
 Epistola ad Alexandrinos, 408
 Eporedia, 748a
 Erasistratus, 44, 550, 817
 Erasmus, 50a
 Erastus, 330
 Eratosthenes, 274a, 373a, 479, 802a
 Erebus and Terror, 359a
 Erectheus, 391a
 Eremites, 80
 Erectria, 333
 Ergocles, 143a
 Eric IX., 5
 Eric the Red, 58a
 Ericthonius, 405a
 Erigena, John Scotus, 639
 Erin, 439a
 Erouad, 330a
 Esau, 45a
 Escobar, 19a
 Escuage, 766a
 Esdud, 69
 Esgidiau, 776
 Esher, 140a
 Esopas, 468
 Espartero, General Baldomero, 797a, 798a
 Espoz y Mina, 797
 Essians, 331
 Esterhazy, Count, 357a
 Esther, 656a
 Estland, 331a
 Eszek, 331
 Ethelius, 301a
 Euclid, 374, 554, 621a
 Eudamidas, 619a
 Endé Island, 343
 Eugenie, Empress, 357
 Eugubine Tables, 333
 Eumolpias, 663
 Eumolpus, 391a
 Eunan, St., 713
 Eunomius, 333
 Euphonia, 84
 Eupolis, 29
 Euripides, 291, 847
 Eutyches, 333a, 571a
 Evander, 445a
 Evans, Oliver, 807

Evasins, 73
 Evening Song, 876a
 "Ever Joyce," 440a
 Evora, Knights of, 85
 Exaltation of the Cross, 258a
 Exceptores, 612
 Exiguus, Dionysius, 48
 Exosmose, 321a
 Exposition, 338a
 Extravagants, 177a, 274
 Eyder, River, 314
 Eyoobite Dynasty, 824a
 Ezion-geber, 310a
 Ezra, 466

FABIOLA, 405a
 Fabiola, St., 421
 Fabius Pictor, 634a
 Fabliaux, 853
 Fagannus, 647a
 Fairbairn, Mr., 775a
 Fairfax, Sir Thomas, 338
 Fair Rosamond, 735, 908
 Falconry, 407
 Falkland, Lord, 595a
 Famagusta, 340a

FAMINES :

Belgium, 111a
 Bengal, 431a, 671
 Bohemia, 131
 Cappadocia, 182
 China, 670
 Denmark, 277
 Dresden, 292
 Eastern Empire, 305a
 Egypt, 312
 England, 269a, 670a
 Europe, 670a
 France, 353a, 354, 354a
 Goojerat, 387
 India, 433a
 Khandesh, 463
 London, 670a
 Mexico, 559a
 Midnapore, 561
 Paris, 641a
 Persia, 657a
 Poland, 677a
 Rome, 730
 Rouen, 737a
 Russia, 671
 Sardinia, 755a
 Scotland, 704
 Venice, 497a, 872

Fanagoria, 745
 Fan Crests, 402
 Fancy Gun, 344a
 Fanshaw's Rebellion, 331a
 Fanum Fortunæ, 341
 Fanum Voltumnæ, 882
 Faraday, Professor, 530a
 "Farewell to Flesh," 186
 Farnovius, 341
 Fas, 343a
 Farnowski, Stanislaus, 341
 Faguntide, 777a
 Fastus, 777a
 Fastmass, 777a
 Fastingtide, 777a
 Father of History, 414
 Fatimite Dynasty, 824
 Faukeshall, 870a
 Fauntleroy, H., 336
 Faust, John, 696
 Faustianum, 340
 Faventia, 339a
 Fawkes, Guy, 399a
 Feast of Asses, 350
 Februa, 342
 Fehmich Courts, 871
 Felicitas, Julia, 483a
 Felsina, 131a
 Felton, John, 324, 688a
 Fenelon, 171, 708
 Feuton, Miss, 110
 Fenwick, 40a

Ferdinande, 882a
 Ferdusi, 657a
 Ferentino, 342
 Fermiers Généraux, 341
 Fernandez, Diuis, 19, 181a
 Fernandez, Juan, 793a
 Fernandina, 261a
 Feroe Islands, 341
 Ferrars, George, 342a
 Ferrers, Lord, 336
 Ferretti, Cardinal, 733a
 Ferrum Indicum, 808
 Fertile Isle, 213a
 Fessel, M., 400a
 Fête de la Fédération, 198a
 Fête de Rois, 857
 Fête de Sans Culottes, 857
 Feuillants, Club des, 224, 343a
 Fibouacci, L., 31, 55
 Fidei Defensor, 274
 Field Abbots, 3
 Field, Cyrus W., 813
 Fielding, Henry, 493a, 678a
 Field-lane Ragged School, 311
 Field of May, 343a
 Field of Mourning, 352a
 Fiery Cross, 422a
 Fieschi, 356
 Fiesole, 339a
 Fife, See of, 45a
 Figurini, 821a
 Figi Islands, 342a
 Filarnonici, 237a
 Fili, 665
 Filioque, 99
 Filles du Saint Sacrement, 688
 Filmer, Sir R., 285
 Finian, St., 9a
 Finiguerra, Maso, 327a
 Finnbar, 247a
 Firando, 451
 Fire-measurer, 704
 Fire-Philosophers, 836
FIRES :—
 Abo, 5
 Alcantara, 27
 Aldermanbury, London, 502
 Amarapura, 859
 Autwerp, 51
 Archangel, 57
 Astley's Amphitheatre, 73
 Asbburnham House, 252
 Balasore, 91a
 Bamberg, 93a
 Bayeux, 107
 Belfast, 111
 Bergen, 116a
 Berne, 117a
 Billingsgate, 121
 Birmingham, 122
 Bishopsgate street, London, 501a
 Bloomsbury, 502a
 Bombay, 132a
 Bordeaux, 134a
 Brechju, 141a
 Bridewell, 144
 Bridgewater House, Barbican, 501
 Bruges, 152
 Brussels, 153a
 Bury St. Edmunds, 161
 Cachao, 164
 Cairo, 166
 Calmar, 169a
 Canterbury, 179a
 Canton, 180a
 Capitol, Rome, 181a
 Capitol, Washington, 862
 Carlisle, 185
 Cashel, 189
 Cavan, 194
 Charlestown, 202
 Chartres, 203
 Chichester, 206a
 Christ Church College, 213
 Christiania, 213
 Columbus, 233

FIRES—(continued).

Constantinople, 242
 Copenhagen, 244a
 Cordova, 246
 Cork, 247a
 Covent Garden Theatre, 254a
 Cracow, 255a
 Crediton, 256a
 Crema, 256a
 Croyland Abbey, 259a
 Custom-House, Dublin, 264a
 Custom-House, London, 264a
 David's, St., 272
 Delphi (Temple), 276
 Deptford, 279
 Derby Townhall, 279
 Dijon, 283
 Dizier, St., 285a
 Doctors' Commons, 286
 Dorpat, 288a
 Dort, 288a
 Dover, 289
 Dresden, 292
 Drury Lane Theatre, 294a
 Dublin, 294a
 Eddystone Lighthouse, 308
 Edinburgh, 309a
 Eisleben, 314
 Exeter, 338
 Fleet Prison, 347
 Frankenhause, 359
 Gateshead, 370
 Genoa, 373
 George Town, 375a
 Glasgow, 381a
 Glastonbury, 382a
 Globe Theatre, 383
 Gloucester, 383a
 Goodman's Fields Theatre, 387
 Gordon Riot Incendiary Fires at
 London, 387
 Goree, 387a
 Gottenburg, 388
 Gran, 389a
 Gravesend, 390a
 Great Fire of London, 501
Great Harry, at Woolwich, 592
 Greenwich Hospital, 394a
 Grodno, 396a
 Haddington, 401
 Hamburg, 403
 Harrow-on-the-Hill, 406
 Hatfield, 406a
 Havana, 407
 Holy Places, 418
 Houses of Parliament, 422a
 James's, St., Palace, 450
 Janina, 450a
 Jassy, 451a
 John's, St., Newfoundland, 457
 King's Bench Prison, 467a
 Kingston (Jamaica), 468
 Klagenfurt, 469
 Königsberg, 471a
 Köslin, 472
 Landau, 476
 Lateran, 478a
 Leipsic, 484
 Liegnitz, 488a
 Lincoln Cathedral, 492
 Lisburn, 493a
 Liverpool, 495a
 London (Canada), 499a
 London Bridge, 503
 Londonderry Town-hall, 504
 Lyceum Theatre, 521a
 Lyons, 522a
 Madras, 528
 Madrid, 528a
 Manchester, Queen's Theatre, 536
 Theatre Royal, 536a
 Manila, 537a
 Melton-Mowbray, 552a
 Memel, 553
 Mendoza, 553a
 Midhurst, Cowdry House, 562

FIRES—(continued).

Mittau, 568
 Montreal, Parliament House,
 573a
 Moscow, 577
 Munich, St. Peter's Church, 579
 Naas, 582
 Nantes, 584
 Nantucket, 584
 Naples, 586a
 Neisse, 593
 New Brunswick, 595a
 Newcastle, 596a
 Newgate, 596
 Newmarket, 598
 New York, 602a
 Northampton, 609a
 Norwich, 612
 Nottingham Castle, 612
 Odéon (Paris), 612
 Old Palace of Westminster, 422
 Omagh, 619a
 Opslo, 213, 621a
 Oviedo, 631a
 Pantheon (London), 639
 Paternoster Row, 502a
 Patrick, St., Cathedral (Dublin),
 646a
 Paul's, St., Cathedral (London),
 647a
 Paul's, St. Church, Rome, 733a
 Pera, 694
 Peterborough, 660
 Petersburg (U.S.), 660a
 Petersburg, St., 660a
 Philippopolis, 663
 Philip, St., Church, Sydney, 823
 Plymouth Dockyard, 675
 Port Louis, 687a
 Port Republicain, 688
 Portsmouth Dockyard, 688a
 Portsmouth (U.S.), 689
 Presburg, 694a
 Quebec, 706
 Rajmahal, 712a
 Rangoon, 713a
 Rennes, 720
 Revel, 721
 Richmond (U.S.), 724
 Riga, 724
 Rome, 732
 Rotherhithe, 737
 Rouen, 737a
 Royal Exchange, London, 501a,
 738a
 Royalty Theatre, London, 153
 Russell Institution, London, 741
 Salters' Hall, London, 750
 Salzburg, 750a
 Savannah, 758a
 Serapeum at Alexandria, 770a
 Sheerness, 774
 Sheen Palace, 723a
 Smyrna, 786a
 Sophia, St. (Constantinople),
 791a
 Stationers' Hall, London, 806
 Stephen's, St., Chapel, West-
 minster, 897a
 St. Anne's Church, Limehouse,
 502
 St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre,
 502a, 544
 St. Paul's, London, 500
 St. Stephen's Chapel, West-
 minster, 421a, 897a
 Stockholm, 800a
 Sydney, St. Philip's Church, 823
 Tiverton, 842
 Tobolsk, 842a
 Tooley Street, London, 502a
 Toronto, St. George's, Cathedral
 844
 Tours, 845
 Tower of London, 502, 846
 Tscherkask, 251a

FIRES—(continued).

Tula, 854
 Uleaborg, 858
 Ummerapoora, 859
 University Hall, Cambridge, 220
 Venice, 874
 Verdun, 875a
 Victualling Office, Deptford, 878a
 Washington Government Stables,
 863a
 Wareham, 890a
 Warwick, 891a
 Washington, 891
 Westminster Palace, 897a
 Westminster Abbey, 898
 Westminster Hall, 898a
 Whitehall, 900
 Windsor Castle, 904a
 York Minster, 914
 Fire-Worshippers, 397a
 First Covenant, 239a
 Fisher, Bishop, 323a
 Fitch, R., 159
 Fitz-Arnulph, Constantine, 674
 Fitz-Elwyne, Henry, 512a
 Fitz-empres, 410
 Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, 295a
 440a
 Fitzgerald, Lord Thomas, 440
 "Five Articles, The," 63a
 Flamborough Head, 147
 Flammock, Thomas, 346a
 Flampstead House, 394a
 Flap-dragon, 176
 Flaxman, John, 766a
 Flewings, 347
 Fibustier, 344
 Flint Guns, 344a
 Floating-mills, 564
 Floral Games, 853
 Floralia, 347a
 Florentia, 347a
 Florinus, 348
 Flying Coach, 848a
 Foix, Counts of, 45a
 Folk-mote, 234a
 Fontes Mattiaci, 901a
 Fools' Fair, 350
 Foot Guards, 397a
 Forbes, Professor, 635
 Forced Labour, 251
 Forsyth, Rev. A. J., 344a, 654
 Fort Chipewyan, 359a
 Fort Donnellson, 863a
 Fort Dubus, 640a
 Fort Du Quesne, 551a
 Fort Elizabeth, 387a
 Fort George, Guernsey, 660
 Fort Louis, 769a
 Fort Marlborough, 113
 Fort Penthièvre, 708
 Fort Pulaski, 864
 Fort Regent, 409
 Fort St. Elmo, 585
 Fort St. George, Madras, 115, 527
 Fort Trinidad, 735a
 Fortunate Islands, 175a
 Fort William, 115, 167
 Forum Julii, 362a
 Forum Livii, 351
 Foscari, Francesco, 873
 Fosse, The, 726a
 Foster, Benjamin, 696a
 Fouquet, 443a
 Four Courts, 295
 Four Hundred, Government of, 76
 Four Tables, 254
 Fowke, Captain, 438
 Fox, C. J., 21, 325, 365
 Fox, George, 705a
 Fox, John D., 803a
 Fox, Margaret and Catherine, 825
 Fox, Steam Yacht, 361
 Foxhall, 870a
 Fox-Talbot, Mr., 664a, 825
 Francis, St., 359

Franco, 494a
 Franciade, 168
 Francis, J., 325a
 Francisca, 85a, 105a
 Franciscopolis, 407
 Frank Almoigo, 122a
 Franke, A. H., 626
 Frankincense, 430
 Franklin College (Pennsylvania), 476
 Franklin, Dr. Benjamin, 315a, 489a
 Franklin, Sir John, 359a
 Frank Pledge, View of, 253a, 361
 Fraser, Simon, Lord Lovat, 513a
 Fratercali, 361a
 Frazer River, 150
 Frea, 363
 Frederick's Oord, 648a
 Free British Fishery Corporation, 345a
 Free Negro Emigration, 765
 Free Town, 780a
 "French Fury," The, 56
 Freyburg, 362a
 Friars Hermits Minor, 182a
 Friburg, 362a
 Friends of Liberty and Equality, 448a
 Friends of the Constitution, 448a
 Friends, Society of, 705a
 Friga, 363
 Frigates, 592
 Frobisher, Sir Martin, 40, 58a, 363a
 Froebel, Frederick, 465
 Frost Fair, 501
 Frost, John, 598a, 725a
 Frumentius, 6a
 Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth, 597, 697a
 Fuad Pasha, 824a
 Fuage, 408
 Fuente-rabia, 349a
 Fueros, The, 55a
 Fugalia, 718a
 Fulton, Mr. Robert, 807a
 Fumage, 408
 Funchal, 526a
 Fungwha, 209a
 Furca, 367
 Furculæ Caudinæ, 193a
 Furneaux, Capt., 16
 Fusil, 344a
 Fust, John, 696
 Fyrd, 563a

GABOTO, John, 39a
 Gades, 164a
 Gadir, 164a
 Gagliano, 620a
 Gaian, 365a
 Galatz, 365a
 Galego, 68a
 Galeu, Claudius, 44, 366a, 550, 622, 665, 817
 Galgacus, 146a
 Galileo, 74, 76a, 447, 548a, 561a, 671a, 815, 831, 836
 Gall, Dr., 664a
 Galle, 196a
 Gallia Cispadana, 644a
 Gallo-Grecia, 366
 Galvani, Dr., 367
 Gama, Vasco de, 19a, 69a, 181, 431, 578, 772a
 Gamala, 365a
 Gamekeepers, 368a
 Ganning, 368
 Gammer Gurton's Needle, 233a
 Gamori, 823
 Gangelaud, C. de, 52
 Ganjain, 212
 Gansana, 303
 Gautama, 154a
 Gaouaoua, 916a
 Gardarsholm, 427

Garde Mobile, 397a
 Garibaldi, General, 373, 447a, 585a, 733a, 779a
 Garnet, Henry, 399a
 Garnier, Gilles, 906
 Garrick, David, 294a, 387, 773
 Gathelus, 763
 Gaulos, 389
 Gaway, Blasco de, 807a
 Gavazzi, Alessandro, 367a, 725a
 Gavestone, Piers, 322a
 Gazetta, 599
 Gebal Tarik, 380
 Geber, 27a, 204a
 Ged, William, 696a
 Genfrard, President, 408
 Geinsfelch, John, 696
 Gemara, 826
 Genabum, 625a
 General Fund, 241a
 General Inclosure Act, 892
 Geneviève, St., 641a
 Genserich, 19, 733, 869a
 Gentilhomme, 373
 Gentilis, 373
 Gentlemen Pensioners, 373a
 Genua, 372a
 Gemoni, 823
 Geordy Lamp, 747a
 George III.'s Library, 151
 George of Cappadocia, 374a
 George, prince of Denmark, 47a
 George, St., 374a
 George's, St., Fields, 387a
 George's, St., Hall, Liverpool, 495a
 George's, St., in-the-East, 502a, 725a
 George Town, 117, 150a
 Georgey, General, 424
 Georgia Augusta, 388a
 Gepidae, 422a
 Gerard, Balthazar, 415a
 Gerard the Generous, 674a
 Gerbert, 55
 Gergoie, 376
 German Baptists, 298a
 German House of the Holy Virgin of Jerusalem, 833a
 Germanicus, 73
 Germanus, 789a
 Germanus, St., 886
 Gery, St., 153
 Gesner, 588a
 Gesner, Courad, 626, 916a
 Gesoriacum, 137
 Ghiljies, 163a
 Ghoorkhas, 839a
 Ghrennah, 266a
 Ghuznee, 380
 Gianibelli, Federico, 435a
 Gabbit, 367
 Gibbon, E., 275
 Gideon, 454a
 Gifford, William, 706
 Gilbert, Dr., 315a
 Gilbert, St., 380a
 Gilbert, Sir H., 40
 Gilda Theutonorum, 398a
 Gilianez, 19
 Ginkell, General, 76a
 Gioja, Flavio, 237
 Giotto di Bondone, 634
 Girgenti, 23
 Girona, 379
 Girtin, Thomas, 892a
 Giuliellini, 426a
 Glamorgan-hire Canal, 184
 Glauville, 761a
 Glarus, 381a
 Glas, John, 382
 Glaziers, 382
 Glendower, Owen, 323, 526, 674, 887a
 Glevum, 383
 Gloucester, Duchess of, 326

Glyphography, 316a
 Gnosus, 224a
 Goat's River, 17
 Gobat, Dr., 7
 Godama, 154a
 Godfrey of Bouillon, 72, 280
 Godfrey, Sir Edmoundbury, 324
 Godhaab, 394
 Godoy, Don Manuel, 796a, 798
 God's Gift College, 298a
 God's House, 901
 God's House College, 213a
 Godwin, Earl of Kent, 673a
 Goethe, 378
 Goetz, Father, 69a
 Gold Dust, 402
 Golden Bible, 479
 Golden Chain Tree, 473a
 Golden Hind Ship, 279
 Golgotha, 170
 Goliath, 64, 785
 Gomarus, Francis, 386a
 Gomez, Fernando, 19a
 Gomez, Lorenzo de, 135
 Gonnorrah, 789
 Goncalvez, 19
 "Gone to Jericho," 452a
 Gonfalone Society, 291
 Gonneville, P. de, 81a
 Gonville Hall (Cambridge), 166
 Gonzaga, House of, 538a
 Gonzalvo de Cordova, 795a
 Good Men Friars, 133
 Goodwin, C. W., 331
 Gordium, 387
 Gordon, David, 807
 Gordon, Lady Catherine, 890
 Gordon, Lord George, 325, 387, 765a
 Gordyene, 472a
 Gore, Graham, Lieut., 359a
 Gorgades, Insule, 181a
 Gorizia (See of), 54
 Gortchakoff, Prince, 678
 Goth Alania, 191
 Göttheburg, 383
 Gothones, 819a
 Gottland, 388
 Gough, Lord, 433
 Gournay, M. de, 307a
 Governor, Steam, 807a
 Govindpore, 115
 Gowrie, Earl of, 765
 Gracchus, Caius, 731a
 Gracchus, Tiberius, 731a
 Græca Fides, 655a
 Grecia, 391a
 Graham, Mr. George, 626a
 Graham's Island, 882a
 Graham's Land, 48a, 793a
 Graham, Sir Robert, 674
 Granada (Antilles), 395
 Grand Cairo, 303a
 Grand Chambre, 644
 Grand Justiciaries, 459a
 Grandmontin Limousin, 389a
 Grannorum, 390
 Grantabricis, 171a
 Grantham (Lincolnshire), 314
 Gratianopolis, 395
 Gravesham, 390
 Great Bed of Ware, 109a
 Great Bedwyn, 108
 Great Britain, Steamer, 808
 "Great Captain," The, 795
 Great Eastern, Steamer, 808
 Great Harry, 591a, 775a
 Greathead, General, 433a
 Great Marlow, 752
 Great Master of the King's House, 516
 Great Marischal, 302
 Great Mogul, 571
 Great Plague of London, 671
 Great Privilege, 389a
 Great Tom of Lincoln, 492

- Great Wall of China, 208
 Greater Antilles, 49
 Greaves, 64
 Greenacre, James, 337
 Green Hats, 406a
 Gregory of St. Vincent, 705
 Grenelle, 1a
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, 160, 395a, 738a
 Grenville Library, 151
 Greville Collection of Minerals, 151
 Grey Friars, 359
 Grey, Lady Jane, 323a, 450
 Grey League, 164, 396
 Griffiths, Julius, 807
 Grijalva, 40, 168a
 Grime's Dyke, 22a
 Grinnel, Mr., 360a
 Grisi, Giulia, 621
 Grocers, 52, 396a
 Grocyu, William, 393a
 Grosvenor, Lord Robert, 816
 Grotius, Hugo, 275
 Groyne, The, 61a
 Grueber, 69a
 Gruet, James, 487
 Gruithuisen, 494a
 Guadalaruaca, 397
 Guadiana, 299a
 Guahon, 397
 Guanahani, 750a
 Guancavelia, 708
 Guanches, 175
 Gudule, St., Cathedral, 153a
 Guebriant, Marshalls of, 38a
 Guenet, 870
 Guericke, Otto von, 23a, 315a
 Guesclin, Bertrand du, 361a
 Guidalichara, 397
 Guict, 901a
 Guith, 901a
 Guillotin, Joseph Ignace, 399
 Guinea Company, 20a, 399, 784a
 Guines, 399
 Guion, Madame, 708
 Guipuscoa, 103a
 Guisborough, 37
 Guiscard, Roger, 779
 Guisard, Robert, 584
 Guntoor, 432
 Gurg-i-stan, 375a
 Gurj-i-stan, 37a
 Gurney, Mr. Goldsworthy, 807
 Gurney, Mr. Thomas, 777
 Gust, 21a
 Gustavus Adolphus, 820
 Gustavus Vasa, 820
 Guthlac, bell, 112
 Guthrum, 269a
 Gutenberg, John, 696
 Guy, Thomas, 400
 Guyana, 398
 Guyenne, 398a
 Guyon, Madame, 708
 Gwallior, 397
 Gwynedh, 886
 Gwynedh, Owen, 886a
 Gymnopedia, 800a
 Gyn, 92
 HAAN, G. A. de, 366
 Hachette, Jeanne, 108a
 Hackney Independent Seminary, 430a
 Hadfield, James, 325
 Hadley, George, 904a
 Hadley, John, 705
 Haerlem, 400a
 Hahnemann, Samuel, 419
 Haik, 62
 Haiti, 407a
 Hakkadosh, Judah, 826
 Hakluyt, Richard, 402
 Hakodadi, 432
 Haldane, Robert, 597a
 Haldanites, 597a
 Haleb, 29
 Hale, Sir Matthew, 906a
 Hales, Dr., 204a
 Half-crown, 259a
 Halia, 749a
 Halifax Gibbet, 402a, 531a
 Hallean Heretics, 808
 Halley, Dr., 74, 285, 403
 Hamadan, 306a, 403
 Hamilcar, 794a
 Hamilton, James, of Bothwell-haugh, 765
 Hamilton, Patrick, 716a
 Hamilton, Sir W.'s Collection, 150a
 Hamilton, W., 326
 Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, 277
 Hampden, John, 198, 324, 775a
 Hampsicora, 755
 Hampton Court Labyrinth, 473a
 Hamptune, 609a
 Hamstead, A., 15a
 Hand Cannon, 344a
 Handel, George Frederick, 580a, 620a, 623, 738
 Hand Grenades, 395
 Hand-mills, 564
 Hand Tennis, 709a
 Hanging Gardens, 907a
 Hannibal, 125, 603a, 794a
 Hansards, 405
 Hanton, 792a
 Hantune, 792a
 Hanway, Jonas, 858a
 Harau, 187
 Harchgoun, 31a
 Hardwicke, Captain, 69a
 Hardy, Mr., 325
 Harefleet, 405
 Hargreaves, James, 252a, 802a
 Harleian Miscellany, 405
 Harley, Right Hon. R., 150a, 405
 Harneusen, James, 63a
 Harmony (U. S.), 405a
 Harmony Hall, 236a
 Haroun-al-Rashid, 55
 Harpoon Gun, 344a
 Harquebuss, 65, 244a
 Harran, 187
 Harriott, J., 31
 Harris, Sir W. Snow, 489a, 530a
 Hartstein, Captain, 360a
 Harvard University, 172
 Harvey, William, 128, 550, 817
 Hasdrubal, 794a
 Hashem, 2
 Hastings, Warren, 325, 431a, 728
 Hatfield's Hall (Durham), 300
 Hathaway, Anne, 773
 Hats, Faction, 182a
 Hatton, Sir C., 269
 Haüy, Valentine, 127a, 696a
 Havelock, Sir H., 37, 194, 433
 Haver-du-pois weight, 161a
 Hawkabites, 569a
 Hawkins, Sir John, 40, 784a, 842
 Haydn, Joseph, 580a, 623
 Haynan, General, 502
 Health of Towns Association, 753
 Hecademus, 7a
 Hecateus of Miletus, 431
 Hechingen, 415
 Heinsius, 415
 Helen, 391a, 800
 Helice, 9, 302a
 Helicore, 603
 Heliodorus, 729a
 Heliogabalus, 319a
 Helladici, 780
 Hellas, 391a, 780
 Hellen, 391a
 Helos, 409a
 Helvetia, 82
 Heme, 319a1a
 Hennepin, Father, 602a
Henry-grace-à-Dieu, 591a
 Henry VIII.'s Primer, 494a
 Henry of Blois, 52a
 Hepburn, James, Earl of Bothwell, 764a
 Heracleon, 411a
 Heracitus, 639
 Herbert of Cherbury, Lord, 275
 Hercules, St., 659
 Hercules, 411a, 573a
 Herdeby, Lincolnshire, 259
 Heregild, 591a
 Herges, 406
 Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, 309
 Hermadad, 417a
 Hermin Street, 726a
 Hermits, 43
 Hermits of St. Damien, 228
 Hernandez, Francesco, 842
 Hero of Alexandria, 6a, 426a, 807
 Herod the Great, 412, 455a
 Herodotus, 392, 402
 Herophilus, 550
 Herrenhausen League, 699
 Herrnhut, 575, 859a
 Herschel, Sir J., 74a
 Herschel, Sir W., 74a, 376, 408, 592a, 671a, 831
 Hertsek, 412a
 Hesiod, 391a
 Hesperides, 175a
 Heteria Society, 392a
 Heth, 414a
 Hexapla, 119a
 Hexarchy, 411
 Heyn, Admiral, 415a
 Heywood, John, 438
 Hibernia, 439a
 Hicksites, 705a
 Hidalgo, Miguel, 560
 Hidden One, 767a
 Hiel, the Bethelite, 452a
 Hiendelaencina Mines, 789
 Hieracites, 6
 Hierapolis, 7, 303
 Hieratic Hieroglyphics, 413a
 Hierax, 413a
 Hieron, 6
 Hierosolyma, 453
 Highland Host, 765a
 High Wycombe, 752
 Hilarion, 2a
 Hildenberghausen, 760
 Hind, Walter, 772a
 Hindmarsh, Captain, 793
 Hindoo Science, The, 55
 Hipparchus, 74, 274a, 373a, 392, 419, 479, 815
 Hippas, 392
 Hippocras, 905
 Hippocrates, 374, 550, 665, 753, 810, 817
 Hippodrome, 217
 Hipponax, 876a
 Hispalis, 772
 Hispania, 794a
 Hispaniola, 407a
 Histria, 445a
 Histro-Mastix, 291a, 324
 Hiez-dig, 474
 Hlyd Month, 539
 Hoadley, Bishop, 94a
 Hobson, Lieut., 361
 Hobbes, 275
 Hochelaga (Canada), 40
 Hodson, Lieut., 433a
 Hoeks, 415
 Hofer, Andrew, 858
 Hogenhine, 21
 Holagou Khan, 2, 70a, 657a
 Holbeach House, 399a
 Holbein, Hans, 268a, 328, 634a
 Holbein Gate, 900
 Holcroft, Thomas, 552a
 Holkar, 432a

- Holy Bracelet, 139a
 Holy City, 265
 Holy Cross, 889a
 Holy Island, 300, 398, 418, 739a
 Holy Land of Greece, 318
 Holy Office, 436a
 Holy Saviour, Nuns of, 145
 Holy Sepulchre, Church of, 418
 Holy Thursday, 68a
 Holy Trinity, Brethren of, 851
 Holy Trinity, Festival of, 851a
 Holy Union, 482
 Home and Colonial Infant School Society, 435a
 Homer, 676
 Homiliarium of Charlemagne, 419
 Homoiousians, 419
 Hompetsch, Ferdinand, 535
 Honoruru, 419a
 Honour, Court of, 296a
 Honour of the Flag, 346a
 Hooghley, 115
 Hooke, Dr. Robert, 390a, 766
 Hooker, Sir W. J., 463
 Hooper, Bishop, 323a, 540
 Hopkins, Matthew, 906
 Horace, 676, 732, 758
 Hore, Mr., 40
 Hormuz, 626
 Horn, Baron, 820a
 Horn, Count, 153a
 Hornemann, 19a
 Horne Tooke, 250, 325
 Horse Grenadier Guards, 397a
 Horse-litter, 187
 Hôtel des Invalides, 647
 Hotspur, 406a
 Houghers' Outrages, 440a
 "Houmont," 342
 Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, 127
 Howard, John, 206, 697a
 Howard, Queen Catherine, 323a, 411
 Howell, James, 414
 Hoyle on Whist, 899a
 Hudibras, 179a
 Hudson, Captain Henry, 40, 58a, 422a, 602
 Hudson, Sir Jeffrey, 301
 Hulks, 847a
 Huls, Jonathan, 807a
 Hulse, Rev. J., 423
 Humayun, 431
 Hume, David, 275, 761a
 Hume, Joseph, 326
 Hundred Associates, Company of, 174a
 Hundred Days, 12a
 Hunniades, J., 111a, 423a
 Hunt, Henry, 786
 Hunter, John, 817
 Hunters' Lodges, 861a
 Huskisson, Mr. Wm. (M.P.) 325a, 495a
 Huss, John, 130a, 241a, 425, 694, 911
 Hutchinson, John, 425a
 Huy, 2a, 438a
 Huyghens, Christopher, 74, 622, 671a
 Hyksos, 425a
 Hyder Ali, 431a
 Hydernagur, 109
 Hydrocyanic Acid, 701a
 Hydroparastates, 321
 Hydruntum, 628
 Hydrus, 628
 Hyginus, Bishop, 384
 Hymeneal Hymns, 330
 Hyons, 900a
 Hypanis, 818a
 Hypapante, 176
 Hypasis, 818a
 Hyperbola, 240
 Hyphasis, 818a
 Hypothetical Universalists, 173
 Hypsipyle, 593a
 Lago de la Fega, St., 800
 Iatium, 548a
 Ibrahimiah, 5a
 Ibrahim Pasha, 630, 824a
 Icanhoe Monastery, 136
 Ichaboe Island, 397a
 Ichnusa, 755
 Ichthyology, 916a
 Icolmkill, 3a, 438a
 Ictinus, 645
 Ictis, 561
 Iculisma, 46a
 Icy Cape, 610
 Idæi Dactyli, 391a
 Iden, John, 164a
 Identical Note, 744a
 Idomene, 8
 Idria, 708
 Ierland, 439a
 Ierne, 26a, 145a, 439a
 Ikenild Street, 726a
 Il Borgo, 870
 Ilerda, 485a
 Ileoscan, 422a
 Iliia, 25a
 Iliou, 428
 Illegrounded Peace, 505a
 Ililigama Mountain, 304
 "Ilusory Science," 73a
 Ilustrissimi, 320
 Illyricum, 423a
 Ilva, 314a
 Image Breakers, 427a
 Imleach Jubhair, 420
 Immaculate Conception, Feast of the, 341a
 Imperator, 320
 Imperial Institute, 437a
 Impey, Sir Elijah, 432
 Impropiator, 53a
 Inachide, 60
 Inachus, 60, 391a
In Cædæ Domini, 156
 Incorporated Law Society, 480a
 Incorruptibles, 250
 Independent Tartary, 855
 Indoctorum Parliamentum, 255
 Inez de Castro, 229, 689
 Ingens, 85
 Ingria, 5
 Inner Banister, 101a
 Innsbruck, 436a
 Insensate Academy, 7a
 Instance Court, 14a
 Instauratio Magna, 613
 Institute of France, 437a
 Institution of a Christian Man, 837
 Institut National, 437
 Insurrection Act, 86a
 Internment Act, 195a
 International Association, 273a
 Invention of the Cross, 258a
 Inverleith, 484
 Invincible Armada, 61a
 Ionian War, 392
 Ipatskoi Monastery, 252
 Iphitus, 619
 Ipsylanti Alexander, 392a
 Iquon Amlaq, 6a
 Ireland, Samuel William Henry, 773
 Ireneus, 51
 Ireton, 491
 Irish Brigade, 491
 Irish Fishery Commission, 345a
 Irkutsk, 778
 Irving, Rev. Edward, 443a
 Irving, Washington, 863
 Isaac, 454a
 Isaacs of Holland, 27a
 Isabel of Angoulême, 456a
 Isaiah, 458
 Isaurian Dynasty, 444
 Isca Silurum, 165
 Isenberg, Mr., 7
 Iseudone, 444a
 Isfahan, 444a
 Ishmael, 54a
 Isis, 312
 Isle of France, 547
 Isle Royale, 181
 Isles de Loss, 780a
 Ismaelians, 70a
 Ismid, 603a
 Isola Farnese, 871
 Issa, 494
 Istambul, 242
 Ister, 270
 Italia, 445a
 Italus, 445a
 Iturbide, Augustin de, 560
 Ivory Bedsteads, 109a
 Izalco, 882
 JACATRA, 104a
 Jacca, 448
 Jaquy, John, 415a
 Jack Cade, 126
 Jackman, Captain, 53a
 Jacob, 454a
 Jacob, General, 433a
 Jacobi, Professor, 316a
 Jacobins, Club des, 224, 448a
 Jacob's Post, 367
 Jacob's Well, 774
 Jacopone, 804
 Jacquard, Joseph Marie, 449
 Jadera, 915
 Jadvingi, 677
 Jagepore, 265
 Jago, St., 303a
 Jago, St., Island, 449
 James, Captain, 58a
 James, St., 418a, 449a
 James Town, 40, 97, 149
 Janissaries, 242a
 Jannequin, 19a
 Jansen, Cornelius, 450a
 Jansen, Zacharias, 561a, 831
 Japanese, 16
 Jardin des Plantes, 136a, 642a
 Jariatto, St., 553a
 Jason, 59a, 391a
 Jassiorum Municipium, 451a
 Jaw's Harp, 456a
 Jean d'Acre, St., 10
 Jedo, 452
 Jefferies' Campaign, 128a, 288
 Jefferion, Thomas, 861a
 Jehan Shah, 657a
 Jejunator, John, 653
 Jekaterinoslav, 314
 Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, 424
 Jelum, 154
 Jenkins, Henry, 505
 Jenner, Captain, 69a
 Jenner, Dr., 786, 867
 Jephtha, 454a
 Jeremiah, 458
 Jeres de la Frontera, 911
 Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince, 353
 Jerome of Prague, 911
 Jerome, St., 884
 Jerusalem Gemara, 826
 Jess-an, 213
 Jess-up, Mr. William, 710a
 Jettons, 126a
 Jeu Trompe, 456a
 Jezebel, 49
 Jidd, 285a
 Joachim of Flora, 456a
 Joachims-Thal, 287
 Joan of Arc, 210a, 237a, 353, 625a, 646, 737
 Joan Sanderson, Dance, 264
 Joannina, 329a, 450a
 Joanpoor, 456a

- Job, 867
 Jodelle, 847
 John of Austria, Don, 795*a*
 John Lascaris, 127*a*
 John Long, St., 704*a*
 John of Leyden, 43, 377*a*
 John of Nottingham, 792
 John, St., 566*a*, 771*a*
 John, St., of Jerusalem, Knights of, 420*a*
 John's, St., Wood, Independent College, 430*a*
 Johnson, Dr. Samuel, 223*a*, 282, 408, 810*a*
 Johnson, Henry, 498*a*
 John the Baptist, 331*a*
 Jones, Inigo, 647*a*, 900
 Jones, Sir W., 477, 554
 Jonson, Ben., 675*a*
 Jopling, Mr., 883*a*
 Joppa, 449
 Jorullo, Mount, 882*a*
 Joseph, Father, 164
 Josephine, Empress, 355*a*, 534
 Joseph, St., of Arimathea, 149*a*, 382*a*
 Jouffroy, Marquis, 807*a*
 Jourdain, Margery, 786
 Jousts, 840*a*
 Jowett, Benjamin, 331
 Juana, 261*a*
 Juarez, Benito, 560*a*
 Jubal, 405*a*, 580
 Judas the Gaulonite, 366*a*
 Judas Maccabeus, 445
 Judgment Cap, 125*a*
 Judica Civitatis Londoniæ, 236*a*
 Judicium Dei, 623*a*
 Jugurtha, 458*a*, 614
 Juliacum, 458*a*
 Julian Calendar, 167*a*
 Juliers, 116, 458*a*
 Juliomagus, 45
 Julius Agricola, 146
 Julius Cæsar, 289
 Jung Bahadour, 433*a*, 593*a*
 Junkseylou Island, 159
 Jupur, 431
 Justinian, 228, 638*a*
 Justiniana, 188
 Justinian Code, 228
 Justin Martyr, 51, 774
 Juvavum, 750*a*
 Juvenal, 615, 758

KALANITE DYNASTY, 656*a*
 Kaiair Dynasty, 658
 Kaifong, 166
 Kai-Khosru, 656*a*
 Kai Kubad, 656*a*
 Kairwan, 166
 Kaumarath, 656*a*
 Kaminietz, 460*a*
 Kanagawa, 452
 Kandsag, 318
 Kane, Dr., 360*a*
 Kapzak, 468*a*
 Kara Amid, 282
 Karnak, Tablet of, 605
 Kaschan, 303*a*
 Katte, Lieutenant, 699*a*
 Kazan, 194*a*
 Keelwa, 708
 Keeper of the Rolls, 264*a*
 Keeper of the Peace, 241
 Keepers of the Sea-coast, 14
 Keinton, 308*a*
 Kevin, St., 383
 Kelat, 112*a*
 Kellett, Captain, 360*a*
 Kellymount Gang, 410*a*
 Kelts, 195
 Kemp, John, 908*a*
 Kenmare, Viscount, 324*a*
 Kentigern, 382
 Kent's Directory, 285*a*

 Kepler, 74, 374, 622, 840
 Keresoun, 205*a*
 Kermian, 628*a*
 Ket, Dr., 385*a*
 Ket, William, 462*a*
 Ketesh, 414*a*
 Key, Philip Barton, 863
 Kharazu, 463*a*
 Kharizin, 463*a*
 Khartani, 31*a*
 Khartum, 463*a*
 Khelet, 461*a*
 Kherson, 205*a*
 Khozars, 741
 Kiaran, St., 627
 Kidd, Captain, 336
 Kiel Canal, 314
 Kiersy, Charter of, 353
 Kiev, 464
 Killan, St., 910*a*
 Killigrew, T., 291*a*, 294*a*
 Kilnarnock, Lord, 324*a*
 Kineton, 308*a*
 King, Dr., 332*a*
 King George Island, 789
 King Henry's College, 213
 King's Hall, Cambridge, 851
 King's Islands, 752*a*
 King's Lynn, 522
 King's College (Aberdeen), 4
 Kingston-on-Hull, 423
 King's Well, 204
 Kiow, 464
 Kipsale, Plains of, 386
 Kircher, Athanasius, 9*a*,
 Kirghis, 855
 Kirkby, 680
 Kitts, St., 213*a*
 Knight Banneret, 95*a*
 Knighten Guild, 388*a*
 Knights of the Shire, 253*a*
 Knights of the Temple, 832
 Kniphausen, 617*a*
 Kuippenouhl Rock, 385
 Kuippendolling, 377*a*
 Knout, Punishment of the, 741*a*
 Knox, John, 309, 658*a*
 Knuts-on, Charles, 819*a*
 Kobold, 226
 Kolosvar, 469
 Komari, 181
 Komori, 236*a*
 Koniah, 427*a*
 König, Mons., 696*a*
 Koorya Moorya Islands, 263*a*
 Kosciusko, 677*a*
 Koesta, Martin, 862*a*
 Kossuth, Louis, 424, 630*a*, 862
 Ko-tow, 208*a*
 Kremsir, 618*a*
 Krusenstern, 69*a*
 Kuban, 261*a*
 Kuhlmann, F., 892*a*
 Kuluri, 748
 Kumaon, 461*a*
 Kymmene, River, 5
 Kyrle, 736*a*

LABELYE, CHARLES, 898
 Labourers, Statute of, 66*a*, 473
 Labouring Classes' Lodging Houses Act, 753
 La Brunetta Fortress, 818
 Laconian Confederacy, 392*a*
 Laconica, 474
 Lactora, 482*a*
 Ladikiyeh, 478
 Lady Huntingdon's Connection, 900*a*
 Lady of England, 491*a*, 808*a*
 Laennec, Mons., 809
 La Fayette, Marquis, 860*a*, 861*a*
 La Floriana Island, 366
 "La France, Rome, et l'Italie," 734*a*
 Lagonat, 314
 Lagidæ Dynasty, 313*a*
 La Grande Chartreuse, 203
 La Harpe Island, 138*a*
 Laity, 221
 La Joliette Harbour, 543
 Lally, M., 527
 Laminacum, 475
 Lamballe, Princesse de, 355
 Lambe, Dr., 724*a*
 Lambert, D., 249*a*
 Lameca, 475
 Lamotte, Madame, 281*a*
 Lamphier, Mr. J. C., 721*a*
 La Navidad, Fort, 39*a*
 Lançarote, 19
 Lancashire Independent College, 430*a*
 Lancashire Witches, 906*a*
 Lancaster, Joseph, 310*a*, 476
 Land and Emigration Board, 319*a*
 Landau, 89*a*
 Landed Estates Court, Ireland, 321
 Lane, Ralph, 842*a*
 Langford, Captain, 810*a*
 Langone, 492*a*
 Langton, Stephen, 529*a*
 Langue d'Oïl, 477*a*
 Langue d'Oui, 477*a*
 Lani, 161
 Lanphananan, 763*a*
 Lansdowne MSS., 151
 Lansing, 280
 Lanzkuechte, 477*a*
 Laodicea ad Mare, 478
 Laplace, 74*a*
 La Praguerie Insurrection, 353*a*
 La Pucelle, 656
 Larochejaquelein, 480
 Lartius, Titus, 282
 Laserau, St., 483*a*
 La Sorbonne, 641*a*, 791*a*
 Lasus of Hermione, 580
 Las Virgines Islands, 881*a*
 Latimer, Bishop, 323*a*, 540, 632
 Latin Church, 896*a*
 Latinus, 445*a*, 478*a*
 La Trappe, 848
 Laneuburg, 277*a*, 404*a*
 Laus Pompeia, 498
 Lavater, Jean Gaspard, 665*a*, 917
 Laviuim, 445*a*
 Lavoisier, 204*a*
 Lavolta, 678*a*
 Law, John, 354*a*, 480*a*
 Lawrence, Dr., 328
 Lawrence, Sir Henry, 433
 Lawrence, Sir Thomas, 738
 Lawrence, St., Island, 526*a*
 Lay Abbots, 1*a*
 Lay Appropriators, 53*a*
 Laver, Christopher, 156*a*, 481
 Lazarus, St., Archipelago of, 663
 Lazica, 481
 Leaden Farthings, 341
 Leake, R., 264
 Leake, Sir John, 380
 Leander, 6*a*
 Lear (King), 483*a*
 Leather Currency, 234*a*, 432*a*
 Leaven, 912
 Le Blond, J. C., 327*a*
 Leda, 800
 Ledyard, John, 19*a*, 604
 Lee Boo, Prince, 652
 Leeward Isles, 184*a*
 Legio, 485
 Le Gras, Mdlle., 783
 Leibnitz, 167, 349, 622
 Leif, 39
 Leinster, See of, 342*a*
 Leipsic Interim, 437*a*
 Lekeyo Islands, 506
 Leleges, 474
 Lely, Sir Peter, 789*a*
 Lemnos, Labyrinth of, 473*a*

- Lemovices, 491a
 Leney, Bishops of, 9a
 Leutia, 493
 Leon, General Diego, 797a
 Leonardo da Vinci, 634a
 Leonard's, St., College, 45a
 Leonidas, 890a
 "Le Petit Caporal," 498
 Le Prince, 327a
 Lesbos, 568
 Le Seur, 201
 Leslie, Sir John, 408
 Lesser Antilles, 49, 184a
 Lesser Britain, 64
 Lettres de Cachet, 354a
 Leucas, 486
 Leucophrys, 832a
 Leupold, 807
 Lever, Mr. J. O., M.P., 367a
 Lever, Sir Ashton, 486
 Le Verrier, M., 594
 Lex *Æmilia*, 195a
 Lex *Canuleia*, 730a
 Lex *Cassia*, 93
 Lex de *Maritandis Ordinibus*, 235
 Lex *Gabbiana*, 93
 Lex *Julia*, 67a, 542
 Lex *Julia Agraria*, 182a
 Lex *Ogulina*, 731
 Lex *Oppia*, 731
 Lex *Orchia*, 93
 Lex *Papinia*, 93
 Lex *Pappia-Poppæa*, 295, 542
 Lex *Poetelia Papiria*, 95
 Lex *Porcia*, 731a
 Lex *Remmia*, 8
 Lexicon *Technicum*, 321a
 Lexvii, 493a
 Leybourne, Sir W., 14
 Leyden, John of, 579
 Leyden Phial, 315a
 Libeny, 83
 Liber *Feudorum*, 343
 "Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité," 357
 Licinia, 876a
 Licinius Stolo, C., 22a, 488a
 Lieber, T., 330
 Lieou Kieou Islands, 506
 Liger, River, 498a
 Ligeris, 498a
 Lignes, 372a, 489a
 Lille, Rouget de, 542a
 Limonium, 676a
 Limpo, 208a
 Linacre, Thomas, 550
 Lincoln, Abraham, 863
 Linden Tree, 490a
 Lindsey, Rev. Theophilus, 815
 Lindum, 492
 Lindum Island, 492a
 Lingayets, 280a
 Lingonum Civitas, 476a
 Linnaeus, 137, 322a, 493
 Linne, Charles, 493
 Lintz, 493
 Lipari, 493
 Lisle, 490
 Literary Society of Bombay, 70
 Literary Society of Madras, 70
 Little Brethren, 361
 Little Parliament, 98a
 Little Russia, Cossacks of, 251a
 Livingston, Dr., 20, 602a
 Livius Andronicus, 291
 Livy, 732
 Llyn din, 499a
 Loando, 46a
 Lochabar Axe, 85a
 Loch Katrine, 382
 Logier, John Bernard, 498
 Logu, Carta de, 755
 Loidis, 482a
 Lollard, Walter, 498a
 Lollards' Tower, 475
 Lollus Urbicus, 22a
 Lombard Code, 343
 Lombard League, 481a, 499
 Lombe, J., 279
 Londinium Augusta, 499a
 Longer Catechism, 192
 Long Waggon, 187, 884a
 Longovicus, 475a
 Loodiana, 33
 Lopez, General Narciso, 862
 Lopez, Rodrigo, 674
 Lord Chamberlain of the House-
 hold, 193
 Lord General, 371a
 Lord Marshal, 302
 Lord of the Isles, 408
 Lord's Brethren, 179
 Lord's Day, 815a
 Lords of the Congregation, 239a
 Lord Warden of the Marches, 253
 Lorenzo, St., 331
 Lost-and-Found Office, 401
 Lothair-regne, 516a
 Lotharingia, 516a
 Louisbourg, 181
 Louis Philippe, 3, 220, 356a
 Loupgarou, 906
 Loup, St., 853
 Lovat, Lord, 324a, 512
 Lovers' War, 353a
 Love-singers, 565a
 Low Countries, 594a
 Lower Lorraine, 139
 Loxa, 498a
 Loyola, Ignatius, 454
 Lucan, 732
 Lucas of Leyden, 328, 634a
 Luceria, 518a
 Lucilius, 758
 Lucilla, 732a
 Lucius, St., 146a, 913
 Lucretius, 663a
 Lucullus, 368a
 Ludd, Captain, 519
 Ludgate, 503
 Ludi Scenici, 730a
 Ludi Trojani, 428a
 Lugdunum, 522a
 Lugdunum Batavorum, 496a
 Luigny, 9a
 Luke, St., 11a
 Lulli, Baptist, 620a, 631a
 Lully, Raymond, 27a
 Lundersens, 341
 Luni, 519a
 Lusatia, 130a
 Lusitania, 689
 Lutetia, 641a
 Luther, Martin, 314, 330, 377a, 484,
 520a, 716a, 909a
 Lutterworth, 911
 Lutwidge, Captain, 58a
 Luxembourg, Palais de, 642
 Luzon Island, 663
 Lycaon, 391a
 Lycian Games, 391a
 Lycurgus, 391a, 480, 800, 815
 Lyndwood, W., 177a
 Lyons, Sir Edmund, 744a
 Lysander, 76
 Lysimachus, 266a, 838
 Lytleton, William, 766
 MACADAM, John London, 524,
 648a, 726a
 Macarthy, Sir Charles, 780a
 Macartin, St., 222a
 Macartney, Lord, 208a
 Macaulay, Lord, 326a
 Macclesfield, Countess of, 285
 M'Clellan, General, 863a
 M'Clintock, Captain, 360a
 M'Clure, Captain, 360, 610a
 Macdonalds of Glencoe, 383
 Macedon, 524a
 Macedonian Dynasty, 305a
 Macedonium, 525a
 Machan, Robert, 526a
 Machico Island, 526a
 Machin, Robert, 526a
 Machines, or Long Waggon, 187
 Machiavelli, Nicolo, 233a, 446a,
 526
 Machinæ Ctesibicæ, 702a
 Machpelah, Cave of, 158, 571
 Macintosh Waterproof, 434
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, 526,
 723
 Mackenzie, Sir George, 408a
 Mackerel, Dr., 674
 Macklin, Charles, 505a
 M'Leod, Alexander, 861a
 Macquarie River, 385a
 Macready, Mr. William, 602a
 Madayu, 261a
 Madio, Francesco and Rosa, 856
 Madiana, 543a
 Madoc, 887
 Madrigal Society, 237a, 528
 Mæcenas, 732
 Mæd-monath, 459
 Maestricht, 523a
 Magaster Island, 526a
 Magalhaens, Ferdinand, 40, 217,
 633a, 646, 663
 Magellan, Straits of, 528
 Maghera, 279a
 Magindanao, 564a
 Magistrato del Proprio, 872
 Magnes, 530a
 Magni, 207a
 Magnus Albertus, 27a
 Magnus, Simon, 383a
 Mahabharata War, 431
 Maharattas, 531
 Mahé Island, 772a
 Mahesura, 581
 Mahmou Canal, 313a
 Mahmud of Ghuznee, 431
 Maia, 547
 Maillard, Madame, 715
 Mainland Island, 679a
 Maintenon Aqueduct, 54
 Maintenon, Madame de, 266, 354
 Maisoor, 581
 Maitland, Sir F., 208
 Maitland, Sir Richard, 532a
 Majerit, 527a
 Major, Dr. J. D., 238
 Major Grecia, 530
 Makanna, 165a
 Malacca, 533
 Malathiah, 552
 Malebranche, 622
 Maldiva Islands, 533a
 Mali, 574
 Malnutius Dunwallo, 480
 Malpighi, Dr., 550
 Malte Brun, 573a
 Mamertina, 535a
 Mamista, 575
 Manby, Captain, 489
 Mancenion, 535a
 Mancestre, 535a
 Manco Capac, 265, 658a
 Mancunion, 535a
 Manes, 537
 Manfred, 584
 Mangareva Islands, 368
 Manhattan Island, 602
 Mani, 537
 Manichæus, 537
 Manicola, 534
 Manigceastre, 535a
 Manilius, Caius, 537
 Manna of St. Nicholas of Barri,
 894
 Manning, Mr. and Mrs., 337
 Man of Ross, 736a
 Mansourah, 260a
 Mantallie, Synod of, 61
 Mantegna, Andrea, 327a
 Manuzio, Aldo, 28
 Man-wolf, 906

Mar, Earl of, 543
 Marac, 107*a*
 Marat, 246, 355
 Marcellus, 823*a*
 March of Ancona, 45
 Marches, Lord Warden of, 263
 Marcianus, 613
 Marcion, 539*a*
 Marcossians, 48*a*
 Marcus Rutilius, 282
 Mareschal, 543
 Margaret of Anjou, 410*a*
 Maria Louisa, 355*a*
 Maria, St. de la Meljorado, Con-
 vent, 523*a*
 Maria Theresa, 378
 Mariamne, 4, 55*a*
 Marianne Islands, 474
 Maridunum, 165
 Marie Antoinette, 354*a*
 Marin, 23*a*
 Marino Faliero, 872*a*
 Marischal College (Aberdeen), 4,
 302
 Marius, Caius, 731*a*
 Mark, St., 872
 Markham, Sir Griffin, 713
 Marlborough, Duke of, 127, 238
 Marlowe, 291
 Marmion, Family of, 199
 Maron, John, 541*a*
 Marquis de Puysegur, 791
 Marsa Alla, 542*a*
 Marsic War, 543
 Mars, St. M. de, 443
 Martial, 329
 Martial Dance, 704
 Martilmas, 544*a*
 Martin, John, 834
 Martin, Jonathan, 914*a*
 Martin, St., 2*a*, 544
 Martin's, St., Bird, 561
 Martin's, St., Day, 544
 Martin's, St., Hood, 200*a*
 Martinique, 543*a*
 Martius, 539*a*
 Martlemass, 544
 Martyrs (Æra of), 17, 283*a*
 Mary de Bohun, 410*a*
 Mary d'Este, 450
 Mary-le-Bow, St., 58
 Mary Magdalene, St., Hall, Cam-
 bridge, 528*a*
 Mary's, St., College, Winchester,
 904
 Mary, St., Spittle Priory, 803*a*
 Mary's, St., College, 45*a*
 Mary Queen of Scots, 309, 323*a*,
 352, 497
 Masana, 504
 Mascarenhas Island, 137*a*
 Masinissa, 614
 Mason and Slidell, Messrs., 863*a*
 Masques, 545
 Massacre of the Magi, 529*a*
 Massa Ducale, 545*a*
 Massalia, 543
 Massaniello, 584*a*
 Massilia, 543
 Massilians, 769
 Master of Arts, 67*a*
 Master of Hungary, 646
 Master of the Militia, 872
 Master of the Revels, 291
 Mastersingers, 551
 Masts, 775
 Mathematicians, 73*a*
 Mathioli, Count, 443*a*
 Mathurini, 546*a*, 851
 Matilda of Denmark, 915*a*
 Matisco, 52*a*
 Matronalia, 459
 Mattabesick, 562
 Matthew, Rev. Father, 831*a*
 Matueof, A. A., 38*a*
 Mauguelonne, 573*a*

Maurice, Prince, 338
 Maurice, William, 273
 Mauritania, 546*a*
 Mausolus, 402, 547
 Maxima Cæsariensis, 898*a*
 Maximinus, 547
 Maybury, 291*a*
 May Fair, 547*a*
 Mayflower, Ship, 667*a*
 Mayow, Dr., 550
 Maypole in the Strand, 501
 Mazaca, 62*a*, 165
 Mazanderan, 658
 Mazarin, Cardinal, 354, 443*a*, 620*a*
 Mazzeppa, 742
 Mead, 28
 Meagher, 441
 Mechlin, 534
 Mecone, 779*a*
 Medallions, 549
 Meddestane, 531*a*
 Medeah, 31*a*
 Medeltune, 552*a*
 Medeshampstede, 660
 Medici, Alexander de, 855*a*
 Medici, Cosmo de, 347, 446*a*, 855*a*
 Medici, Lorenzo de, 446*a*
 Medici, Marie de, 354
 Medley Cloths, 223
 Medontidae, 58
 Medschid Ali, 414
 Medwegestan, 531*a*
 Medwig, 531*a*
 Megasthenes, 646
 Mehemet Ali, 629*a*, 824*a*
 Mehun, 655
 Meilana, 579
 Melampus, 391*a*
 Melancthon, Philip, 377*a*
 Mel Arundinaceum, 814
 Melchizedek, 453, 695*a*
 Meletius, 552
 Melissus, 314*a*
 Melita, 534*a*
 Mellitus, 499*a*
 Melloone, 159
 Melodunum, 552*a*
 Melphi, 552
 Melville, Lord, 325
 Memlooks, 535
 Menai Bridge, 197*a*, 553*a*
 Menander, 233*a*, 291
 Mendana, Alvaro, 793*a*
 Mendana Islands, 541*a*
 Mendelssohn, Felix Bartholdy, 623
 Mendoza, Antonio de, 658*a*
 Mendoza, Cardinal, 795
 Mendoza, Pedro de, 155, 672*a*
 Menelaus, 391*a*, 800
 Menes, 312
 Menezes, 81
 Menilmontant, 1*a*
 Menno, 554
 Menorca, 565*a*
 Mensis, 575
 Mentone, 358
 Mercarah, 244*a*
 Mercator, Gerard, 539, 554
 Merchants' Statute, 11
 Mercurius Britannicus, 599*a*
 Mercurius Caledonius, 599*a*
 Mercurius Politicus, 16, 599*a*
 Meregate, 540
 Meretun, 556
 Merino, Martin, 798
 Meritoria, 421
 Mermaid Inn, 223*a*
 Merrimac (Steamer), 864
 Merulo, Claudio, 620*a*
 Merv, 556
 Mesmer, Friedrich Anton., 556, 791
 Mespilaz, 577*a*
 Mesr, 312
 Messalina, 732
 Messana, 557
 Messis, 575

Messolonghi, 556*a*
 Metcalwich, 857*a*
 Metellus, 392*a*
 Methieglin, 28, 419*a*
 Methuselah, 504*a*
 Metidja, 31*a*
 Metius, Adrian, 831
 Meton, 73*a*, 356, 559
 Metropolis, 45
 Metropolis Interments Act, 195*a*,
 753
 Metternich, Prince, 83, 879*a*
 Mettis, 559
 Mewar, 620
 Meyerbeer, 621
 Mezzofanti, Joseph Caspar, 477
 Miami, Great, 617
 Miba, 562
 Michael Angelo, 634*a*, 763*a*
 Michael House, Cambridge, 851
 Michael's, St., Peru, 658*a*
 Mida, 562
 Middleburg Island, 328*a*
 Middleton (Kent), 564*a*
 Middleton, Sir Hugh, 598*a*
 Midletun, 564*a*
 Mieroslowski, 678
 Miesrob, 63*a*
 Miguel, Don, 690
 Mildmay, Sir W., 318*a*
 Milevis, Council of, 52
 Military Tribunes, 243*a*
 Militz, 520*a*
 Mill, John Stuart, 498, 678*a*
 Milled Money, 230
 Milo, 552*a*
 Milton, John, 324, 641, 791*a*
 Milton Street, London, 397
 Milyas, 521*a*
 Mina, Xavier, 560
 Minas, 141
 Mingrelia, 230*a*
 Minié, M., 565*a*
 Miningerode, 579
 Ministerial Club, 224
 Minoa, 411
 Minor, 21
 Minor Friars, 359
 Minos, 224*a*, 254
 Minot, Lawrence, 676
 Minotaur, 224*a*, 391*a*
 Minucia, 876*a*
 Mirabeau, 355, 588
 Miramon, General, 560*a*
 Misoricorde, 267
 Misithra, 801
 Misletoe, 568
 Misram, 312
 Mississippi Bank, 354*a*
 Mistra, 801
 Mitchell, Sir Francis, 571*a*
 Mitchell, John, 441
 Mithridates the Great, 135*a*, 680*a*
 Mitred Abbots, 3
 Moawiyah, 619*a*
 Model Lodging Houses, 502
 Moeris Lake, 312
 Moesia Inferior, 155
 Moguls, 571
 Moguntiacum, 547*a*
 Mohammed, 55, 548*a*, 550, 569*a*
 Mohawks, 569*a*
 Molière, J. P. de, 233*a*
 Molina, Louis, 570
 Molinos, Michael, 708
 Momaro, Madame, 715*a*
 Mombaca, 570*a*
 Mompesson, Sir Giles, 571*a*
 Monatchians, 647
 Moncada, Castle of, 627
 Mondini, 550
 Moneyers, 566
 Mongwy, 571
 Monitor, Steamer, 864
 Monk, General, 365, 416
 Monkchester, 596

Monkwearmouth, 816
 Monmouth, Duke of, 324a, 443, 571a
 Monocheros, 420
 Monacci Portus, 570a
 Monroe, James, 571a, 861a
 Mons Sacer, 730
 Mons Vaticanus, 870
 Montague House, 150a
 Montague, Lady Mary Wortley, 436a, 786
 Montaigne, 761a
 Montalembert, Count de, 357a
 Montanus, Arias, 477, 572
 Mont d: Piété, 649
 Montegle, Lord, 399a
 Monte Cassino, 2a, 113
 Montefiore, Sir Moses, 456
 Monte Nuovo, 877
 Monte Sante, 577a
 Montgolfier, 92a
 Montgomerie, Dr., 400
 Montijo, Eugénie de, 357
 Montmartre, 1a
 Montmorency, Duke of, 845
 Mont Orgeuil Castle, 452a
 Montserrat, Conrad de, 452a
 Moodraj, 574
 Moore, C., 9a
 Moore's Almanack, 34a
 Moorfields, London, 387a
 Moorgate, London, 503
 More, Roger, 858a
 More, Sir T., 323a
 Moreau, General, 374
 Morelos, 560
 Moreonites, 228
 Moriscoes, 574a
 Morison, Robert, 589a
 Morland, Sir Samuel, 801
 Morone, Peter, 3a
 Morphia, 576
 Morris Dance, 575a
 Morse, Professor, 316
 Mortara, Edgar, 576
 Mortella Bay, 576
 Mortier, Marshal, 356
 Mortlich, 4
 Moschopolus, Emanuel, 529a
 Moses, 454a
 Mosquitia, 577
 Mosse, Dr. Bartholomew, 522
 Moulton, 574
 Mowbray, Robert, 673a
 Mozart, 580a
 Mozul, 577a
 Muckle John, 453a
 Muggleton, Ludowicke, 578
 Mug-house Riot, 725
 Muinehan, 570a
 Mukhli, 852
 Muksoosabad, 574a
 Mülhau-en, 578a
 Muller, 34a
 Mullins, James, 337
 Multifernan, 897
 Multiplication, 27a, 578a
 Mummius, L., 247
 Munchin, St., 490a
 Mundinus, 44
 Mungo, St., 382
 Münzer, 42a
 Murat, Joachim, 116, 585, 779
 Murchison, Sir Roderick, 385a
 Murdoch, Mr. William, 369, 807a
 Murena, 732
 Murray, Matthew, 807a
 Mursia, 580
 Murviedro, 747a
 Mus, P. Decius, 877
 Musée Napoléon, 578a
 Musical Union, 238
 Musqueteers, 578
 Musr, 166
 Musschenbroek, 704
 Mutina, 569

Mutinum, 569
 Mycerinus, 704
 Mygdonia, 525
 Myletide, 823
 Myron, 766a
 Mytilene, 568
 NAAMAN, 444a
 Nabis, 801
 Nabloos, 592a
 Nabulus, 592a
 Naddodr, 427
 Nadir Shah, 431a, 658
 Nævius, 291, 847
 Nantow, 210
 Nanak, 781
 Nana Sahib, 194, 433
 Nangasaki, 582a
 Napier, Baron of Merchiston, 498, 584
 Napier, Lord, 208a
 Napier, General Sir Charles, 433
 Naplous, 773a
 Napoleon I., 3, 21a, 355, 408a, 447, 727, 782, 824a
 Napoleon III., 356, 403
 Napoleon Island, 137a
 Napoleon, Prince, 357a
 Nappagh Fleet, 274a
 Napper Tandy, James, 403, 440a
 Narasingha Augady, 452
 Narbo Martius, 587
 Narvaez, General, 798
 Nasmyth, Mr. James, 807a
 Nathy, 9a
 National Loyal Repeal Association, 720a
 National Rifle Association, 883a
 National School Society, 310a
 National Vaccine Institution, 452a, 867
 National Workshops, 75
 Nations, 284a
 Natural Theology, 836
 Nauplia, 587
 Naumkeg (Massachusetts), 40a
 Navale Thuriorum, 740
 Naves Liburnæ, 775
 Naves Longæ, 775
 Naves Onerariæ, 775
 Naxia, 592
 Naxus, 592
 Nebuchadnezzar, 87
 Necker, 354a, 497
 Necklace (Order of), 48
 Nee-e-gata, 452
 Negus, Colonel Francis, 593
 Nehemiah, 453
 Nellaru, 168a
 Nelson Column, 846a
 Nelson, Lord, 58a, 365, 585, 753, 846a
 Nemasus, 605a
 Nemetacum, 65
 Nemetocenna, 65
 Neocastro, 590
 Neokastro, 590
 Neoptolemus, 329a
 Nerbudda Territory, 758
 Neri, Philip, 623
 Nero, 392a
 Neronia, 732
 Nestorius, 594
 Neumark, 607a
 Neustadt, 694
 Nevers, 158
 Neville, Sir Henry, 859
 New Albion, 40, 150, 169
 New Amsterdam (U.S.), 602
 New Aquileia, 54
 New Bordeaux, 641
 New Carthage, 188
 Newcastle and Ormond Riots, 725
 Newcomen, Thomas, 807
 New Connexion Methodists, 558a
 New Geneva, 372

New Ilum, 428
 New Jerusalem Church, 821
 Newman, Rev. John Henry, 703a
 New Palace of Westminster, 422
 New Port Glasgow, 687
 New Providence, 90
 New Rome, 242
 New Ross, 736a
 New St. Andrew, 271
 New Sarum, 749
 Newski, 595
 New Spring Gardens, 870a
 Newton, Sir Isaac, 74, 349, 390a, 480, 554, 601a, 622, 739a, 790, 802a, 831, 840
 Newtown, 172
 Ney, Marshal, 356
 Ngami Lake, 20
 Nicholas, Henry, 20a
 Nicholas, St., Argonauts of, 60
 Nicholson, Margaret, 325
 Nicholson, William, 696a
 Nicolas of Antioch, 603a
 Nicotii, Jean, 842
 Nicotiana, 842
 Nieuwden, 865
 Niebuhr, Barthold George, 69a, 477
 Nightingale, Miss Florence, 604, 766a
 Nigritia, 792
 Nihilists, 5a
 Nikoliev, 603a
 Nils Sture, 820
 Nimes, 605a
 Nimrod, 72, 605, 784
 Ninus, 73, 605
 Nippon Island, 302a
 Nisch, 605a
 Nisibin, 605a
 Nitiobriges, 21
 Nitre, 750
 No, 835a
 Nobla, Leyczon, 867a
 Nocera del Pagani, 606a
 Noel's Catechism, 192
 Noëtus, 647
 Nogay Tartars, 386, 855
 Noli, A. de, 194, 181a
 Nollekens, Joseph, 766a
 Norba Casarea, 27
 Norbertines, 693a
 Nordalbingia, 417
 Norfolk House, St. James's, 375
 Norham, 763a
 Norman, Robert, 530a
 Norsemen, 610
 North Aulfonton, 600a
 North, Sir Dudley, 678a
 Northumberland Fishery Society, 345a
 Northumberland House (London), 811
 North West Company, 422a
 Notitia Imperii, 283a
 Notre Dame, Paris, 641a
 Novatian, 613
 Novellæ, 613
 Novidunum, 789a
 Noviomagus, 493a, 605, 613a, 803
 Novon, 181a
 Novum Sipontum, 537, 782a
 Novus Portus, 745
 Nuestra Señora de la Paz, 649a
 Nueva Isabella, 287a
 Nuisances Removal Act, 613a, 753
 Numanticus, 614
 Nun Cape, 606a
 Nuncomar, 431a
 Nu-pieds Insurrection, 608a
 Nuremberg, League of, 481a
 Nürnberg, 614a
 Nym's Land, 81
 Nymegen, 605

OAK-PLAIN, Surrey, 9a

- Oates, Titus, 324, 682a
 Obeahism, 771
 Ober Neustadt, 189a
 Obligado Point, 673
 O'Brien, Smith, 222a, 441
 Occamists, 606a
 Obstinates (Academy), 7a
 Obwalden, 865
 Oca (Sea of), 157
 Ockley, 9a
 O'Connell, Daniel, 295a, 441, 717, 720, 729
 O'Connor, Feargus, 462
 Ocrea Rostrata, 776
 Octapla, 119a
 Octarchy, 411
 Octave of Christmas, 602
 Odenathus, 824
 Odenburg, 616a
 Odin, 611, 819a
 Odacer, 445a
 O'Doherty, Sir Cahir, 674a
 O'Donnell, General, 797a, 798a
 Oea, 852
 Enotria, 445a
 Enotrus, 56a, 391a
 Ogyges, 391a
 Ogyges' Deluge, 276a
 Oidium Tuckeri, 881
 Oigh-Magh, 619a
 Oil of Flint, 892a
 Ojeda, 39a
 Oland, 616a
 Olbeck, John, 889a
 Oldcastle, Sir John, 499, 726
 Old Melrose, 2a
 Old Prices Riots, 254a, 621a
 Old Sarum, 757a
 Old Spa, 406
 Old Testament, 119a
 Old Town, 219
 Old Trafford, 536a
 Olinda, 141, 655a
 Olisipo, 493a
 Olivarez, Count of, 795a
 Olney, 35a
 Olpe, 8
 Omme Schanze, 649a
 Omnibus Measure, 784
 O'Neill, Phelim, 674a, 858a
 O'Neill, Shane, 440
 Oniga, 203a
 Onomastikon, 282
 Ootakamund, 593
 Ophelles, 593a
 Ophiolatrea, 771
 Ophir (Australia), 105a, 385a
 Ophites, 48a
 Oporto Company, 905
 Opportune, St., 192a
 Orcelis, 625
 Order of Christ, 832
 Order of Communion, 236
 Ordinal, the, 236
 Orellana River, 38
 Orhan, 308a
 Orgetorix, 409a
 Oribasius, 550
 Oriental Translation Committee, 70
 Origen, 625
 Orix, 625a
 Orloff Diamond, 281
 Orpheus, 391a, 580, 676
 Orsini, Felici, 357a, 626a
 Ortega, General, 798a
 Orthagorida, 779a
 Orthodoxy, Feast of, 341
 Osacca, 452
 Osbeck, 589a
 Osca, 422a
 Oscillating Cylinder, 807a
 Osculatorium, 649a
 Osculum Pacis, 463a
 Osiris, 312
 Osman, 628
 Osmanli, 855
 Osnabruck, 627
 Ossuna, 584a
 Ostracology, 238
 Ostreich, 82a
 Oswald's Law, 294a
 Oswald's Tree, 628
 Otchakof, 616
 Othman, 628
 Oudjenar, 661a
 Ouigours, 855
 Outer Barrister, 101a
 Outram, Mr. Benjamin, 710a
 Outram Roads, 710a
 Outram, Sir James, 37, 433a
 Ouzain, Chateau d', 443
 Overseer, 122a, 631a
 Ovid, 732
 Owen, Professor, 635
 Owen, Robert, 236a, 405a, 597a, 598, 787
 Oxenham, 40
 Oxford, Edward, 325a
 Oxford Marbles, 68
 Oyster-Point Town, 202
 Ozoana, 620
 PACHOMIUS, St., 2a, 3
 Pack-horses, 848a
 Pacta Conventa, 284a
 Padan Aram, 556a
 Paganalia, 213
 Paganini, Nicolo, 881a
 Page, Mr. Thomas, 898
 Pagratides, Dynasty of the, 62a
 Palife Maillé, 637
 Paine, Thomas, 275, 807a
 Painted Chamber, Westminster, 421a, 422
 Paisiello, 620a
 Palaeopolis, 586a
 Palamas, Gregory, 635
 Palamedes, 282
 Palestine Association, 373a
 Paley, William, 836
 Palimbothra, 646
 Palissy, Bernard, 302
 Palissy Ware, 302
 Palladius, St., 763a
 Pallantia, 635a
 Pallium, 292a, 637
 Palmer, Mr. E., 316a
 Palmer, Mr. John, 532
 Palmer, William, 337, 576a, 812a
 Palmyra (North America), 479
 Palus Maotia, 85a
 Pamplona, 638
 Panatolicon, 17a
 Pancair, 337a
 Pancakes, 777a
 Paudulph, 322a
 Pangeus, Mount, 386, 638a
 Panormus, 636
 Pantalogia, 321a
 Panticapeum, 462a
 Pantomimic dances, 269, 639a
 Panya, 159
 Paoli, General, 250a
 Papin, Dr. Denis, 807
 Papineau's Conspiracy, 174a
 Parabola Cursor, 280a
 Parabola, 240
 Paracelsus, Theophrastus, 27a, 332, 836, 916
 Parian Chronicle, 68
 Parisii, 641a
 Park, Mungo, 19a, 604, 792
 Parke, Sir James, 651
 Parker, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, 582a
 Parker, Richard, 607a
 Parkhurst Prison, 902
 Parmegiano, 332
 Parmenio, 525
 Parr, Queen Catherine, 323a, 411
 Parr, Samuel, 303a
 Parr, Thomas, 505
 Parthenope, 586a
 Parus, 644a
 Pascal, Blaise, 76a, 99a, 167, 374
 Paskiewith, Prince, 743a
 Pasquino, 645a
 Passage, Game of, 368
 Passargadae, 645a
 Passengers' Act, 319a, 645a
 Passion Sunday, 638
 Passir, 135
 Pataliputra, 646
 Patavium, 633a
 Pate, R., 326
 Paterini, 26, 646
 Paterson, W., 94a, 271
 Patmos, Island of, 51
 Patras, 646a
 Patres, 646a
 Patriarcha, 285
 Patriarch of Antioch, 541a
 Patrick, St., 294a, 439a, 504a, 566a, 773a
 Patronymics, 817a
 Pattison, Mark, 331
 Paul of Aegina, 550
 Paul of Samosata, 647
 Paul, St., 149a, 329, 366, 408, 427a, 534a, 566a, 732, 772, 828a
 Paul, Lewis, 908a
 Paul, Vincent de, 481, 783
 Paul the Hermit, St., 6
 Paul's, St., Church, Knightsbridge, 502
 Paulinians, 647
 Paulinus of Nola, 57, 112, 429
 Paulus, Emilius, 329a, 487
 Pausanias, 800a
 Pausias of Sicyon, 634a
 Pavilion, 145a
 Pax Julia, 110a
 Paxton, Sir Joseph, 391
 Pazzi, Francesco, 649a
 Peace of God, 853
 Peace River, 150
 Peacock, Reginald, 911
 Pecquet, Dr., 550
 Pecuarii, 161
 Pedasus, 558a
 Peel, Sir Robert, 326
 Peel, Sir William, 433a
 Peel's Corn Importation Bill, 248a
 Pelagius, 651a
 Pelissier, Marshal, 357a, 745
 Pellene, 8a
 Pell Mell, 637
 Pelopidas, 265a
 Peloponnesus, 391a
 Pelops, 391a, 779a
 Pembroke Castle, 410a, 652a
 Penge Park, 261
 Penitentiaries, 847a
 Penn, William, 40a, 653, 662a
 Penny, Captain, 360a
 Penny Steamboats, 502
 Penruddock, John, 653a
 Pensioners, 10a
 Pensioners, Gentlemen, 373a
 Pentapolis, 266
 Pentarchy, 411
 Pentateuch, 273a
 People's Charter, 202a, 325a
 Pepe, General, 585
 Peppers' Company, 396
 Pepuza, 191a
 Perceval, Right Hon. Spencer, 325
 Percies, Rebellion of the, 323
 Percussion Caps, 344a, 654
 Pergolese, 620a
 Pericles, 75a, 365
 Periwigs, 902
 Perkins, Mr. Jacob, 807a
 Perreau, D. & R., 336
 Perseus, 391a
 Persian Era, 913

- Persius, 758
 Pert, Sir T., 174
 Perugino, 659
 Perukes, 902
 Perugia, 659
 Peruzzi, Baldassari, 835
 Pestal, Colonel, 743
 Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich, 659a
 Pet, Captain, 58a
 Peterborough, Lord, 796
 Peter House (Cambridge), 660a
 Peter Morone, 3a
 Peter Pence, 660a
 Peter Port, St., 660
 Peter, St., 146, 149a, 732, 897a
 Peter, St. ad Vincula, 475
 Peter's St., Cathedral, 733a
 Peter, St., of Alcantara, Nuns of, 790
 Peter's, St., Festival Chair, 704a
 Peter the Great, 279
 Peter the Hermit, 260
 Peterwaradin, 661
 Petion, 407a
 Petra Island, 793a
 Petrarch, Francisco, 446a, 733
 Petriburgus, 660
 Petronilla, 53a
 Petrucci, Ottavio de, 696a
 Petty treason, 413a
 Phæax, 772a
 Phagnus, 382a
 Phaim, 2a
 Phantasmagoria, 529a
 Phantastic System, 285a
 Phare, 8a
 Pharmacopæia, 662
 Phaulkon, 777a
 Phazania, 343a
 Pheidon, 16a, 229
 Phemonæ, 876
 Phidias, 448, 619, 645, 766a, 806a
 Phigalian Marbles, 151
 Philemon, 371
 Philetus of Cos, 300a
 Philip Neri, St., 851
 Philip Egalité, 355
 Philip of Macedon, 558a
 Philipsthal (Hesse), 413
 Philocrates, 143a
 Philopœmen, 9, 801
 Philtra, 663a
 Phipps, Captain, 58a
 Phipps, Sir W., 174a
 Phippsburg, 532
 Phiswicke's Hostle, Cambridge, 851
 Phlogisticated air, 606
 Phoenix Park, Dublin, 295
 Phenix Society, 441a
 Phonetic Hieroglyphics, 413a
 Phoroneus, 60, 391a
 Phrynichus, 290a
 Phtha, 312
 Pia, 665a
 Pianori, 357a
 Piast Dynasty, 676a
 Picard, 12
 Pichegru, General, 374, 666
 Pictavi, 676a
 Pictones, 676a
 Pict's Wall, 401a
 Piddington, Mr. Henry, 810a
 Pié-poudre Courts, 339a
 Pieri, 357a, 626a
 Pigott Diamond, 281a
 Pilgrim's Progress, The, 109
 Pillar Saints, 812a
 Pilton, 253
 Pindarries, 432a
 Pintia, 868a
 Pinzon, 39a, 140a
 Pip-corn, 420
 Pipelee, 115
 Piquet, 606
 Pirieli, M., 519a
 Pisani, Vettore, 873
 Pisano, Nicolo, 766a
 Pisaurum, 659
 Pischdadian Dynasty, 565a
 Pisistratus, 75a, 419
 Pistorium, 668a
 Pitman, Mr. Isaac, 777
 Pitt Diamond, 281
 Pitt's Bridge, 125a
 Pitt, William, 325, 365, 717
 Pittacus, 392
 Pix, Trial of the, 805
 Pizarro, Francisco, 40, 265, 367, 490a, 658a
 Place-men, 10a
 Plaids, 223
 Planetarium, 802a
 Plantations, Board of, 129a
 Plas Newydd, 258a
 Plate Armour, 64
 Plato, 8, 76
 Platt, Mr., 794
 Plautus, 233a, 291
 Playbills, 835
 Players' Scourge, 291a
 Plebs Santi Marini cum Castello, 540a
 Pliny, 368a, 589a, 626
 Plotinus, 593a
 Plucker, Professor, 400a
 Plymouth Dock, 280a, 675
 Poerio, Baron, 441a, 585a
 Point de Galle, 828
 Polangen, 253
 Pole Axe, 85a
 Pole, Cardinal, 323a
 Polignac Administration, 356
 Polignac, Cardinal, 811
 Poliorcetes, Demetrius, 525a
 Political Union, 122
 Polo, Marco, 208, 237, 526a, 567
 Polybius, 831
 Polycarp, 544, 786a
 Polycletes, 835
 Polycletus, 766a
 Polygnatus, 634
 Pomare, Queen, 628
 Pomfret, 680
 Pomfret Marbles, 68
 Pompadour, Madame, 354a
 Pompeiopolis, 333a
 Pompeius, Sextus, 779
 Ponce de Leon, John, 40, 186, 348
 Poneropolis, 663
 Pons Elii, 596
 Pontia, 680a
 Pontine Marshes, 290, 680
 Poor Clares, 220a
 Poor Conrad League, 377a, 650
 Poor of the Holy City, 832
 Pope Alexander, 758
 Pope's Merchants, 193a
 Popham, Sir Home, 831
 Popilia, 365
 Porcaro, Stephen, 733a
 Porcelain Tower, 583a, 686a
 Porchester, 688a
 Porlier, General, 797
 Porphyry, 593a
 Porsenna, 730
 Porson, Richard, 393a, 504
 Porta, Baptista, 622
 Port Adelaide, 12a
 Port-au-Prince, 688
 Port Cornwallis, 45
 Porteous Riots, 725
 Port Famine, 646
 Portgrave, 512a
 Portgrave, 512a
 Portholes, 775a
 Porto d'Anzo, 50a
 Portreve, 510a
 Port Wine, 905
 Portus Cale, 621a
 Portus Herculis Monæci, 570a
 Porus, 525, 702a
 Porusses, 697
 Possession Island, 599
 Post Office Directory, 283a
 Potamon of Alexandria, 307
 Potemkin, Prince, 742a
 Potidea, 525
 Pott, Perceval, 817
 Pottinger, Sir Henry, 583a
 Pouch, Captain, 674a
 Powell, Baden, M.A., 331
 Power, Tyrone, 695
 Power-loom, 252a
 Powys, 886
 Powys Endowment Fund, 790
 Poynings, Sir Edward, 440, 693
 Pozzuoli, 703a
 Præneste, 636a
 Prænestines, 34
 Praxeas, 647
 Praxiteles, 321, 505, 766a
 Prebendary, 179
 Predial Servitude, 771
 Prescott, William Hickling, 863
 Pressburg, 694a
 Prester John, 462a
 Price, Dr., 27a
 Pride, Colonel, 324, 695a, 740
 Friesnitz, Vincent, 426
 Priestley, Dr., 76a, 204a, 632
 Prim, General, 798
 Prime Minister, 13
 Primstuffs, 34a
 Primstaries, 34a
 Primstocks, 34a
 Prince Abbots, 3
 Prince Charles Edward, 695a
 Prince of the Peace, 796a
 Prince of the Senate, 769
 Prince William's Islands, 342
 Principalis et Capitalis Consiliarius, 695
 Principato Citra, 748
 Principia, 74, 390a, 602
 Priscilian, 697
 Prize Court, 14a
 Procopius, 582
 Procureurs Généraux, 644
 Prodictus, 12
 Proseleni, 56a
 Protogoras, 791a
 Protector of the Realm, 718
 Protestant Association, 387
 Protestant Union, 424
 Proteus, 312
 Prout, Samuel, 892a
 Provincial Constitutions, 177a
 Provincial States, 278
 Provisions of Oxford, 527
 Prud'hommes, Conseils de, 56a
 Prydain, 145a
 Pryne, William, 291a, 324, 486a
 Ptolemais, 10
 Ptolemy, 74, 479, 622, 702
 Public Good, 86a
 Public Health Act, 753
 Publilia Lex, 730a
 Puente de don Guarray, 613a
 Puerto de Isabel, 342a
 Pugacheff, 742a
 Pullen, Capt., 360a
 Pultawa, 679
 Purcell, 620a
 Purification, 341a
 Pusey, Dr., 285, 703a
 Pusheng, 163a
 Putrid Sore Throat, 283a
 Pyle, Henry James, 676
 Pygmalion, 187a
 Pyrrho of Elis, 704, 761a
 Pyrrhus, 329a
 Pythagoras, 73a, 374, 408, 558, 639, 663a, 704, 776a, 789a, 840a

- QUADRA ISLANDS, 869
 Quadrilateral, 447a
 Quadrivium, 67a
 Quail-fighting, 227
 Quartodecim-rianus, 79
 Quasi-Modo Sunday, 518
 Queenborough Castle, 774a
 Queen's House, 154a
 Queen's Town, Ireland, 247a
 Quesnay, F., 307a
 Quesnel, 8
 Quiercy-sur-Oise, 464
 Quintilla, 709
 Quintilis, 459
 Quintus Curtius, 302a
 Quinze Viings Hospital, 127a
 Quirini Tiepolo Conspiracy, 874
 Quiros, Pedro Fernandez di, 789
- RACULF CEAISTIC, 716
 Radagaisus, 897
 Radbert, Paschasius, 848
 Radcliffe, Dr. John, 710
 Rae, Dr., 360
 Raffles, Sir Stamford, 782a
 Raft of Tilzit, 840a
 Ragged School Union, 311, 710a
 Raglan, Lord, 326, 745
 Ragotski, Francis, 424
 Raikes, Robert, 310a, 815
 Rainhill, 711
 Raisins de Corinthe, 263a
 Raisin Wine, 905
 Rakos, Field of, 659a
 Rakow, 789
 Raleigh, Sir W., 40, 149, 186, 324, 398a, 532a, 623, 713, 775a, 817, 842a, 880a
 Ralph Roister Doister, 233a
 Rameau, 620a
 Ramon Castilla, General, 659
 Randolph, Sir Thomas, 692
 Rann, John, 336
 Ransume, Frederick, 810, 892a
 Rantzau, 277a
 Raoul, 608
 Raphael d'Urbino, 188a, 634a
 Raphael of Nunez del Riego, 797
 Rapp, George and Frederick, 405a
 Rata, 483a
 Ratafie Wine, 905
 Rathlone, 279a
 Rattler, Steamer, 766
 Rauffman, Gerald, 554
 Ravallac, 354
 Raven, Standard of the Danes, 346
 Ray, 328a, 589a
 Readers, 183
 Recipe, 655a
 Recollects, 615a
 Redemption of Captives, Brethren of, 851
 Redfield, William, 810a
 Redriff, 757
 Reeve, John, 578
 Reformatio Legum Ecclesiastica-rum, 178
 Reformed Presbytery, 173
 Regency Theatre, 707
 Regent Diamond, 281
 Regent Street, 501a
 Regiomontanus, 34a, 84
 Regnier of Anjou, 47
 Regular Canons of St. Augustine, 80a
 Regulators, 136a
 Regubium, 716
 Regulus, 187a
 Reichstadt, 356
 Reid, Colonel William, 810a
 Reid, Dr., 874a
 Reimar, 714
 Remi, St., 722
 Renaudot, Théophraste, 600
 René, "the good king," 47
 Rennie, Mr. John, 503a, 893
- Repeal Agitation, 440a, 720
 Rephidim, 37a
 Re-chid Pasha, 630a
 Return of the Cyreian Greeks, 720a
 Réunion Club, 224
 Réunion Island, 137a
 Revels, Master of the, 291
 Reynard the Fox, 551
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 223a, 738
 Rhages, 830a
 Rheifels, 413
 Rhétel, 158
 Rhinocorura, 314
 Rhoads, 477a
 Rhode, 735a
 Rhodes, Knights of, 420a, 723
 Rhoxaul, 741
 Rhoxolani, 741
 Rhyddlan, 723
 Riato, 26a, 874
 Rice Wine, 904a
 Rich, J., 254a
 Richard I., 10, 198, 260a
 Richardson, Sir John, 360
 Richelieu, Cardinal, 354, 372, 792
 Richman, Professor, 315a
 Richmond Shilling, 225a
 Ricimer, Count, 897
 Ride of the Six Hundred, 91
 Ridley, Bishop, 323a, 540, 632
 Rienti, Cola di, 733a
 Rieti, 715a
 Ringsbroech, John, 581a
 Rioms Gate, 713
 River, J., 201
 Rizzio, David, 309, 418a, 764a
 Robert Curthose, 902a
 Robertval, M. de, 174, 727
 Robespierre, 355
 Robinson Crusoe, 457a
 Robinson, John, 597a
 Robinson's Act, 248
 Robson's Forgeries, 261
 Roccha, 37
 Rock Alum, 37
 Rock Day, 284a
 Rocket, Locomotive Engine, 711
 Roebuck, John Arthur, 774
 Roemer, 74, 622
 Rog-tiones Liciniae, 730a
 Rogers, John, 323a, 786
 Rohan, Cardinal de, 281a
 Roland, Madame, 355
 Rolf, 608
 Rollo, 608
 Roma la Chica, 748
 Romana, 797
 Roman Catholic Association, 729
 Roman Catholic Board, 41
 Roman Catholic Defence Association, 441, 729a
 Roman Church, 896a
 Romandiola, 729
 Romanoff Dynasty, 742
 Roman Notation, 283
 Romanis, Johannes de, 494a
 Roman Style, 601a
 Romany Dialect, 400
 Rome-scot, 660a
 Rom-feob, 660a
 Romulus, 730
 Ronge, Johannes, 465a
 Roquebrune, 358
 Rosamond's Pond, 450
 Rosas, General, 673
 Roscellinus, 606a, 836
 Roscliona, 737a
 Rosenkreuz, Christian, 736
 Rose's Act, 362
 Ross, Alexander M., 878
 Ross, Mr. Edward, 883a
 Ross, Sir James Clarke, 48a, 360, 793a
 Ross, Sir John, 360a
 Rosse, Lord, 74a, 831
 Rossi, Count, 733a
- Rossini, 621
 Rotherham Independent College, 430a
 Rotomagus, 737
 Rottenburg, 413
 Roubillac, 766a
 Rougemont Castle, 337a
 Roule, 1a
 Rounella, 838
 Round Down Cliff, 315a
 Russeau, J. J., 275
 Routiers, 139
 Rowe, Nicholas, 676
 Roxana, 525
 Royal African Company, 20a
 Royal Asiatic Society, 70
 Royal Astronomical Society, 73a
 Royal Bank of Scotland, 95
 Royal Exchangers, 95a
 Royal Fishery of England, 345a
 Royal Gift, 719
 Royal Military Asylum (Chelsea), 204a
 Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, 226
 Royal Naval Volunteers, 720a
 Royal Oak, 614a
 Royal Society of Musicians, 237a
 Royal Truce, 853a
 Royalty Theatre, 153
 Royal Jennerian Institution, 867
 Rubens, P. F., 232
 Ruellal, 847
 Rudio, 357a, 626a
 Ruicon, Antonio del, 634a
 Rumford, Count, 738a
 Runstocks, 34a
 Rustic, the Norman, 741
 Ruscio, 737a
 Rush, James Bloomfield, 337
 Rush-lights, 176
 Ruscade, 662a
 Russell, Lord John, 300, 454, 717
 Russell, Lord W., 324, 492, 745a
 Russell, Scott, 426a, 894
 Rutherford, Dr., 606
 Ruthven Castle, 710a
 Rutilius, M., 282
 Ruzzante, 639a
 Ryknield Street, 726a
- SAAVEDRA, 81
 Sabaism, 6a
 Sabellius, 746
 Sabria, 759
 Saboor, 613a
 Sabrate, 852
 Sabrina Island, 893a
 Sabrina Land, 793a
 Saccina, 813
 Saccas, A., 307
 Sacheverell, Dr. Henry, 324a, 746
 Sachs, Hans, 233a, 551
 Sack, 905
 Sackville, Sir George, 387a
 Sackville's "Gorbo-duc," 847
 Sacramento River, 169
 Sacred Harmonic Society, 238
 Sacred Stone of Mecca, 162a
 Sadoc, 747
 Sæmund Sigfusson, 308
 Safety Valve, 807
 Sage, 211a
 Sag-relli, G., 51a
 Sague, 6a
 Saguntus, 747a
 Saheb ud Deen, 431
 Saids, 780
 Sails, 775
 Sainte Beuve, Madame de, 865a
 Saladin, 824a
 Salamonica, 262a
 Salang, 159
 Salar, 658
 Saldanha, Duke of, 691
 Sale, Lady, 18, 163a

Salem, 453
 Salem (U. S.). 545
 Salentines, 749
 Salernum, 748a
 Salisbury Court Theatre, 900
 Salisbury House, 811
 Salivahan, Aera of, 431
 Salle, Jean Baptiste de la, 815
 Sallust, Caius Crispus, 614, 732
 Salmantica, 748
 Saloniki, 749
 Salt Fishmongers, 345a
 Salvator's, St., College, 45a
 Samaria, 445, 751
 Samogitia, 253
 Samson, 370a, 663a
 Samus, 751a
 Sancta Sophia, 214a
 Sandaliotis, 755
 Sandby, Paul, 892a
 Sandeman, Robert, 382
 Sandy Point, 645
 San Felipe de Monte Video, 573
 San Juan de Nicaragua, 396
 San Miguel, 669a
 Santa Anna, General, 560
 Santa Casa, 516
 Santa Hermandad, 417a
 Santa Maria de la Vitoria, 196a
 Santa Maura, 486
 Santa, Port of, 40
 Santarem, 19a
 Sans Souci, Palace of, 693
 Santander, General, 597
 Santa Scholastica, 812a
 Santiago de Leon de Caracas, 183
 Sanutus, Martin, 624a
 Sapaudia, 759
 Saphit, 304
 Sappho, 330, 496, 754
 Sarazinois, 826a
 Sardanapalus, 73
 Sardes, 757
 Sardus, 755
 Sarmatae, 757
 Sarmaticus, 757a
 Sarrebrück, 745a
 Sart, 757
 Sata-dru, 818a
 Satriano (See of), 173
 Satricum, 883
 Saturn, 445a
 Saturninus, 384
 Saul of Tarsus, 828a
 Sauderson, Mrs. M., 11a
 Sauromates, 757
 Saussure, Horace de, 572
 Sautorio, 836
 Savery, Captain Thomas, 807
 Savonarola, 716a
 Savoy-Carignan, Prince, 856
 Sawtre, William, 323, 499
 Saxon Chronicle, 327
 Saxon Shore, Count of the, 760a
 Scanderbeg, 25a, 494
 Scandia, 761a
 Scarabantia, 616a
 Scaurus, Marcus Emilius, 815, 835
 Scepticism, 704, 761a
 Schamaki, 303a
 Schamyl, 743a
 Scharf, George, 589a
 Scheele, 828a
 Scheiner, Christopher, 639
 Schelling, Frederick, 639
 Schimmelpenninck, 416a
 Schism of the West, 85
 Schoeffer, Peter, 696
 Scholastic Theology, 836
 Schomburgk, Sir Robert, 878a
 Schönbein, Professor, 399, 633
 Schröter, C. A., 666
 Schwanhard, H., 332
 Schwanpan, 167
 Schwartz, Barthold, 399a
 Schwyz Confederacy, 762a, 821a
 Scione, 673

Scorpions, 344a
 Scota, 763
 Scotch Guards, 397a
 Scotch National Convention, 765a
 Scutia, 439a
 Scots Greys, 290
 Scott, Louis, 173a
 Scott, Major John, 483a
 Scott, Sir W., 3a, 325a
 Scottish Independents, 597a
 Scrivelsby Family, 199
 Scull-cap, 180a
 Scytale, 216
 Sealed Letters, 164

SEAFIGHTS:—
 Abydos, 6a
 Actium, 11
 Agates, 778a
 Agosotami, 17
 Aland Isles, 24a
 Algesiras, 31a
 Arginuse, 59a
 Artemisium, 66
 Bantry Bay, 96
 Barfleur, 98a
 Basque Roads, 103a
 Basseterre, 103a
 Brenta, 872
 Brest, 142a
 Cabrera Point, 163a
 Cagliari, 755
 Camperdown, 173a
 Cape Finisterre, 181
 Cape St. Vincent, 181
 Ceryphale, 194a
 Champlain, 199
 Chesapeake and Shannon, 206
 Chiozza, 210a
 Chumpee, 209
 Coalloon, 209
 Corfu, 246a
 Copenhagen, 277a
 Curzola, 264
 Curzolari, 485a
 Cynossema, 265a
 Dardanelles, 270a
 Dogger-bank, 286a
 Dover, 289a
 Drepanum, 292
 Ecuomus, 307a
 Ephesus, 329
 Eryx, 330a
 Eurymedon, 333a
 Ferrol, 343
 Frejus, 362a
 Gibraltar, 380a
 Grandville, 390
 Gravelines, 61a
 Hafursford, 611
 Hango, 404
 Harwich, 406
 Hasunford, 406a
 Helder, 408a
 J-an d'Acree, St., 372a
 Kinsale, 368
 Kiöge, 468
 Lanland, 473
 Lolland, 473
 Lade, 474
 Lagos, 474a
 La Hogue, 474a
 Lepanto, 485
 Linghiera, 492a
 Lissa, 494
 Logera, 498a
 Lucocisterna, 755
 Malaga, 533
 Melora, 552a
 Meloria, 552a
 Melos, 552a
 Melovia, 372a
 Mitylene, 568
 Mycole, 581
 Myla, 581
 Naucleus, 779
 Navarino, 590
 Negapatam, 592a

SEAFIGHTS—(continued).
 Nile, 604a
 North Foreland, 610
 Notium, 800a
 Olbia, 755
 Ortelgal Cape, 626a
 Pallene, 637
 Paros, 873a
 Passaro, Cape, 645a
 Pola, 676a
 Portland, 687
 Porto d'Anzo, 687a
 Portolongo, 68, a
 Portsmouth, 688a
 Quiberon Bay, 707a
 Sagone Bay, 747a
 Salamis, 748
 Saldanha Bay, 748a
 Salboro, 872a
 Santa Cruz, 753a
 Sapientia, 754
 Sette Pozzi, 872a
 Sluys, 405, 785a
 Solebay, 790
 Southwold Bay, 790
 Sphacteria, 754
 Swanwic, 819
 Swenka Sound, 82
 Tchesme, 629a
 Texel, 833a
 Trafalgar, 846a
 Trepaul, 872a
 Tyndaris, 187a, 857
 Ushant, 865
 Viborg, 877a
 Vikia, 611
 Vyborg, 877a
 Winchelsea, 903a
 Wyborg, 877a
 Zenchi, 873a
 Zuyder Zee, 817a
 Sealing-Wax, 894a
 Searesbyrig, 757a
 Seator, 758
 Sebaste, 45
 Sebastopol Committee, 326
 Second Rome, 242
 Seffavean Dynasty, 815
 Seft, 814
 Segantii, 475a
 Segodunum, 728
 Segre Hall, 652a
 Segrim Hall, 652a
 Secusio, 818
 Seistan, 768
 Sejanus, 732
 Selekich, 768a
 Seleucus Nicator, 824
 Selkirk, Alexander, 457a
 Semigallia, 253
 Semiramis, 419a
 Semp-r Eadem, 282a
 Sempringham, Order of, 380a
 Sena Julia, 780
 Seneca, 621a, 732, 847
 Senefelder, Alois, 494
 Sennacherib, 73, 453
 Separatists, 18a
 Septem, 196a
 Septinania, 477
 Sepulchre of the Martyrs, 36a
 Serapeon, 550, 770a
 Serapenum, 30, 770a
 Serene Highness, 413a
 Serapion, 770a
 Serrano, General, 798
 Sertorius, 195, 794a
 Servants of the Poor, 783
 Servetus, Michael, 372, 726a
 Sesostris, 312, 373a, 591
 Sestos and Abydos, 270a
 Setantii, 475a
 Serajee, 431, 531
 Seven Captains, War of, 391a
 Seven Dials, London, 501
 Seven United Islands, 433
 Seven Wise Men of Greece 392

Severus, Arch. of, 732a
 Seymour, Lord, 323a
 Seymour, Queen Jane, 323a, 411
 Seymour, Sir Edward, 891a
 Sextile Year, 168
 Sextilia, 876a
 Sextus Empiricus, 704
 Shadwell, Thomas, 676
 Shah Jehan, 431
 Shah Shooja, 18
 Shakespeare, W., 291a, 324, 383, 772a
 Shakespeare Jubilee, 457a, 773
 Shan Abraham, to, 5a
 Shannon, Frigate, 206
 Shaparee Island, 159
 Sharpe, Granville, 784
 Sharpe, James, Archbishop of St.
 Andrews, 765a
 Shawfield Riot, 725
 Shawi, 916a
 Sheba, Queen of, 420, 454a
 Shee, Sir Martin A., 738
 Sheehy, Rev. Nicholas, 900
 Sheepshanks, Mr. John, 589, 774
 Sheikh-el-Jebelz, 70a
 Sheil, Richard Lalor, 441
 Shene, 311a, 723a
 Sheppard, Jack, 336
 Sherboro Island, 487
 Shere Thursday, 547a
 Sheridan, R. B., 325a, 365
 Sherry, 905, 911
 Shillibeer, Mr., 620
 Shire-man, 252a
 Shire-reve, 774a
 Shuiski, Andrew, 741a
 Shorncliffe, 350a
 Short, Dr., 12a
 Shorter Catechism, 192
 Shrewsbury Statute, 11
 Shrove Sunday, 708a
 Shuttlecock, 106
 Sicani, 778a
 Siccardi Joseph Count, 786
 Sicheu, 773a
 Sickles, D. G., 863
 Siculi, 499, 778a
 Sidney, Cape Breton, 181
 Siegen, Louis von, 560a
 SIEGES:—
 Abbassabad, 1a
 Aberdeen, 4
 Abo, 5
 Acre, 10
 Acropolis, 10
 Aden, 12a
 Aëtna, 16a
 Agen, 21
 Agra, 22
 Agrigentum, 23
 Ahmedabad, 23
 Ahmednugger, 23
 Ahwaz, 23
 Aire, 23a
 Aix, 23a
 Aix-la-Chapelle, 24
 Akermann, 24a
 Akhalzikh, 24a
 Albayda, 26
 Alcantara, 27
 Aleppo, 29
 Alexandria, 29a
 Alexandria, 30
 Alexandria (U.S.), 30
 Algesiras, 31a
 Algiers, 32
 Alhama, 32
 Alhambra, 32
 Alkmaar, 33
 Allahabad, 33a
 Allife, 34
 Allyghur, 34
 Almaraz, 34a
 Almeida, 35
 Almeria, 35
 Almorah, 35a

SIEGES—(continued).

Alnwick, 36
 Alost, 36
 Amalphi, 37a
 Amand. St., 37a
 Amid, 41
 Amoy, 42
 Amsterdam, 42a
 Anapa, 43a
 Ancona, 45
 Ancyra, 45
 Angers, 46
 Angoulême, 46a
 Angar, 47
 Antioch, 49a
 Antium, 50a
 Antwerp, 51
 Aquileia, 54
 Arcot, 58
 Ardee, 59
 Arles, 61
 Arnheim, 64a
 Arras, 65 g
 Arretium, 65a
 Arzilla, 68
 Ascalon, 68
 Asculum Picenum, 68a
 Ashdod, 69
 Asta, 73
 Astorga, 73
 Astracan, 73a
 Athens, 75a, 76
 Athlone, 76a
 Augsburg, 79
 Auxinum, 84
 Ava, 84
 Aversa, 84a
 Azotus, 69
 Baalhec, 86
 Babylon, 87
 Badajos, 88a
 Bagdad, 89a
 Balkh, 92
 Bamberg, 93a
 Bamborough, 93a
 Banbury, 93a
 Bangalore, 94
 Barbastro, 97
 Barca, 97a
 Barcelona, 97a
 Barfleur, 98a
 Bari, 98a
 Barletta, 99a
 Baroach, 99a
 Basel, 102a
 Basing House, 103
 Bassorah, 104
 Bastia, 104
 Batnear, 105a
 Bayonne, 107a
 Baza, 107a
 Beauvais, 108a
 Bedford Castle, 109
 Belgrade, 111a
 Benevento, 114
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 116a
 Berne, 117a
 Beziers, 118a
 Bhurtpore, 118a
 Bielgorod, 659a
 Birmingham, 122
 Bois-le-Duc, 131a
 Bologna, 132
 Bombay, 132a
 Bonn, 133
 Bordeaux, 134a
 Bouchan, 137
 Boulogne, 137
 Bovianum, 138a
 Breda, 141a
 Brescia, 142a
 Breslau, 142a
 Brimstone Hill, 213a
 Bruzes, 152
 Brünri, 152a
 Burgos, 157

SIEGES—(continued).

Busra, 104
 Byzantium, 162a
 Cadiz, 164a
 Cahors, 659a
 Cai-fung-fou, 166
 Calais, 166a
 Callao, 169a
 Calvi, 170
 Cambray, 170a
 Candia, 175a
 Canosa, 179
 Canton, 180a
 Caravaggio, 183
 Carical, 184a
 Carisbrook Castle, 184a
 Carlaverock, 185
 Carlisle, 185
 Carthagena, 188
 Casilinum, 189
 Cassel, 189a
 Cawnpore, 194
 Chalcodon, 197a
 Chalus, 198
 Charleroi, 201a
 Chepstow Castle, 205
 Cherbourg, 205
 Chester, 206a
 Chiugleput, 210a
 Chios, 787a
 Chittoor, 211
 Choczim, 212
 Chotyn, 212
 Chumpaneer, 214
 Cirrha, 218
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 218a
 Clermont Ferrand, 222
 Clusium, 224a
 Coburg Castle, 226a
 Colabatore, 228a
 Culberg, 230
 Colchester Castle, 230
 Colombo, 232a
 Como, 236a
 Compiègne, 237a
 Coni, 240
 Constantinople, 242
 Conway Castle, 244
 Cordova, 246
 Corfu, 246a
 Corinth, 247
 Cork, 247a
 Courtray, 253a
 Covelong, 254
 Cracow, 255
 Cumæ, 262a
 Cuneo, 240
 Custrin, 472a
 Cuttack, 265
 Cuzco, 265
 Damascus, 260a
 Damietta, 268a
 Dantzic, 270
 Deeg, 274
 Delhi, 275a
 Dëmmun, 276a
 Derry, 504
 Devizes, 280a
 Diarbekir, 281a
 Dizier, St., 285a
 Dole, 287
 Dover Castle, 289
 Dresden, 292
 Dreux, 293a
 Drontheim, 294
 Dublin, 294a, 295
 Dumbarton Castle, 298
 Dundee, 298a
 Durazzo, 299a
 Düren, 299a
 Edinburgh, 308
 Edinburgh Castle, 309
 Ehrenbreitstein, 313a
 Eryx, 330a
 Exeter, 337a, 338
 Faenza, 339a

SIEGES—(continued).

Fresule, 339a
 Florence, 347a
 Flushing, 885a
 Frederickstein Castle, 361a
 Gaeta, 365a
 Gaza, 371
 Gdow, 678
 Genoa, 373
 Gerona, 379
 Ghent, 379a
 Gibraltar, 380
 Girona, 379
 Glatz, 382a
 Glogaw, 677
 Gloucester, 383a
 Glückstadt, 383a
 Gothenburg, 388
 Göttingen, 388a
 Granada, 389a
 Grave, 390
 Groningen, 396a
 Gross Glogau, 397
 Gualior, 397
 Haarlem, 400
 Hadrianople, 401
 Hanau, 403a
 Harfleur, 403
 Hattas, 406a
 Havre de Grace, 407
 Hennebon, 409a
 Herat, 411a
 Huiningen, 424a
 Iium, 428
 Ingoldstadt, 435a
 Ismail, 444a
 Jaen, 449
 Jaffa, 449
 Jaicz, 448
 Jean d'Acre, St., 10, 260a
 Jericho, 452
 Jerusalem, 260a, 453
 Kandahar, 460a
 Kars, 461a
 Kehl, 461a
 Kenilworth Castle, 462
 Kief, 659a
 Kilmallock, 465
 King's Lynn, 522a
 Kinsale, 468
 Künigstein, 471a
 Kustuin, 472a
 Kweilin, 209a
 Lagosta, 474a
 La Mothe, 132
 Landau, 476
 Landrecy, 476a
 Latham House, 478a
 Le Mans, 538
 Lepanto, 485
 Lerida, 485a
 Leyden, 486a
 Liege, 488a
 Lille, 490
 Linburg, 490a
 Limerick, 491
 Lisle, 490
 Lismore, 494
 Lissa, 494
 Locri, 497a
 Laja, 498a
 Londonderry, 504
 Longwy, 506
 Louviers, 517a
 Loxa, 498a
 Luca, 518a
 Lucena, 518a
 Lucknow, 519
 Luneville, 520
 Luxemburg, 521
 Luxor, 835a
 Lynn Regis, 522a
 Lyons, 523
 Maastricht, 523
 Madras, 527
 Maestricht, 523a

SIEGES—(continued).

Magdeburg, 529
 Malaga, 533
 Mangalore, 537
 Mannheim, 537a
 Mans, Le, 538
 Mantua, 538a
 Marmande, 541
 Massalia, 543
 Maubeuge, 546a
 Mayence, 547a
 Mentz, 547a
 Mediolanum, 550a
 Megalopolis, 551
 Melos, 552a
 Menebould, St., 553a
 Mesolonghi, 567a
 Metz, 559
 Mezières, 560a
 Milan, 562a
 Mirandola, 566a
 Missolonghi, 567a
 Modena, 569
 Monmouth Castle, 571
 Mons, 572
 Montargis, 572
 Montauban, 572
 Monte Cassino, 572a
 Monte Video, 573
 Mooltan, 574a
 Morella, 575a
 Morocco, 576
 Moscow, 577
 Motya, 636
 Munster, 579
 Mycenæ, 581
 Naarden, 582
 Namur, 583a
 Nantes, 583a
 Naples, 586a
 Narva, 587
 Navarino, 590
 Negapatam, 592a
 Negropont, 593
 Neisse, 593
 Newcastle, 596a
 Nice, 603
 Nicæa, 260
 Nimeguen, 605
 Nisibis, 605a
 Nocera, 606
 Noreia, 607a
 Nottingham, 612a
 Oczakow, 616
 Oniadæ, 616a
 Olmütz, 618a
 Oporto, 621a
 Orleans, 625a
 Ostend, 627a
 Otchakof, 616
 Oudenarde, 631
 Oxford, 632
 Padua, 634
 Palæopolis, 586a
 Palmyra, 638
 Pampeluna, 638
 Paris, 641a
 Pavia, 648a
 Pegn, 651a
 Pekin, 651a
 Peltisium, 652a
 Pembroke Castle, 652a
 Peromi, 652a
 Peniscola, 653
 Perikop, Fort, 654a
 Perinthus, 655
 Peroune, 655a
 Perth, 658
 Perugia, 659
 Pesth, 659a
 Petelia, 660
 Peterwardein, 661
 Petra, 661
 Pevensey Castle, 661a
 Pharsalus, 662
 Philippopolis, 663

SIEGES—(continued).

Philippsburg, 663
 Pisa, 668a
 Pistoja, 668a
 Platea, 673
 Plymouth, 675
 Poltava, 679
 Pomfret Castle, 680
 Pondicherry, 680
 Potidia, 682a
 Prague, 694
 Privas, 697a
 Pskow, 702
 Pydna, 703a
 Pylus, 704
 Quentin, St., 707a
 Quesnoy, 707a
 Quimper, 708a
 Radstadt, 710
 Rangoon, 713a
 Rastadt, 710
 Ratisbon, 714
 Ravenna, 714a
 Reggio, 718
 Rhegium, 718
 Rheims, 722
 Rhodes, 723
 Rhuddlan, 723
 Rochelle, 727
 Rochester Castle, 727
 Rome, 733, 734
 Rosas, 735a
 Rotterdam, 737
 Rouen, 737
 Roxburg Castle, 737a
 Ruscia, 740
 Saguntum, 747a
 Salamanca, 748
 Salerno, 748a
 Salona, 749a, 799a
 Salonica, 749a
 Saloniki, 749a
 Sangala, 752a
 Saragossa, 754
 Sardica, 754a
 Savandroog, 758a
 Scarborough Castle, 751a
 Schweidnitz, 762
 Sebastian, St., 767a
 Schastopol, 767a
 Selinus, 768a
 Sens, 770
 Seville, 772
 Sidon, 780
 Siena, 780a
 Silistria, 781a
 Sin, 652a
 Sinope, 782a
 Sirmium, 783
 Skipton Castle, 783a
 Sogdian Rock, 783a
 Soleure, 790
 Solothurn, 790
 Sozopetra, 794
 Spalatro, 799a
 Stirling Castle, 809
 Stockholm, 809a
 Stockport, 809a
 Stralsund, 811
 Stuttgart, 812a
 Sutri, 818a
 Sweaborg, 819a
 Syracuse, 823
 Tanjore, 826a
 Tarentum, 827a
 Tarifa, 827a
 Tarragona, 828
 Taunton, 829
 Temeswar, 831a
 Tenhy, 832a
 Thasos, 834a
 Thebes, 835a
 Thorn, 838
 Thurlas Castle, 839
 Thyatira, 839
 Thymbra, 839

SIEGES—(continued).

Tigranocerta, 840
 Toledo, 843
 Tineh, 652a
 Tortona, 844a
 Tortosa, 844a
 Toulon, 844a
 Toulouse, 845
 Treviso, 849a
 Trichinopoly, 850
 Trincomalee, 850a
 Tripoli, 852a
 Trodjem, 294
 Troy, 428
 Tunis, 854
 Turin, 855
 Tusculum, 856a
 Tyre, 857a
 Urbino, 855a
 Urgel, 865a
 Utica, 188
 Uxellodunum, 866a
 Valencia, 868
 Valenciennes, 868a
 Vannes, 870
 Varna, 870
 Veti, 871
 Velletri, 871
 Vollore, 871a
 Venice, 873
 Venlo, 874a
 Verona, 875a
 Viborg, 877a
 Vicenza, 878
 Vienna, 879
 Viennue, 880
 Viseu, 882
 Vyborg, 877a
 Wachtendonk, 132
 Wallingford, 888a
 Wandewash, 889a
 Warrington, 890a
 Warsaw, 891
 Waterford, 892a
 Widdio, 901
 Windsor Castle, 904a
 Wittenberg, 907
 Warzburg, 910a
 Wyborg, 877a
 Xanthus, 911
 York, 913p
 York Town, 914
 Yaffa, 449
 Ypres, 914a
 Zara, 915a
 Zaragoza, 754
 Sieland, 915a
 Siemens, Werner, 813
 Sienpi Tartars, 594
 Sigmaringen, 415
 Silicon, 781a
 Silver Brook, the, 59a
 Simeon, St., 6, 812a
 Simmel, Lambert, 295, 323, 782
 Simonides, 329
 Simonides the Younger, 568a
 Simonis, 554
 Simon Justus, 178
 Simon Magus, 15a, 782
 Simon Zelotes, 145
 Simpson, Dr., 211a
 Simpson River, 150
 Siuab, 782a
 Sindhu, 430a
 Sinfonia, 631a
 Sinjar, 782a
 Sipatri, 770a
 Sipus, 782a
 Sirnagur, 189
 Sirmames, 817a
 Sisapore, 34a
 Sisyphus, 445
 Sithin, Monastery of, 1a
 Sitomagus, 837
 Sixteen-string Jack, 336
 Skeattæ, 229

Skelton, John, 524
 Skinners' Well, 221a
 Slaughter-houses, 1
 Sleepy Academy, 7a
 Slevesholm, 224a
 Slidell and Mason, Messrs., 863a
 Slide-valve, 807a
 Sloane, Sir Hans, 150a, 785a
 Smeaton, 285, 308, 807
 Smith, Adam, 678a
 Smith, F. P., 768, 808
 Smith, Dr. Southwood, 753
 Smith, Sir Culling Eardley, 334
 Smith, Joseph, 479, 862
 Smith, Sir S., 10
 Smith, William, 374
 Smithick, 340a
 Smith O'Brien, 222a
 Smogre, 142a
 Smoke Farthings, 408
 Smutchin, 787
 Snake Island, 46a
 Snell, Willibrod, 489, 850a
 Snia-land, 427
 Snorro Sturleson, 308
 Soane, Sir John, 787
 Soarez, 69a
 Sobieski, John, 677
 Sochaus, Antigonus, 747
 Society for the Improvement of
 Naval Architecture, 775a
 Society for the Relief of Distressed
 Widows, 901a
 Society for the Support and
 Encouragement of Sunday
 Schools, 815
 Society for the Suppression of the
 Slave Trade, 784a
 Socinus, Lælius, 789, 859a
 Socrates, 76, 276, 392, 761a
 Soho Factory, 122
 Solar Spots, 815
 Solis, Juan Diaz de, 40, 672a, 724a
 Solomons, Mr. David, 456
 Solon, 75a, 272a, 392, 480
 Somerset, Lord Protector, 323a
 Somers's Town, London, 501a
 Sons of Homer, 418a
 Sons of Liberty, 174a
 Sons of the Phoenix, 338a
 Soodan, 792
 Soofee Dynasty, 814
 Soofte Dynasty, 657a, 814
 Sooloo Pirates, 663, 791a
 Sophia, Princess, 404a
 Sophia, St., 242
 Sophocles, 291, 847
 Sopron, 616a
 Sopronv, 616a
 Sor, 857a
 Sorbioldunum, 757a
 Sorbon, Robert, 641a, 791a
 Sorvioldunum, 757a
 Sostratus of Cnidus, 662
 Sothic cycle, 312
 Soulouque, 407a
 Sout, Marshal, 356a, 797
 Southcott, Joanna, 793
 Southey, Robert, 676
 South Sea, 633a, 917a
 South Sea Fund, 241a, 793a
 South Shetland, 793a
 South Town, 675
Sovereign of the Seas, 592, 775a
 Spa Fields Riot, 725, 794
 Spalato, 799a
 Spemitres, 656a
 Spandow, 799a
 "Spanish Fury," 51
 Spanish Triumvirate, 446a
 Spanish Wax, 894a
 Spara, 894
 Spartacus, 381, 660, 801
 Speaking Head, 84
 Spear and Nails, Feast of, 341a
 Spener, Philip James, 666a
 Spenser, Edmund, 675a
 Spenser, Mr., 316a
 Spetusippus, 7a
 Spice Islands, 570
 Spielman, or Spielman, Sir J., 271a,
 640
 Spin-gardas, 56
 Spinning-frame, 252a, 802a
 Spinning Jenny, 252a, 802a
 Spinosa, Gabriel de, 767
 Spinoza, 639
 Spiritual Libertine, 487
 Spirituals, 487, 803a
 Spitergiun, 849a
 Spoletiun, 804
 Springhill Independent College,
 430a
 Spurgeon, Rev. C. H., 502a, 818
 Spurzelu, Dr., 664a
 Squaring the Circle, 705
 Ss., Collar of, 241
 Stabledon Hall, Oxford, 338a
 Stabrook, 150a, 275a
 Stadsford, 804a
 Stadford, 804a
 Stafford, Lord, 324
 Stage Coaches, 225, 804a
 Stahl, Ernest, 204a
 Stambul, 242
 Stamenti, 755
 Stauchio, 251a
 Stanhope, Lady Hester, 780
 Stanhope Press, 696a
 Stanislaus, St., 677
 Stanko, 251a
 Stanley, Sir William, 890
 Star-bearers, 118
 Statera, 808a
 Status, 291
 STATUTES:—
 Henry III.
 5 Hen. III. st. 1, 71a
 9 Hen. III. c. 7, 901
 9 Hen. III. c. 12, 71a
 9 Hen. III. c. 14, 39, 880a
 9 Hen. III. c. 15, 144
 9 Hen. III. c. 25, 161, 895
 9 Hen. III. c. 36, 576a
 21 Hen. III., 482
 43 Hen. III., 254
 51 Hen. III. st. 1, 28a
 51 Hen. III. st. 5, c. 6, 908
 51 Hen. III. st. 6, 15a, 71a, 143
 52 Hen. III. c. 10, 253a, 774a
 52 Hen. III. c. 22, 361a
 55 Hen. III. st. 1, c. 3, 895
 Edward I.
 3 Edw. I., 264a
 3 Edw. I. c. 13, 713a
 3 Edw. I. c. 15, 90a
 3 Edw. I. c. 25, 198a
 3 Edw. I. c. 51, 72
 4 Edw. I. st. 2, 249a
 7 Edw. I. st. 2, 576a
 11 Edw. I. s. 13, 52a
 12 Edw. I. c. 5, 887a
 13 Edw. I. c. 1, 328a
 13 Edw. I. c. 4, 422a
 13 Edw. I. c. 5, 541, 563a, 829a
 13 Edw. I. c. 6, 39
 13 Edw. I. c. 30, 605a
 13 Edw. I. c. 34, 318, 713a
 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 19, 13a
 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 29, 633
 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 30, 71a
 13 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 34, 614
 13 Edw. I. st. 2, c. 5, 726
 13 Edw. I. st. 2, c. 6, 241a
 13 Edw. I. st. 5, 342
 25 Edw. I. c. 1, 350a
 25 Edw. I. c. 5, 766a, 829a
 25 Edw. I. c. 6, 766a, 829a
 25 Edw. I. c. 7, 827a
 25 Edw. I. c. 9, 216
 25 Edw. I. c. 14, 39
 27 Edw. I., 229a, 258a, 301a, 571

STATUTES—(continued).

- 27 Edw. I. st. 1, c. 3, 90a
 28 Edw. I. c. 5, 467
 28 Edw. I. c. 7, 216
 28 Edw. I. c. 11, 198a
 28 Edw. I. st. 3, c. 3, 129
 31 Edw. I. c. 1, 693a, 895

Edward II.

- 12 Edw. II. c. 6, 878a
 17 Edw. II. c. 10, 520
 17 Edw. II. c. 11, 899
 17 Edw. II. c. 19, 520
 17 Edw. II. st. 1, 739
 17 Edw. II. st. 2, 880a
 18 Edw. II. st. 1, 361

Edward III.

- 2 Edw. III. c. 2, 633
 2 Edw. III. c. 15, 339a
 5 Edw. III. c. 5, 339a
 9 Edw. III. c. 2, 126a
 9 Edw. III. c. 4, 126a
 9 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5, 324, 633
 9 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1, 673
 10 Edw. III. st. 3, 521a, 815
 11 Edw. III. c. 1, 908a
 14 Edw. III. c. 7, 774a
 14 Edw. III. c. 13, 605a
 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 10, 697
 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12, 161
 14 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 20, 813
 15 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 5, 866
 20 Edw. III. c. 3, 633
 23 Edw. III. c. 1, 867
 23 Edw. III. c. 5, 66a
 23 Edw. III. c. 7, 681
 25 Edw. III. c. 3, 350a
 25 Edw. III. c. 13, 805
 25 Edw. III. st. 1, 473, 589a, 884a
 25 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3, 66a
 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 2, 77, 413a, 579a, 706, 848a
 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 18, 850a
 25 Edw. III. st. 5, c. 23, 499
 25 Edw. III. st. 6, 113a, 122a
 27 Edw. III. c. 554a
 27 Edw. III. c. 13, 910
 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 1, 693a
 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 3, 436
 27 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 8, 370
 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 1, 145a
 27 Edw. III. st. 2, c. 10, 895
 28 Edw. III. c. 2, 887a
 28 Edw. III. c. 5, 442a
 31 Edw. III. c. 3, 846
 31 Edw. III. c. 10, 878
 31 Edw. III. c. 12, 52
 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 11, 13a
 31 Edw. III. st. 1, c. 12, 334, 335
 31 Edw. III. st. 2, 412
 34 Edw. III. c. 1, 241, 459a
 34 Edw. III. c. 10, 66a
 34 Edw. III. c. 20, 243
 36 Edw. III. c. 15, 327a
 37 Edw. III. c. 407a
 37 Edw. III. c. 8, 293a, 521a, 771
 37 Edw. III. c. 9, 521a
 37 Edw. III. c. 10, 521a
 37 Edw. III. c. 11, 521a
 37 Edw. III. c. 12, 521a
 37 Edw. III. c. 13, 521a
 37 Edw. III. c. 14, 521a

Richard II.

- 2 Rich. II. c. 4, 695
 2 Rich. II. c. 5, 761a
 3 Rich. II. c. 3, 113a, 121a
 4 Rich. II. c. 1, 617a
 5 Rich. II. c. 554a
 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 4, 96
 5 Rich. II. st. 2, c. 5, 499
 7 Rich. II. c. 12, 113a
 7 Rich. II. c. 15, 198a
 8 Rich. II. c. 4, 716
 8 Rich. II. c. 5, 510a
 12 Rich. II. c. 5, 53
 12 Rich. II. c. 6, 103
 12 Rich. II. c. 7, 109a, 648a, 681

STATUTES—(continued).

- 12 Rich. II. c. 13, 613a
 13 Rich. II. c. 8, 884a
 13 Rich. II. c. 12, 826a
 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 2, 211a
 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 3, 129
 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 8, 66a, 873
 13 Rich. II. st. 1, c. 13, 368
 15 Rich. II. c. 5, 576a
 15 Rich. II. c. 6, 681
 15 Rich. II. c. 12, 362
 16 Rich. II. c. 4, 495
 16 Rich. II. c. 5, 693a
 17 Rich. II. c. 8, 725a
 20 Rich. II. c. 2, 495

Henry IV.

- 2 Hen. IV. c. 15, 499
 2 Hen. IV. c. 23, 129
 4 Hen. IV. c. 18, 77
 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, 27a, 578a, 673a
 6 Hen. IV. c. 1, 47a
 7 Hen. IV. c. 17, 53, 809a
 11 Hen. IV. c. 2, 436
 11 Hen. IV. c. 7, 813
 13 Hen. IV. c. 3, 495
 13 Hen. IV. c. 7, 725a

Henry V.

- 2 Hen. V. st. 1, c. 2, 400a
 2 Hen. V. st. 1, c. 8, 725a
 3 Hen. V. c. 1, 286a
 4 Hen. V. c. 7, 485a, 698

Henry VI.

- 3 Hen. VI. c. 1, 362
 6 Hen. VI. c. 5, 772a
 8 Hen. VI. 554a
 8 Hen. VI. c. 5, 895
 8 Hen. VI. c. 6, 66, 838a
 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 314a, 359, 362, 471
 8 Hen. VI. c. 11, 53
 10 Hen. VI. c. 2, 471
 11 Hen. VI. c. 12, 894a
 15 Hen. VI. c. 2, 248
 18 Hen. VI. c. 16, 543
 20 Hen. VI. c. 5, 436
 20 Hen. VI. c. 9, 651
 23 Hen. VI. c. 12, 473, 884a
 27 Hen. VI. c. 5, 340, 541, 815a
 31 Hen. VI. c. 4, 668

Edward IV.

- 1 Edw. IV. c. 2, 253a, 775
 3 Edw. IV. c. 2, 248
 3 Edw. IV. c. 4, 383a
 3 Edw. IV. c. 5, 293a
 4 Edw. IV. c. 8, 420
 8 Edw. IV. c. 2, 495
 12 Edw. IV. c. 3, 854a
 17 Edw. IV. c. 2, 339a, 666a
 17 Edw. IV. c. 8, 223
 22 Edw. IV. c. 1, 293a
 22 Edw. IV. c. 6, 819

Richard III.

- 1 Rich. III. c. 2, 114a
 1 Rich. III. c. 3, 90a
 1 Rich. III. c. 9, 134
 1 Rich. III. c. 12, 442a

Henry VII.

- 1 Hen. VII. c. 5, 826a
 3 Hen. VII. c. 1, 806, 846
 3 Hen. VII. c. 3, 90a
 3 Hen. VII. c. 14, 516
 4 Hen. VII. c. 13, 114
 4 Hen. VII. c. 24, 344
 4 & 5 Hen. VII. c. 3, 1
 7 Hen. VII. c. 4, 895
 7 Hen. VII. c. 8, 905
 11 Hen. VII. c. 2, 28a
 11 Hen. VII. c. 4, 548, 895
 11 Hen. VII. c. 9, 897
 11 Hen. VII. c. 10, 114a
 11 Hen. VII. c. 12, 351
 11 Hen. VII. c. 17, 819
 11 Hen. VII. c. 22, 473, 884a
 11 Hen. VII. c. 25, 655a
 12 Hen. VII. c. 5, 161, 548
 19 Hen. VII. c. 7, 879

STATUTES—(continued).

- 25 Hen. VII. c. 20, 239a
 37 Hen. VII. c. 1, 264a
 Henry VIII.
 3 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 52
 3 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 878a
 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11, 665a
 4 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 114, 579a, 747
 5 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 845
 6 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 400a
 7 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 542
 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 5, 665a
 21 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 752
 21 Hen. VIII. c. 5, 13a
 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 675
 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 836
 21 Hen. VIII. c. 21, 660a
 22 Hen. VIII. c. 5, 144
 22 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 131, 676
 22 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 400
 22 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 110, 648a
 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 274a
 23 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 28a, 143
 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5, 772a
 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 161a, 895
 24 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 345a, 347, 409a
 24 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 259a
 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 52a, 241a, 307
 24 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 1
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 161a
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 878a
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 345a
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 432
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15, 134
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19, 52a, 58, 177a, 244, 694a
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, 122a
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, 214a, 234, 612a
 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22, 18a
 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 10a, 214a
 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 47a, 706a
 26 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 328a, 752
 26 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 814
 26 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 668, 752
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 6, 420a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 161a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 10, 482
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 11, 767a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 482a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 15, 177a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 718a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 19, 752
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 24, 301a, 641
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 25, 110, 648a, 681, 909
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 539a, 635a, 887a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 27, 79a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28, 2a
 27 Hen. VIII. c. 34, 739
 28 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 114
 28 Hen. VIII. c. 15, 668
 31 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 368a
 31 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 698
 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 2a, 429a
 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14, 323a, 783, 837
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1, 903
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 52
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 198a
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 752
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24, 421
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 39, 516, 738a
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 40, 665a
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42, 97a
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 43, 44a
 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46, 890a
 33 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 792, 906
 33 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 223, 368, 468
 33 Hen. VIII. c. 11, 161a
 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 129, 516
 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15, 752
 33 Hen. VIII. c. 25, 589a
 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 72
 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 95

STATUTES—(continued).

- 34 & 25 Hen. VIII. c. 26, 370a,
887a
35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, 274
35 Hen. VIII. c. 13, 497
35 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 177a
37 Hen. VIII. c. 4, 200a
37 Hen. VIII. c. 8, 420a
37 Hen. VIII. c. 9, 437a, 866
37 Hen. VIII. c. 12, 841a
37 Hen. VIII. c. 16, 475a

Edward VI.

- 1 Edw. VI. c. 3, 110, 784
1 Edw. VI. c. 12, 10a, 66, 131
1 Edw. VI. c. 14, 208a
1 & 2 Edw. VI. c. 3, 867
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, 10a, 606a
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 3, 692
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 10, 236
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 11, 826a
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 12, 841a
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 13, 305
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 15, 66a, 473
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 19, 484a
2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21, 542
3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 5, 725a
3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 8, 772a
3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 10, 423, 545a
3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 11, 178
3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 16, 110
4 & 5 Edw. VI. c. 25, 28a
5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 1, 11
5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 11, 289
5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14, 350a
5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 16, 617
5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 20, 47a
5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25, 488
7 Edw. VI. c. 5, 829a
7 Edw. VI. c. 7, 72
7 Edw. VI. c. 17, 300

Mary.

- 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, 11
1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 6, 229a
1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 10, 79a
1 Mary, sess. 3, c. 1, 706
1 Mary, sess. 3, c. 3, 300
1 Mary, sess. 3, c. 4, 516, 738a
1 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, 177a
1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 2, 293a
1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 4, 400
1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 5, 878a
1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, 10a,
52a, 244, 307, 576a, 814
2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 4, 47a
2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 8, 726a
2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 9, 488
2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 11, 223
2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, c. 20, 475a
3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, c. 2, 466a

Elizabeth.

- 1 Eliz. c. 1, 10a, 52a, 177a, 244,
307, 412, 413a, 576a
1 Eliz. c. 2, 11, 323a, 716
1 Eliz. c. 4, 47a, 79a
5 Eliz. c. 1, 693a
5 Eliz. c. 4, 55, 66a, 473, 771, 884
5 Eliz. c. 5, 484a, 591
5 Eliz. c. 8, 826a
5 Eliz. c. 9, 655a
5 Eliz. c. 14, 351
5 Eliz. c. 16, 906
5 Eliz. c. 18, 391, 506a, 512
5 Eliz. c. 20, 400
8 Eliz. c. 13, 108
8 Eliz. c. 15, 259a
13 Eliz. c. 2, 22, 156
13 Eliz. c. 7, 95
13 Eliz. c. 8, 437a
13 Eliz. c. 9, 772a
13 Eliz. c. 19, 293a
13 Eliz. c. 29, 171a, 632
14 Eliz. c. 5, 110, 648a
18 Eliz. c. 5, 435a
18 Eliz. c. 8, 713a
18 Eliz. c. 12, 605a
23 Eliz. c. 1, 729

STATUTES—(continued).

- 23 Eliz. c. 5, 442a
23 Eliz. c. 8, 894a
23 Eliz. c. 9, 498a
27 Eliz. c. 1, 588a
27 Eliz. c. 2, 729
27 Eliz. c. 8, 335
27 Eliz. c. 10, 435a
27 Eliz. c. 11, 484a
27 Eliz. c. 13, 422a
31 Eliz. c. 1, 335
31 Eliz. c. 5, 435a
31 Eliz. c. 7, 252
33 Eliz. c. 8, 15a
35 Eliz. c. 1, 243a
35 Eliz. c. 2, 729
35 Eliz. c. 6, 548
35 Eliz. c. 7, 110, 484a
37 Eliz. c. 8, 52
39 Eliz. c. 4, 110, 407, 566, 847a
43 Eliz. c. 1, 631a
43 Eliz. c. 2, 648a, 681, 909
43 Eliz. c. 4, 201a
43 Eliz. c. 12, 437a
43 Eliz. c. 13, 126
43 Eliz. c. 14, 72

James I.

- 1 James I. c. 2, 859
1 James I. c. 4, 729
1 James I. c. 6, 884a
1 James I. c. 12, 792, 906
1 James I. c. 18, 15a
1 James I. c. 25, 420, 621a, 815
1 James I. c. 26, 752
2 James I. c. 14, 240a
2 James I. c. 31, 670
3 James I. c. 4, 33a
3 James I. c. 15, 240a
3 James I. c. 21, 127
4 James I. c. 5, 294, 809a
21 James I. c. 3, 571a
21 James I. c. 7, 294, 810
21 James I. c. 19, 95
21 James I. c. 20, 819a
21 James I. c. 27, 435
21 James I. c. 28, 103, 752

Charles I.

- 1 Charles I. c. 1, 816
3 Charles I. c. 1, 121, 543a, 739
13 Charles I. c. 11, 413a
16 Charles I. c. 1, 850
16 Charles I. c. 6, 560a
16 Charles I. c. 10, 693, 806
16 Charles I. c. 14, 324, 775a
16 Charles I. c. 15, 806
16 Charles I. c. 19, 895
16 Charles I. c. 20, 469a
16 Charles I. c. 27, 122a

Charles II.

- 12 Charles II. c. 4, 617a, 908a
12 Charles II. c. 11, 346
12 Charles II. c. 18, 380a, 591
12 Charles II. c. 22, 90a
12 Charles II. c. 23, 28a, 265a, 830
12 Charles II. c. 24, 23a, 28a, 228,
289a, 335a, 343, 469a, 703a, 738a,
739, 784, 890a
12 Charles II. c. 25, 488, 905
12 Charles II. c. 34, 842a
12 Charles II. c. 35, 692
13 Charles II. c. 1, 693a
13 Charles II. c. 3, 615a
13 Charles II. c. 6, 563a
13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 2, 122a
13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 5, 661
13 Charles II. st. 1, c. 15, 615a
13 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1, 579, 607
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 3, 563a
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 4, 11, 272,
284a, 324
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 10, 207, 408
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 11, 498a
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 12, 631a
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 22, 577a
13 & 14 Charles II. c. 23, 847a
15 Charles II. c. 1, 726a, 855a

STATUTES—(continued).

- 15 Charles II. c. 4, 563a
15 Charles II. c. 7, 248
15 Charles II. c. 9, 813
15 Charles II. c. 10, 813
15 Charles II. c. 11, 488
15 Charles II. c. 15, 32a
16 Charles II. c. 1, 850
16 Charles II. c. 4, 243a
16 Charles II. c. 6, 368
16 & 17 Charles II. c. 1, 244
17 Charles II. c. 2, 346
17 & 18 Charles II. c. 6, 11
18 Charles II. c. 3, 577a, 847a
18 Charles II. c. 4, 158, 908a
19 Charles II. c. 3, 501
20 Charles II. c. 3, 272a
22 Charles II. c. 1, 243a
22 Charles II. c. 8, 161, 248
22 & 23 Charles II. c. 1, 255, 532
22 & 23 Charles II. c. 9, 805
22 & 23 Charles II. c. 10, 901a
22 & 23 Charles II. c. 25, 368a
25 Charles II. c. 2, c. 163, 729,
833
29 Charles II. c. 3, 903
29 Charles II. c. 7, 541, 816
29 Charles II. c. 9, 159a, 412
30 Charles II. st. 1, c. 3, 153
30 Charles II. st. 2, c. 1, 346, 643a,
729
31 Charles II. c. 2, 90a, 324, 400a,
693a
32 Charles II. c. 1, 158a
35 Charles II. c. 2, 284a

James II.

- 1 James II. c. 4, 814, 842a

William & Mary.

- 1 Will. & Mary, c. 5, 580a
1 Will. & Mary, c. 6, 249
1 Will. & Mary, c. 8, 33a
1 Will. & Mary, c. 12, 248
1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, 243a,
284a, 346, 607, 716, 729
1 Will. & Mary, c. 21, 264a,
391
1 Will. & Mary, c. 27, 539a
1 Will. & Mary, c. 30, 565, 578a
1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 10,
207a, 408
1 Will. & Mary, sess. 1, c. 18,
10a
1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 2,
115, 121a, 284a, 661, 729, 739,
829a
1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 6, 830
2 Will. & Mary, c. 6, 253a
2 Will. & Mary, sess. 2, c. 4, 617a
3 Will. & Mary, c. 12, 884a
3 & 4 Will. & Mary, c. 9, 114
4 Will. & Mary, c. 1, 476a
4 Will. & Mary, c. 5, 905
4 Will. & Mary, c. 25, 698
4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 18, 435a
4 & 5 Will. & Mary, c. 24, 114
5 Will. & Mary, c. 7, 265a
5 Will. & Mary, c. 21, 805
5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 22, 804a
6 Will. & Mary, c. 2, 643a

William III.

- 6 & 7 Will. III. c. 6, 87a, 122,
542a, 718a, 805, 901a
6 & 7 Will. III. c. 14, 114
6 & 7 Will. III. c. 18, 137, 382a,
904
7 Will. III. c. 3, 77
7 Will. III. c. 13, 421a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 1, 229a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 3, 413a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 6, 158a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 18, 908a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 25, 21
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 27, 588a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 34, 18a
7 & 8 Will. III. c. 37, 576a
8 Will. III. c. 8, 673

STATUTES—(continued).

- 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 20, 87a, 122, 158a
 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 21, 482a
 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 22, 161
 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 26, 229a
 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27, 75, 501, 752
 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7, 345
 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 15, 56a
 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 23, 899
 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 27, 407
 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 32, 127, 412, 851
 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 45, 137, 382a
 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 14, 121
 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 18, 382a
 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 7, 668
 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20, 908a
 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, 10, 429, 641
 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 7, 150a
 13 Will. III. c. 5, 265a
 13 Will. III. c. 6, 5, 404a

Anne.

- 1 Anne, c. 3, 229a
 1 Anne, c. 7, 653a
 1 Anne, sess. 1, c. 7, 908
 2 & 3 Anne, c. 4, 719
 2 & 3 Anne, c. 11, 706a
 3 & 4 Anne, c. 10, 409a
 4 Anne, c. 6, 265a
 4 Anne, c. 8, 10a
 4 Anne, c. 14, 145
 4 & 5 Anne, c. 20, 308, 515a
 5 Anne, c. 5, 11
 5 Anne, c. 6, 114
 5 Anne, c. 7, 11
 5 Anne, c. 8, 643a, 644a, 651, 765a
 5 Anne, c. 30, 150a
 6 Anne, c. 7, 10a, 698
 6 Anne, c. 11, 390a, 859
 6 Anne, c. 26, 334a
 6 Anne, c. 35, 719
 6 Anne, c. 37, 32a
 6 Anne, c. 41, 515a
 7 Anne, c. 12, 38a
 7 Anne, c. 20, 719
 7 Anne, c. 21, 844a
 8 Anne, c. 9, 53, 176, 805
 8 Anne, c. 12, 53
 8 Anne, c. 14, 720
 8 Anne, c. 19, 133a, 245a
 9 Anne, c. 6, 482a, 84a
 9 Anne, c. 10, 692, 692a
 9 Anne, c. 14, 398
 9 Anne, c. 15, 72, 793a
 9 Anne, c. 18, 71a
 9 Anne, c. 21, 53
 9 Anne, c. 23, 34a
 9 Anne, c. 26, 121
 10 Anne, c. 2, 10a
 10 Anne, c. 6, 72
 10 Anne, c. 19, 16, 590a, 638a, 805
 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 16, 364a, 437a, 866
 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 18, 910
 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 23, 110
 13 Anne, c. 7, 762

George I.

- 1 Geo. I. c. 12, 854a
 1 Geo. I. c. 14, 563a
 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 5, 725a
 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 25, 592
 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 38, 643a, 770a
 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 51, 10a
 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 54, 765a
 3 Geo. I. c. 7, 854a
 3 Geo. I. c. 9, 793a
 4 Geo. I. c. 2, 847a
 4 Geo. I. c. 11, 835a
 5 Geo. I. c. 4, 762
 5 Geo. I. c. 6, 607

STATUTES—(continued).

- 5 Geo. I. c. 27, 66a
 6 Geo. I. c. 4, 793a
 6 Geo. I. c. 18, 153a
 6 Geo. I. c. 23, 847a
 7 Geo. I. c. 1, 793a
 7 Geo. I. c. 2, 793a
 8 Geo. I. c. 6, 18a, 655a
 8 Geo. I. c. 22, 351
 8 Geo. I. c. 24, 668
 9 Geo. I. c. 18, 607
 9 Geo. I. c. 22, 48a, 125, 838a
 10 Geo. I. c. 2, 55
 10 Geo. I. c. 10, 830
 12 Geo. I. c. 29, 429a
 12 Geo. I. c. 30, 125
 12 Geo. I. c. 32, 8

George II.

- 2 Geo. II. c. 25, 655a
 2 Geo. II. c. 28, 351, 488
 4 Geo. II. c. 25, 327a, 716
 4 Geo. II. c. 28, 720
 6 Geo. II. c. 7, 281a
 6 Geo. II. c. 87, 577a
 7 Geo. II. c. 8, 809a
 8 Geo. II. c. 6, 719
 8 Geo. II. c. 13, 327a
 8 Geo. II. c. 16, 422a
 9 Geo. II. c. 5, 792a, 906a
 9 Geo. II. c. 23, 380a, 803a
 9 Geo. II. c. 36, 576a
 10 Geo. II. c. 8, 809a
 10 Geo. II. c. 28, 110, 281a, 488
 10 Geo. II. c. 35, 565
 11 Geo. II. c. 22, 389a
 12 Geo. II. c. 26, 805a
 12 Geo. II. c. 27, 633
 12 Geo. II. c. 36, 133a
 13 Geo. II. c. 19, 368
 13 Geo. II. c. 24, 110
 15 Geo. II. c. 30, 520
 16 Geo. II. c. 8, 803a
 16 Geo. II. c. 31, 697a
 17 Geo. II. c. 5, 110, 351a, 867
 18 Geo. II. c. 15, 97a
 18 Geo. II. c. 17, 610a
 18 Geo. II. c. 26, 830
 19 Geo. II. c. 12, 382a
 19 Geo. II. c. 21, 819a
 19 Geo. II. c. 28, 762
 19 Geo. II. c. 34, 786a
 19 Geo. II. c. 39, 765a
 20 Geo. II. c. 3, 904
 20 Geo. II. c. 30, 429a
 20 Geo. II. c. 42, 117a
 20 Geo. II. c. 43, 220, 253a, 765a
 20 Geo. II. c. 52, 41a, 125
 21 Geo. II. c. 10, 904
 21 Geo. II. c. 28, 884a
 22 Geo. II. c. 33, 253a, 592, 819a
 22 Geo. II. c. 45, 809a
 22 Geo. II. c. 46, 18a
 23 Geo. II. c. 11, 655a
 23 Geo. II. c. 13, 66a
 24 Geo. II. c. 23, 617a, 912
 24 Geo. II. c. 48, 560a
 25 Geo. II. c. 29, 249a
 26 Geo. II. c. 22, 150a, 405, 785a
 26 Geo. II. c. 33, 96, 347, 542a
 30 Geo. II. c. 25, 563a
 31 Geo. II. c. 22, 617
 31 Geo. II. c. 26, 563a
 31 Geo. II. c. 42, 125

George III.

- 2 Geo. III. c. 20, 563a
 4 Geo. III. c. 18, 201a
 4 Geo. III. c. 24, 359a
 5 Geo. III. c. 12, 41, 805
 5 Geo. III. c. 11, 41, 805
 6 Geo. III. c. 19, 333a
 6 Geo. III. c. 53, 5
 7 Geo. III. c. 7, 318a
 7 Geo. III. c. 38, 327a
 7 Geo. III. c. 40, 855a
 7 Geo. III. c. 43, 171a
 7 Geo. III. c. 46, 860

STATUTES—(continued).

- 9 Geo. III. c. 29, 565
 10 Geo. III. c. 18, 286a
 10 Geo. III. c. 39, 548a
 12 Geo. III. c. 2, 324, 542a
 12 Geo. III. c. 11, 739
 12 Geo. III. c. 20, 65
 12 Geo. III. c. 61, 398a
 13 Geo. III. c. 43, 249
 14 Geo. III. c. 19, 860
 14 Geo. III. c. 58, 471
 15 Geo. III. c. 32, 252
 16 Geo. III. c. 6, 610a
 16 Geo. III. c. 43, 847a
 17 Geo. III. c. 29, 15a
 17 Geo. III. c. 39, 771
 17 Geo. III. c. 50, 79, 488
 17 Geo. III. c. 57, 327a
 19 Geo. III. c. 35, 842a
 19 Geo. III. c. 44, 563a
 19 Geo. III. c. 51, 488
 19 Geo. III. c. 56, 79
 19 Geo. III. c. 70, 429a
 19 Geo. III. c. 74, 847a
 21 Geo. III. c. 49, 816
 22 Geo. III. c. 33, 805
 22 Geo. III. c. 41, 315
 22 Geo. III. c. 45, 243a
 22 Geo. III. c. 63, 765a
 22 Geo. III. c. 77, 421
 22 Geo. III. c. 82, 123a, 546, 738a
 23 Geo. III. c. 15, 301
 23 Geo. III. c. 28, 254
 23 Geo. III. c. 49, 715a
 23 Geo. III. c. 51, 400
 23 Geo. III. c. 62, 805
 23 Geo. III. c. 67, 122
 23 Geo. III. c. 82, 826
 24 Geo. III. c. 7, 715a
 24 Geo. III. c. 24, 143a
 24 Geo. III. c. 25, 132a, 306a, 527a
 24 Geo. III. c. 31, 420a
 24 Geo. III. c. 43, 368a
 24 Geo. III. c. 53, 673
 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 25, 129
 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38, 830, 904
 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 41, 488
 25 Geo. III. c. 30, 776a
 25 Geo. III. c. 44, 771a
 25 Geo. III. c. 50, 368a
 25 Geo. III. c. 51, 692
 25 Geo. III. c. 75, 122a
 26 Geo. III. c. 9, 776a
 26 Geo. III. c. 19, 910
 26 Geo. III. c. 25, 220
 26 Geo. III. c. 49, 654a
 26 Geo. III. c. 59, 905
 26 Geo. III. c. 107, 563a
 27 Geo. III. c. 13, 264a, 827a
 29 Geo. III. c. 9, 776a
 29 Geo. III. c. 68, 488
 30 Geo. III. c. 48, 159a
 31 Geo. III. c. 4, 248
 31 Geo. III. c. 25, 715a
 31 Geo. III. c. 32, 5, 729
 32 Geo. III. c. 3, 771a
 32 Geo. III. c. 56, 545a, 771
 33 Geo. III. c. 4, 32
 33 Geo. III. c. 49, 129
 33 Geo. III. c. 54, 362
 33 Geo. III. c. 66, 485a
 34 Geo. III. c. 11, 122a
 34 Geo. III. c. 82, 32a
 35 Geo. III. c. 13, 830
 35 Geo. III. c. 40, 402
 35 Geo. III. c. 55, 7155
 35 Geo. III. c. 102, 89a
 35 Geo. III. c. 124, 908a
 36 Geo. III. c. 7, 365a
 36 Geo. III. c. 8, 365a
 36 Geo. III. c. 52, 433
 36 Geo. III. c. 123, 905
 36 Geo. III. c. 124, 286a
 37 Geo. III. c. 3, 563a
 37 Geo. III. c. 105, 904

STATUTES—(continued).

- 38 Geo. III. c. 24, 892
 38 Geo. III. c. 60, 476a
 38 Geo. III. c. 69, 805a
 39 Geo. III. c. 13, 430
 39 Geo. III. c. 79, 362
 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 47, 859a
 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67, 440a, 643a, 644, 651
 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 77, 565
 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 83, 703a, 903
 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93, 413a
 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 99, 649a
 40 Geo. III. c. 38, 859a
 40 Geo. III. c. 15, 195a
 41 Geo. III. c. 52, 243a
 41 Geo. III. c. 76, 485a
 41 Geo. III. c. 79, 612a
 41 Geo. III. c. 107, 245a
 41 Geo. III. c. 109, 892
 42 Geo. III. c. 34, 904
 42 Geo. III. c. 42, 430
 42 Geo. III. c. 90, 563a
 42 Geo. III. c. 116, 476a
 43 Geo. III. c. 43, 88
 43 Geo. III. c. 58, 435
 43 Geo. III. c. 119, 203a
 43 Geo. III. c. 122, 430
 44 Geo. III. c. 43, 782
 44 Geo. III. c. 54, 883a
 44 Geo. III. c. 98, 805
 45 Geo. III. c. 15, 430
 45 Geo. III. c. 30, 719
 45 Geo. III. c. 89, 715a
 45 Geo. III. c. 101, 576a
 45 Geo. III. c. 127, 846
 46 Geo. III. c. 65, 430
 46 Geo. III. c. 142, 908
 47 Geo. III. c. 36, 784a
 48 Geo. III. c. 42, 286a
 48 Geo. III. c. 55, 904
 48 Geo. III. c. 96, 519a
 48 Geo. III. c. 104, 667a
 48 Geo. III. c. 110, 412a
 48 Geo. III. c. 149, 542a, 805
 49 Geo. III. c. 120, 563a
 50 Geo. III. c. 41, 407
 50 Geo. III. c. 48, 804a
 50 Geo. III. c. 65, 350a, 908
 51 Geo. III. c. 13, 784a
 51 Geo. III. c. 124, 429a
 52 Geo. III. c. 39, 851a
 52 Geo. III. c. 62, 814
 52 Geo. III. c. 143, 673
 52 Geo. III. c. 146, 718a
 52 Geo. III. c. 157, 843
 53 Geo. III. c. 24, 507, 877a
 53 Geo. III. c. 40, 66a, 884a
 53 Geo. III. c. 102, 437
 53 Geo. III. c. 115, 344a
 53 Geo. III. c. 155, 306a, 432a
 53 Geo. III. c. 160, 10a, 127, 851
 54 Geo. III. c. 96, 55
 54 Geo. III. c. 108, 158a
 54 Geo. III. c. 145, 77
 54 Geo. III. c. 146, 413a
 54 Geo. III. c. 156, 245a
 55 Geo. III. c. 26, 248
 55 Geo. III. c. 59, 344a
 55 Geo. III. c. 91, 692
 55 Geo. III. c. 159, 401
 55 Geo. III. c. 184, 52a, 665a, 805
 55 Geo. III. c. 185, 804a
 56 Geo. III. c. 98, 241a, 721
 56 Geo. III. c. 99, 317a
 56 Geo. III. c. 194, 52
 57 Geo. III. c. 19, 362
 57 Geo. III. c. 75, 907a
 57 Geo. III. c. 99, 675
 57 Geo. III. c. 105, 758a
 57 Geo. III. c. 130, 758a
 58 Geo. III. c. 20, 610a
 59 Geo. III. c. 7, 265
 59 Geo. III. c. 12, 909

STATUTES—(continued).

- 59 Geo. III. c. 35, 459
 59 Geo. III. c. 46, 71a
 59 Geo. III. c. 52, 840a
 59 Geo. III. c. 53, 830
 59 Geo. III. c. 69, 328, 350
 60 Geo. III. c. 6, 365a
 60 Geo. III. c. 8, 127
 60 Geo. III. c. 80, 486a
 George IV.
 1 Geo. IV. c. 57, 907a
 1 Geo. IV. c. 116, 400
 1 Geo. IV. c. 119, 437
 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 2, 610a
 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 23, 892
 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 28, 20a
 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, 519a
 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 37, 840a
 3 Geo. IV. c. 18, 534a
 3 Geo. IV. c. 60, 248a
 3 Geo. IV. c. 75, 542a
 3 Geo. IV. c. 114, 368
 4 Geo. IV. c. 11, 904
 4 Geo. IV. c. 17, 542a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 31, 819a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 50, 503a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 52, 320, 814a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 54, 838a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, 697a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, 96, 542a
 4 Geo. IV. c. 94, 803a
 4 & 5 Geo. IV. c. 156, 834a
 5 Geo. IV. c. 17, 784a
 5 Geo. IV. c. 47, 908a
 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, 71a, 72, 161, 693, 895
 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, 110, 351a, 837
 5 Geo. IV. c. 97, 66a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, 328a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 49, 668
 6 Geo. IV. c. 50, 459
 6 Geo. IV. c. 60, 517
 6 Geo. IV. c. 78, 481, 705a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 79, 441
 6 Geo. IV. c. 80, 803a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 91, 153a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 104, 905a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 105, 383a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 108, 786a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 125, 667a
 6 Geo. IV. c. 129, 846a
 7 Geo. IV. c. 57, 437
 7 Geo. IV. c. 64, 90a
 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, 811a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18, 538a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 24, 501a, 855a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, 114, 125, 423a, 838a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28, 65, 66, 835a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, 565, 633, 726a, 747
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, 144a, 526
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31, 423a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 55, 805
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 70, 556a
 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 71, 429a
 9 Geo. IV. c. 16, 95
 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, 284a, 579, 833
 9 Geo. IV. c. 18, 282
 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, 44a, 129, 221a, 255, 336a, 413a, 579a, 713a, 848a
 9 Geo. IV. c. 32, 18a, 145
 9 Geo. IV. c. 41, 519a
 9 Geo. IV. c. 42, 145
 9 Geo. IV. c. 54, 114
 9 Geo. IV. c. 59, 315
 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, 248a, 785a
 9 Geo. IV. c. 61, 488
 9 Geo. IV. c. 66, 479
 9 Geo. IV. c. 92, 758a
 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, 10a, 325a, 579, 643a, 729
 10 Geo. IV. c. 8, 362
 10 Geo. IV. c. 35, 556a
 10 Geo. IV. c. 44, 678a, 892

STATUTES—(continued).

- 10 Geo. IV. c. 50, 908
 10 Geo. IV. c. 71, 441
 11 Geo. IV. c. 16, 482a, 826a
 11 Geo. IV. c. 17, 534a
 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 66, 351
 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70, 335, 467, 887a
 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 73, 487
 William IV.
 1 Will. IV. c. 2, 717a
 1 Will. IV. c. 17, 168a
 1 Will. IV. c. 25, 219
 1 Will. IV. c. 51, 28a, 265a
 1 Will. IV. c. 64, 28a
 1 Will. IV. c. 66, 673
 1 Will. IV. c. 69, 459a
 1 Will. IV. c. 70, 52, 206a, 706
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 13, 842a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 17, 512a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 19, 176
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22, 401, 407, 645a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 30, 905a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32, 368a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 37, 545a, 884a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41, 241a
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 56, 77
 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 76, 92
 2 Will. IV. c. 1, 350a, 908
 2 Will. IV. c. 34, 229a
 2 Will. IV. c. 39, 478a
 2 Will. IV. c. 45, 200, 315, 325a, 719
 2 Will. IV. c. 49, 698
 2 Will. IV. c. 53, 698
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 19, 300
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 45, 717a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 54, 344a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 62, 420a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65, 717a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 68, 368a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 74, 803a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75, 44a, 580
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, 441, 717a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 92, 275, 694a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 115, 729a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 120, 894a
 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 123, 351
 3 Will. IV. c. 11, 810
 3 Will. IV. c. 15, 291a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 9, 58
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 22, 772a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 23, 16
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, 253a, 720
 3 & 4 Will. c. 37, 9a, 50, 123, 189, 223a, 247a, 279a, 290, 293, 295a, 318, 342a, 464, 464a, 465, 627, 713a, 853a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 39, 421a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 52, 275, 458a, 694a, 698
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, 56a, 459
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 48, 104a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 52, 281a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 53, 783a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54, 591
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 57, 34a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, 318a, 325a, 784
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74, 328a, 344
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, 22, 306a, 527a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. 94, 546
 3 & 4 Will. IV. 99, 264
 3 & 4 Will. IV. 101, 830
 3 & 4 Will. IV. 103, 339
 3 & 4 Will. IV. 105, 289a
 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 106, 77
 4 Will. IV. c. 15, 334, 826
 4 Will. IV. c. 36, 195a
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 13, 786a
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 15, 335
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 26, 404, 580

STATUTES—(continued).

4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 49, 161, 895
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 60, 805
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, 319a, 681, 909
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 90, 123
 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95, 793
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 24, 328, 695
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 29, 95
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 30, 782
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 32, 830
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 37, 758a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 38, 697a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 43, 241a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 53, 319a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 18a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 59, 108a, 156, 227, 260
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 62, 655a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 63, 895
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65, 482a
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 325a, 437, 579
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 81, 747
 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, 646
 6 Will. IV. c. 4, 747
 6 Will. IV. c. 14, 95a
 6 Will. IV. c. 19, 299a, 635
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 29, 295a
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 30, 336a, 550
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37, 15a, 71a, 816
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 59, 327a
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 66, 517
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 67, 782
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71, 841a
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77, 57a, 306a
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, 284a, 542a
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, 121a, 542a, 718a
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 97, 617
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 102, 815
 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106, 806
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 9, 566a
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 26, 903
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 69, 841a
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 84, 351
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 87, 727
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 88, 668
 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 91, 670, 726
Victoria.
 1 Vict. c. 2, 219
 1 Vict. c. 22, 542a, 718a
 1 Vict. c. 23, 697a
 1 Vict. c. 26, 21
 1 Vict. c. 32, 692a
 1 Vict. c. 33, 692a
 1 Vict. c. 34, 692a
 1 Vict. c. 35, 359a, 692a
 1 Vict. c. 36, 692a
 1 Vict. c. 38, 71a
 1 Vict. c. 46, 546
 1 Vict. c. 49, 534a
 1 Vict. c. 66, 227, 260
 1 Vict. c. 71, 782
 1 Vict. c. 76, 692a
 1 Vict. c. 85, 532
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20, 706a
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 38, 867
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56, 441, 681
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, 438
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 64, 841a
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 77, 18a
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79, 645a
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94, 716
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98, 532, 711
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, 113a, 675
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, 429a, 556a
 1 & 2 Vict. c. 120, 841
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 24, 143a
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 37, 865
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 45, 711
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, 286a, 368, 678a
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 52, 359a, 653a
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58, 806

STATUTES—(continued).

2 & 3 Vict. c. 62, 841a
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 80, 632
 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93, 563a
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 15, 841a
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17, 830
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 29, 436a, 867
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 72, 542a
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77, 389a
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 85, 207a
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 86, 221a
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 97, 711
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108, 579
 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, 307
 4 Vict. c. 22, 114
 4 & 5 Vict. c. 22, 651
 4 & 5 Vict. c. 24, 867
 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, 878a
 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, 307, 706a
 4 & 5 Vict. c. 52, 199a
 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56, 273, 713a, 726
 5 Vict. c. 5, 8, 334, 783a
 5 Vict. c. 14, 243a, 785a
 5 Vict. c. 22, 347
 5 Vict. sess. 2, c. 25, 803a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 5, 877a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 22, 467a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, 325a, 430
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 38, 459a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, 245a, 291a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 47, 347, 380a, 828, 840a, 842a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 54, 841a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 63, 548a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 79, 804a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, 231a, 565, 907a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, 245a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 403a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107, 319a
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, 437
 5 & 6 Vict. c. 122, 95
 6 Vict. c. 18, 719
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65, 245a
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68, 835
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, 77a
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 79, 633
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 83, 249a
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 85, 906a
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 90, 612a
 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, 274, 487
 7 Vict. c. 2, 14a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12, 327a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, 339
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 124, 350a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 32, 94a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 53, 813a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66, 32a, 589a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 76, 274
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83, 758a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, 437
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 97, 201a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 102, 716, 729a
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, 457
 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113, 149a
 8 Vict. c. 12, 347, 828
 8 Vict. c. 18, 476
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 4, 430
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 6, 382a
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 12, 781a, 894a
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16, 457
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, 711
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 25, 547a
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 37, 95
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, 707
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 76, 52a, 483
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, 681
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 90, 227
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, 482
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, 368
 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, 519a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, 248a, 326, 785a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 25, 532
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38, 105a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 48, 67a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54, 235

STATUTES—(continued).

9 & 10 Vict. c. 57, 711
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 59, 456
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62, 278a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, 814
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, 681
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 71, 391
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 73, 841a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, 105, 753
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 84, 519a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 87, 105a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, 240a, 252a, 253, 253a
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 96, 753
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 99, 910
 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105, 711
 10 Vict. c. 27, 405
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 29, 339a
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34, 753
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 37, 328
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 43, 519a
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61, 753
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66, 838a
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 78, 457
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 83, 32a, 590
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 104, 841a
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108, 94, 123, 535a
 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, 681
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 8, 430
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 29, 368a
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45, 457, 904
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 49, 816
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, 129, 735
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 78, 52
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 97, 814
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98, 661
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, 105a
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, 681
 11 & 12 Vict. c. 123, 613a, 753
 12 Vict. c. 1, 335a
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, 591
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 77, 321
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101, 252a, 516, 635
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, 681
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, 95, 328a, 884a
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 108, 457, 904
 12 & 13 Vict. c. 111, 613a, 753
 13 Vict. c. 2, 441
 13 Vict. c. 23, 340
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 9, 143a
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21, 807
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 26, 668
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 52, 195a, 753
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54, 339a
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 60, 230a
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, 252a
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 64, 144a
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65, 487, 488
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 93, 554
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97, 805
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98, 113a, 675
 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104, 245a
 14 Vict. c. 11, 55
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11, 771a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 12, 430
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 19, 711a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28, 753
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 34, 753
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36, 421, 904
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, 402
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 50, 753
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 429a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 60, 307, 729a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 61, 559, 786
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 62, 840a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 64, 711
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 77, 105a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 591
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 83, 52, 516
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 89, 195a
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 96, 554
 14 & 15 Vict. c. 100, 15a, 655a
 15 Vict. c. 12, 327a
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 12, 438

STATUTES—(continued).

15 & 16 Vict. c. 20, 430
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24, 903
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 29, 462
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 44, 645a
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 50, 563a
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54, 253
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 56, 662
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 72, 602a
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 77, 95
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 80, 546
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, 733
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 86, 200
 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87, 200, 507
 16 Vict. c. 21, 175
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 23, 895a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, 16a, 401
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, 430, 441a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 39, 787
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41, 753
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46, 898
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 47, 105a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 48, 229a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, 483, 813a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, 715a, 805
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 63, 16, 599a, 805
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, 350
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70, 520
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 73, 225, 592
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83, 906a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, 303a, 433
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, 519a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 98, 200
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99, 66, 652a, 839a, 848
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100, 867
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102, 229a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 106, 830
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, 264a, 740
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119, 118a, 368
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 127, 401
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128, 753, 786
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129, 667a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 131, 591
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 133, 563a
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134, 753
 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, 201a
 17 Vict. c. 16, 253
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 5, 591
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10, 430
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 13, 563
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, 711a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 33, 806a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 36, 719
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 38, 363
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 59, 765a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, 288a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80, 718a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, 338a, 632a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83, 805
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86, 28a, 716
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, 364a, 437a, 806
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 95, 129
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96, 385, 673, 805a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 99, 295a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, 667a, 910
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112, 788
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 117, 321a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 119, 95
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 123, 311a
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, 56a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 9, 830
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 20, 430
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 21, 814, 830
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 27, 599a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 32, 806
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 38, 803a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41, 274
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 43, 21
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, 823
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60, 385, 805a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, 363
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70, 487, 498, 846a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 72, 895a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 96, 264a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 97, 264a, 617a

STATUTES—(continued).

18 & 19 Vict. c. 101, 633
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 116, 753
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 118, 28a, 816
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, 290a, 502a, 559
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, 753
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 124, 201a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 127, 675
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 128, 753
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 132, 473a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133, 457, 491a
 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2, 678a
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 3, 632a
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47, 457, 491a, 904
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 58, 719
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 64, 400, 521a, 815
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, 678a
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 79, 95a
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83, 226
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86, 334a
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107, 786
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, 253
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, 542a
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120, 328a, 482
 19 & 20 Vict. c. 196, 395a
 20 Vict. c. 6, 430
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 3, 66, 653, 843
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 14, 457, 491a, 904
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 19, 95a
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 47, 834
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48, 435
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, 149a, 361a
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 60, 95a
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 61, 814, 830
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, 520
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72, 678a
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 73, 786
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 76, 201a
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, 13a, 14a, 307, 698
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 84, 298
 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, 16, 285a, 351, 554, 694a
 21 Vict. c. 15, 803a
 21 Vict. c. 16, 740
 21 Vict. c. 20, 205
 21 Vict. c. 26, 326a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 26, 421a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48, 5, 33a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 49, 326a, 454a, 643a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60, 457, 491a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, 321, 476a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 77, 482
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 89, 519a, 520
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, 300, 549a, 817
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 96, 321a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 97, 129
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98, 129a, 753
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 99, 150, 706a
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, 363
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, 290a, 502a, 559, 834
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, 129, 306a, 326a, 434
 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108, 285a
 22 Vict. c. 26, 816a
 22 Vict. c. 27, 673a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 18, 430a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21, 334a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36, 665a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40, 592, 720a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42, 720a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 56, 895a
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 57, 253
 22 & 23 Vict. c. 61, 285a
 23 Vict. c. 14, 430a
 23 Vict. c. 18, 705a
 23 Vict. c. 22, 311a
 23 Vict. c. 27, 488, 717a, 905a
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 63, 454a
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 77, 753
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 107, 717a
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 112, 274
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 114, 803a

STATUTES—(continued).

23 & 24 Vict. c. 125, 369a
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 146, 369a
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151, 565
 23 & 24 Vict. c. 168, 391
 24 Vict. c. 20, 640
 24 & 25 Vict. c. 14, 692
 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, 437
 Staunton, Sir G., 208a
 Steed, Mr., 807a
 Steele, Sir Richard, 802a
 Steelyard Merchants, 236a, 398a, 808a
 Stenko Radzin, 742
 Steno, Michele, 872a
 Sten Sture, 819a, 820
 Stephenson, George, 497a, 711, 747a
 Stephenson, Robert, 148, 878
 Stephen, St., 544
 Stephen's, St., Chapel, Westminster, 421a, 809a
 Stereochromy, 892a
 Stesichorus, 330
 Stewart, James, Earl of Murray, 764a
 Stibbs, 19a
 Stilieno, 897
 Stillyard, 808a
 Stock Fishmongers, 345a
 Somemora, 808
 Stork, 4, 42a
 Stormy Cape, 181
 Story, Dr., 674
 Stow's Survey, 500a
 Strabe, 373a
 Straburgum, 811a
 Strachan, Sir Richard, 846a
 Strafford, Earl of, 324
 Straugways, Major, 695
 Street Orderlies, 502
 Strongoli, 660
 Strutt, W. G. & J., 339
 Stuart, Arabella, 162, 532a
 Stugia, 452a
 Sturges Bourne's Act, 909
 Stutchbury, Mr., 385a
 Stycas, 229
 Suav, 916a
 Suarii, 161
 Sublaqueum, 812a
 Sucre, 214
 Sudor Anglicanus, 670a
 Suessa Pomelia, 883
 Suetonius Paulinus, 46, 294, 886
 Suindinum, 538
 Sulist Rebellion, 392a
 Sullivan, Daniel, 664a
 Sumner, Charles Bird, 862a
 Sunday School Union, 310a, 816
 Sunnan-daeg, 815a
 Sur, 857a
 Surajah Dowlah, 431a
 Surrey Music Hall, 502a, 818
 Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, 908
 Susarion, 233a, 290a
 Suso, Henry, 581a
 Suter, Captain, 385a
 Sutrium, 818a
 Sutteism, 432a, 818a
 Sutton, 675
 Sutton, Mr. Samuel, 874a
 Suwarrow, Marshal, 447
 Swammerdam, 328a
 Swan's Feather, 107a
 Swedenborg, Emanuel, 821
 Sweet Principle of Oils, 383a
 Swayne's Feather, 107a
 Sweenhym, Courad, 696a
 Swift, Dean, 291a
 Swine's Feather, 107a
 Sychem, 773a
 Sydney, Algernon, 324p, 745a
 Sydney, Sir Philip, 415a, 917a
 Sylla, 3, 76, 71a
 Symington, William, 807, 807a

- Syncretica, St., 614
 Syndercomb, John, 823
 Syros, 823

 TAAFA, 31a
 Tahard, 293
 Tabarieh, 839a
 Tabelliones, 612a
 Tabernacles, Feast of, 341a
 Tabrez, 825a
 Tabula Pacis, 649a
 Tae-ping Rebellion, 209a
 Taff Railway, 184
 Tahitian Islands, 376
 Taku Forts, 210, 651a
 Talleyrand, Prince, 114a, 356
 Talus, 232, 759a
 Taman, 715
 Tamariz, Haro y, 560
 Tameorwerth, 675
 Tamerlane, 431
 Tamesa, 834
 Tamesis, 864
 Tamiathis, 268a
 Tauaita Dynasty, 312
 Tauatis, 834a
 Tanatos, 834a
 Tanchelin, 12, 50
 Tandemus, 12
 Tangchow, 210
 Tanquelin, 50
 Tantalum, 233
 Tania Topee, 433a
 Tanton, 829
 Tanzinat, 25a
 Taormina, 829
 Tapac Amaru, 658a
 Taprobane, 196a
 Tapton, 711a
 Tarabius, 852
 Tarentum, 530
 Tarif Ibu Malik, 827a
 Tarik-ben-Zeyad, 794a
 Tarpeia, 828
 Tarraco, 828
 Tarraconensis, 55a
 Tarressus, 828
 Tarvisium, 849a
 Tasman, 81, 602a, 828a
 Tasso, Torquato, 446a
 Tatar Akhtiar, 767a
 Tatars, 825a
 Tate, Nahum, 676
 Tatian, 321
 Tatianists, 321
 Tattersall's, 501a
 Tauler, John, 581a
 Tawell, James, 337
 Tawnton, 829
 Taxandria, 361
 Taylor, J., 293a
 Taylors and Linen Armourers, 555
 Tchar, 266a
 Tchili, 206a
 Teazling Machines, 908a
 Tectosages, 45
 Tecumseh, 861
 Tedmor, 638
 Teheran, 830a
 Tela, 550a
 Telegonus, 856a
 Telentias, 619a
 Telford, Mr. Thomas, 553a, 726a
 Tell, William, 821a
 Telo Martius, 844a
 Temple, Frederick, 331
 Ten, Council of, 872a
 Ten, Government of the, 76
 Ten Jurisdictions, League of, 164
 Tennyson, Alfred, 676
 Tenochtitlan, 86
 Tenths, 541a
 Tephric, 647a
 Terceira, 690a
 Terence, 233a, 291
 Tergeste, 850

 Terra Australis Incognita, 793a
 Terra di Lavoro, 173a
 Tesseræ, 282
 Tessin, 839a
 Testa, Trebatius, 903
 Testone, 833
 Testoon, 775, 833
 Tetzel, 520a
 Tezcuco Lake, 86
 Thaddeus, 63a
 Thadmor, 638
 Thales of Miletus, 38a, 73a, 315a, 374, 392, 439a
 Thanus, 834a
 Thapsacum, 834a
 Themison, 550
 Themistocles, 60, 75a
 Theophilus, 11a
 Theophrasti, 213
 Theophrastus, 136a, 589a
 Theopompus, 329
 Therma, 749a, 836a
 Thermus, 836a
 Therringi, 882
 Thesus, 391a
 Thespis, 233a, 290a, 847
 Thessalus, 550
 Thiana, 857
 Thiar, 625
 Thibet, 839a
 Thiers, M., 356
 Thimonnier, Mons., 772a
 Thinite Dynasty, 312
 Thistlewood, A., 193, 336
 Thiana, 857
 Thomas, St., 398, 763
 Thompson River, 150
 Thomson, James, 765a
 Thom, John, 725a, 837a
 Thomson, 829
 Thor, 839
 Thorne, R., 58a
 Thorney Island, 897a
 Thornton, A., 71a
 Thorough Bays, 580
 Thrasylbulus, 76, 837
 Threshers' Outrages, 440a
 Throttle Valve, 507a
 Thurgovia, 838a
 Thuria, 838a
 Thurot, 839
 Thwaites, Mr. J., 559
 Thyatira, 772
 Tibiscus, 841a
 Tichfield, 841a
 Ticiuum, 648a
 Tiflis, 830a
 Tiger, war-steamer, 126a
 Tilotson, Archbishop, 402a
 Tilly, Marshal, 837a
 Timoleon, 247, 823a
 Timothy, St., 329, 772
 Tineh, 652a
 Tin Farthings, 341
 Tiugis, 826
 Tin Islands, 762a
 Tiphrah, 834a
 Tippoo Saib, 432, 771
 Tislington, 896
 Tithe Commutation Act, 841a
 Titian, 634a
 Titus Lartius, 282
 Titus Quinctius, 392a
 Tiemsen, 31a, 842
 Tofana, 894
 Toga, 292a
 Togarah, 62
 Tolosa, 844a
 Toltecs, 559a
 Tom of Bedlam's Men, 5a
 Toms, 778
 Tom Thumb, 301
 Tomkins and Chaloner, 888a
 Tombridge Wells, 854
 Tone, Theobald Wolf, 440a, 859a
 Tongan Islands, 363

 Tongkoo Bay, 209
 Tonti, Lorenzo, 844
 Took, Home, 250, 325
 Tooleonides, Dynasty, 313, 824
 Toprak-Kali, 630
 Topsham Canal, 338
 Torcellus, 624a
 Tornacus, 845
 Torpedo, 315a, 316a
 Torquatus, Manlius, 730a
 Torquemada, 436a
 Torre del Greco, 877
 Torricelli, 76a, 99a, 426a
 Tortuga Island, 154
 Toscana, 855a
 Tosseter, 845a
 Totila, 733
 Toulou, 828a
 Tour de Roussillon, 737a
 Tournele Civile, 641
 Tournele Criminelle, 644
 Toussant Louverture, 407a
 Townley, Charles, 846
 Townsend, Rev. J., 272a
 Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 753
 Trade Winds, 904
 Trajan's Column, 732a, 847a
 Trajceum, 866a
 Tram Roads, 710a
 Traui, 99
 Trausalpine Gaul, 370, 847a
 Transfiguration, Feast of the, 341a
 Transjurana, Burgundy, 61
 Transoxiana, 131a
 Trapezita Marcianus, 539a
 Trapezus, 849
 TREATIES—
 Aagau, 1
 Abbeville, 2a
 Abo, 5
 Abrautes, 5a
 Ahum, 743a
 Aix-la-Chapelle, 24
 Akermann, 24a
 Alkmaar, 33
 Allahabad, 90
 Almazan, 35
 Almorah, 461a
 Alt-Rausta, t. 37
 Amboise League, 38a
 America, 154
 Amiens, 41
 Amurath, 305a
 Ancenis, 44a
 Andelot, 352a
 Andrussov, 742
 Antalcidas, 48a
 Antwerp, 51
 Aranjuez, 56
 Armed Neutrality, 62
 Arras, 65a
 Ashburton, 69
 Assiento, 71
 Augsburg, 79a
 Badajoz, 88a
 Baden, 89a
 Bagnalo, 90
 Balta Liman, 93
 Bangkok, 862a
 Barcelona, 98
 Barenwald, 102a
 Barrier Treaties, 101
 Bartenstein, 102
 Barwalde, 102a
 Basel, 102a
 Bassein, 103a
 Bayonne, 107a
 Beckascog, 109
 Belgrade, 112
 Bergerac, 116a
 Berlin, 117
 Berwick-on-Tweed, 117a
 Bhurtpore, 118a
 Biagrossa, 119

TREATIES—(continued).

Blois, 127*a*
 Bocca Tigris, 209*a*
 Boorhanporr, 432*a*
 Boyarji-Keuy, 138*a*
 Breda, 141*a*
 Bretigny, 142
 Broemsbro, 151*a*
 Bromsebroe, 151*a*
 Bruges, 152
 Brundisium, 145*a*
 Bucharest, 154*a*
 Bulwer-Clayton, 156
 Caen, 165
 Cambray, 171
 Campe, 173*a*
 Campo-Formio, 173*a*
 Cardis, 184
 Carlowitz, 185
 Cateau-Cambresis, 191*a*
 Cavriana, 873
 Celle, 915*a*
 Chambord, 198*a*
 Chaumont, 204
 Chierasco, 206*a*
 Chunar, 214
 Chunarghur, 214
 Cintra, 216
 Clair-sur-Epte, 608
 Clarendon-Dallas, 220*a*
 Closter-Seven, 223
 Colombo, 197
 Confians, 239*a*
 Constance, 241*a*
 Constantinople, 242*a*
 Conway, 887
 Cracow, 699*a*
 Crespy, 257*a*
 Crotay, 239*a*
 Darmstadt, 271
 Deogaum, 265
 Dinapoor, 593*a*
 Dover, 289*a*
 Dresden, 292*a*
 Durham, 763*a*
 Edinburgh, 310
 El Arish, 314
 Elbing, 314*a*
 Elsinor, 318*a*
 Erivan, 629*a*
 Erzeroum, 330*a*
 Estaples, 331*a*
 Falaise, 763*a*
 Falcozi, 340
 Family Compact, 340*a*
 Ferrara, 342*a*
 Florence, 348
 Foligno, 349*a*
 Fontainebleau, 349*a*
 Frankfort-on-the Maine, 359
 Frederickshall, 361*a*
 Fretville, 362*a*
 Friedwald, 363
 Fuessen, 364
 Fursterbund Alliance, 700
 Galatz, 629*a*
 Geneva, 372
 Germain, St., 353*a*
 Germano, San, 376*a*
 Ghent, 379*a*
 Grand Alliance, 389*a*
 Guadalupe Hidalgo, 560
 Guerande, 398
 Gulistan, 399
 Hadrianople, 401
 Hague, 401*a*
 Halle, 402*a*
 Hanover, 699*a*
 Heilbronn, 408*a*
 Helsingborg, 409*a*
 Herrenhausen, 699*a*
 Hohenlincken, 414*a*
 Holy Alliance, 417*a*
 Homum-Chae, 209*a*
 Honolulu, 419*a*
 Hubertsburg, 422*a*

TREATIES—(continued).

Iglau, 428
 Ildefonso, St., 428
 Intercursus Magnus, 554*a*
 Interim Treaty, 437*a*
 Itchiogford, 448
 Jassy, 451*a*
 Jeodo, 452
 Jonköping, 457
 José, San, 251*a*
 Judenburg, 458
 Kainardji, 472
 Kalisch, 460*a*
 Kanagawa, 863
 Khyrpore, 463*a*
 Kiel, 464
 Kingston-on-Thames, 849
 Korneuburg, 472
 Koutchouk Kainardji, 472
 La Jaulnais, 474*a*
 Laybach, 480*a*
 Legues, &c., 481*a*
 Leipsic, 484
 Leoben, 485
 Lewes, 486
 Liebau, 488*a*
 Limerick, 491
 Lisbon, 493*a*
 Litvatorok, 495
 Lodi, 498
 London, 503
 Longjumeau, 505*a*
 Loo, 506
 Louviers, 517*a*
 Lubeck, 518
 Lublin, 518
 Lucerne, 518*a*
 Lucon, 519
 Lund, 820
 Luneville, 520
 Lyons, 523*a*
 Madrid, 528
 Malines, 534
 Malmö, 534
 Mangalore, 537
 Maur, St., 612
 Mechlin, 534
 Memel, 553
 Methuen, 559
 Milan, 562*a*
 Misenum, 779
 Monçon, 570*a*
 Monte Bello, 490
 Moore, 574*a*
 Mundesore, 434*a*
 Munster, 578
 Nankin, 583*a*
 Naples, 587
 Naumberg, 59
 Naupactus, 18
 Neisse, 700
 Nerchinsk, 594
 Neuritzur, 189
 Nice, 603
 Nicias, 604
 Niemetz, 742
 Niemeguen, 605
 Nipchoo, 594
 Nisibis, 605*a*
 Nismes, 605*a*
 Northampton, 249*a*
 Noyon, 613*a*
 Nuremberg, 614*a*
 Nvstadt, 614*a*
 Odensee, 796
 Oleron, 618
 Oliv., 618*a*
 Olivenza, 618*a*
 Olmütz, 618*a*
 Orebro, 624
 Orthes, 627
 Orvieto, 627
 Osnaburg, 627
 Pacifications, 633
 Paix aux Dames, 171
 Parana, 701

TREATIES—(continued).

Pardo, 796*a*
 Paris, 642
 Pardoerf, 645
 Partition Treaties, 645*a*
 Passarowitz, 645*a*
 Passau, 645*a*
 Peace of Clement IX., 451
 Peace of Religion, 79*a*
 Pecquigny, 650
 Peitang, 863
 Peking, 210
 Peronne, 655*a*
 Petersburg, St., 660*a*
 Peterswalde, 661
 Poischewitz, 743
 Pondicherry, 431*a*
 Poonah, 156*a*
 Poorundah, 681
 Prague, 694
 Presburr, 694*a*
 Pruth, 340
 Pyrenees, 704
 Quadruple Alliance, 765
 Radstadt, 710
 Rastadt, 710
 Ratisbon, 714
 Reciprocity Treaty, 715*a*
 Reichenbach, 719
 Roskild, 736*a*
 Ruel, 739*a*
 Ryswick, 745*a*
 Saalfeld, 745*a*
 Schönbrunn, 762
 Segeden, 768
 Segoulee, 432*a*
 Senlis, 76*a*
 Sistova, 783
 Stettin, 809
 Stockholm, 809*a*
 Stolbova, 810
 Suncion, 815*a*
 Susa, 818
 Taafna, 31*a*
 Teflis, 742*a*
 Teschen, 833
 Thorn, 838
 Tien-tsin, 840
 Tilsit, 840*a*
 Tolentino, 843*a*
 Tordesillas, 844
 Tourkmautchai, 582
 Trente, 149
 Treviso, 849*a*
 Triple Alliance, 851*a*
 Troyes, 853
 Turin, 759
 Turkmanshai, 743
 Unklar-Skelessi, 865
 Utrecht, 866*a*
 Vauceil-s., 870*a*
 Vehlau, 699*a*
 Vercelli, 875
 Verdun, 875
 Versailles, 876
 Vervins, 876*a*
 Viborg, 877*a*
 Vienna, 880
 Villa Franca, 880*a*
 Vilna, 880*a*
 Viterbo, 882
 Vossem, 884
 Vyborg, 877*a*
 Werela, 742*a*
 Westminster, 897*a*
 Westphalia, 898*a*
 Wiasma, 742
 Wilna, 742
 Winchester, 903*a*
 Wismar, 905
 Windsor, 152
 Wursterhausen, 699*a*
 Wyborg, 877*a*
 Yandaboo, 911*a*
 Zatmar, 915*a*
 Zell, 915*a*

TREATIES—(continued).

Zurich, 917
 Treuch, Baron, 529
Trent, Steamer, 863*a*
 Tresham, Sir Thomas, 803
 Trevelthick, Richard, 437*a*, 711, 80
 Trevor, Sir John, 801*a*
 Trial by Combat, 71
 Trial of the Pyx, 805
 Triangulation, 850*a*
 Triarchy, 411
 Tribonian, 50*a*
 Tridentine Catechism, 192
 Tridentum, 849
 Triers, 849
 Trilleck's Inns, 597*a*
 Tri-Milchi, 547
 Trinacria, 778*a*
 Trine Immersion, 96*a*
 Trinitarians, 546*a*, 850*a*
 Trinovantum, 121
 Triple Crown, 839*a*
 Trissino, 847
 Tristan, Nuno, 181*a*
 Tritæa, 8*a*
 Triumvirate of the Trecento, 849
 Triumviri Capitales, 731, 852*a*
 Trivium, 67*a*
 Trois Echelles, 906
 Troja, 428
 Tron Church, Glasgow, 381*a*
 Trons, 164
 Troop, 194
 Troughton, Edward, 579*a*
 Troy Weight, 895
 Trumpets, Feast of, 341*a*
 Tsad, 829*a*
 Tsar, 206*a*
 Tscherkask, 251*a*
 Tsikee, 209*a*
 Tsor, 837*a*
 Tubal Cain, 442*a*
 Tugenbund Society, 378
 Tuiscio, 854
 Tulipomania, 415*a*
 Tumbez (Peru), 40
 Tumbrel, 15*a*, 90*a*, 261*a*
 Tunes, 854
 Tunes, 854
 Tunkoo, 202*a*
 Turani Dynasty, 656*a*
 Turcoman Dynasty, 658
 Turonne, Marshal, 750*a*
 Turgesius, 439*a*
 Turgot, 354*a*
 Turkey Red, 301
 Turkomans, 855
 Turner, Joseph Mallord William, 589, 892*a*
 Turner, Richard, 830*a*
 Turpin, Richard, 336
 Tuscina, 855*a*
 Two-ford-ton, 842
 Twyford, 842
 Twy-ford-ton, 842
 Tycho Brahe, 74, 815
 Tyers, Jonathan, 870*a*
 Tyler, Wat, 126, 271*a*, 323, 786, 894
 Tyndale, 120
 Tyndareus, 800
 Tyrian Purple, 301
 Tyrnau, 454
 Tyrone, See of, 279*a*
 Tyrone's Rebellion, 323*a*
 Tyrral, Walter, 436*a*
 Tyumie District, 165*a*
 UBB, 370
 Ubiquitarians, 858
 Udine, See of, 54
 Ugri, 531
 Uliarus Insula, 618
 Ulloa, 40
 Ulphilas, 59*a*, 740
 Ulric, St., 177

Ulysses, 448, 636*a*
 Uncuth, 21*a*
 "Unfortunate Peace," 192
 Ungri, 639
 Unhappy Islands, 280
 United Associate Synod, 157
 United Brethren, 575, 859*a*
 United Kingdom Alliance, 831*a*
 United Principalities, 270*a*
 University Hall, 220
 Unlearned Parliament, 643*a*
 Unleavened Bread, 645*a*
 Unreason, Abbot of, 3
 Upper Bench, 467
 Upper Louisiana, 567*a*
 Upsi, Eric, 39*a*
 Ural Mountains, 281, 386*a*
 Urbium, Hortense, 865*a*
 Uriaiah the Hittite, 414*a*
 Urup Island, 472*a*
 Usbecks, 855
 Uscudama, 401
 Usher, 15
 Usipi, 806
 Utter Barrister, 101*a*
 Uxama, 627
 VACUUM PAN, 814*a*
 Vagabonds, 867
 Valdesii, 867*a*
 Valentine, Basil, 49, 332
 Valentine, St., 868*a*
 Valentinus, 384, 868*a*
 Valery, St., 406
 Vallenses, 867*a*
 Vanbrugh, Sir John, 621, 908
 Vancouver, Captain, 869
 Vandalucia, 45
 Van der Berg, 86
 Van Eyck, Hubert, 634*a*
 Van Eyck, John, 617*a*, 634*a*
 Van Hattem, Pontian, 407
 Van Helmont, 27*a*
 Van Noort, 135
 Van Poelgeest, Alice, 415
 Vans Agnew, Mr., 574
 Van Tromp, Admiral, 408*a*, 415*a*
 Varinas, 99
 Varnitza, 112
 Varro, Marcus, 428*a*, 758
 Vascones, 369*a*, 590*a*
 Vauban, Mareschal, 351*a*
 Vaucanson, Jacques, 846*a*
 Vavassor, 99*a*, 869
 Vaz, Tristram, 19
 Vecta, 901*a*
 Vectis, 901*a*
 Vega, Lope de, 233*a*
 Vehm-Gericht, 871
 Vela, Cape, 40
 Velasquez, 40
 Vellet, 871*a*
 Venaissian County, 85
 Venerable Bede, 816
 Veneti, 64, 871*a*
 "Veni, Vidi, Vici," 915*n*
 Venlo, 132
 Venner, Thomas, 43, 874*a*
 Venta Belgarum, 903*a*
 Venta Irenorum, 611*a*
 Venusia, 874*a*
 Verdingale, 341
 Verge, Court of, 128
 Veigilia, 579*a*
 Verhoeven, Abraham, 600
 Vermandois, 353
 Vermeland, 611
 Vermuyden, 19*a*
 Vermandois, Duke of, 443
 Vernon, Admiral, 396*a*
 Vernon, Mr. Robert, 589, 875*a*
 Verrazzano, 40
 Verres, 779
 Verulam, 25*a*, 146
 Vesalius, 44*a*
 Vesontio, 117*a*

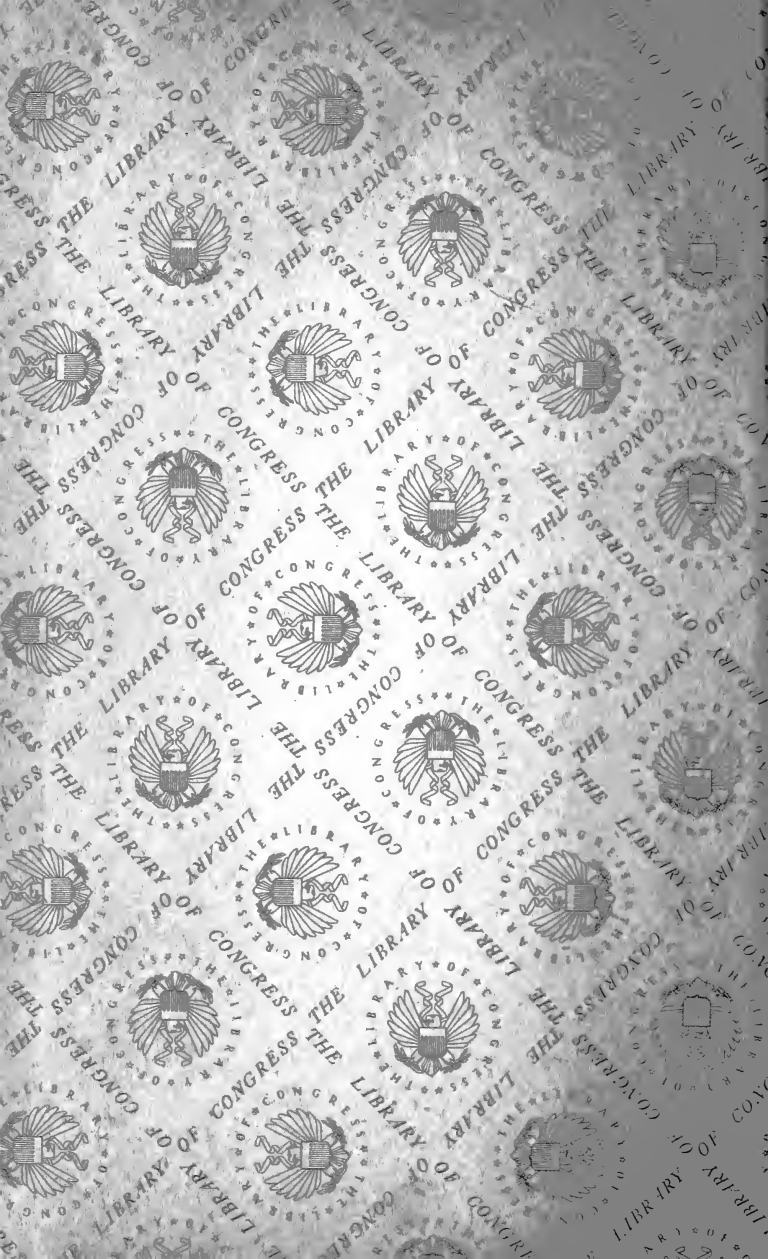
Vespucci, Amerigo, 39*a*
 Via Emilia, 60*a*
 Via Appia, 726
 Via Flaminia, 60*a*
 Vicars, Apostolic, 124*a*
 Vicary, Thomas, 44*a*
 Vicentia, 877*a*
 Viçetia, 878
 Vico Eneas, 614
 Vicramadilya Era, 17
 Victoria, 545
 Victoria College (Jersey), 452*a*
 Victoria Land, 793*a*
 Victoria Tower, Westminster, 422*a*
 Vieta, F., 31
 View of Frank-Pledge, 253*a*, 361
 Villa de la Plata, 214
 Villa Nova, A. de, 27*a*
 Villehardouin, G., 9
 Villejuif, 1*a*
 Ville Marie, 573*a*
 Vindelicia, 106
 Vinci, Leonardo da, 550
 Vindobona, 879
 Vinegar Bible, 120*a*
 Vinland, 39*a*
 Virgil, 586*a*, 676
 Virginia, 730*a*
 Visconti Family, 446*a*, 562*a*
 Visco Dynasty, 689*a*
 Visigoths, 388*a*
 Visitation, Feast of the, 341*a*
 Vitiges, 733
 Vittoria (ship), 217
 Vitus's Dance, St., 670*a*
 Vivian, Andrew, 711
 Vlaardingen, 524*a*
 Vlissingen, 349
 Vogelweide-Walther von der, 565*a*
 Volaterra, 883
 Vologesus, 883
 Volta, A., 315*a*, 367, 883
 Voltaire, 275
 Von Fuchs, Dr. Johann N., 892*a*
 Von Siegen, Colonel, 327*a*
 Vortigern, 248*a*
 Vriesland, 363*a*
 Vulgaris Purgatio, 623*a*
 Vulscinians, 883
 Cultures' Nest Fort, 70*a*
 Vyborg, 877*a*
 WACHTENDONK, 132
 Wady Musa, 661
 Wager of Law, 459
 Waggon-Coach, 187, 884*a*
 Waghorn, Lieutenant, 631*a*
 Waiwodes, 888
 Walingeford, 8-8*a*
 Walentone, 895*a*
 Walker, Charles V., 813
 Walker, General, 862*a*, 863
 Wallace, Sir William, 764, 786
 Wallenstein, Albrecht, 377*a*, 837*a*
 Waller, H-reward de, 673*a*
 Waller, Edmund, 674*a*, 888*a*
 Wallingford House, 15
 Wallis, Captain, 628, 789, 888
 Wallis, Dr., 272*a*
 Walpole, Horace, 812
 Waltheof, Earl, 673*a*
 Walton, Isaac, 46
 Walton's Polyglott, 133*a*
 Walworth, William, 736, 894
 Wan, 869
 Wanading, 30*a*
 Wandeforde, 889*a*
 Wannating, 30*a*
 Warbeck, Perkin, 108*a*, 323, 189*a*
 Warbois Witches, 906
 Wardens, 241
 Warrior, Steamer, 808
 Was-het, 891*a*
 Washhouses, 105
 Washington, George, 860, 860*a*, 861
 Water-aviary, 53*a*

- Water-clocks, 221
 Water Jet Propulsion, 808
 Water Gueux, 393
 Waterloo Barracks, 846
 Water-screw, 766
 Water-show, 53a
 Watson, Dr., 812a
 Watt, James, 384, 807, 807a
 Waverley Abbey, 341
 Webb, Lieut., 69a
 Weber, Carl von, 620a
 Webster, Daniel, 862a
 Weeded-poort, 892
 Weddel, Captain, 45a
 Wedgwood, Josiah, 302a, 332a, 895
 Wedgwood, Thomas, 364a
 Weeks, Feast of, 341a, 653a
 Weishaupt, Adam, 428a
 Wellesley, Sir Arthur, 432
 Wellington Arcade, 338a
 Wellington, Duke of, 326, 365, 432, 797a, 893, 895a
 Wellington Equestrian Statue, 426
 Welsers, 183
 Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 558
 Wendleforde, 889a
 Wenet, 870
 Wensleydale, Lord, 651
 Werington, 890a
 Wesley, John, 558a, 900a
 Wesleyan Methodists, 558a
 West, Benjamin, 738
 Westeraas, 624
 Westerbee sloot, 648
 Western Australia, 82
 Western Independent College, 430a
 Western Islands, 86
 Westminster Assembly, Confession of, 256a
 Whales' Fins, 899
 Wharton, Thomas, 676
 Whately, Archbishop, 498
 Wheatstone, Professor, 316, 400a, 702, 809
 Wheeler, Sir Hugh, 433
 Whippers, 346
 Whirlcoates, 187
 Whitechurch, 214a
 White Bakers' Company, 90a
 White Canons, 693a
 White Chamber, Westminster, 422
 White City, 111a, 903a
 Whitefriars' Theatre, 900
 White Huns, 593a
 White Longtown, 25
 White River, 604
 Whites and Blacks, 119
 White Sundav, 901
 Whitfield, Rev. George, 558a, 900a
 Whitgift, 15
 Whittington, Sir Richard, 481a, 513, 901
 Whitney, Eli, 252a
 Whyda, 267a
 Wiblingen, 380
 Wichnor, 299
 Wicked Bible, 120a
 Wicker-work, 103
 Wicquefort, 38a
 Widows' Friend Society, 901a
 Widows' Fund, 901a
 Wilberforce, William, 784, 784a
 Wilderspin, Mr. Samuel, 11, 434a
 Wild Gueux, 398
 Wilfred, 57a
 Wilkes, Captain, 863a
 Wilkes, J., 324a, 372, 609a, 725
 William of Cologne, 634a
 Williams, General, 461a
 Williams, Roger, 722a
 Williams, Rowland, 331
 Willis, John, 777
 Willoughby, Sir Hugh, 58a, 803a
 Wilson, H. B., 331
 Wilson, General, 43
 Winchester Busbel, 161, 548a
 Windham, General, 194a
 Windle-hors, 904a
 Windsor, Military Knights of, 201
 Windsor, Poor Knights of, 201
 Windward Islands, 184a
 Wineta, 907
 Winfred, 256a
 Winter, Thomas, 399a
 Winwick, 628
 Wirksworth, 896
 Wirtz, Andrew, 766
 Wisbaden, 901a
 Wiseman, Cardinal, 693a, 897a
 Wishart, George, 764a
 Witenagemot, 52
 Wladimir, 882a
 Woad, 292a
 Wodnes-day, 895
 Wolf-monath, 451
 Wolodimir, 818a
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 323a, 403a, 483a
 Woochang, 209a
 Wood, Capt., 58a
 Woodcroft, Bennett, 766
 Woolsthorpe, 601a
 Woosung, 209a
 Wootton, 127a
 Wootz, 808
 Worcester, Marquis of, 807, 831
 Wordingborg Castle, 915a
 Wordsworth, William, 676
 Worsing, Andrew, 590
 WRECKS :—
 Amazon, 38
 Amphion, 42
 Amphitrite, 42a
 Antelope, 652
 Austria, 83a
 Birkenhead, 121a
 Forfarshire, 350
 Kent, 412
 Ocean Monarch, 616
 Orion, 623a
 Pacific, 633a
 President, 695
 Queen Victoria, 707a
 Rothsay Castle, 737
 Royal Adelaide, 738
 Royal Charter, 738
 Royal George, 738a
 Sarah Sands, 754a
 William and Mary, 902
 Wren, Sir Christopher, 403a, 647a
 Writs, Parliamentary, 643
 Wulfrunes Hampton, 907
 Wyatt, John, 908a
 Wyatt, Sir Thomas, 323a
 Wyborg, 877a
 Wycliffe, John, 241a, 323, 910a
 Wykeham, William of, 596a, 80
 Wyk of Myton, 423
 XAVIER, FRANCIS, 452
 Xenarchus, 768a
 Xenodochia, 435a
 Xenophanes, 314a, 639
 Xenophon, 76, 720a, 776a
 Xerxes, 6, 911
 Ximenes, Cardinal, 795
 YAFFA, 449,
 Yakutes, 778, 855
 Yale College, 597a
 Yeh, Commissioner, 180a
 Yellow Hats, 406a
 Yeomen Bedgoers and Hangers, 912a
 Yerb, Buena, 752a
 Yermak Timofeyew, 778
 Yezl, 397a
 York Place, 900
 Young, Brigham, 866a
 Young, Robert, 716
 Young Italy Party, 447
 Young Pretender, 325
 Yperen, 914a
 Yrala, Martinez de, 40
 Yuyao, 279a
 ZAATCHA, 31a
 Zaleucus, 815
 Zamzunimims, 41a
 Zancle, 557
 Zanzalee, Jacob, 915
 Zapolya, John, 848
 Zaragoza, 754
 Zaro, 19
 Zariaspa, 88
 Zarlous, The, 803a
 Zebu Island, 663
 Zenghi's Khan, 431, 571, 657a
 Zeno, 314a, 810
 Zeno, Carlo, 873
 Zenobia, 638
 Zerbst (Anhalt), 47
 Zernagora, 572a
 Zerubbabel, 455
 Zeuxis, 634a
 Zehol, 208a
 Ziani, S., 15a
 Ziegler, John, 807
 Zimbao, 19a
 Zinzendorf, Count, 575, 859a
 Zipango, 451
 Ziska, John, 12a, 130a, 425, 694, 825
 Zobah, 605a
 Zodiacal Light, 916
 Zollern, 415
 Zoroaster, 529a, 656a
 Zouaouas, 916a
 Zouga river, 20
 Zuinglius, Ulrich, 716a, 822, 917a
 Zuloaga, 560a
 Zumalacarraguy, 797a
 Zumpanco, 86
 Zurbano, 798
 Zwingli, 716a, 822, 917a

THE END.

3477-1
X-262







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 018 498 742 9